



Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership • Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership

FEMIP

Horizon 2020 - Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)



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The authors take full responsibility for the contents of this report. The opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the view of the European Union or the European Investment Bank.

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Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	9
SOMMAIRE EXECUTIF.....	13
1. INTRODUCTION	17
2. METHODOLOGY	21
2.1. Eligibility Criteria for Pollution prevention investments under the MeHSIP	21
2.2. Phase I: Data Collection and Analysis.....	22
2.2.1 Elaboration of Hot Spot Assessment Sheet and Establishment of a Long List of Hot Spot Investments.....	22
2.2.2 Assessment of Planned and Ongoing Projects/Investment Programmes	22
2.3. Phase II: Country Visits.....	23
2.4. Phase III: Reporting	24
3. SECTOR SPECIFIC FINDINGS	25
3.1. Municipal Waste.....	26
3.2. Urban wastewater	28
3.3. Industrial emissions	29
3.4. Other (sub) sectors.....	30
3.5. Role of the Private Sector	31
3.6. Role of NGOs.....	31
4. COUNTRY SPECIFIC FINDINGS.....	33
4.1. Algeria.....	33
4.1.1 Overall situation	33
4.1.2 Ongoing programmes	33
4.1.3 Sector specific findings	33
4.2. Egypt.....	34
4.2.1 Overall situation	34
4.2.2 Ongoing programmes	35
4.2.3 Sector specific findings	36

4.3. Israel	37
4.3.1 Overall situation	37
4.3.2 Ongoing programmes	38
4.3.3 Sector specific findings	39
4.4. Jordan	40
4.4.1 Overall situation	40
4.4.2 Ongoing programmes	42
4.4.3 Sector specific findings	43
4.5. Lebanon	44
4.5.1 Overall situation	44
4.5.2 Ongoing programmes	44
4.5.3 Sector specific findings	45
4.6. Morocco	45
4.6.1 Overall situation	45
4.6.2 Ongoing programmes	47
4.6.3 Sector specific findings	48
4.7. Occupied Palestinian Territory	49
4.7.1 Overall situation	49
4.7.2 Ongoing programmes	50
4.7.3 Sector specific findings	50
4.8. Syria	50
4.8.1 Overall situation	50
4.8.2 Ongoing programmes	52
4.8.3 Sector specific findings	53
4.9. Tunisia	54
4.9.1 Overall situation	54
4.9.2 Ongoing programmes	55
4.9.3 Sector specific findings	56
5. NEED OF A MEDITERRANEAN HOT SPOT INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (MEHSIP)	59
5.1. Overall assessment	59
5.2. Main obstacles to transform hot spots into bankable investments	61
5.3. Main features of MeHSIP	62
6. CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS	63
ANNEXES	67
Annex 1. List of Horizon 2020 Focal Points	69
Annex 2. Terms of Reference	81

Annex 3. List of contacts and persons met.....	87
Annex 4. Long list of hot spots investments with regional significance.....	99
Annex 5. Project list and assessment sheets	111
Annex 6. European Commission Staff Working Document SEC (2006) 1082	195

Acronyms

AfD	Agence Française de Développement		tee
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	IWSP	Integrated Water and Sanitation Programme
ANGeD	Agence Nationale de gestion des déchets	JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
ANPE	National Environmental Protection Agency (Tunisia)	JVA	Jordan Valley Authority
APAL	National Agency for Coastal Protection (Tunisia)	KFAED	Kuwait Fund for
BAD	Banque Africaine de Developement	KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand	LDK	Business Engineering Consultants, Greece
BOO	Build Own Operate	MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
BOOT	Build Own Operate Transfer	MATEE	Ministry of Land Use Planning, Water and Environment
BOT	Build Operate Transfer	MEDPOL	Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring Programme
CAPWO	Cairo and Alexandria Potable Water Organisation	MeHSIP	Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	MENA	Middle East and North Africa
CITET	Centre International des Technologie de l'Environnement du Tunis	MEaA	Middle East and African countries
DABLAS	Danube and Black Sea Initiative	METAP	Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program
DG-ENV	Direction Generale D'Environnement (EU)	MEURO	Million Euro
DMSP	Defense Meteorological Satellite Programme	MLA	Ministry of Local Administration
E	Euro	MoE	Ministry of Environment
EEA	European Environment Agency	MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
EEAA	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	MoHUUD	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
EIB	European Investment Bank	MRF	Material Recovery Facility
ENP	European Neighborhood Policy	MSSD	Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development
EPAP	Environmental Pollution Abatement Programme	MWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
EPD	Environmental Planning Department	NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
EUR	Euro	NIP	National Indicative Plan
EUWI	European Water Initiative	NL	Netherlands
EWRA	Egyptian Water Regulatory Agency	NOPWASD	National Organisation for Potable Water and Sanitary Drainage
FEMIP	Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership	ONAS	Office National de l'Assainissement (Tunisia)
FODEP	Fonds de Depollution (Morocco)	ONEP	Office Nationale D'Eau Potable (Maroc)
FS	Feasibility Study	OPT	Occupied Palestinian Territory
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	PEaA	Palestinian Environmental Protection Authority
GEF	Global Environmental Facility	PISEAU	Projet d'Investissement dans le Secteur de l'Eau
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit	PNA	Plan Nationale d'Action
HCWW	Holding Company for Water and Waste-water (Egypt)	PRG	Policy Reform Group
IFI	International Financing Institution	PROGNADES	Programme National de Gestion des Déchets Solides (Tunisia)
IMPAC	Inter-Ministerial Policy Advisory Commit-	PSP	Private Sector Participation

RADEM	Régie Autonome Intercommunale de Distribution d'Eau et d'Électricité de la Wilaya de Meknès, Maroc.	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
SAP	Strategic Action Programme	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
SMAP	Short and Medium-term Priority Environmental Action Programme, EU	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises	USD	United States Dollar
SP	Syrian Pound	WAJ	Water Authority of Jordan
STEG	Société tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz	WB	World Bank
TOR	Terms of Reference	WWT	Waste Water Treatment
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme	WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

A DMSP satellite night view of the Mediterranean depicting *light intensity at night*, which corresponds to population density and to energy consumption

Executive Summary

The Mediterranean environment is one of the richest and at the same time most vulnerable in the world with its marine and coastal environments being exposed to a combination of pressures of which 80 % of pollution comes from land based sources. The human pressures to the Mediterranean marine environment include agricultural wastes, airborne particles and river run-off, carrying nutrients, pathogens, heavy metals, persistent organic pollutants, oil and radioactive substances. More than half of the urban areas with population over 100 000 do not have waste water treatment plants and 60 % of the wastewater produced in these urban centres is directly discharged into the sea. Equally more than 80 % of landfill sites in the South and Eastern Mediterranean countries are not subject to supervision.

Rapid urbanisation coupled with increasing and unsustainable development of tourism in the Mediterranean Sea's coast is among the reasons for significant environmental and health problems.

Focusing on human activities, 131 "pollution hot spots" have been identified by the countries in the frame of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) of UNEP. These hot spots are point pollution sources or coastal areas, which may affect human health, ecosystems, biodiversity, sustainability, or economy. From these hot spots, 26 % are urban, 18 % industrial and 56 % mixed (urban and industrial).¹

At the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the European Mediterranean Process, in November 2005, the partners committed to a program of targeted de-pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by 2020, providing appropriate financial resources and technical support to facilitate its implementation. Preconditions for this "Horizon 2020" initiative was to use the existing frameworks of cooperation and encouraging co-operation and synergies with well established processes such as those implemented by UNEP in the framework of the Barcelona Convention, in the region. This high level initiative is to be founded on common effort and increased cooperation in order to increase the level of responsibilities of the main donors and stakeholders in the region and refocus political intentions on the main objective of targeted de-pollution of the Mediterranean.

The EIB has, with the help of the FEMIP Support Fund launched this present study to assess the potential of a pipeline of pollution prevention investments addressing pollution Hot Spots in the ENP countries and the need for a Mediterranean Hot Spot investment programme (MeHSIP). Criteria for determining the project potential is their bankability, taking into account issues e.g. national and regional priority, significance of the de-pollution effect, sustainability of operations, loan repayment capacity of the project promoter and required external funding amounts.

The activities in the framework of the MeHSIP primarily focus on providing support to the Horizon 2020 initiative and its partner countries covered by the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP), namely, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine Authority, Syria and Tunisia. Turkey is not included in this process as it is engaged in an EU enlargement process and Libya has an observer status since 1999.

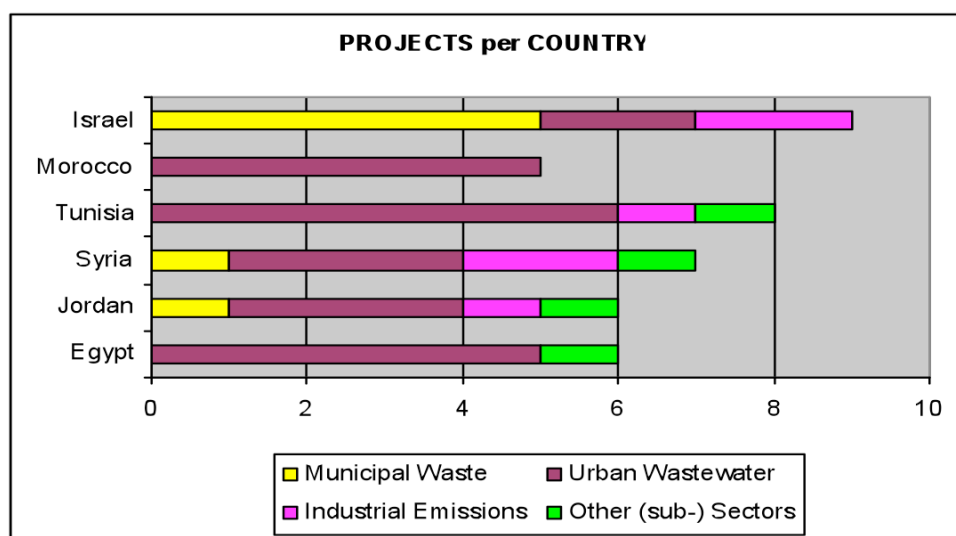
¹ Strategic Action Programme, Second report on the pollution Hot Spots in the Mediterranean, Part 1, country results, UNEP (DEC)/MED WG.231/5a, 16 May 2003.

The overall objective of the MeHSIP is to support the ENP countries in the implementation of priority pollution reduction investment projects. The MeHSIP aims to accelerate the rate of preparation of loan commitments by the EIB and IFIs and provide critical inputs during the project cycle for which alternate funding could not be provided in a timely and cost effective manner. The aim will be for the EIB to develop a pipeline of projects under the MeHSIP by building on and strengthening existing forms of cooperation in order to deliver the best possibilities of creating synergies and leverage of environmental pollution prevention investments. It will additionally develop transfer of best practices in project development and finance of major investments in environmental infrastructure addressing Hot Spot pollution in the region.

Another major output of MeHSIP in line with the objectives of the Horizon 2020 initiative is to be the establishment of a process ensuring close collaboration between the EIB and the other donors active in the region. This process will need to be extended equally to existing and planned programmes and initiatives in the region such as Mediterranean component of the EU Water initiative and the future GEF-Strategic Partnership Initiative.

The Study was carried out in three phases: An inception phase with visits to Luxemburg (EIB), Brussels (DG ENV), Athens (UNEP/MAP) and desk work to study the available documentation on the environmental situation in the Mediterranean Basin and to prepare for in-country project assessments. The National Action Plans (NAPs), coordinated by UNEP MED-POL in Athens, have been the reference document for the screening and subsequent identification of a long list of priority hot spot investments that were then further assessed in the following country missions. A second phase covering visits to Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Tunisia, Morocco and Israel to assess the potential of bankable hot spot investments for funding under the MeHSIP, and a third phase pertaining to the evaluation of the findings, preparation of the Study Report.

Figure 1: Distribution of projects identified for potential funding under the MeHSIP per countries visited.



The conclusions of the Study underline the need for the MeHSIP. Based on the country visits conducted and meetings with relevant authorities held, a total of 44 projects appearing bankable were identified for possible funding under the MeHSIP (see figure 1 above). The majority of these

projects are urban wastewater projects (57%), followed by municipal solid waste projects (18%), projects targeting industrial emissions (14%) and projects in other sectors (11%). This sector-wise distribution of the project approaches, however, does not necessarily reflect the objective financing requirements for the sectors investigated in the countries. It is merely the result of the in-country screening process conducted in a limited time-frame regarding priority hot spot investments as indicated in the National Action Plans of the respective countries in view of their current relevance for external funding, taking into account the bankability criteria as given above.

The process of establishing the list of projects appearing suitable for follow-up under the MeHSIP encompassed the following steps:

- Establishment of the project long list on the basis of the NAPs before the country visits.
- During the country visits, reviewing the long list with relevant stakeholders with the aim of filtering out the projects still requiring external funding and meeting the bankability criteria (1st draft project short list).
- Discussing and trying to identify possible additional national priority de-pollution investment requirements with competent country authorities during the country visits (2nd draft project short list).
- Establishing the project short list at the end of the country visits.

The identified main obstacles for transforming hot spots into bankable projects are (i) the frequent multitude of institutional responsibilities for project implementation, as the environmental problems in the hot spots are often related to various sectors, (ii) the frequent high volumes of financing required, (iii) lacking enforcement of existing laws related to environmental protection, (iv) lacking willingness of central governments to extend guarantees for loan repayment, and (v) lacking inclination of project promoters to take up loans for project funding, given the frequent availability of alternative grant funding possibilities.

44 projects were actually identified in the frame of this Study for possible funding under the MeHSIP. The related estimated total investment volume of the 44 projects identified amounts to approximately 2.1 Billion EUR (project cost). The success of the MeHSIP will closely be linked with the question how loan funds can be combined with other grant funds to create overall favourable financing terms and conditions. The use of EU grant funds for subsidising interest rates will be an important factor allowing ENP countries to take loans for these priority pollution prevention projects. The forthcoming Neighbourhood Investment Fund (NIF) could be one possible funding instrument for this. Another important pre-condition for the success of the MeHSIP is the need for intensive cooperation and coordination of activities with other donors offering grant funding for hot-spot related investments in the respective countries. One of the main features of the MeHSIP thus will have to be the attempt to harmonize donor activities in this field in view of creating the necessary leverage.

For preparation of the MeHSIP technical assistance will be necessary. This technical assistance will mainly be related to the commissioning of studies for verifying the feasibility of the identified project approaches and for providing the necessary data and information for eventual project appraisal. The scope of work of a MeHSIP-Consultant basically would comprise the verification of the short list of hot spot-related investments in each country with the respective national authori-

ties, liaising with donor organizations and IFIs in view of harmonizing funding activities in the respective countries and in view of identifying joint project funding possibilities, preparing the ToR for consultancy services in connection with the preparation of pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, tendering, monitoring the implementation and taking-over of the respective studies, and support to the EIB and its funding partners (IFIs) and national authorities in concluding the respective financing agreements.

Within the next months, it has to be decided whether technical assistance activities for pollution prevention investment preparation will be structured similar to former and ongoing EC project preparation facilities (DABLAS, etc.) with a core team of long term experts or whether project preparation would take place on a country specific case by case basis.

Sommaire Exécutif

L'environnement méditerranéen est l'un des plus riches et en même temps des plus vulnérables dans le monde avec ses environnements marins et côtiers exposés à une combinaison de pressions dont 80 % de la pollution provient de sources basées sur la terre. Les pressions humaines sur l'environnement marin méditerranéen incluent les déchets agricoles, les particules dans l'atmosphère, les déversements de rivières portant des éléments nutritifs, des agents pathogènes, des métaux lourds, des polluants organiques persistants, du pétrole et des substances radioactives.

Plus que la moitié des secteurs urbains avec une population de plus de 100 000 habitants n'est pas équipée d'installations de traitement des eaux résiduaires et 60 % de l'eau usée produite dans ces centres urbains est directement déchargée dans la mer. Aussi, plus de 80 % des sites d'enfouissement des déchets dans les pays au sud et à l'est de la Méditerranée ne sont pas surveillés.

L'urbanisation rapide ajoutée à l'augmentation et au développement insoutenable du tourisme sur la côte méditerranéenne se trouve parmi les raisons des problèmes significatifs environnementaux et de santé.

Se concentrant sur les activités humaines, 131 "points chauds de pollution" ont été identifiés par les pays dans le cadre du Programme d'Action Stratégique (PAS) de PNUE. Ces points chauds sont des sources de pollution ou des secteurs côtiers qui peuvent affecter la santé humaine, les écosystèmes, la biodiversité, la durabilité ou l'économie. De ces points chauds, 26 % sont urbains, 18 % industriels et 56 % mélangés (urbains et industriels).

À l'occasion du 10ème anniversaire du Processus Méditerranéen Européen, en novembre 2005, les partenaires se sont engagés dans un programme de dépollution de la Mer Méditerranéenne à remplir d'ici 2020, fournissant les ressources financières appropriées et l'appui technique pour faciliter son exécution. Les conditions préalables pour cette initiative «Horizon 2020» étaient d'employer les cadres de coopération existants et d'encourager la coopération et les synergies avec les processus déjà établis dans la région, tels ceux mis en place par PNUE dans le cadre de la convention de Barcelone. Cette initiative de haut niveau sera basée sur un effort commun et une coopération accrue afin d'augmenter le niveau de responsabilité des bailleurs de fonds et des parties prenantes dans la région et de re-cibler les intentions politiques sur l'objectif principal de dépolluer le bassin méditerranéen.

La BEI, avec l'aide des fonds de soutien FEMIP, a démarré cette étude pour évaluer le potentiel des projets d'investissement à réduire la pollution et anéantir les points chauds de pollution dans les pays PEV ainsi que le besoin d'un programme d'investissement sur les points chauds méditerranéens (MeHSIP). Les critères pour déterminer le potentiel d'un projet est son éligibilité bancaire, tenant compte, par exemple, de la priorité nationale et régionale, l'importance de l'effet de dépollution, la durabilité des opérations, la capacité de remboursement du prêt du promoteur de projet et les montants de financement extérieur exigés.

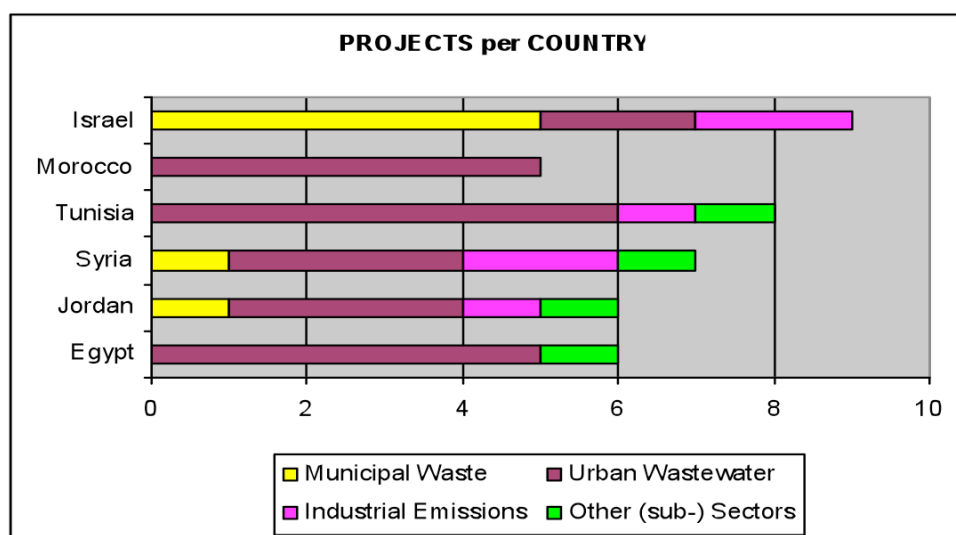
Les activités dans le cadre du MeHSIP sont principalement axées sur l'appui à l'initiative «Horizon 2020» et aux pays associés, couverts par la politique européenne de voisinage (PEV), à savoir, l'Algérie, l'Égypte, l'Israël, la Jordanie, le Liban, le Maroc, la Palestine, la Syrie et la Tunisie. La Turquie n'est pas incluse dans ce processus étant donné qu'elle est engagée dans le processus d'élargissement européen tandis ; la Libye a un statut d'observateur depuis 1999.

L'objectif général du MeHSIP est de soutenir les pays PEV dans la mise en œuvre de projets prioritaires d'investissement pour la réduction de la pollution. L'objectif du MeHSIP est d'accélérer la préparation des engagements de financement BEI et IFI et de fournir de l'appui essentiel pendant le cycle du projet lorsqu'un financement alternatif ne peut pas être apporté de manière opportune et rentable. Le but sera que la BEI développe une liste de projets en attente pour le MeHSIP, en continuant et en renforçant les formes existantes de coopération afin de créer des synergies et accroître les investissements environnementaux pour empêcher la pollution. De plus, cela favorisera le transfert des meilleures pratiques dans le développement de projets et le financement de grands investissements en infrastructure environnementale visant les points chauds de pollution dans la région.

Un autre résultat principal du MeHSIP en conformité avec les objectifs de l'initiative «Horizon 2020» est l'introduction d'un processus d'étroite collaboration entre la BEI et les autres bailleurs de fonds actifs dans la région. Ce processus devra être étendu également aux programmes et aux initiatives existantes et prévues dans la région, tels que la composante Méditerranéenne de l'Initiative Eau de l'UE et la future Initiative du Partenariat Stratégique du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial.

L'étude a été effectuée en trois phases : une phase de commencement avec des visites au Luxembourg (la BEI), à Bruxelles (DG ENV), à Athènes (PNUE/PAM) et des études au bureau sur la documentation disponible sur la situation environnementale dans le bassin méditerranéen et pour se préparer pour les évaluations des projets dans les pays. Les plans d'action nationaux (PANs), coordonnés par PNUE MED-POL à Athènes, ont été les documents de référence pour le criblage et l'identification d'une longue liste d'investissements prioritaires qui ont été ensuite évalués dans les missions dans les pays. Une deuxième phase a couvert les visites en Égypte, Jordanie, Syrie, Tunisie, au Maroc et en Israël pour évaluer le potentiel des investissements bancables avec financement MeHSIP, et une troisième phase a concerné l'évaluation des résultats et la préparation du rapport d'étude.

Schéma 1 : Distribution des projets identifiés pour un financement éventuel MeHSIP par pays visité.



Les conclusions de l'étude soulignent le besoin du MeHSIP. Suite aux visites dans les pays et aux réunions tenues avec les autorités compétentes, un total de 44 projets s'avérant bancables a été identifié pour un possible financement MeHSIP (voir le schéma 1 ci-dessus). La majorité de ces projets sont des projets liés à l'eau usée urbaine (57%), suivis par des projets de déchets solides municipaux (18%), des projets visant les émissions industrielles (14%) et des projets dans d'autres secteurs (11%). Cette distribution sectorielle des projets s'approche, mais cependant ne reflète pas nécessairement les conditions objectives de financement pour les secteurs étudiés dans les pays. C'est simplement le résultat du criblage effectué dans les pays, dans un délai limité, sur les investissements des points chauds prioritaires, comme indiqué dans les plans d'action nationaux des pays respectifs en raison de leur pertinence vis-à-vis d'un financement extérieur, tenant compte des critères d'éligibilité bancaire susmentionnés.

Le processus pour dresser la liste de projets appropriés pour le MeHSIP a compris les étapes suivantes :

- Etablissement de la longue liste de projets sur la base des PANs avant la visite des pays
- Pendant ces visites, passage en revue de la longue liste avec les parties prenantes appropriées afin de retirer les projets exigeant du financement extérieur et répondant aux critères d'éligibilité bancaire (1ère ébauche de la liste des projets sélectionnés).
- Discussion et essai d'identifier possibles exigences nationales supplémentaires pour des investissements prioritaires dans la dépollution, lors des réunions avec les autorités compétentes du pays pendant les visites. (2ème ébauche de la liste des projets sélectionnés).
- Etablissement d'une liste de projets sélectionnés après les visites dans les pays.

Les principaux obstacles identifiés dans la transformation des points chauds en projets bancables sont (i) l'existence fréquente de multiples institutions responsables avec la mise en œuvre des

projets, car les problèmes environnementaux des points chauds sont souvent liés à divers secteurs, (ii) le niveau élevé de financement requis, (iii) l'application insuffisante des lois liées à la protection de l'environnement, (iv) le manque de volonté des gouvernements centraux de prolonger les garanties pour le remboursement des prêts, et (v) la réticence des promoteurs de projets à faire des prêts pour financer les projets, étant donné la fréquente disponibilité de possibles financements alternatifs.

Suite à cette étude, 44 projets ont été réellement identifiés pour être possiblement financés par le MeHSIP. Le volume total estimé des investissements pour les 44 projets est d'approximativement 2,1 milliards d'EUR (coût des projets). Le succès du MeHSIP dépendra de la manière de combiner les prêts et d'autres fonds pour créer ensemble des conditions favorables de financement. L'utilisation des fonds UE pour subventionner les taux d'intérêt sera un facteur important permettant aux pays PEV de prendre des prêts pour de tels projets prioritaires de prévention de la pollution. Le prochain FIV (Fonds d'Investissement de Voisinage) pourrait être un instrument de financement dans ce sens. Une autre condition préalable importante pour le succès du MeHSIP est la coopération et la coordination intensive de ses activités avec d'autres bailleurs offrant des fonds pour des investissements environnementaux dans les pays respectifs. Une des caractéristiques principales du MeHSIP devra ainsi être la tentative d'harmoniser les activités des bailleurs de fonds dans ce secteur afin de créer l'effet multiplicateur nécessaire.

Pour la préparation du MeHSIP, de l'assistance technique sera requise. Cette assistance technique sera principalement destinée à la réalisation d'études pour vérifier la faisabilité des projets identifiés et pour fournir les données et les informations nécessaires pour l'évaluation des projets. Le travail d'un Consultant MeHSIP consisterait principalement dans la vérification avec les autorités concernées de la liste des investissements liés aux points chauds dans chaque pays, en communiquant avec les bailleurs ainsi qu'avec les IFIs en vue d'harmoniser leurs activités de financement dans ces pays et en vue aussi d'identifier des possibilités de cofinancement de projets, de préparer les termes de référence pour des services de consultance, préparation d'études de pré-faisabilité et de faisabilité, appel d'offre, monitoring de l'exécution et reprise des études respectives, ainsi que l'appui à la BEI et à ses partenaires de financement (IFIs) et aux autorités nationales pour signer les accords respectifs de financement.

Dans les mois suivants, il faudra décider si l'assistance technique pour la préparation d'investissements pour la prévention de la pollution sera structurée comme les anciens ou les fonds de préparation de projet de la CE en cours (DABLAS, etc.), avec l'aide d'une équipe clé formée d'experts long terme et si la préparation du projet aura lieu au cas par cas, selon la spécificité des pays.

1. Introduction

The Mediterranean environment is recognised as one of the richest and at the same time most vulnerable in the world. The Mediterranean Sea is exceptionally rich in living resources with 7,5% of all animal species and 18 % of all marine flora, in a sea that represents only 0,8% of the world's ocean surface. Its marine and coastal environments are exposed to a combination of pressures of which 80 % of pollution comes from land based sources. More than half of the urban areas with population over 100 000 do not have waste water treatment plants and 60 % of the wastewater produced in these urban centres is directly discharged into the sea. Equally more than 80 % of landfill sites in the South and eastern Mediterranean countries are not subject to supervision.²

The coastal zones of the region are under various degrees of stress as a result of major demographic shifts from rural to coastal urban areas suggesting that coastal areas are of utmost importance to support the country's economy. Therefore, rapid urbanisation coupled with unsustainable development of tourism in the Mediterranean Sea's coastline is among the reasons for significant environmental and health problems. The currently about 150 million tourists visiting the area annually are expected to soar to 235-300 million within the next 20 years.

The human pressures to the Mediterranean marine environment include agricultural wastes, airborne particles and river run-off, carrying nutrients, pathogens, heavy metals, persistent organic pollutants, oil and radioactive substances. All these pollution sources affect the most productive areas of the Mediterranean marine environment, including estuaries and shallow coastal waters. At the same time, physical changes to its 46,000 km coastline from human activities are threatening Mediterranean coastal and marine habitats of vital importance in maintaining a healthy ecosystem.

Over the last 30 years numerous international initiatives and organisations have identified the causes and problems and developed strategies and actions to protect this unique ecosystem. In the meantime environmental pressures increase and degradation of the fragile ecosystem is exacerbated.

Focusing on human activities, 131 "pollution hot spots" have been identified by the countries in the frame of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) of UNEP.³ These hot spots are point pollution sources on coastal areas, which may affect human health, ecosystems, biodiversity, sustainability, or economy. From these hot spots, 26 % are urban, 18 % industrial and 56 % mixed (urban and industrial). The SAP, the regional framework instrument of cooperation, coordinated by the MED POL programme contains specific targets, deadlines and commitments to implement the LBS Protocol and thereby assist land based pollution reduction more effectively and systematically until 2025.

Key land-based activities targeted under the SAP are municipal wastewater treatment and disposal, urban solid waste disposal and activities linked to industries such as the release of toxic substances into the Sea.

² Eurostat and UNEP/Plan Bleu "A sustainable Future for the Mediterranean, The Blue Plan's Environment and Development Outlook", 2005, Earthscan.

³ Strategic Action Programme, Second report on the pollution Hot Spots in the Mediterranean, Part 1, country results, UNEP (DEC)/MED WG.231/5a, 16 May 2003.

Also included are the release of harmful concentrations of nutrients into the marine environment, the storage, transportation and disposal of radioactive and hazardous wastes and activities contributing to the destruction of the coastal environment.

The operational instrument for the implementation of the SAP at national level is the National Action Plan (NAP) which includes a priority list of actions to reach the targets set out in the SAP by the year 2010. Under the current assignment the NAPs (2006) have been taken as the major reference document in the data collection exercise for the identification of the priority hot spot investments to be assessed in Phase 2 of the assignment.

It is clear that concerted action is required in order to protect this common heritage in view of the regions needs far exceeding the capacity and limited financial resources available. Studies have estimated the cost of mitigating this degradation for those countries concerned at between 3.1- 3,7 % of their GDP (equivalent of between €1,2 to 5 billion per year depending on the country). The partner countries, international organisations, donor organisations and stakeholders in the countries of the MENA region will need to make a significant coordinated effort to achieve the goal of de-pollution of the Mediterranean.

The recent EC Communication “Establishing an Environmental Strategy for the Mediterranean”⁴ stipulates that in view of the large investment needs in the region, pollution reduction projects will continue receiving the bulk of their financing through IFI loans, national resources, donor contributions and other sources of financing. In this context future EC assistance will seek to maximise its catalytic effects with the IFIs through targeted use of tools such as technical assistance and interest rate subsidies in order to leverage larger levels of loan assistance.

At the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the European Mediterranean Process, in November 2005, the partners made a commitment to endorse a feasible timetable to de-pollute the Mediterranean Sea by 2020, while providing appropriate financial resources and technical support to facilitate its implementation. The “Horizon 2020” initiative is to use the existing frameworks of cooperation such as the Mediterranean strategy for Sustainable Development and build on synergies with well established processes such as those implemented by UNEP in the framework of the Barcelona Convention, in the region. This high level initiative has helped refocus political intentions on the main objective of targeted de-pollution of the Mediterranean based on the principle of common effort, increased cooperation and responsibilities of the main respective donors and stakeholders in the region.

The main goal is to reduce the major sources of pollution in the region by identifying and acting on its major sources by 2020. The target sectors identified as priority pollution problems in the region include: industrial emissions, municipal waste and particularly urban wastewater.

Recent studies in the framework of Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme (METAP) cooperation have started to quantify the cost of degradation of the environment in a number of countries (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia). Environmental degradation in Egypt for example is estimated at between EUR 2.7 and 5.1 billion per year (or 3.2- 6.4 % of GDP), in Algeria EUR 1.5 billion per year (3.6 % of GDP) and in Morocco EUR 1.2 billion (3.7 % of GDP).

⁴ European Commission Staff Working Document SEC (2006) 1082 – September 2006, see Annex 5

One of the four components of the Horizon 2020 Initiative is the development of a pipeline of pollution reduction projects addressing these priority sectors defined in the Euro-Mediterranean process. The European Investment Bank will focus on this component and develop a pipeline of bankable investment projects, in close cooperation with the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) / Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and the European Commission Environment Directorate-General (DG ENV) and main stakeholders, donors, representatives of the NGO community, civil society, cities and regions, business and other interested parties in the respective beneficiary countries. This pipeline of bankable investment projects will constitute the Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP).

With the aim to identify between 3-5 of the most regionally polluting industrial and/or municipal point sources of pollution in Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine Authority, Syria and Tunisia that appear to offer the best possibilities of being bankable, and generally to assess the need for the MeHSIP and to provide background information on its implementation, the Parsons Brinckerhoff Consortium, via MWH as relevant partner, under Lot 2 Framework Contract project No REG/2006/02, has been assigned by the EIB to prepare this Study "Horizon 2020- Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)".

The experts working on the assignment are Christine Haffner-Sifakis and Christoph Sommer. For preparation of the Study a duration of 12 months has been agreed. The assignment is subdivided into three phases: Phase 1 being the inception phase for gathering information from various stakeholders and reviewing existing documentation related to the environmental situation in the ENP countries, Phase 2 for conduction visits to the target countries with the aim to identify bankable hot spot investment projects and Phase 3 for evaluating the results of the country visits and drawing conclusions on the need and concept for the MeHSIP in the form of this Report. The terms of reference for this assignment are attached as Annex 1.

The findings of the country visits and the assessments made are presented in the following Chapters. As a first step, the methodology applied for carrying out the assignment is briefly outlined. Thereafter, the sector-specific findings are presented. In a next step, the country-specific findings with the identified project approaches are presented. The Study then is concluded with the analysis of the need for the MeHSIP including presentation of the main features of the investment program, and the conclusions and recommendations as to the MeHSIP's implementation.

2. Methodology

According to the ToR the assignment has been split into three phases, i.e.

- **Phase I:** Visits to Luxemburg (EIB), Brussels (DG ENV), Athens (UNEP/MAP) and desk work, with the output being the Inception Report.
- **Phase II:** Field phase with missions to Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Syria, with the output being the prioritisation of hot spots and the identification of 3-5 hot spot relevant projects in each country⁵.
- **Phase III:** Reporting phase, with the output being the presentation of the findings, conclusions and recommendations in the form of the Final Report.

The method applied to carry out the assignment during Phases one and two is briefly summarised below.

2.1. Eligibility Criteria for Pollution prevention investments under the MeHSIP

A bankable point source of pollution is understood to be a source of pollution in a certain location or region which can be addressed or eliminated by implementing an investment project financed by a bank (e.g. EIB)⁶ – possibly in conjunction with the implementation of capacity building measures. Screening has been carried out on the basis of the following criteria:

The environmental criteria are the following:

- the project has a significant positive environmental impact⁷,
- the project is of national or regional priority for de-pollution of the Mediterranean.

Additionally, the following technical, financial and institutional criteria have to apply:

- Sustainable operations of the project
- The repayment of the loan for financing the project is secured.
- The loan amount is manageable, i.e. not below a certain minimum keeping the bank's transaction costs at an acceptable level, and not exceeding a certain maximum, ensuring adequate diversification of the bank's lending activities.
- The implementation period for the project is acceptable, i.e. within a frame of 3-5 years.
- There is a **clear institutional structure** for project implementation (project promoter).

⁵ Country visits to Algeria and Lebanon did not take place in the context of this study

⁶ Generally EIB finances projects with total project costs exceeding 25 MEURO of which up to 50 % can be financed with the EIB Loan. However, smaller projects could be grouped under a Global Loan Operation.

⁷ The main screening criteria has been the presence of these projects in the NAPs of the ENP countries. In the future development of the MeHSIP pipeline extra weight will be given wherever there is a clear link of a project with alignment or approximation to EU legislation. The Commissions ENP Action Plans make reference to alignment as for example in the case of Israel and Egypt or Association Agreements refer to approximation with EU legislation as in the case of Lebanon

With the above mentioned bankability criteria being met, the possibility to finance a project under a future MeHSIP can be increased by **blending loan funds with grant funds**. This issue will be touched upon later in the Report. Since 1995, the EIB has lent more than EUR 2 billion for environmental projects in the Mediterranean region. Most of the projects have benefited from interest rate subsidies from the EC budget.

2.2. Phase I: Data Collection and Analysis

2.2.1 Elaboration of Hot Spot Assessment Sheet and Establishment of a Long List of Hot Spot Investments

As tasks to be accomplished under Phase 1, a hot spot assessment sheet and a 'long list' of potential hot spot investments (projects) based on the NAP of each country was to be established. The aim of the assessment sheet was to provide a format for collection of information on the potential MeHSIP projects as given in the 'long list' in a uniform and objectively comparable manner, based on a set of simple criteria. In this sense, the Sheet was established and presented in the Inception Report. The National Action Plans (NAPs) having followed a standard environmental screening exercise with broad public participation in-country, provided a solid basis for establishing the 'long list' of potential investments. All environmental hot spots as identified by the respective countries were listed in the NAP and information was given on the degree of national priority and the type of mitigation-investment required in most cases. The long list then was established by carefully assessing the hot spots/investments indicated as a high national priority by the countries as well as with respect to their estimated total costs, and only those investment projects with estimated project costs exceeding the pre-defined threshold of about 15-20 million EUR were included in the long list (see Annex 3). This environmental and financial pre-screening guided the project assessment process during the country visits in view of the aim to establish the short list of 3-5 projects in each country appearing suitable for inclusion in the MeHSIP.

Regarding the assessment sheets, however, during the country visits it turned out that these were too sophisticated for practical purposes, and collection of technical details on potential projects generally with a level as envisaged in the sheets was not possible. Reason for this was the time spent on filtering out from the 'long list' those projects which still were of relevance, i.e. not yet commenced and where external funding still was required. This exercise left little time to systematically discuss with the relevant authorities technical details of the potential projects, thus making it necessary to fill in the Sheet in a rather superficial manner with generally only qualitative information included.

2.2.2 Assessment of Planned and Ongoing Projects/Investment Programmes

Another task falling under Phase 1 was the assessment of planned and ongoing projects/investment programmes. The aim of this task was to obtain an overview of the activities carried out already or envisaged by the international donor community in conjunction with the respective countries of the region or by the countries themselves in view of reducing pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from land-borne sources in order to identify possible starting points for activities to be carried out in the frame of the MeHSIP. In this respect the following policy framework, projects and investment programmes were assessed:

- EU Framework

- European Neighbourhood Policy
- EU Water Initiative
- UNEP/MAP & MSSD
- METAP
- GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem

The data collection and assessments were made by reviewing documents prepared recently dealing with this subject (e.g. 'Support to DG Environment for Development of the Mediterranean De-pollution Initiative "Horizon 2020" – Review of Ongoing and Completed Activities', Study prepared by LDK-ECO Environmental Consultants S.A., Athens, in October 2006), consultations with representatives of EU DG ENV in Brussels (including desk officers, EU water Initiative contact, DABLAS representative), of UNEP/MAP in Athens, of WB METAP in Washington (by email), EU Water Initiative Secretariat (Athens) and other organisations.

2.3. Phase II: Country Visits

During the Field Phase, missions were to be conducted to Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and Syria. Although the ToR also envisaged a mission to the occupied Palestinian Territory (oPT), given the current difficult political conditions there it was agreed that no mission would take place, with the information to be collected and assessments to be made based on the information collected from the EC Technical Office for the oPT in Jerusalem.

With the exception of Algeria, Lebanon and the oPT, all countries listed above were visited during April-July 2007. Algeria was not visited as the Country appears not to be interested in external funding of hot spot related investments due to sufficient availability of national funding means. The scheduled mission to Lebanon did not take place due to security considerations.

During the missions, contacts were established to Government ministries, EIB offices (Cairo, Rabat and Tunis), World Bank representations and EC Delegations and project promoters/ operators to collect hands-on information on hot spots and related possible pollution mitigation measures. As mentioned earlier, the assessment focussed on the hot spots identified under Phase I, but there was also the possibility to identify additional investment priorities seeming to have a chance of being bankable. During the assessments, the need for technical assistance was also assessed.

The sequence of the Experts activities on site was scheduled such that, wherever there are EU-Delegations and/or EIB-Offices, these were visited first for introductory purposes and in order to collect first hand information on MeHSIP-relevant donor activities in the respective countries. Following this, meetings generally were held with the officially designated Horizon 2020 focal points, MEDPOL National Coordinators, MAP Focal Points and NAP National Experts to refine and update the information collected so far regarding potential hot spot projects/investments to be included in the MeHSIP.

It has to be noted at this point that the Horizon 2020 focal points have been of invaluable help in the organisation of the country missions. It was however not easy to access and then collect information to the technical level of detail necessary to assess their effective bankability due to different factors: firstly the fact that a number of different competent authorities (often in different ministries) are responsible for the potential pro-

jects resulted in time-consuming data collection in country at the start of the mission; and secondly updated information concerning ongoing activities and documentation relevant to potential MeHSIP investments are held by different donors and were not always accessible.

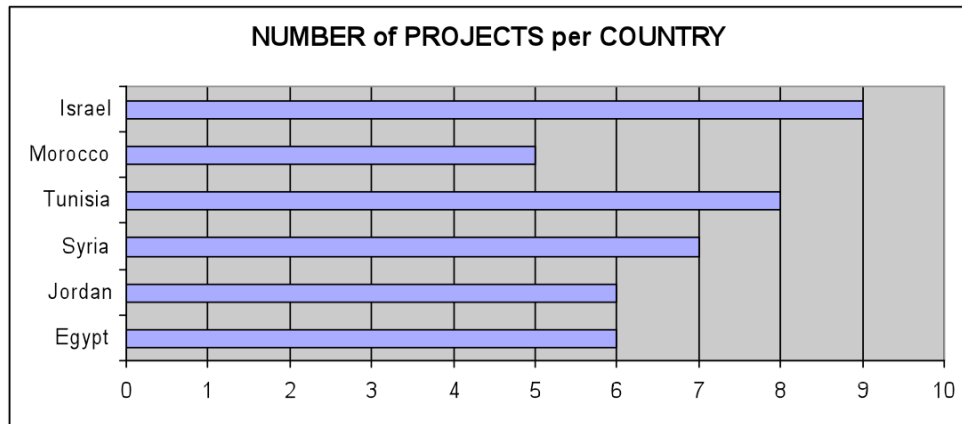
As a result of the assessments made in the countries visited, the short list of potential MeHSIP projects as presented in the next Chapter was established.

2.4. Phase III: Reporting

The reporting phase pertains to presenting a synthesis of the findings during the country visits and the respective conclusions and recommendations (this very draft final report). Prior to drafting of this report the beneficiary countries visited during the missions were sent the list of potential MeHSIP investments for their country in order to verify or add to the information.

A first draft of the final report has been discussed during a meeting in Luxembourg. A consolidated draft was later sent to all stakeholders namely Horizon 2020 focal points in the ENP countries, Horizon 2020 Steering Committee Members and key stakeholders in order to collect their comments and integrate these in the MeHSIP final report.

Figure 2: Number of projects identified per country visited for potential funding under the MeHSIP.



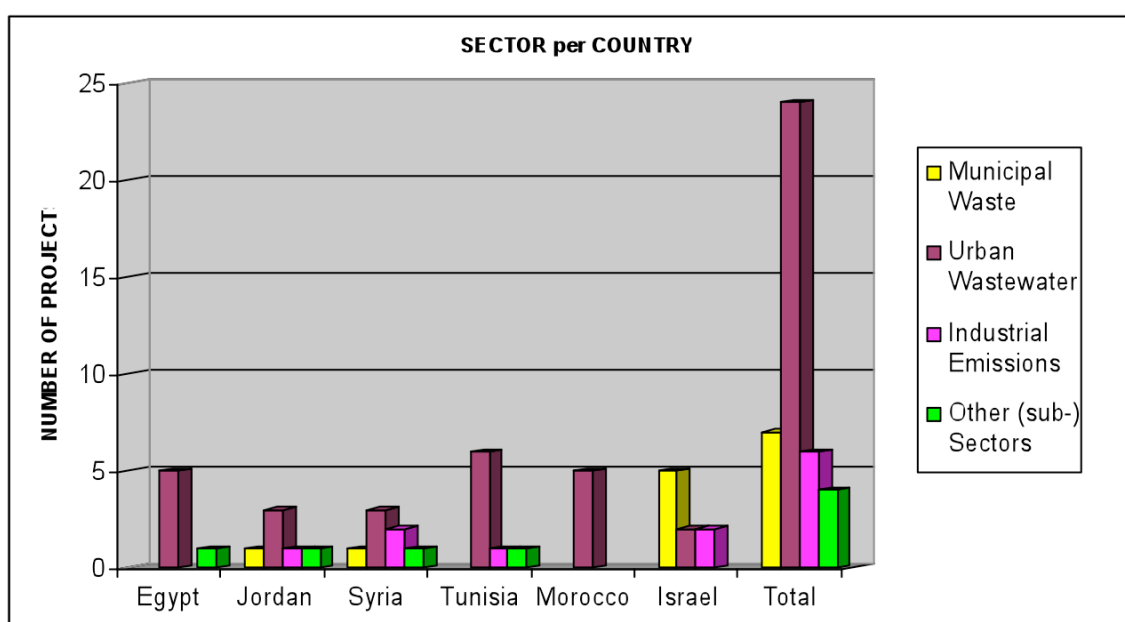
3. Sector specific findings

The sector specific findings related to municipal waste, urban wastewater, industrial emissions and other (sub-) sectors are presented in the following Chapters. The sector-wise distribution of the projects identified for possible inclusion in the MeHSIP is shown in the Table below. The Table includes projects with estimated total costs under the EIB financing threshold (see eligibility criteria for MeHSIP, section 2.1.) which might not appear to be bankable on a stand alone basis. They have, however, been left in the short-list pending further considerations (e.g. grouping of the projects under a 'global loan').

Table 1: Sector-wise distribution of short-listed projects by number and volume

Sector/ Country	Egypt	Jordan	Syria	Tunisia	Morocco	Israel	OPT	Total	Share
Municipal Waste		1	2			5		8	18%
Volume (Mio EUR)		30	38			80		148	7%
Urban Wastewater	5	3	3	6	5	2	1	25	57%
Volume (Mio EUR)	485	278	65	217	261	280	101	1.586	78%
Industrial Emissions		1	2	1		2		6	14%
Volume (Mio EUR)		6	68	45		80		199	9%
Other (sub-) Sectors	2	1	1	1				5	11%
Volume (Mio EUR)	45	12	12	50				119	6%
Total	7	6	8	8	5	9	1	44	100%
Volume (Mio EUR)	530	326	183	312	261	440	101	2.052	100%

Figure 3: Distribution of projects per sector identified during the different country visits for potential inclusion under the future MeHSIP.



As can be seen from the Table above, the estimated total investment volume of the 44 projects identified amounts to approximately 2.1 Billion EUR. Broken down by sector, the volume of the 8 municipal solid waste projects amounts to 148 Million EUR, the volume of the 25 urban wastewater projects amounts to 1,586 Million EUR, the volume of the 6 industrial emission projects amounts to 199 Million EUR and the volume of the 5 other sector projects amounts to 119 Million EUR.

The different steps taken to establish the project short list as given above were:

- Establishment of the project long list on the basis of the NAPs (see Chapter 2.2.1) before the country visits.
- Reviewing the long list with stakeholders (EIB country offices, EU delegations, relevant country competent authorities, donors, NGOs) during the country visits with the aim of filtering out the projects still requiring external funding and meeting the bankability criteria as defined earlier.
- Discussing possible additional national priority de-pollution investment requirements with competent country authorities during the country visits.

As a result of this exercise at the end of the country visits for each country a group of de-pollution investment priorities appearing to meet the bankability criteria was identified and the projects were entered in the short list for potential financing under the MeHSIP..

You will find the initial Long List of projects resulting of phase 1 screening of the NAPs in Annex 3.

3.1. *Municipal Waste*

With few exceptions, in addition to the uncontrolled disposal of wastes in the form of litter in the streets and other public areas, in most countries of the Region solid wastes are disposed of at dumping sites with minimal or no sanitary treatment. As a result of the expansion of the municipal boundaries due to the rapid population growth within the municipalities, these uncontrolled dumping sites are often within the town limits or literally at the waterfront.

Such uncontrolled dumps are sources of disease and litter to the surrounding areas. In many cases, no measures have been taken to control and treat leachates from the dumping sites which are polluting the groundwater and/or the coastal marine environment with organic pollutants and heavy metals. Thus, solid wastes produced in the urban centers along the Mediterranean coastline present a serious threat to both human health and the marine coastal environment.

Generally, in all countries visited municipal waste is a major point of concern of the authorities dealing with environmental issues in the sense that the hygienically safe and environmentally friendly handling of this source of pollution has been neglected as compared to the other sources i.e. urban wastewater and industrial emissions, and strong emphasis thus is being placed on actions aiming at catching up on this issue.

Reason for this neglect could be e.g. that the solid waste, once collected and disposed of in some form or another at a site beyond settlement areas, was considered to be 'taken care of' in general public opinion, and that the environmentally negative effects of the uncontrolled disposal of the solid waste e.g. by the leachates was not recognized until recent years. Beyond this, certainly also the relative importance of the pollution caused, generally being inferior to the pollution caused by municipal wastewater and industrial emissions, has played a certain role. Only to the degree that the urban settlement areas expanded and the volumes of the solid waste increased, the uncontrolled dumping of the solid waste along with the negative effects of

odour and toxic fumes in the case of self ignition entered the consciousness of certain population groups calling for remedial actions to be taken.

Currently, deposition of collected solid waste is done on sanitary landfills, official dumping sites without any sanitary measures, or on unofficial wild dump sites. In most Middle East and North Africa Countries, no real sanitary measures are taken during solid waste deposition leading to the above mentioned environmental stress and other negative effects. Since only rarely soil cover or compaction is practiced and no fences are erected around the deposition area, lighter wastes e.g. plastic bags and paper are carried away by wind, thus littering large areas around the dump sites.

A special problem in relation to the marine environment in the southern and eastern Mediterranean coasts is the dumps located directly on the coastline⁸ with the solid wastes entering the sea and littering the marine environment, while the leachates contaminate the coastal seawater.

Scavenging for the recuperation of valuable materials from solid wastes is traditionally performed in many countries of the southern and eastern Mediterranean coasts, usually, however, without any protection of the scavengers. This valorisation of the solid waste constitutes a positive effect in the sense of minimizing the volume to be disposed of. On the other hand, compost plants to produce organic fertilizer from municipal solid waste have been established in some countries. Although such plants seem very promising because they combine waste minimization and production of an output valuably for farming activities, frequently they have not been very successful due to the bad quality of the product (fertilizer) containing glass fragments and other sharp pieces, as well as pieces of plastic as a result of insufficient segregation of the waste to be composted ('dirty MRF'). Given the possibilities for poor population groups to make a living by sorting out waste with a selling value from the waste bins or other places where it is deposited, sorting out of valuable material at source i.e. on the waste producer level is not developed very far yet in the countries visited.

In summary, the need for implementing investments in the field of municipal solid waste to deposit the waste produced in a hygienically safe and environmentally friendly manner and to rehabilitate the existing uncontrolled dump sites in the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries is huge. The financing requirements alone for these types of investments in the coastal regions are estimated in the billion EUR range.

This investment need, however, does not automatically translate into bankable projects in the frame of an investment program such as the MeHSIP mainly due to the following reasons:

- The investment volumes of the individual projects, be it construction of new organized sanitary landfills or be it rehabilitation of existing dumpsites, generally are too low for the projects to be considered bankable on a stand-alone basis. Grouping of various projects under the umbrella of a global loan, however, generally does not come into question due to different organizations being responsible for implementation and operation of the individual projects, thus leaving the project promoter question unanswered.
- In most countries, the collection and disposal of urban solid waste falls under the responsibility of the respective municipalities. Project promoters for investments thus would be the municipalities. These, however, frequently do not avail of the institutional, financial and technical capacity for carrying out externally funded investment projects of this type. Furthermore, the municipalities frequently being over-indebted do not qualify for central government loan guarantees.

⁸ Al Hoceima in Morocco, Al Bassa in Syria, Tripoli and Saida in Libanon

- Cost recovery in municipal solid waste disposal generally is not yet achieved in the countries in question either due to relevant laws and regulations related to the 'polluter pays' principle not yet being in place, or such laws not being applied/enforced. This fact runs contrary to the requirements generally placed by most donor organizations for funding such projects in view of sustainability and financial accountability.

Exceptions to these bottlenecks will be referred to in the country by country section. In view of these bottlenecks, the projects identified in this sector for possible future funding in the frame of the MeHSIP constitute only 17% of all projects identified.

3.2. Urban wastewater

Intense urbanization especially along the coastal zone is a development common to all the visited Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries. The rapid increase of coastal cities' population and the shortage of funds to finance required infrastructure investments (sewage networks, wastewater treatment plants) has led to overloading of the systems which in many cases were under-dimensioned right from the time of their construction. As a result, untreated domestic wastewater is discharged in large volumes into the sea leading to the degradation of the Mediterranean marine coastal environment. Sewage generation from coastal cities and cities which wastewater drain into the Mediterranean Sea probably is the most significant source of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea. Its influence on the marine coastal environment directly or indirectly affects human health, the stability of the marine ecosystem and the economy of the coastal zone and the respective country.

Furthermore, all of the MENA countries face a water shortage problem, therefore the discharge of urban effluent in inland water courses or the land negatively affects the quality of the scarce surface or ground water resources. Environmentally efficient management of urban sewage, i.e. collection, treatment and recycling, is considered as a priority issue in all MENA countries. However, with the exception of Israel, where secondary treatment plants have been in operation in almost all cities and a large part of the treated wastewater is re-used for irrigation and river restoration purposes for years already, an integrated water strategy is implemented in the other countries only in recent years.

As in the case of Israel, the need for investing on an integrated water strategy has been recognized and, in addition to planning projects aiming at the re-use of treated wastewater for agricultural purposes, many countries now are in the course of improving their urban effluent collection infrastructure and their wastewater treatment capabilities. Accordingly, the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) of UNEP/MAP mentions the construction of at least 50 WWTPs until the year 2010 along the MENA countries' coastline with many more plants planned to be upgraded by introduction of more advanced treatment technologies, increase of the treatment capacity, updating of equipment and process, etc. Obviously, extending the planning horizon until 2020 would entail even higher investment requirements in this field.

Generally, among the projects mentioned above with the highest urgency (construction of new WWTP, upgrading the capacity of existing WWTP, extending or rehabilitating collector systems) financing has already been secured through the countries' bilateral and multilateral financial cooperation mechanisms, own sources and/or through various forms of private sector participation (PSP), and in many cases project implementation has started or is nearing completion. PSP is sought especially for large projects in urban centers, where cost-recovery can be achieved through the existing tariff mechanisms or with minor modifications of these. The potential for project financing in the frame of new initiatives and programs (e.g. Horizon 2020) thus mainly

derives from projects to be implemented in the medium to long term, wherever international funding organizations so far refrained from engaging themselves in the sector or in the country in general due to specific reasons, or wherever the sector and project funding requirements surpass the financing capabilities of government and/or interested donor organizations.

Tariff issues, i.e. non cost-recovering tariff systems until now in most countries have been the main reason for investments in the sector falling behind demand and leading to a tremendous absorption of government funds for financing investments and operations of the wastewater systems. In recognition of this bottleneck, especially in view of the huge investment requirements in the sector on the one side and limited government and external funding possibilities on the other, generally in all countries sector reform programs are under way aiming at decentralization, more accountability and mobilization of funds for financing of investments and operations on the local i.e. service provider/beneficiary level.

Due to the lacking or insufficient framework for financial sustainability of the projects in the sector as a result of the inadequate tariff systems, external grant or soft loan funding of the projects – often in combination with covenants aiming at introducing the required sector reforms – frequently were the only financing modes acceptable by governments for international financing/donor organizations to become involved in the sector.

Although in many countries implementing the sector reforms the objectives of the reforms i.e. in terms of introduction of cost-cover tariffs and service fees have not yet or only partially been achieved, the scene for other financing modes coming into the picture is slowly changing. This is evidenced by the increased PSP project implementation concepts e.g. in Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia and Morocco. Israel has been an exception in this respect as cost-cover service fees generally have been introduced in the sector years ago already. Loan financing of the projects at market or near-market conditions thus has also never been an issue in Israel over the last years.

Given the large investment requirements in this sector on the one side and the nature of the individual projects generally requiring large financing amounts on the other, the projects identified in this sector in view of possible future funding in the frame of the MeHSIP constitute the largest share of all projects identified (59%).

3.3. Industrial emissions

This sector includes liquid and atmospheric industrial emissions.

Due to lacking environmental laws or enforcement of these and lacking pressure on the polluters from the affected population, industrial pollution is generated on a wide scale in the MENA countries. This pollution is usually concentrated in the coastal zone, in the vicinity of the large cities.

According to the information available, there is no specific legislation for controlling industrial pollution or promoting integrated industrial pollution control within the region, although in some countries there are sector-specific laws that set emission limits for discharges into the receiving bodies. Due to this gap in the legislation, compliance monitoring of industrial discharges, linked to a 'discharge permit system', is in operation only in few countries (e.g. Israel and Tunisia).

Furthermore, only rarely – as the case with donor-funded programs targeting this issue - economic instruments to encourage industrial investments on cleaner technology, best available techniques, or the construction of end-of-pipe treatment systems in the production sites are applied. Principally, there is a great deal of improvement that can be made on this issue with the introduction of adequate standards on industrial emis-

sions as well as the quality of the receiving water bodies, and the monitoring of compliance with these. However, given the socio-economic dimension of shutting down industrial enterprises in case these repeatedly violate the set standards, the latter will remain a matter of theory especially in those countries with high unemployment rates and scarce alternative employment opportunities for jobless workers.

In view of one of the main 'bankability-criteria' i.e. size of the project, the investigations made in the countries visited regarding identification of projects possibly to be included in the MeHSIP were concentrated on the following three types of interventions:

- Financing of pollution abatement measures in single, large industrial enterprises, public sector or private sector.
- Financing of pollution abatement measures in large industrial enterprises of one project promoter, public sector or private sector. This includes measures possibly to be implemented at different production sites of the respective enterprise and/or measures possibly to be implemented in different enterprises of one and the same promoter (Global Loan).
- Financing of pollution abatement measures in small and medium-sized enterprises via specific funds of a certain project promoter already established or to be established, involving the banking sector.

However, given the limited time available in the countries visited for making the assessments and the a priori large investment demand and investment priorities set by the respective governments in the other two sectors (municipal waste and urban wastewater), the time spent for identifying projects in this sector was less than in the case of the other two sectors. Consequently, the share of projects identified in this sector in view of possible future funding in the frame of the MeHSIP only is 15%.

3.4. Other (sub) sectors

This sector includes industrial solid wastes and hazardous wastes.

The findings as stated above in terms of environmental impact as a result of lacking laws and regulations or weak enforcement of such principally also count for industrial solid wastes and hazardous wastes. Especially as concerns hazardous wastes, very little has been done so far in the MENA countries to take care of this issue, the main reason for this being the high costs of the necessary investments e.g. incineration plants. However, also the solid wastes deposited on the coastline of several countries originating from fertilizer production remain a big point of concern.

Similarly, also the statements made above regarding the weight attached to identifying projects in this sector apply. The share of projects identified in this sector in view of possible future funding in the frame of the MeHSIP is 10%.

It should be stressed at this point that the sector-wise distribution of the projects identified for the MeHSIP as shown in the Table on page 25 does not necessarily represent an optimum selection amongst all given possibilities. The selection merely represents the results of the review of the project longlist together with the relevant country authorities and of further discussion held regarding projects possibly suitable for inclusion in the MeHSIP, taking into account the bankability-criteria. If more time could have been allocated to a systematic analysis of the actual financing needs of the respective countries for projects benefiting the environmental situation in the Mediterranean Basin a different distribution could have emerged. However, even in

this case it can be assumed that urban wastewater projects would have made up the bulk of all projects identified.

3.5. Role of the Private Sector

In view of de-pollution of the Mediterranean the private sector plays an important role with respect to following:

- The private sector (private commercial entities) is a **major source of pollution** especially regarding air pollution, industrial effluents and hazardous wastes.
- Against the backdrop of general budget limitations and limited availability of funds of central and local governments in the MENA countries, in most countries there is a trend to attract private sector **funding for environmental infrastructure** investments. The private sector involvement usually takes place in the form of BOT-models and related forms (BOO, BOOT, etc.).
- **Operational efficiency** of environmental infrastructure facilities in terms of costs and quality of service delivery frequently is higher when the private sector manages and operates the facilities. Involvement of the private sector here usually is in the form of management contracts.
- **Project implementation** usually is much quicker if under the responsibility of the private sector.

Due to these reasons the private sector principally deserves to be paid special attention in view of launching a programme targeting de-pollution in the Mediterranean. In the context of this particular programme (MeHSIP), however, the importance of the private sector is not matched by the practical possibilities to identify projects appearing suitable for funding. Reasons for this are e.g:

- The generally lower project volumes of private sector projects, making them non-bankable on a stand-alone basis applying the specific bankability criteria used for this programme. De-pollution funds involving larger financing amounts, out of which such projects can be financed, however, are frequently available already (e.g. Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco).
- For larger investments, difficulties in obtaining adequate guarantees for loans extended to the private sector, preventing conclusion of respective loan agreements.
- Given the generally shorter project implementation periods of private sector vs public sector projects, the difficulties in mobilising funds quickly enough from donor-funded programmes e.g. the MeHSIP to meet the financing schedules of the private sector.
- The dominance of investment requirements targeting the pollution originating from public sources, e.g. municipal sewage systems, dumpsites for solid waste, or pollution originating from large state owned industrial activities.

In the context of the MeHSIP the private sector can play an important role at the beginning as well as at the end of the project cycle. It is an important partner as regards identification and preparation of projects for potential financing under the MeHSIP, and can come into play again at the stage of project operations.

3.6. Role of NGOs

One of the basic aims of the Commission's environment cooperation with the Mediterranean countries is to promote a strengthened civil society in which the concerned public has effective access to environmental

information in order to contribute both to enhanced environmental awareness and to participate in environmental decision making.⁹

Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are key actors in the development and implementation of environmental policy and have the possibility to complement government agencies with appropriate levels of transparency and participation.

In this way NGOs can ensure transparency and civil society participation contributing in turn to good governance structure and mechanisms.

The Horizon 2020 process requires a new impetus including targeted public participation activities leading to more visibility and greater local ownership. Specifically in terms of the pollution prevention investments NGO have an important role to play not only in the identification of pollution projects and confirmation of related data but also in terms of informing about the potential impact of the projects.

The existence of the necessary legal and policy framework in this context, such as the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) required for major infrastructure projects, is a prerequisite to ensuring smooth implementation. The EIA with its public participation components is a powerful tool to guarantee timely, transparent and full consultation with all parties. National and local NGOs in this context mobilize actors at the grass root level and develop a better understanding of the effective implementation of the respective projects. NGOs are also able to add a dimension of ownership to the project cycle through civil society participation and provide added value by raising the visibility of this de-pollution initiative within the region.

The NGO representatives met during the country missions often provided complementary information on the potential pollution investment and assisted in identifying key stakeholders to meet. They provided additional information and underlined their role in facilitating environmental awareness raising activities, monitoring pollution caused by public sector or private sector emmittents, initiating de-pollution related activities and the like.

⁹ Communication from the Commission... Establishing an Environmental Strategy for the Mediterranean, SEC (2006) 1082, p.4

4. Country specific findings

4.1. Algeria¹⁰

4.1.1 Overall situation

Algeria's population of over 30 million is concentrated mainly in the northern part of the country in the urban centers, mostly located on the coast. During the summer tourism period the population of these coastal centers considerably increases. Major pollution problems include untreated urban and industrial wastewater, petroleum hydrocarbon slicks and coastal erosion.¹¹

Major pollution Hot Spots:

- Bay of Algiers: urban and industrial wastewater, cadmium, mercury, lead, copper and zinc in sediments.
- Oran: urban and industrial wastewater, (oil terminal and refinery, tanneries).
- Skikda: urban and industrial wastewater, (natural gas, mercury production, oil terminal and refinery, chemical industry,) heavy metals.
- Annaba: urban and industrial wastewater,(fertilisers, chromium)
- Ghazaouet: urban and industrial wastewater, (zinc and sulphuric acid),
- Mostaganem: urban and industrial wastewater, lead, mercury

The Algerian NAP was studied in detail and a number of national priorities identified which could figure as potential investments in a future MeHSIP. As discussions have concluded that at this stage Algeria is not interested in taking o foreign loans there has been no in-country mission in the framework of this contract. It has however been agreed that the Horizon 2020 focal point keep updating the list of national priorities figuring in the NAP in order to be able to include them in a MeHSIP project pipeline in the future if so requested and agreed.

4.1.2 Ongoing programmes

4.1.3 Sector specific findings

- *Industrial pollution* (chemical, petrochemical, metal) makes up an important part of the overall pollution and its impact on the coastal areas and the Mediterranean.
- *Urban wastewater*: Untreated waste water emissions from the large coastal cities directly into the sea have led to serious deterioration of the marine environment. The National WWT Programme foresees the construction of 18 new WWT plants until 2013 in the coastal areas (Marsat El Hadjadj, Arzew, Beni Saf, Gazaouet, Annaba, Reghaia, Baraki).(26650 mio Dinarhs).

¹⁰ Due to the fact that no country visits took place to Algeria, Lebanon and the oPT the Report does not reflect the depth of information of the other countries visited. The information is based mainly on the UNEP-NAPs for the respective countries.

¹¹ EEA/UNP report on Priority issues in the Mediterranean, 2003.

- *Domestic solid waste* is deposited in wild dump sites creating serious hygienic problems to the population. A series of sanitary landfills are planned for the coastal areas, as well as transfer stations.
- *Hazardous waste*: The production and storage of considerable quantities of industrial/special waste (temporary storage and wild dumps) is another priority pollution problem. More than half of these industries are located in the coastal areas (often an integral part of the urban texture- Algiers and Bejaia in the central region, Oran in the west and Annaba and Skikda in the eastern part.
- Province Algiers: Medical waste disposal of Hospitals Mustapha and Kouba

4.2. Egypt

4.2.1 Overall situation

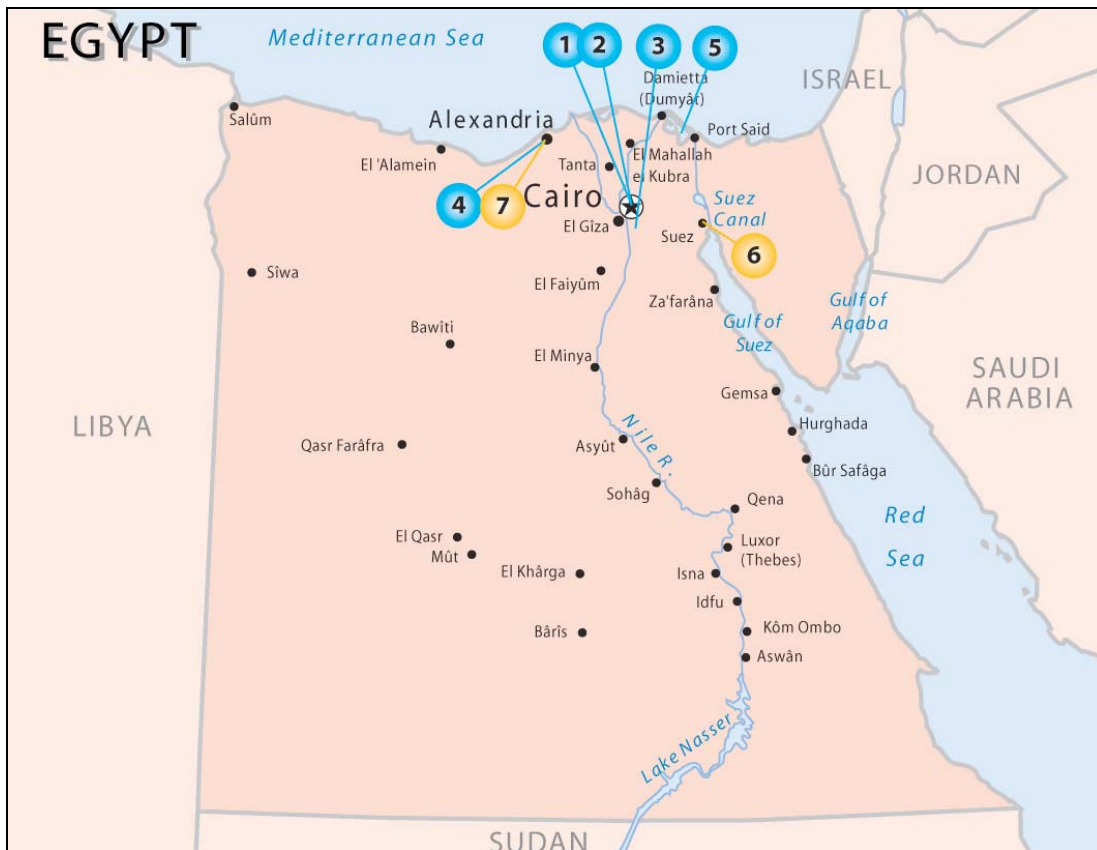
Egypt has the government form of a semi-presidential republic. Given its geography with only 4% of the total land area being arable and the remaining 96% principally desert, and the concentration of population and economic activities in the Nile Valley and Nile Delta accounting for 99% of the total arable land, the country faces substantial environmental pollution problems with inadequate sewage disposal, uncontrolled industrial effluents and contamination of groundwater resources as a result of uncontrolled urban, industrial and hazardous wastes disposal. Especially in the coastal zone the pressure on the environment is very intense, resulting from intense socio-economic activities and urban settlements.

The institutional responsibility for formulating environmental policies, preparing the necessary plans for environmental protection and environmental development projects and following up on their implementation, as well as for promoting environmental relations with other countries lies with the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA). Overall monitoring the regulatory framework is carried out by the 8 Regional Branch Offices of the EEAA.

Regarding urban wastewater, in the context of Egypt's ongoing reform of the water and wastewater sector the Egyptian Water Regulatory Agency (EWRA) and the Holding Company for Water and Wastewater (HCWW), responsible for operation and management of the provision of water supply and wastewater services, were established in 2006 under the responsibility of the Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development (Mo-HUUD). At the same time, the fourteen then existing water utilities in the Country were transferred to subsidiaries of the new Holding Company. The Cairo and Alexandria Potable Water Organization (CAPWO) is responsible for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities and potable water stations in Cairo and Alexandria, whereas the National Organization for Potable Water and Sanitary Drainage (NOPWASD) is responsible for the construction of water and wastewater treatment facilities in other governorates (outside of Cairo and Alexandria). HCWW is currently responsible for operating and maintenance of water and wastewater facilities in 15 governorates with the intention of covering all the governorates in the coming years.

Regarding domestic waste, the governorates are responsible for the investments and the operations are under the responsibility of the municipalities.

4.2.2 Ongoing programmes



No.	Project Name	Sector
1	Untreated domestic sewage of Cairo	Domestic Wastewater
2	Expansion of existing WWTP for biological treatment, 1 st stage	Domestic Wastewater
3	Construction of a WWTP for Helwan city	Domestic Wastewater
4	Construction of 12 km canal plus pump. stations for re-use of treated wastewater for agricultural purposes	Domestic Wastewater
5	WWTP for treating effluents flowing into Manzala Lake & deepening of canals	Domestic Wastewater
6	Construction of industrial solidwaste landfill	Hazardous Solid Waste
7	Expansion of existing pilot plant for treatment of hazardous solid wastes, including high temperature incinerator	Hazardous Solid Waste

Ongoing programmes explicitly targeting the de-polluting of the Mediterranean Sea include:

- 'SMAP III Plan of Action for an Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the area of Port Said' and the 'SMAP III ALAMIN Alexandria Lake Mariut Integrated Management' projects, (EC-funded)
- the Integrated Water and Sanitation Programme- (IWSP), a multi-donor activity (AfD, EIB, EU) , initiated by KfW, with 100 MEURO first financial commitment and an evaluation expected for autumn 2007. The potential complementarity and possible coordination of the IWSP with the future MeHSIP should be closely assessed.
- EPAP II: the EIB loan is accompanied by 10 million euros interest subsidy provided by EC.
- Municipal Waste: Solid Waste Management for South Sinai, South Sinai Regional Development Programme: 6,4 million euros, (EC funded).

- Urban Wastewater: Wastewater treatment for the city of El Tur, South Sinai Regional Development Programme: 3,3 million euros. (EC funded).

A new policy component in the wastewater sector includes: **“Strengthening the policy and strategy framework of the water and wastewater sector.”** Phase 1 of the Programme (2007 to 2009) would provide two years of support to a Policy Reform Group (PRG). The PRG would act as a secretariat to an Inter-ministerial Policy Advisory Committee (IMPAC) established to oversee the policy strengthening process, which will be chaired by the Minister of the MoHUUD.

The EPAP II, a joint programme initiated by the WB with participation of the EIB and the French development Agency (AFD) addressing Hot Spot industrial pollution in Greater Cairo and Alexandria of private and public sector enterprises (30 MEURO).

According to the information available, some of the major currently ongoing projects (investments) in the different sectors are the following:

SECTOR	FUNDING	LOCATION / PROJECT
Municipal waste	-	
Urban wastewater	Finland	El Annania
Urban wastewater	KFAED	Al-Shrouk City
Urban wastewater	GEF	Small projects, various locations
Industrial emissions	WB, EIB, AfD, JBIC, Finland	Selected hotspots in Alexandria and greater Cairo Area
Other sub-sectors	WB	There is a WB proposal in the pipeline (to be confirmed)
Hazardous Waste		

4.2.3 Sector specific findings

For the MeHSIP, investment financing requirements in Egypt have been identified especially for the Urban wastewater sector and regarding the disposal of hazardous solid wastes. The discussion and review of the long list of hotspot-related projects/actions established on the basis of the NAP during Phase I of the assignment in view of their relevance for future internal and external funding and their bankability and in complying coordination with ones that are currently under development of the National Master Plan for Water Supply and Sanitation, led to the following shortlist of projects proposed:

SECTOR	PROJECT
Municipal waste	
Urban wastewater	1 Cairo / Upgrade of Abou Rawash WWTP to secondary treatment, (240 mio. EUR) ¹²
Urban wastewater	2 Expansion of Gabal El Asfer WWTP to biological treatment, 1 st stage, (120 mio EUR), CAPWO potential promoter.
Urban wastewater	3 Construction of a WWTP for Heluan city, first phase 500.000 m3/d
Urban wastewater	4 Alexandria east & west re-use of treated waste water (Construction of 12 km canal plus pumping stations for re-use of treated wastewater for agricultural purposes). Pre-FS or FS needed. (25 mio. EUR)
Urban wastewater	5 Manzala Lake Rehabilitation (WWTP and deepening of canals to improve water flow), Port Said Governorate

¹² This project does not figure in the NAP of coastal hot spots but de-pollution activities all along the Nile Delta have been considered as eligible under the MeHSIP. The project is an important national pollution hot spot and the proposed activities would have a considerable de-pollution potential.

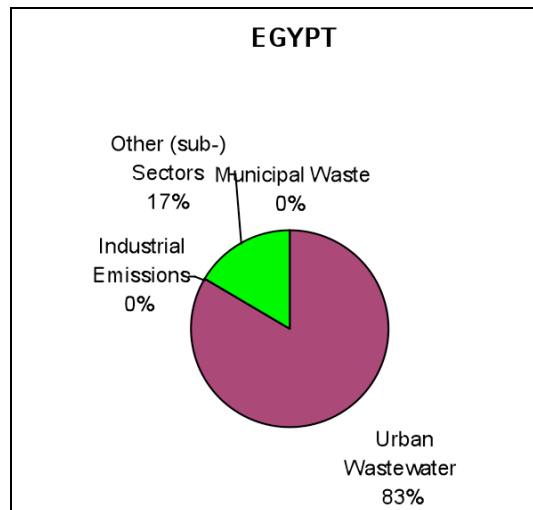
SECTOR	PROJECT
Industrial emissions	6 <i>Alexandria: Expansion of existing pilot plant for treatment of hazardous solid wastes, including high temperature incinerator</i>
Other sub-sectors	7 Industrial SW landfill for Suez Governorate (25 mio. EUR)

Another national priority is the rehabilitation of dumping sites in Beheira governorate (5 cities) and construction of sanitary a sanitary landfill.

The text in italics refers to projects appearing non-bankable due to their limited size, which, however, have been left in the short-list pending further considerations.

Some more details on the proposed projects including sector, project name, the project promoter, the estimated project costs and comments on the project are given in Annex 4.

Figure 4: Distribution of projects per sector in Egypt.



4.3. Israel

4.3.1 Overall situation

Israel has the government form of a parliamentary republic. Israel has a technologically very advanced market economy with substantial government participation. The country depends on imports of crude oil, grains and raw materials. Despite limited natural resources, Israel has intensively developed its agricultural and industrial sectors over the last decades. Due to its advanced economic development, Israel is not considered a developing country.

Limited freshwater resources and arable land as well as air and water pollution are the Country's main environmental concerns. Industrial and urban effluents are usually treated together in wastewater treatment plants, but some industries discharge their effluents directly into rivers or the sea.

Solid waste is also an important environmental problem, despite the Country's relatively well developed waste legislation. Over 90% of solid waste is now sent to organized landfills, but abandoned landfills now create environmental problems, besides occupying scarce land resources. Rehabilitation of these thus is a matter of priority.

Israel is active on pollution prevention, abatement, law enforcement, scientific research and monitoring activities. It has also established the legal basis for the prevention of seawater pollution.

Institutionally, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) which was established in 1988 has the main responsibility for the environment in Israel, operating on the national, regional and local levels. Investments and operations of wastewater collection and treatment are under the responsibility of municipalities or municipal unions. The municipalities are also responsible for solid waste collection and disposal.

4.3.2 Ongoing programmes

Given its relatively high development standard, Israel does not qualify for concessionary loans or grants in the frame of multilateral or bilateral donor assistance. Financing of environmentally-related investments principally is covered through user fees or public and private sector funds.

In December 2006, the EIB has resumed its lending operations in Israel after 11 years by signing EUR 275 million of loans, of which EUR 200 million for an Environmental Program to be used for the construction of new wastewater treatment plants, wastewater recycling projects and related schemes, and EUR 75 million for financing SME development.

According to the information available, some of the major currently ongoing projects (investments) in the different sectors are the following:

SECTOR	FUNDING	LOCATION / PROJECT
Municipal waste	-	-
Urban wastewater	Public funds	Acko city
Urban wastewater	Public funds	Herzlia city
Industrial emissions	-	-
Other sub-sectors	-	-

Source of Information: LDK Study 10/2006



No.	Project Name	Sector
1	Rehabilitation of landfill	Domestic Solid Waste
2	Rehabilitation of landfill	Domestic Solid Waste
3	Rehabilitation of landfill	Domestic Solid Waste
4	Rehabilitation of landfill	Domestic Solid Waste
5	Rehabilitation of landfill	Domestic Solid Waste
6	Construction of sludge incineration plant or sludge drying plant	Domestic Wastewater
7	Rehabilitation of sewage collector and construction of pumping station (Ayalon pipeline)	Domestic Wastewater
8	Rehabilitation of Kishon River (dredging of river bed, etc.)	Industrial Effluents
9	Upgrade of WWTP to biological treatment	Industrial Effluents

4.3.3 Sector specific findings

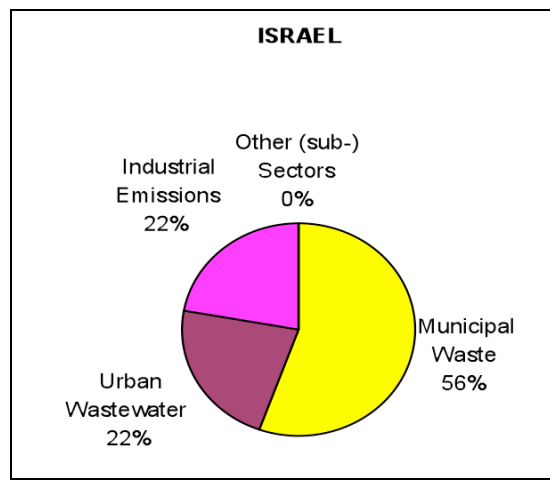
For the MeHSIP, investment financing requirements in Israel have been identified for the Municipal waste, Urban wastewater and Industrial emissions sectors. The discussion and review of the long list of hotspot-related projects/actions established on the basis of the NAP during Phase I of the assignment in view of their relevance for future internal and external funding and their bankability led to the following shortlist of projects proposed:

SECTOR	PROJECT
Municipal waste	1 <i>Rehabilitation of Haifa Landfill</i>
Municipal waste	2 <i>Rehabilitation of Natanya Landfill</i>
Municipal waste	3 <i>Rehabilitation of Ashkelon Landfill</i>
Municipal waste	4 <i>Rehabilitation of Rishon LeZion Landfill</i>
Municipal waste	5 <i>Rehabilitation of Retamin Landfill</i>

SECTOR	PROJECT
Urban wastewater	6 Shafdan Sludge Incineration / Drying
Urban wastewater	7 Ayalon Sewage Pipeline
Industrial emissions	8 Rehabilitation of Kishon River
Other sub-sectors	9 <i>Agan Fertiliser Plant</i>

The text in italics refers to projects appearing non-bankable due to their limited size, which, however, have been left in the short-list pending further considerations. For details see Annex 4.

Figure 5: Distribution of projects per sector in Israel.



4.4. Jordan

4.4.1 Overall situation

Although not directly bordering the Mediterranean Sea, Jordan has been included in the scope of investigations as an ENP partner country, therefore eligible under a future MeHSIP. Jordan is not part of the UNEP-MAP and Med-POL processes which meant that there was no NAP screening to facilitate the identification of Hot Spot investment priorities.

Jordan has the government form of a constitutional monarchy. It is a small Middle Eastern country with inadequate supplies of water, limited natural resources and semi-arid climate. In addition to natural growth rate, the growth rate was compounded by the successive waves of refugees that have come into the country as a result of the conflicts in the Region within the last three decades.

Scarce water resources are one of the most critical natural constraints on Jordan's economic growth. There is a strong imbalance between the share of agriculture in the economy (3.8% of GDP in 2000) and the proportion of precious water resources used for irrigation (almost 70%). On current trends, and assuming that no major new supplies are added and that no significant change in water management and policy occurs, Jordan reportedly is heading towards severe water shortages in future years. Other environmental concerns are, inter alia, the deterioration of soil due to salination and the incorrect use of fertilizers as well as ground water and surface water pollution. For some of the environmental problems solutions have to be found in a regional

context, while for others (e.g. use of pesticides and fertilizers, surface water pollution, desertification) solutions must be developed at the national level.

Regarding the institutional set-up, all environmentally related matters come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) which was established in 2003 with the aim to promote protection of the environment, improve its various elements and to execute this strategy in co-operation with other relevant authorities. In solid waste management, there is a dual responsibility on the national level between the MoE and the Ministry for Municipal Affairs. The operations of waste management, however, lie with the municipalities.

The Ministry has been receiving support from an EU funded Technical assistance project entitled “Institutional Support to the Ministry of Environment of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on Environmental Management and Legislation”. The project has been concluded in May 2007 and has been noted by the EC and the Government of Jordan as a successful model of institutional reform and legal upgrading in the South Mediterranean. As a follow-up Jordan has commenced a framework contract to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of the Ministry's decentralised branches in the governorates to assist these in developing workplans relating to Specific environmental problems and pollution sources in the regions/governorates in cooperation with the local entities. Another “Twinning light” project is under preparation with the purpose of implementing part of the legal upgrading master plan developed in order for Jordan to approximate its legislation to the EU Acquis and international legislation.

Regarding water and wastewater management, there are two executing bodies under the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI), namely the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) and Jordan Valley Authority (JVA). WAJ is responsible for providing water and sewage services throughout Jordan and for water resources management, while JVA's responsibilities cover the development of the Jordan Rift Valley, including water resources, primarily for agricultural purposes. High interest in loan support for private sector implemented infrastructure projects has been signalled.

4.4.2 Ongoing programmes



No.	Project Name	Sector
1	Construction of regional sanitary SW landfill sites & transfer stations	Domestic Solid Waste
2	Construction of WWTP for Wadi Zarqa region	Domestic Wastewater
3	Wadi Darraba Dam Project for collecting treated WWTP effluents for re-use in agriculture	Domestic Wastewater
4	Rehabilitation of Zarqa river from Samra to King Talal	Domestic Wastewater
5	Rehabilitation of Jordan River	Domestic Wastewater
6	Construction of centralized industrial WWTP for Zarqa region	Industrial Effluents

Currently Jordan's environmental and sector strategies are being reviewed in view of preparing the updated 'National Environment Action Plan' (NEAP) 2007-2012. Also the MoE has prepared the 'Strategic Direction for the MoE, 2006-2007' in 2006 which contains the mission and vision statements and identification of strategic objectives which would become the basis for the Ministry's future operational work plan.

Since years already a multitude of bilateral and international organizations are providing financial and technical assistance to Jordan for environmentally related projects, a large part of the funds being grants. This is why Jordan does not appear to be very keen on taking up loans for financing its environmentally related projects, knowing the chances are good for attracting grant funds for financing of the projects.

Donor Environment Coordination Meetings are being coordinated by the EU Delegation on Institution building, biodiversity, medical and hazardous waste: USAID, AfD, Jaica, UNESCO, NL, UNDP, (GTZ and KfW are participating in a subgroup on water).

The EC delegation in Jordan is involved in the funding of the following **ongoing** initiatives in the water and waste-water sector:

in Jordan: AL MEIA, Advanced Support to the Water Sector in Jordan;

and regionally: Participation in the Euro-Mediterranean Water Initiative (EMWIS / SEMIDE), Improvement of Irrigation Water Management in Lebanon and Jordan (IRWA), MEDWA- Stakeholder Participatory Sustainable Water Management at farm level, EMPOWERS - Euro Med Participatory Water Resources Scenarios, MEDROPLAN - Mediterranean Drought Preparedness and Mitigation Planning, MEDAWARE - Development of tools and guidelines for the promotion of sustainable urban wastewater treatment and reuse in the agricultural production in the Mediterranean countries, EMWATER - Efficient Management of Wastewater , its treatment and reuse in the Mediterranean countries, ADIRA - Autonomous desalination system concepts for sea water and brackish water in rural areas with renewable energies - Potential , Technologies, Field Experience , Socio - Technical and Socio - economic impacts, MEDAWATER RMSU – MEDAWATER Regional Monitoring Support Unit.

Jordan has also developed a programme to identify and manage environmental hotspots Three major hotspots were identified and the Ministry of Environment managed to put the first one on of these on the Government's agenda as a national priority:

1. Rehabilitation and Integrated Ecological Management of Zarqa River Basin.
2. Phosphate Mining Site in Russaifah.
3. Alakaider landfill site in the North.

According to the information available, some of the major currently ongoing projects (investments) in the different sectors are the following:

SECTOR	FUNDING	LOCATION / PROJECT
Municipal waste	Japan	Greater Amman
Municipal waste	EC-MEDA/SMAP II/METAP	Regional solid waste management project
Urban wastewater	Italy	Jerash, Talbieh, Sukhna
Urban wastewater	Italy	Greater Amman
Urban wastewater	USAID, National funds	As-Samra
Hazardous Waste	(USAID, Swiss),	Medical and Hazardous Waste Management combined Facility including incinerator, Greater Amman Municipality
Other sub-sectors	AfD	Credit line for Cleaner production in industries, energy and environmental performance, CDM, a number of projects are in the pipeline in different sectors

4.4.3 Sector specific findings

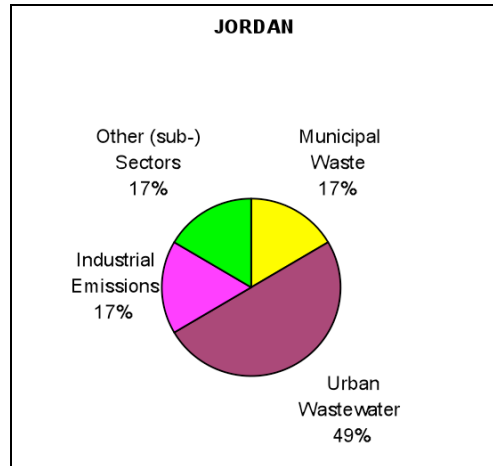
For the MeHSIP, investment financing requirements in Jordan have been identified for the Municipal waste, urban wastewater, Industrial emissions sectors and regarding disposal of hazardous wastes. The discussion and review of the long list of hotspot-related projects/actions established on the basis of the NAP during Phase I of the assignment in view of their relevance for future internal and external funding and their bankability led to the following shortlist of projects proposed:

SECTOR	PROJECT
Municipal Waste	1 Construction of regional sanitary landfill sites & transfer stations
Urban Wastewater	2 Construction of the Wadi Zarqa Domestic WWTP
Urban wastewater	3 Construction of the Wadi Darraba Dam Project for collecting treated WWTP effluents for re-use in agriculture
Urban wastewater	4 Rehabilitation of Zarqa River from Samra to King Talal

Urban wastewater	5	Rehabilitation of Jordan River
Industrial Emissions	6	Construction of Central Industrial WWTP Zarqa
Other (sub-)Sectors	-	-

For details see Annex 4.

Figure 6: Distribution of projects per sector in Jordan.



4.5. Lebanon¹³

4.5.1 Overall situation

Approximately 2.3 million people inhabit the narrow Lebanese coastal zone. Major pollution includes urban and industrial wastewater, solid waste, coastline urbanisation.

44000 tonnes of BOD5/year are discharged into the sea through untreated wastewater. In 2003 no WWTP was in operation in the country. (UNEP-MAP, National Diagnostic Analysis, Lebanon 2003).

4.5.2 Ongoing programmes

Hot Spots and related de-pollution actions:

- Northern region:
 - WWT: closure of domestic raw sewage sea outfalls (El Abde, Tripoli, Chekka, Batroun)
 - Industrial pollution: Reduction of effluent concentrations from fertiliser companies
 - solid waste: containment of Tripoli seafront dumpsite
- Beirut:
 - WWT: closure of domestic raw sewage sea outfalls (Dora, Ghadir)
 - solid waste: treatment fo Beirut slaughterhouse waste

¹³ Due to the fact that no country visits took place to Algeria, Lebanon and the oPT the Report does not reflect the depth of information on the other countries visited. The information is based mainly on the UNEP-NAPs for the 3 respective countries.

- Mount Lebanon:
 - WWT: closure of domestic raw sewage sea outfalls (construction of 4 WWTPs and extension of 1 existing WWTP)
 - Industrial pollution: upgrading of industrial zones with solid waste and WWT facilities, introduction of cleaner technologies. Leachate reduction, remediation of Borj Hammound dumpsite (Carbon trade Fund)
- Southern region: WWT
 - Construction of Secondary WWTP in Sour and Saida
 - Solid waste: rehabilitation of Sour coastal dumpsite and Saida seafront dumpsite
 - Industrial pollution: Cleaner technology promotion & Chromium recycling in Ghazieh Tanneries

4.5.3 Sector specific findings

Waste Water Treatment: There is generally insufficient sewage management with the bulk of sewage generated from residential and industrial areas being discharged (untreated) into streams or sea through short outfalls.

Solid waste: uncontrolled seafront dumping sites, sources of heavy metals and other priority pollutants for marine ecosystem.

Air pollution by traffic and industrial plants is a problem in all larger cities.

Industrial pollution is a problem mainly in North, Mount Lebanon and South regions.

SECTOR	PROJECT
Municipal Waste	-
Urban Wastewater	1 WWTP & sewage networks Al Abdeh,
Urban wastewater	2 WW main collectors in north and south Beirut
Urban wastewater	3 WW sewage network in north and south Beirut
Urban wastewater	4 Dora WWTP
Urban wastewater	5 Ghadir WWTP extension
Industrial Emissions	
Other (sub-)Sectors	

NB : The above projects are part of the first longlist of projects based on the NAPs and have been classed as high priority projects by the Horizon 2020 focal point in Lebanon. At this stage no project screening fiches are attached in annex as there has not been a country fact finding mission to Lebanon during the course of this assignment.

4.6. Morocco

4.6.1 Overall situation

Morocco has the government form of a constitutional monarchy. With about 32 million inhabitants, it is the fourth most populous Arab country. The coastal marine environment constitutes the principal dumping place for urban and industrial wastewater as, due to the topography of the country, it receives about 98% of the

industrial liquid rejects and more than 50% of the domestic rejects of the country¹⁴. Also, oil pollution of the coastal marine environment and the shores of Morocco due to the very intense maritime traffic of the area is an issue of primary concern.

As in many neighbouring countries, issues of water quality and quantity are significant challenges for Morocco. Scarce water resources are further depleted by the country's growing population, urbanization, sedimentation of reservoirs, and inefficient irrigation practices in agriculture. Rural areas suffer from inadequate access to sanitation, and only about 26 wastewater treatment plants for urban effluents are in operation although 235 urban centers are equipped with sewage network. As a consequence, urban effluents are considered as a priority issue for the protection of water resources and the quality of the marine environment.

Municipal solid wastes are partly collected in many urban centers and are generally deposited on unorganised wild dump sites without sanitary measures, resulting in serious environmental and potential health problems. Industrial activity in the Mediterranean Region is mostly concentrated in the urban agglomerations of Tangier and Tetouan.

Institutionally, the main organization responsible for environmental protection is the Ministry of Land Use Planning, Water and Environment (MATEE), but there are a number of dedicated environmental departments within other ministries also dealing with environmental issues. Linkages between these departments unfortunately, however, are often weak.

Regarding urban effluents, the autonomous agency Office National de l'Eau Potable (ONEP) is in charge of planning water supply services on a national level and of planning, implementing and managing urban water supply services. Since 2000 ONEP has additionally been given the responsibility for wastewater management (collection, treatment and re-use) in some certain cities, as generally the management of these services falls under the responsibility of the municipal councils. Solid waste management involves several ministries on the national level, i.e. Ministry of Interior (technical assistance to municipalities for planning and budgeting, private sector participation and mobilization of funds), MATEE (elaboration of environmental and solid waste management legal framework and enforcement), Ministry of Health (solid waste management in hospitals), Ministry of Agriculture and Development (identification of dumping sites etc.) and Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Energy and Mines (solid waste management in industrial enterprises, including recycling). At the local level, the municipalities and city councils are fully responsible for all solid waste management activities in their areas.

Cost recovery for solid waste management services to a certain degree has been undertaken at the local level through a 10% tax on the rental value of housing units. In recent years, however, efforts have been made to finance solid waste management infrastructure through the private sector, primarily through contracts for collection services and landfill operations. Consequently, PSP in solid waste management is relatively developed in medium and large cities.

¹⁴ Rapport REEM 1 - 2001.

4.6.2 Ongoing programmes



No.	Project Name	Sector
1	Construction of 7 WWTP in the municipalities & extension of primary & secondary collectors	Domestic Wastewater
2	Construction of WWTP & extension of primary and secondary network	Domestic Wastewater
3	Construction of WWTP & extension of primary and secondary network	Domestic Wastewater
4	Construction of WWTP & extension of primary and secondary network	Domestic Wastewater
5	Extension of sewerage systems	Domestic Wastewater

In Morocco a significant number of activities on environmental protection receive foreign assistance, the majority of which are related to urban wastewater, but some also to industrial emissions and municipal solid waste.

Morocco's principal development partners in the water and sanitation sector are the ADB, the World Bank, The Islamic Development Bank, Japanese Aid, EIB, EU, various European donors e.g. France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, USAID and the Canadian cooperation CIDA. Regarding solid waste management, the greatest assistance has been received from the EC, through SMAP, MEDA and Life Third Countries programmes, as well as an important assistance by Germany followed by USAID and Spain. Industrial de-pollution is mostly supported via bilateral aid (EC, Germany, France), focusing on improvements in the environmental performance of industrial entities of various sectors, introduction and promotion of cleaner production and environmental management systems, and support to environmental awareness.

The National water sanitation programme (PNA) and its related strategy is currently being assessed by the WB and KfW with planned proposals for improvement and investment needs.

The EU National Indicative Programme (NIP) has earmarked a specific budget under its Environment chapter for the National De-pollution Fund (FODEP) (15 mio EUR grant 2009).

FODEP finances public and private industrial de-pollution activities mainly in SMEs

According to the information available, some of the major currently ongoing projects (investments) in the different sectors are the following:

SECTOR	FUNDING	LOCATION / PROJECT
Municipal waste	Spain	Town of Chefchaouen
Urban wastewater	AfD	City of Al Hoceima
Urban wastewater	EC-MEDA/EIB/AfD/RADEM	Cities of Marrakech, Meknes, Settat, Agadir
Urban wastewater	EC-MEDA II/EIB	City of Oujda
Urban wastewater	AfD, WB, ONEP	5 Provinces
Urban wastewater	Spain	Municipality of Had Beni Chiker
Urban wastewater	Local funds	Province of Tangier, Tetouan, Martil, Azla, M'diq, F'nideq, Oued Laou
Urban wastewater	AfD	City of Oujda (WWTP)
Urban wastewater	Local funds	Province of Nador, various projects
Industrial emissions	AfD	Refinery SAMIR
Other sub-sectors	-	-

Source of Information: LDK Study 10/2006

4.6.3 Sector specific findings

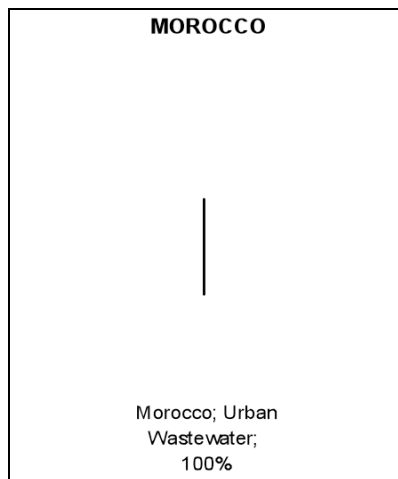
For the MeHSIP, investment financing requirements in Morocco have been identified only for the Urban wastewater sector. Given the magnitude of possibilities for identifying potential hot spot investments and the limited available time frame for the country visits, the meetings held with the respective focal points did not yield the opportunity to identify also potential projects in other sectors (see comments in box in Chapter 3.4). There are however clear investment needs in the solid waste sector in Morocco.s

The discussion and review of the long list of hotspot-related projects/actions established on the basis of the NAP during Phase I of the assignment in view of their relevance for future internal and external funding and their bankability led to the following shortlist of projects proposed:

SECTOR	PROJECT
Municipal Waste	-
Urban Wastewater	1 Construction of 7 WWTP in the municipalities Al Hoceima, Chefchaouen, Taounate; Ras El Ma, Fer Khala, Ather & Jerada & extension of primary & secondary collectors
Urban wastewater	2 Berkane Province: Construction of WWTP & extension of primary and secondary network on provincial level
Urban wastewater	3 Taourirt Province: Construction of WWTP & extension of primary and secondary network on provincial level
Urban wastewater	4 Taza Province: Construction of WWTP & extension of primary and secondary network
Urban wastewater	5 Extension of sewerage systems in various coastal provinces: Nador, Berkane, Jerada, Taounate, Taza
Industrial Emissions	-
Other (sub-)Sectors	-

For details see Annex 4.

Figure 7: Distribution of projects per sector in Morocco.



4.7. Occupied Palestinian Territory

4.7.1 Overall situation

As a result of the recent separation of the two geographical regions Gaza and West Bank, the current government form of the occupied Palestinian Territory is unclear. For the West Bank, the government form is that of a parliamentary republic.

During the years of occupation, Palestinians had little control over their own affairs. Management of the environment and issues such as wastewater, domestic solid waste, industrial and hazardous waste, air pollution etc. were of little concern for the Israeli authorities. Thus, Palestine is a unique place where environmental conditions and political conflicts have been intertwined causing a complex web of interrelations.

Environmental concerns include salination of fresh water supply along with periodic draughts, soil degradation and sewage treatment. Discharges of untreated wastewater are a major health hazard and source of pollution. Furthermore, the environmental management is complicated because of the restrictions imposed on the movement of civil Palestinian crews to repair wastewater treatment plants. Unregulated disposal of solid waste is also a major problem, with domestic, industrial and medical wastes often being dumped near cities and villages, burned, or disposed of to unregulated or inadequate disposal sites.

Until May 1995, all environmental responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian Territories were held by the Israeli administration. The Palestinian Environmental Authority (PEnA) was established in December 1996, straight after the Oslo accords. At the end of 1997, a merger between PEnA and the Environmental Planning Department (EPD), which was part of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation was carried out, and in August 1998 the PEnA merged in the Ministry of Environmental Affairs (MEa).

In the water and wastewater sector, besides the multitude of departments of various ministries dealing with environmental issues in some form or another, the Palestinian Water Authority has the responsibility for water and wastewater services. Solid and hazardous waste management falls under the responsibility of the local governments.

4.7.2 Ongoing programmes

International donor agencies have been playing an important role in financing environmental project activities in the occupied Palestinian Territory, with the US Government, the EU, Japan, Norway, Germany and the Worldbank being the key players. Due to the continuing political instability, however, there have been strong delays in project implementation and completion of some of the projects remains uncertain.

According to the information available, some of the major currently ongoing projects (investments) in the different sectors are the following:

SECTOR	FUNDING	LOCATION / PROJECT
Municipal waste	UNDP/MOFA	West Bank (improvement)
Municipal waste	EC/WB	Controlled landfill in Jenin District
Urban wastewater	WB	Gaza strip
Urban wastewater	AfD	Districts of Tulkarem, Qalqilia, Salfeet and Naplouse
Urban wastewater	EC-MEDA	City of Rafah
Urban wastewater	WB	Central Gaza Strip (improvement)
Urban wastewater	National Funds	Decentralized WWTP in rural areas
Industrial emissions	-	-
Other sub-sectors	-	-

Source of Information: LDK Study 10/2006

4.7.3 Sector specific findings

Due to lacking possibilities to collect relevant information on site in the frame of this assignment information on projects in the occupied Palestinian Territory possibly to be included in the MeHSIP was provided by the EU Technical Office for the Occupied Palestinian Territory in Jerusalem. For the MeHSIP, investment financing requirements in the occupied Palestinian Territory have been identified only in the Urban wastewater sector. The discussion and review of the long list of hotspot-related projects/actions established on the basis of the NAP during Phase I of the assignment in view of their relevance for future internal and external funding and their bankability led to the following shortlist of projects proposed:

Sector	Project
Municipal Waste	-
Urban Wastewater	1 Rehabilitation of the Gaza Central WWTP in view of the re-use of the treated wastewater for agricultural irrigation
Industrial Emissions	-
Other (sub-)Sectors	-

For details see Appendix 3.

4.8. Syria

4.8.1 Overall situation

Syria has the government form of a semi-presidential republic. Oil is the main industry and provides two thirds of Syrian export earnings, although the future of the sector is limited by the relatively small size of the

reserves. The rest of the industrial economy is divided roughly between three areas: chemical, rubber and plastics; textiles and leather goods; and food and drink.

Syria's major environmental concerns are deforestation, overgrazing, soil erosion, desertification, water pollution from discharging of untreated sewage and wastes from petroleum refining, and inadequate supplies of potable water. Small-scale industries scattered throughout the country also affect the environment including steel rolling mills, food processing, olive oil mills, slaughter houses, textiles and various agricultural related activities.

The institutional framework for environmental issues comprises three levels: (a) The Council of Environmental Safety and Sustainable Development chaired by the Prime Minister, (b) the Ministry of Environment (MoE) which was established in 2003 following a merger from the previous Ministry of State of Environmental Affairs with the Ministry of Local Administration (MLA), and (c) the General Environmental Directorates of the Governorates. There is currently a drive to move towards local governance in Syria, which should give strength to the MoE as the local Governorates are closely affiliated with the former MLA.

The water sector in Syria is administered by a number of ministries and establishments, with a slight overlap of responsibilities. These ministries are all represented in the Higher Water Committee, which is presided over by the vice prime minister for services' affairs.

Solid waste management is the responsibility of the Governorate regarding planning and implementation of regional solid waste management strategies, while the Municipalities hold the responsibility for all day to day solid waste management activities.

The political decision makers met during the mission were very positive towards EIB lending under a future MeHSIP and added the request for future coordination with other donor activities such as those planned by the World Bank.

Donor coordination meetings are being coordinated by the EU delegation with other embassies and are considered important for exchange of information and coordination among the donors.

Regional Development Plans for the coastal regions are to be developed in the next 5 years- and Horizon 2020 investments are welcome and their potential assessed.

4.8.2 Ongoing programmes



No.	Project Name	Sector
1	Construction of a central sanitary landfill for Latakia Governorate incl. 13 transfer stations, vehicles and sorting & composting	Domestic Solid Waste
2	Construction of a central sanitary landfill for Tartous Governorate incl. 9 transfer stations, vehicles and sorting & composting	Domestic Solid Waste
3	Construction of WWTP & main collectors for Baniyas city	Domestic Wastewater
4	Construction of WWTP north of Tartous City, 2 pumping stations & 18 km main collectors	Domestic Wastewater
5	Construction of WWTP south of Tartous City, 1 pumping station & 22 km main collectors	Domestic Wastewater
6	Conversion of units 3&4 of Baniyas TPP from fuel oil to gas	Industrial Air Pollution
7	Rehabilitation and upgrade of Baniyas refinery WWTP, chemical & biological treatment	Industrial Effluents
8	Facilities for recycling & treatment of fuel oil sludge from Baniyas & Homs refineries	Hazardous Solid Waste

The environmental projects related actions of foreign donors in Syria have been relatively significant within the last years, with the EIB, the EC/SMAP, Germany and Japan playing an important role in project funding.

According to the information available, some of the major currently ongoing projects (investments) in the different sectors are the following:

SECTOR	FUNDING	LOCATION / PROJECT
Municipal waste	National funds	Latakia (phase 1)
Municipal waste	National funds	Tartous (phase 1)
Urban wastewater	KFAED	Damascus City

SECTOR	FUNDING	LOCATION / PROJECT
Urban wastewater	EC/EIB	14 municipalities south of Damascus
Urban wastewater	EU/EIB/KfW	Aleppo Water Sector Subsidy
Industrial emissions	EIB/AFESD	Natural gas-fired power plants in Deir Azzour and Deir Ali
Other sub-sectors	-	WB Cost assessment of environmental degradation in relation to tourism.

Source of Information: LDK Study 10/2006

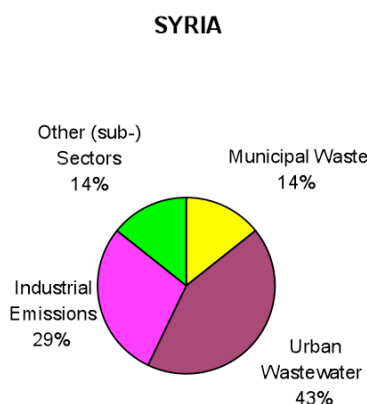
4.8.3 Sector specific findings

For the MeHSIP, investment financing requirements in Syria have been identified for the Municipal waste, the Urban wastewater and the Industrial emissions sectors as well as in other sub-sectors. The discussion and review of the long list of hotspot-related projects/actions established on the basis of the NAP during Phase I of the assignment in view of their relevance for future internal and external funding and their bankability led to the following shortlist of projects proposed:

SECTOR	PROJECT
Municipal waste	1 Lattakia Governorate Central Sanitary Landfill Project
Municipal waste	2 <i>Tartous Governorate Central Sanitary Landfill Project</i>
Urban wastewater	3 <i>Banias City WWTP</i>
Urban wastewater	4 'Tartous North' WWTP, pumping stations and collectors
Urban wastewater	5 'Tartous South' WWTP, pumping station & collectors
Industrial emissions	6 Banias TPP units 3 & 4 conversion to gas firing
Other sub-sectors	7 <i>Banias Refinery WWTP</i>
Other sub-sectors	8 <i>Recycling & treatment of oil sludge of Banias & Homs refineries</i>

The text in italics refers to projects appearing non-bankable due to their limited size, which, however, have been left in the short-list pending further considerations. Details see Annex 4.

Figure 8: Distribution of projects per sector in Syria.



4.9. Tunisia

4.9.1 Overall situation

Tunisia has the government form of a parliamentary republic. Tunisia is a semi-arid country facing climatic challenges due to irregular and inadequate rainfall, a fragile ecosystem, limited natural resources and a risk of over-exploitation of these resources. Urbanization is the main issue affecting the coastal areas, especially in the East. The country has 1300 km of coast.

Tourism has been a major drive of urbanization, bringing with it associated environmental pressures. In the coastal areas, the major regions of environmental concern are Gabes (discharge of phosphogypsum from production of fertilizers), Tunis (urban effluents), Sfax (urban and industrial effluents) and the Bizerta Lagoon (industrial wastewater).

Tunisia so far succeeded in managing the sanitation sector such that at present these issues are not a serious problem in the country. The situation is especially favourable compared to that in other countries in the region. Stepping up the capacity of existing WWTP, however, needs to be tackled. Municipal solid waste management remains a significant environmental issue in that waste transfer and disposal require major improvement.

Institutionally, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development has the principal responsibility for the conception and implementation of the national policy on environmental protection in Tunisia. The Ministry has designated a very efficient team of experts responsible for the coordination of Horizon 2020 activities with and between the different competent authorities responsible for potential MeHSIP investments. The Ministry's implementing arm is the National Environmental Protection Agency (ANPE), a specialized body established in 1988 to study and control the state of the environment in the country, with the aim to eliminate all sources of pollution.

For water supply and sanitation, the National Office of Sanitation (ONAS) was established in 1974 with the task to contribute to improving the conditions of hygiene and health in urban, tourist and industrial areas. Later, the status of ONAS was changed making it a main operator in matter of protection of the water environment and of combating pollution sources. The existing collaboration of donors (EC, EIB, KfW and AfD) under the ONAS programme has been effective and should be supported in continuing to contribute to priority de-pollution investments in the wastewater sector.

The National Agency for Coastal Protection (APAL) was established 1995 with the responsibility for protecting the sea coast and improving its utilization. The key public institution involved in solid waste management is ANGED, nominated to lead the implementation of the solid waste management development program PROGNADES. ANGED also contracts the private sector to construct and operate landfills.

Donor Coordination meetings have been initiated by the German GTZ and provide a regular opportunity to exchange information on Donor activities in country. The French Development Agency (AfD) is an active lender in the waste, wastewater and solid waste sectors, the GTZ focuses on waste management and technical support to the private sector; the WB is active in the solid waste sector through a Sustainable solid Waste Management Project- (2007-2030) as well as CDM institutional support and construction of infrastructure). Other active donors are the Italian, Spanish, and African Development Bank (BAD).

4.9.2 Ongoing programmes

In view of carrying out its environmental protection policy and attaining its sustainable development objectives, Tunisia has benefited from the development cooperation it has initiated with a range of multilateral and bilateral donors. External finance and technical assistance are coordinated by a central ministry with close links to the country's medium term financing plan and development priorities. As a result, many donors are active in the country, which contribute to the development of the different sectors under review.



No.	Project Name	Sector
1	Rehabilitation of 6 WWTP in the municipalities Jendouba, Siliana, M'saken, Menzel Bourgiba, El Kef & Bèja, of 330 km main collectors, 306 km secondary collectors and 17.500 connections and of 15 about pumping stations	Domestic Wastewater
2	Construction of 6 WWTP in the municipalities Tejerouine, Dahmani/Ksour, Redaiyf/Moularès, Hammamet North, El Guettar & Ben Guerdane, connection of the towns Sidi Thabet & Ksar/Gafsa to the sewerage system, rehabilitation of about 196 km primary & secondary collectors, 10.700 house connections	Domestic Wastewater
3	Construction of WWTP in the municipalities Tèla, Fèriana, M'dhilla,, Souk El Ahad, Menzel Hayet & Takelsa, extension of 120 km primary & secondary collectors, 10.500 house connections and construction of 6 pumping stations	Domestic Wastewater
4	Construction of WWTPs El Attar Phase II and El Alef (BOT Projects)	Domestic Wastewater
5	Construction of transfer pipes, pumping stations, distribution network for use of treated wastewater in agriculture	Domestic Wastewater
6	Rehabilitation of fertilizer production sites	Industrial Air Pollution
7	Dredging works in lake, rehabilitation measures with industries	Industrial Effluents
8	Dredging works in Bay, rehabilitation measures with industries	Industrial Effluents

According to the information available, some of the major currently ongoing projects (investments) in the different sectors are the following:

SECTOR	FUNDING	LOCATION / PROJECT
Municipal waste	National funds	PROGNADES
Urban wastewater	KfW	Sewage networks and WWTP in 11 cities
Urban wastewater	EC-MEDA I/EIB	ONAS IV

SECTOR	FUNDING	LOCATION / PROJECT
Urban wastewater	WB	Tunis West sewerage
Urban wastewater	AfD, EIB, National Funds	4th project of sanitation of low income neighborhoods
Urban wastewater	AfD, National Funds	3 rd project of sanitation of low income neighborhoods
Urban wastewater	Italy	Zaghouan WWTP
Urban wastewater	(WB, KfW), PISEAU I to be completed end 2007	Project PISEAU, investments in the water sector identifying the 40 most polluting industries responsible for groundwater pollution
Urban wastewater	IDB	Greater Tunis – Choutrana and Meliane WWTP
Industrial emissions	EC-MEDA II/EIB	Decontamination of Taparura coastal site
Other sub-sectors	KfW	Hazardous industrial waste treatment plant

4.9.3 Sector specific findings

For the MeHSIP, investment financing requirements in Tunisia have been identified for the Urban wastewater sector and regarding air pollution and hazardous waste management. There are a number of other national priorities which include the rehabilitation of a Paper Factory in Kasserine, the construction of a series of landfills under 11th Development Plan; the extension of natural gas capacity and substitution (STEG, soc. Tunisienne d'Electricite et de Gaz), cleaner production of textile and tanneries industries in Greater Tunis, (El Fejja) and slaughterhouse wastewater treatment. These projects, however, have not been included here mainly due to their limited size.

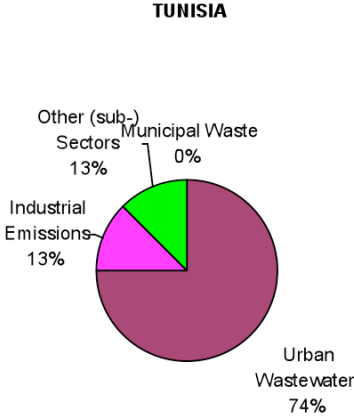
The discussion and review of the long list of hotspot-related projects/actions established on the basis of the NAP during Phase I of the assignment in view of their relevance for future internal and external funding and their bankability lead to the following shortlist of projects proposed:

SECTOR	PROJECT
Municipal Waste	-
Urban Wastewater	1 Upgrading and extension of 6 WWTP in the municipalities Jendouba, Siliana, M'saken, Menzel Bourgiba, El Kef & Bèja, of 330 km main collectors, 306 km secondary collectors and 17.500 connections and of 15 about pumping stations
Urban wastewater	2 Construction of 6 WWTP in the municipalities Tejerouine, Dahmani/Ksour, Re-daiyf/Moularès, Hammamet North, El Guettar & Ben Guerdane, connection of the towns Sidi Thabet & Ksar/Gafsa to the sewerage system, rehabilitation of about 196 km primary & secondary collectors, 10.700 house connections
Urban wastewater	3 Construction of WWTP in the municipalities Tèla, Fèriana, M'dhilla, Souk El Ahad, Menzel Hayet & Takelsa, extension of 120 km primary & secondary collectors, 10.500 house connections and construction of 6 pumping stations
Urban wastewater	4 Construction of WWTPs El Attar Phase II and El Alef (BOT Projects)
Urban wastewater	5 Construction of transfer pipes, pumping stations, distribution network for re-use of treated wastewater in agriculture
Industrial Emissions	6 Rehabilitation of fertilizer production sites in Sfax, Gabes, Shkera & Gafsa
Other sub-sectors	7 Rehabilitation of Lake Bizerte: dredging works, rehabilitation measures with industries around lake ¹⁵
Other sub-sectors	8 Rehabilitation of Monastir Bay: dredging works, other measures

For details see Annex 4.

¹⁵ This project was not in the NAP in its current proposed form but Lake Bizerte is an important national pollution hot spot and the proposed activities would have a considerable de-pollution potential.

Figure 9: Distribution of projects per sector in Tunisia.



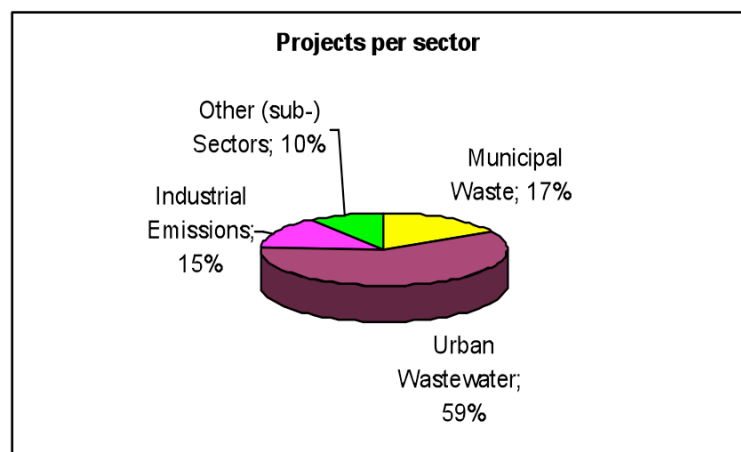
5. Need of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)

5.1. Overall assessment

Studies have estimated the cost of mitigating the environmental degradation in the countries concerned at between 3.1- 3,7 % of their GDP (equivalent of between EUR 1,2 to 5 billion per year depending on the country). The partner countries, international organisations, donors and stakeholders in the countries of the MENA region will need to make a significant coordinated effort in order to achieve the goal of targeted de-pollution of the Mediterranean by 2020.

In the first instance the priority sectors defined at the 10th Euro-Mediterranean Summit need to be addressed, namely: urban waste water, municipal waste, and industrial emissions.

Figure 10: below confirms these priority sectors and shows the distribution of projects per sector found during the country missions.



These priority environmental problems will require major investments over the next years.

Judging by the various ongoing de-pollution programs in the countries under review with funding to a large extent from national sources, the need for an externally funded investment program targeting environmental hot spots in the Eastern and Southern Mediterranean Countries to supplement the respective national sources certainly can be confirmed.

Generally, the policy framework in all countries under review for implementing environmentally oriented investments is conducive and the wish to have the MeHSIP realized has been stated by the respective country authorities. The large number of potential investment projects short-listed in the previous Chapter for possible inclusion in the MeHSIP confirms this, even though for some of these projects their bankability might be questionable inter alia due to their limited size.

Given the multitude of donors and organizations active in the respective countries with financing of environmentally-related projects, the success of the MeHSIP, however, will also closely be linked to the potential leverage effects which can be achieved by ensuring close cooperation and coordination of activities between the respective funding organizations.

The well established and ongoing UNEP-MAP and UNEP-MED POL processes in the Mediterranean Partner countries make up an invaluable structure for cooperation in the form of regional SAP and the related national NAPs. Priority actions have been identified until 2010 and beyond with specific information concerning the investment requirements to implement these activities and improve the Mediterranean environment. The investment potential that could be provided in the form of a future MeHSIP is seen by actors in the process as a concrete and necessary follow-up to those priorities identified in the NAPs. In order to prepare the future pipeline of project activities under the MeHSIP the priorities identified under the NAP process beyond the planning horizon 2010 will provide a useful basis and will need to be concretised both in technical and financial detail.

The Horizon 2020 focal points officially designated by the EU in each of the ENP partner countries are often the same experts designated as focal points under the UNEP-MAP process. These same experts participate at the pollution prevention. There are therefore already important synergies.

The GEF “Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem” is expected to be launched at the beginning of 2008 to accelerate the implementation of the Strategic Action Programs (SAPs) aimed at reducing land-based sources of marine pollution (SAP-MED) and protecting biodiversity and living resources and their habitats. The initiative is a collective effort between GEF, UNEP and the World Bank to provide financial resources and technical knowledge available to countries to improve environmental conditions of the Mediterranean Sea through a combination of capital investments, economic instruments and regulatory frameworks. The Partnership is planning to achieve its objectives through the implementation of two components: (i) a regional component with the implementation of supporting actions in the countries for the protection of the Environmental Resources of the Mediterranean and its Coastal areas (by UNEP and partners) and (ii) Investment Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Partnership (World Bank). The latter will become a leveraging tool of 100 million \$ with grant funding facilitating 1:3 co-financing of a country specific project pipeline with the aim of assisting the implementation of the NAP priorities.

The aim of the Strategic Partnership is to develop mechanisms for the coordination, screening and endorsement of “bankable” investments while ensuring ownership in country. In addition, a framework will be designed to replicate and transfer investment experiences throughout the region. Project financing will be accessible to the following GEF eligible countries: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Serbia and Montenegro, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey.

The need for enhanced coordination between the various actors in the region is essential in order to enhance effectiveness of the environmental assistance. Addressing specifically the investment needs, the Horizon 2020 initiative has identified the component “Pollution Reduction Projects”. In collaboration with the beneficiary countries, the EIB and other relevant International Financing Institutions, UNEP-MAP and other stakeholders- a pipeline of environmental investment projects will be developed.

The activities launched under the EUWI-MED concerning networking and coordination of stakeholders in the water and sanitation sector, with special emphasis on the investment component, could be integrated into the overall activities foreseen under the Horizon 2020 programme and the MeHSIP in order to create the necessary synergies and avoid duplication.

5.2. Main obstacles to transform hot spots into bankable investments

The main obstacles to transform environmental hot spots into bankable projects are the following:

Type of investment(s) needed: Frequently, given the magnitude of the pollution caused in certain hot spots in various respects (e.g. water contamination and air contamination), identifying the type of investment(s) needed poses a major challenge, as the different types of pollution may require the involvement of different sector organizations. The complexity of the institutional setup may well prevent financing organizations from showing interest in such investments.

Size of investment(s): Similarly, the volume of funding needed to finance the required investment(s) may often surpass the willingness and ability of financing organizations to become involved with the project.

Legal framework and enforcement of environmental laws: In environmental hot spots related to air pollution caused by a multitude of small private sector emittents, lacking environmental laws or lacking enforcement of these can prevent the necessary investments being made. Such investments (e.g. wash coats for vehicle exhaust gases) could be promoted by launching credit programs for the emittents. Regarding the other sectors, especially water supply and sewerage, the situation regarding adoption and enforcement of laws and regulations principally is similar. Possibilities to overcome this obstacle would be e.g. to assess the risks related to project implementation in terms of progress achieved in adoption and enforcement of related laws.

Lacking loan guarantees: Frequently also the inability or unwillingness of central governments to provide guarantees for loans offered for financing pollution abatement measures of public or private sector organizations can be seen as a major bottleneck for the transformation of hot spots into bankable projects.

Loan funding versus grant funding: In certain cases governments may not be inclined to take up loans for financing the required investment. However, if grants funds are not available, the financing of such investments may not materialize.

It has to be noted that due to the number of different competent authorities responsible for the respective potential investments identified in the beneficiary countries and the diversity of other stakeholders in possession of relevant documentation (pre-feasibility studies, feasibility studies, technical reports), it was not easy to gather comprehensive information and documentation regarding project readiness and technical specification or bankability of the potential projects. The Horizon 2020 focal points have however assured that they would be able to access and provide the relevant information in preparation of the next level of analysis for the pipeline of investment projects within the MeHSIP.

5.3. Main features of MeHSIP

One of the main features of the MeHSIP will have to be the attempt to harmonize donor activities in this field in view of creating the necessary leverage. An important element in this context will be the utilization of EU grant funds for subsidising interest rates on loans. Beyond this, input will be needed in connection with the preparation of the documentation of the projects envisaged for funding under the MeHSIP, i.e. pre-feasibility or feasibility studies, whenever the level of available project documentation does not yet meet the requirements for project appraisal.

Another important feature of the MeHSIP thus will be a **technical assistance component** aiming at providing the necessary assistance to the IFIs in connection with the issues mentioned above. The scope of work of such a MeHSIP-Consultant basically will focus on the following tasks:

- Verification of the short list of hot spot-related investments in each country with the respective national authorities;
- Liaising with donor organizations and IFIs in view of harmonizing funding activities in the respective countries and in view of identifying joint project funding possibilities;
- Categorizing the projects in the short list in view of further actions to be taken for project implementation (preparation of pre-feasibility studies and preparation of feasibility studies);
- Preparing the ToR for consultancy services in connection with the preparation of the respective studies;
- Tendering, monitoring the implementation and taking-over of the respective studies;
- Support to IFIs and national authorities in concluding the respective project loan agreements;
- Following up on national investment priority trends regarding de-pollution investments and keeping the IFIs and donor organisations informed on respective developments.

The detailed ToR for the aforementioned task fields will be prepared as a separate document.

6. Conclusions, Recommendations and Next Steps

As a general conclusion it can be noted that the potential MeHSIP was considered an essential and required component of the Horizon 2020 Initiative by all beneficiaries and stakeholders met during the country missions. The support of all countries visited regarding implementation of the MeHSIP can be well understood taking into account the fact that tourism is a driving force for economic development in these countries and the development of tourism – which usually is concentrated in the coastal areas – is strongly linked with the environmental situation, i.e. non-polluted water, clean beaches, clean air, etc.

The fact that the screening process was based on the environmental priorities identified under the UNEP-NAP process has been extremely useful both in the sense of facilitating the screening process for the potential MeHSIP with concrete national environmental priorities, as well as giving a positive feed-back into the UNEP-NAP process with active focus on the concrete implementation of priority investments.

The Hot Spot definition adopted under the future MeHSIP needs to reflect the most effective de-pollution potential by taking into account for example the Integrated River Basin approach. This would ensure that potential de-pollution investments not only on the proximity of the coast but also inland along the river deltas, i.e. Nile in Egypt.

Facilitating loan finance:

The softer the loans the most likely the participation, this seems to be a clear conclusion from discussions with all stakeholders. The beneficiaries were generally open to EIB loans and there were examples of project financing which included large grant components mainly from EU funds, such as in the case of Morocco - the De-pollution Programme for the Sebou Basin – which were very positively received. The key to attractive financing conditions seems to be finding the best mix and match of EIB loan, EU grant and own financial contribution.

In order to facilitate the development and implementation of the priority pollution-prevention projects to be supported under the MeHSIP and make such loans more attractive it is strongly recommended to couple the loans with interest rate subsidies, as is the case in some of the countries visited. Positive synergies between EU National Indicative Programmes (NIP) and Horizon 2020 priorities were noted for example in the case of Tunisia where EU interest rate subsidies were negotiated by the ENP partner beneficiaries for the particular sector or industry in the context of the NIP (in Tunisia for the Groupe Chimique case). In the case of Syria a specific overall budget envelope was negotiated by the beneficiaries in the context of the NIP for EIB interest rate subsidies. The successful implementation of the MeHSIP depends on the leveraging potential it can create by ensuring a systematic link to interest rate subsidies.

Technical Assistance support is deemed necessary for preparation and implementation of the MeHSIP. The success and smooth implementation of the MeHSIP will depend on providing for the necessary technical assistance measures to accompany the investment both in the preparation and implementation stages. Additionally, the establishment of systematic project preparation capacities in country would be a sustainable way of ensuring effective ownership, facilitating implementation as well as monitoring of the environmental investments under the MeHSIP. An environmental investment preparation unit could be linked to the officially

designated Horizon 2020 focal points in the Ministries of the Environment in the beneficiary ENP countries, for example.

Where national Technical support centres exist such as in Tunisia (CITET), these should be actively involved in all stages of the MeHSIP investments.

Coordination and leveraging

Close coordination with the GEF “Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem” to be launched at the beginning of 2008 to accelerate the implementation of the Strategic Action Programs (SAPs) will be essential in order to avoid duplication and create the necessary synergies in this process.

The Strategic Partnership will work in the southern and eastern Mediterranean, including Turkey, and also in the Western Balkans.

The need for enhanced coordination between the various actors in the region is essential in order to enhance effectiveness of the environmental assistance. In the framework of the Horizon 2020 initiative the specific working group on “Pollution Reduction Projects” could be an important platform for exchange of information and coordination concerning the implementation aspects of the MeHSIP generally and project specific. In collaboration with the beneficiary countries, the EIB and other relevant International Financing Institutions, UNEP-MAP and other stakeholders will be able to monitor the pipeline of environmental investment projects.

The success of the MeHSIP relies on a number of important factors.

These include:

the continued active role of the IFIs in the co-ordination and cooperation in the framework of the Horizon 2020 initiative and more specifically in the pollution reduction projects working group,

the cooperation and effectiveness with which the national Horizon 2020 focal points in the beneficiary ENP countries invest in the demands of the MeHSIP,

the speed and flexibility with which the Steering Committee (possibly made up of the members of the Horizon 2020 pollution reduction projects working group) will be able to take decisions,

the close cooperation between the Horizon 2020 focal contacts in the ENP countries, the MeHSIP management team and the EIB and other IFIs in the framework of Horizon 2020,

the continued close collaboration with the UNEP-MAP office in Athens,

the close cooperation and coordination with existing donor programmes and projects active in the de-pollution of the Mediterranean (i.e. GEF Strategic Partnership, Mediterranean component of the EU Water Initiative).

In summary it can be concluded that the concept of establishing a MeHSIP is supported by the countries visited and that there is the need for such an investment program.

The successful implementation of the MeHSIP, however, will closely be linked with the financing terms and conditions and with the degree of cooperation and coordination of activities of the donors offering project funding for hot-spot related investments in the respective countries.

The sector in which funding is needed most for hot spot-related pollution abatement measures is the domestic sewage sector. This corresponds with the major source of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, i.e. discharge of untreated domestic sewage. Other sectors of importance for related investment activities are industrial effluents and domestic solid waste.

It is thus recommended to launch the MeHSIP, following consultations with other major IFIs and donor organisations (EU, Wordbank).

The next steps to be taken in this respect are:

Round-table meeting of relevant IFIs and donor organisations to discuss concept of MeHSIP including related management consultancy services and possibilities of joint project funding in MENA countries;

Verification of project shortlist as presented in this report with respective national country authorities and confirming with national country authorities general concept of MeHSIP implementation;

Taking decision on MeHSIP implementation together with decision on allocation of funds for technical assistance component;

For a first batch of projects with fairly advanced preparation status assessing possibilities of joint funding amongst IFIs and donors which could be put forward for interest subsidies from the Neighbourhood Investments Fund (NIF) or the National Indicative Programmes;

Tendering and award of management consultancy services.

Major sources of Information:

1. Support to DG Environment for development of the Mediterranean De-pollution Initiative "Horizon 2020" / Review of ongoing and completed activities. Study prepared by LDK-EKO Environmental Consultants S.A. Athens, Greece / October 2006
2. Priority issues in the Mediterranean environment. UNEP/European Environment Agency (EEA) Report 4/2006
3. Strategic Action Programme, Second report on the pollution Hot Spots in the Mediterranean, Part 1, country results, UNEP (DEC)/MED WG.231/5a, 16 May 2003 UNEP/MAP.
4. Strategic Action Programme, Second report on the pollution Hot Spots in the Mediterranean, Part 2, revised country reports, UNEP (DEC)/MED WG.231/5b, 16 May 2003, UNEP/MAP.
5. Report on pollution sensitive areas, UNEP (DEC)/MED WG.231Inf.14, 14 May 2003, UNEP/MAP.
6. A comparative Analysis of the SAP and the EU measures to combat pollution of the marine environment from municipal and industrial sources, UNEP (DEC)/MED WG.2262/6, 1 December 2004.
7. National Action Plans for Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine Authority, Syria and Tunisia, UNEP/MAP, 2005.

Annexes

- Annex 1. List of Horizon 2020 Focal Points
- Annex 2. Terms of Reference
- Annex 3. List of contacts and persons met
- Annex 4. Long list of hot spots investments with regional significance
- Annex 5. Project list and assessment sheets
- Annex 6. European Commission Staff Working Document SEC (2006) 1082

Annex 1. List of Horizon 2020 Focal Points

MINISTRY FOCAL POINTS

Country	Name	Position	Organization	contacts	e-mail
Algeria	Mr. Mekideche Abdelkader	Director of Cooperation	Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement Immeuble les 4 canons Les Tagarins Alger Algeria	Tel/fax 00213.21.43.12.45	mekideche.abdelkader@yahoo.fr cc: soumani@algerian-embassy.be
Austria	Dr Margareta Stubenrauch	National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry, Environment and Water Management Stubenbastei 5 A - 1010 Wien	Tel. 431-515 22 1311 Fax. 431-515 22 7301	margareta.stubenrauch@lebensministerium.at
Belgium	Ms Marie-Christine Berrewaerts (tbc)		IBGE/BIM Gulledelle 100 1200 Brussels	Tel. 02/775 76 92 Fax 02/775 76 60	mcb@ibgebim.be
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Cyprus	Dr Charalambos Hajipakkos	Senior Environment Officer National Horizon 2020 Focal Point Environment Service	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Nicosia Cyprus	Tel. +357-22303851 Fax +357-22774945	chajipakkos@environment.moa.gov.cy

Horizon 2020 - Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)

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Denmark	Karsten Skov	Deputy Director General National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Danish Environmental Protection Agency Ministry of Environment	Tel + 45 32 66 04 80	KAS@MST.DK
Egypt	Ossama AbdelSalam	Head of Central dept. for International Co- operation and Technical Support National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) 30 Misr Helwan El-Zyrae Road PO Box 11728 Maadi Cairo Egypt	Tel +201 (051) 98989 Fax +202 (52) 564 57	irts@eeaa.gov.eg hobaa_26@yahoo.com Cc: kadykaty@yahoo.com
Estonia	Mr. Harry Liiv	Deputy Secretary General on Envi- ronmental Management National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Ministry of the Environment 7a Narva Road 15172 Tallinn Estonia,	Tel +372 6262 850 Fax +372 6262 869	Harry.Liiv@envir.ee
Finland	Ms. Eija Lumme	Counsellor National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Ministry of the Environment International Affairs Unit FI-00023 GOVERNMENT Finland	Tel. +358 20 490 7705 or +358 50 364 7358 Fax. +358 160 39387	eija.lumme@ymparisto.fi
France	Claire Berge		Ministère de l'Ecologie et de Développement Durable 20, Avenue de Ségur F-75302 Paris 07 SP		Claire.Berge@ecologie.gouv.fr
Germany	Anneliese Looss	Head of Unit Interna- tional Environmental Protection National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conserva- tion and Nuclear Safety Alexanderstrasse 3 10178 Berlin - Germany	Tel +49 340 2103 2109 Fax +49 340 2104 210	anneliese.looss@uba.de

Horizon 2020 - Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)

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Hungary	Ms. Brigitta BARTA	Desk Officer National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Ministry of Environment and Water Environmental Development Department Development Coordination and Environmental Technology Section 44-50. F utca H-1011 Budapest	Tel.: +361-457-3368 Fax: +361-201-3056	bartab@mail.kvvm.hu
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Israel	Ori Livne	Director National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Ministry of the Environment Division of International Relations	Tel +972-2-6553745 Fax +972 2 655 37 52	ori@environment.gov.il
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Horizon 2020 - Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)

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Lebanon tbc	Dr. Berj Hatjian	Director General	Ministry of Environment Lazarieh Center, 7th floor Block A-4 Old P.O. Box 11/2727 Beirut		dgmoe@moe.gov.lb
Lithuania	Diana Paškonyte	Chief Desk Officer of EU and International Relations Division Environmental Strategy Dept.	Ministry of Environment	Tel +370 5 266 35 44 Fax +3705 266 36 66	d.paskonyte@am.lt
Luxembourg	Claude Origer	Conseiller de direction adjoint National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Ministère de l'environnement		Claude.origer@mev.etat.lu

Horizon 2020 - Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)

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Morocco	Taha BALAFREJ	Directeur du Partenariat de la Communication et de la Coopération National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement 4, Place Abou Bakr Essedik- Avenue Fal Ould Oumeir Agdal Rabat	Tél +212 37 77 27 59 Fax +212 37 77 26 40	balafrej@minenv.gov.ma
Netherlands	Mr. Ronald Spreekmeester	Policy Advisor National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment International Affairs Directorate Rijnstraat 8 P.O. box 30945 NL - 2500 GX The Hague		Ron.Spreekmeester@minvrom.nl
Palestinian Authority	Ahmed Ibrahim Khalil Abuthaher	Director General for Projects and International Relations National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Environment Quality Authority Gaza Palestine	Tel +970 2 240 34 95 or +970 59 967 47 95 Fax +970 2 240 3494	athaher@yahoo.com
Poland	Ms. Magdalena Ja wiecka	Advisor to the Minister National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Ministry of Environment	Tel +48 50 90 57 141 Fax +48 226 268 323	mjazwiecka@wp.pl
Portugal	Mr. Orlando Borges	Director of the Portuguese Water Institute National Horizon 2020 Focal Point			orlandob@inag.pt
Portugal	Alternate: Mr. Pedro Serra	President of the Board of Directors Águas de Portugal			p.serra@adp.pt

Horizon 2020 - Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)

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Slovakia	Mr. Mário Selecký	National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Ministry of Environment	tel: ++421 2 5956 2502 fax:++421 2 5956 2110	mario.selecky@enviro.gov.sk
Slovenia	Mrs. Dragica Iskrenovi	Secretary National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning International Relations Department Directorate for European Affairs and Investments Dunajska cesta 48 p.o. box 653 Si- 1000 Ljubljana Slovenia	tel. office: +386 1 478 7384 GSM: +386 41 699 820 fax: +386 1 478 7426	dragica.iskrenovic@gov.si
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Syria	Dr. Akram Al Khoury	General Director National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	General Commission for Environmental Affairs PO Box 37 73 Tolyani - Damascus	Tel. +963 11 3333246 Fax.+963 11 4461079	env-water@mail.sy; env- min@net.sy; rami_khouri2005@yahoo.com
Tunisia	Najeh Dali	Directeur général National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Qualité de la Vie Centre Urbain Nord Boulevard de la Terre 1080 Tunis		dci@mineat.gov.tn dgeqv@mineat.gov.tn

Horizon 2020 - Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)

Tunisia	Assisted by: Mr Salah Hassini	Directeur de l'Environnement Industriel			-
Tunisia	Assisted by: Mr Samir Kaabi	Chef de Département	Agence Nationale de protection de l'Environnement		-
Tunisia	Assisted by: Mrs Sabria Bnoui Ben Ammar	Chef de Service de la Coopération Multilatérale	Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Qualité de la Vie	Tel +216 98277141 / 00216 707 286 44 Fax +216 707 28 655	sabria73@yahoo.fr
Turkey	Mr Sedat Kadio lu	Head of Foreign Relations and EU Department National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Söğütözü Caddesi No 14/E Beştepe Ankara	Tel. +90 312 207 54 11 Fax +90 312 207 54 54	sedatkad@yahoo.com
United Kingdom	Mr Chris Tompkins	Policy Adviser National Horizon 2020 Focal Point	Marine and Waterways Division Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)		chris.tompkins@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Horizon 2020 - Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)

Stakeholders

IOs

Organisation	Name	Position	Address	contacts	e-mail	Web
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EEA European Environment Agency	David Stanners (tbc) cc: Barbara Clark				David.Stanners@eea.europa.eu Barbara.Clark@eea.europa.eu	
CEDARE Centre for Environment & Development for the Arab Region and Europe	Ahmed Abdelrehim	Regional Programme Manager Head, Environmental Assessment	2 Hegaz St. CEDARE Bldg. Heliopolis P.O.Box: 1057 Heliopolis Bahary Cairo, Egypt	Tel: (202) 451 3921/22/23/24 Fax: (202) 451 3918	ahrehim@cedare.int	http://www.cedare.int
Global Water Partnership - Mediterranean	Prof. Michael Scoullou	Chairman GWP-Med	GWP-Mediterranean Secretariat c/o MIO-ECSDE, 12 Kyrristou str 10556 Athens Greece	T: +30210-3247490, -3247267, F: +30210-3317127	secretariat@gwpmed.org	www.gwpmed.org

IFIs

Organisation Name	Position	Address	contacts	e-mail	Web	
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World Bank	Dahlia Lotayef	Senior Environmental Specialist	1818H Street, N.W. Washington DC 20433	Tel +1-202 458 4874 Fax +1-202 477 1981	dlotayef@worldbank.org	

NGOs

Organisation	Name	Position	Address	contacts	e-mail	Web
Comité de Suivi, including:						
AOYE/RAED Arab Network for Environment and Development	Mr. Emad Adly	General coordinator	PO Box 2 Maglei Elshaab Cairo	Tel 202 516 15 19 Tel 20 12 21 30 678 Fax 202 516 29 61	aoye@ritsec1.com.eg eadly@hotmail.com aoye@link.net	
EEB European Environmental Bureau	Mr. John Hontelez	Secretary General	34, Boulevard de Waterloo B - 1000 Brussels	Tel 32 2 289 10 91 Fax 32 2 289 10 99	hontelez@eeb.org	
EEB European Environmental Bureau	Ms Regina Schneider	Head of Communications	34, Boulevard de Waterloo B - 1000 Brussels	Tel 32 2 289 10 91 Fax 32 2 289 10 99	info@eeb.org	
ENDA Europe	Mr. Farid Yaker	Coordinateur	5, rue des Immeubles Industriels F-75011 Paris	Tel 33 1 44 93 87 40 Fax 33 1 44 93 87 50	farid.yaker@enda-europe.org f.yaker.enda@wanadoo.fr	
ENDA Magreb	M. Magdi Ibrahim	Coordinateur	12 rue Ibel Moussa Apt 13 Joli Coin Agdal MA - 10000 Rabat	Tel 212 37 67 10 61 212 37 67 10 62 212 37 67 10 63 Fax 212 37 67 10 64	magdi@enda.org.ma	
Friends of the Earth MEDNET	M. Eugène Malachy Clancy	Coordinateur	29 rue Blanche B - 1060 Bruxelles	Tel: +34 965 652 932 Mob: +34 692 754 613	mednet@foeeurope.org	www.foeeurop.org
Friends of the Earth Middle East	Mr Gidon Bromberg				gidon@foeme.org	www.foeme.org
Greenpeace Spain	Mr Juantxo Lopez de Uralde	Executive Director	Spain	Tel 34 91 444 14 00 Fax +34 91 447 15 98	juralde@diala.greenpeace.org; mparill@es.greenpeace.org	

Horizon 2020 - Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)

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WWF Mediterranean Programme - wait for letter	Mr Christoph Stein	Head of Barcelona Project Office	c./ Canuda 37; pl. 3ES - 08002 Barcelona	Tel. 0034 93 305 62 52	cstein@atw-wwf.org	www.panda.org/mediterranean
WWF Mediterranean Pro- gramme Office	Mr Paolo Lombardi	Director	Via Po 25/c IT-00198 Rome	Tel 39 06 84 49 73 81 Fax 39 06 84 13 86 6	plombardi@wwfmedpo.org	
WWF European Policy Office	Mrs Paloma Agrasot	Neighbourhood Policy Programme Manager		Tel 32 2 743 88 11 / 00 Fax 32 2 743 88 19	Pagrasot@wwfepo.org Pdenissel@wwfepo.org	

Business

Organisation	Name	Position	Address	contacts	e-mail	Web
UMCE BusinessMed	Mr. Hicham Abou Jaoude	Coordinator of Environment Committee	Beirut Lebanon	Tel +961 341 22 67 Fax +961 1 35 11 67	ali@ali.org.lb; h.aboujaoude@umce-med.org	
ASCAME - e-mail request 30/4 Association des Cham- bres de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Médi- terranée	Mr. Anwar Zibaoui		C/o CCIN Barcelone 452 Av. Diagonal 08006 Barcelona	Tel +34 93 416 95 67 Fax +34 93 416 07 35	ascame@mail.cambrabcn.es	

Cities

Organisation	Name	Position	Address	contacts	e-mail	Web
Rome	Franco La Torre	Medcities Presidency and City of Rome	Comune di Roma Mayor's Cabinet Ufficio Relazioni Internazionali International Relations Office Lungotevere de' Pierleoni, 1 I - 00186 Roma	Tel. +39 0667102563 Fax. +39 0667102076 Mobile +39 3358222374	f.latorre@rpr-spa.it	
Medcities	Mr. Joan Parpal Marfa	Secretary General	Secretaria General de MEDCITIES Entitat Metropolitana del Medi Ambient de Barcelona Calle 62 N 86 E-08040 Barcelona	Tel +34 93 223 41 69 Mobile +34 67 024 86 48 Fax +34 93 223 48 49	desurb@amb.es	http://www.medicities.org/

Regions

Organisation	Name	Position	Address	contacts	e-mail	Web
CRPM Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe	Claudio Martini	President of the CPMR President of the Tuscan Region	6, rue Saint-Martin 35700 Rennes France	Tel +33 2 99 35 40 50 Fax +33 2 99 35 09 19	secretariat@crpm.org	www.crpm.org / www.Cpmr.org
EPRO Environmental Platform of Regional Offices	Mr. Kenty Richardson	International and European affairs advisor	Ministry of Environment and Housing Government of Catalonia Diagonal 525 ES-08029 Barcelona	Tel +34 93 444 50 50 Fax +34 93 419 87 09	krichardson@gencat.net	

Annex 2. Terms of Reference

Horizon 2020 – Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)

1. BACKGROUND

The Horizon 2020 initiative was launched in December 2005 following the endorsement at the high level meeting to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Euro-Mediterranean Process in Barcelona. The main aim of this initiative is to reduce the level of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by identifying and tackling the most significant pollution sources by the year 2020. The initiative will operate within existing political processes and institutions. Horizon 2020 will be strongly linked to existing and future policy instruments, the most significant being:

- EU environmental policies and measures, namely in the field of water quality and management as well as waste management and industrial pollution prevention.
- The Barcelona Convention is the legal cornerstone for multi-lateral cooperation on environmental and sustainable development issues, including pollution monitoring and control.
- The Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) has been developed and adopted by the contracting parties to the Barcelona Convention. Its implementation will be an important component of Horizon 2020.
- The EU Water Initiative (EUWI) and its Mediterranean component which is the EU contribution to the achievement of the water-related Millennium Development Goals. The EUWI can make a significant contribution both in terms of substance and of process.

The Southern Mediterranean Countries covered by the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) should be the main focus of investment for Horizon 2020. Participation will be open to Southern Mediterranean Countries covered by the ENP, Member States of the European Union, International Financial Institutions (namely European Investment Bank, World Bank), bilateral donors, representatives of the NGO community, civil society, cities and regions, business and other interested parties. Horizon 2020 will be grouped under the following four components:

- Investment projects to reduce the most significant sources of pollution. The initial focus will be on industrial emissions, municipal waste and urban wastewater, which are responsible for up to 80% of Mediterranean Sea point source pollution.
- Capacity building measures to help neighboring countries to create national administrations that are able to develop, implement and enforce environmental laws.
- Using the Commission's research budget to develop greater knowledge of environmental issues relevant to the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal zone and ensure that this is shared.
- Developing indicators to monitor the performance of Horizon 2020.

The European Investment Bank will focus on the first component and create a pipeline of bankable investment projects, in close cooperation with the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme

(UNEP) / Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and the European Commission Environment Directorate-General (DG ENV). In September 2006, the European Commission adopted a Communication to the Council and the European Parliament "Establishing an Environmental Strategy for the Mediterranean" (annexed to these terms of reference). The strategy proposed a draft timetable of actions that was further developed through discussions with partners before being endorsed by the 3rd Euro-Mediterranean Environment Ministers' Meeting in Cairo in November 2006.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSIGNMENT

- Objectives

The objective of the assignment is (i) to identify between 3 – 5 of the most regionally polluting industrial and/or municipal point sources of pollution in Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia and Syria that appear to offer the best possibility of being bankable and (ii) to assess the need for future technical assistance support (Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme, MEHSIP).

- Requested services

The assignment will be split into the following phases:

Phase 1 (Visits to Luxembourg, Brussels, Athens and desk work)

During phase 1, the consultant will review and discuss existing documentation from the EIB (Luxembourg), DG ENV (Brussels), World Bank, UNEP MAP (Athens) and other national/international institutions and conduct own desk research on hot spots in the southern Mediterranean countries.

This phase will be concluded with an inception report presenting a preliminary analysis of the subject matter. The report will contain methodological considerations, and a detailed work plan for the remainder of the evaluation exercise. The inception report will be presented to the EIB to validate the approach, before proceeding with Phase 2.

The scope of activities and required outputs in Phase 1 will be as follows:

- Elaboration of a hot spot assessment sheet comprising key data (environmental, legal and economic) to be collected under phase 2,
- Collection and assessment of available information/studies/databases in order to establish a long list of hot spots which have regional significance,
- Assess planned and on-going projects/investment programmes aiming at the reduction of sources of pollution in the region,
- Define criteria to prioritise investment for hot spots,
- Elaboration and presentation of the inception report.

Phase 2 (Field phase)

During the field phase, the Consultant will visit the following countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia and Syria. The Consultant will contact hot spot promoters/economic operators, Government ministries, EIB offices (Cairo, Rabat and Tunis), World Bank representations and EC Dele-

gations in order to collect hands-on information about hot spots. The collected information will include both data on pollution loads and on the bankability of the potential investment projects. The assessment will focus on the hotspots identified under phase 1 but with the possibility to identify other priorities which seem to have more chance of becoming bankable during the field mission.

After the field phase, the consultant will discuss the main findings during a meeting with stakeholders and the EIB in Luxembourg. The objective of this meeting will be to discuss the short-list of bankable hot spot investments with a view to identifying the 'hot spot' projects with the highest probability of maturing into bankable projects and need for future technical assistance support (Mediterranean Hot Spots Investment Programme, MEHSIP) to assist in their progression.

The scope of activities and required outputs in Phase 2 will be as follows:

- Execute field visits to collect and discuss all necessary data to fill in the hot spot assessment sheets,
- Visit and analyse promoters of the selected investment projects to assess their financial and other capacities to absorb funds for new physical investments, implement, operate and to assess their credit-worthiness,
- Identify sources of funding already committed or earmarked by donor community,
- Prioritise hot spots based on criteria agreed in Phase 1, and identify 3-5 projects in each country for immediate follow-up,
- Analyse the hot spot institutional, legal and sector context in order to determine the needed investments to achieve compliance with agreed standards,
- Identify an action programme for projects which are already sufficiently prepared, including a timetable for project development; for projects requiring further preparation, indicate the main steps that need to be taken to complete the necessary studies.
- Assess the need for future technical assistance support and elaborate terms of reference for a future Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme, MEHSIP,
- Present and discuss field visit results and first proposals with stakeholders and the EIB.

Phase 3 (Reporting phase)

During the reporting phase, a synthesis of the findings will be prepared, and conclusions and recommendations will be formulated. The draft final report will be presented to the stakeholders and EIB at a meeting in Luxembourg and it will be subject to an internal consultation procedure. The EIB will comment on the draft final report within four weeks.

The final report should consist of two volumes. The first volume should present the main findings of the assignment (maximum 30 pages) and the second volume should comprise all hot spot assessment sheets and the terms of reference.

3. EXPERTS PROFILE

The team of experts should include sector expertise in the fields of water and wastewater, municipal waste, air and industrial emissions. The experts should have the necessary skills to collect and process data, to pre-appraise investment projects and to assess the performance of Hot Spot Promoters in the region. Professional experience with international financing institutions and similar assignments will be considered as an advantage.

A team leader should be proposed who in addition to meeting the above criteria, is also capable of managing the team of experts. The team of experts should be fluent in English and French. Knowledge of Arabic is considered an advantage.

4. LOCATION AND DURATION

The assignment should commence early February 2007, and should be completed within 9 months.

The duration of the various phases and the number of working days are estimated as follows:

Activities	Working days
Phase 1 (February - March 2007)	
Visit to and consultation with EIB (Luxembourg)	4
Visit to DG Environment (Brussels)	4
Visit to UNEP MAP (Athens)	6
Desk research	12
Preparation of inception report	4
Presentation of inception report in Luxembourg	4
Phase 2 (April – July 2007)	
Preparation of field mission	4
Field mission (12 working days per country)	108
Presentation of main findings in Luxembourg	4
Phase 3 (August – October 2007)	
Drafting of final report	20
Presentation of draft final report in Luxembourg	4
Finalisation of final report	8
Presentation of main findings at a workshop (Luxembourg)	4
TOTAL	186

The estimation of the number of working days is based on a team comprising two experts. However the tenderer can propose additional experts. The tenderer should indicate the number of working days per expert in the EU and outside the EU. The location of the assignment will be in the EU and in the southern Mediterranean countries.

5. REPORTING

7. All reports (referred to in section 2) shall be supplied electronically (four CD-ROM) and in ten hard copies to the EIB (EIB will distribute those reports to other stakeholders). The final report has to be provided on CD-ROM (20) plus 30 hard copies to the EIB.

The final version of the final report (hard and soft copies) for the EIB should be submitted to the attention of Mr. Stefan Kerpen, Ops-B/FEMIP/Special Operations Division, Technical Assistance Unit. The EIB is responsible for approving all reports. The final report will have an executive summary (5 pages) in English (the report's language) and French.

8. The language for all documents and reports as well as for all communication (related to the project and the Consultancy) between the Consultants and the EIB is English.

Visibility Requirements

EU Visibility Requirements should be respected under this contract (refer to http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/visibility/pdf/europeaid_guidelines_en.pdf) as far as reports are concerned. The EIB logo and EuroMed logo should appear beside the EU flag.

The study is financed under the Support Fund of the Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP). To ensure the visibility of the FEMIP Support Fund, the following text should be included in the reports:

“The study is financed under the FEMIP Support Fund. This Fund utilises non-repayable aid granted by the European Commission in support of EIB investment activities in the southern Mediterranean countries, assisting promoters during different stages of the project cycle.”

The following disclaimer should also be included:

“The authors take full responsibility for the contents of this report. The opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the view of the European Union or the European Investment Bank”.

The maximum budget for this contract is EUR 199.000. The tenderers should provide a short methodology (max. 10 pages) in their offer.

The engineer-in-charge of this assignment is Mr Roland Randefelt. Please note that all correspondence on contractual and administrative issues relating to the contract should be addressed to the Contracting Authority, which is the EIB FEMIP Special Operations Division, Technical Assistance Unit. All such correspondence should be addressed to Mr Stefan Kerpen, FEMIP TA Coordinator (Tel. 00 352 4379-6756, email: Kerpen@eib.org).

The contract will be a fee-based contract.

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Annex 4. Long list of hot spots investments with regional significance

NAP (Hot Spot related) Actions - Planning Horizon until 2020

- Algeria: No specific actions planned for 2011-2020 period; whatever not completed by 2010 will be implemented in subsequent years
- Egypt: see above
- Israel: see above
- Jordan: No actions included in list yet!
- Lebanon: see above
- Morocco: WW collection & treatment related actions planned beyond 2010 included in list, others not specified
- Palestinian A: No specific actions planned for 2011-2020 period; whatever not completed by 2010 will be implemented in subsequent years
- Syria: Major actions planned for 2011-2020 period included in list
- Tunisia: Major domestic sewage and solid waste related actions planned for 2011-2020 period included in list

No:	Country	Sector	Action / Investment	Public / Private Sector	Nation. Priority	Regional De-pollution Potential (%)	Cost National Currency & Euro (mln)	Financing Status (cov./part./no)	Remarks
1.	Algeria	Domestic Sewage	Construction of WWTP for Marsat El Hadjadj	Public	?	Low	515 D / 6 €	?	Too small a project? Marine protection priority.
2.	Algeria	Domestic Sewage	Construction of WWTP (pond system) for scattered settlements of Marsat El Hadjadj	Public	?	Low	40 D / 0,5 €	?	Too small project Possible combination WWTP Marsat EH?
3.	Algeria	Domestic Sewage	Construction of WWTP for Arzew	Public	?	Low	515 D / 6 €	?	Too small project ?
4.	Algeria	Domestic Sewage	Construction of WWTP for Beni Saf	Public	?	Medium	750 / 8 €	?	Too small project ?
5.	Algeria	Domestic Sewage	Construction of WWTP for Gazaouet	Public	?	Low	NA	?	50.000PE, Too small project ?
6.	Algeria	Domestic Sewage	Construction of WWTP for Annaba	Public	?	Medium	NA	?	1 mln PE?
7.	Algeria	Domestic	Rehab. & Extension of	Public	?	Medium	NA	?	400.000 PE

Horizon 2020 - Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)

No:	Country	Sector	Action / Investment	Public / Private Sector	Nation. Priority	Regional De-pollution Potential (%)	Cost National Currency & Euro (mln)	Financing Status (cov./part./no)	Remarks
		Sewage	WWTP Réghaia						
8.	Algeria	Domestic Sewage	Rehab. & Extension of WWTP Baraki	Public	?	Medium	NA	?	750.000 PE?
9.	Algeria	Domestic Solid Wastes	Construction of sanitary land-fill for Alger	Public	?	High	NA	WB?	
10.	Algeria	Domestic Solid Wastes	Construction of sanitary land-fills for wilaya d'Alger : Staoueli – Zeralda	Public	?	High	NA	?	Which size projects? PROGDEM Framework Continuation 2015-2020 planned
11.	Algeria	Domestic Solid Wastes	Construction of sanitary land-fills for wilaya de Tipaza : Hatatba-Bou Ismail-Khémisti-Ain Tagourait-Bouharoun	Public	?	High	NA	?	See above
12.	Algeria	Domestic Solid Wastes	Construction of sanitary land-fills for wilaya de Blida : Soumâa-Bouarfa-Ouled laïch-Béni Mered-Chréa-Boufarik-Guerrouaou-Bouinene	Public	?	High	NA	?	See above
13.	Algeria	Domestic Solid Wastes	Construction of sanitary land-fills for wilaya de Boumerdes : Corso-Tidjelabine-Thénia-Boudouaou El Bahri-Ouled Hadjadj-Rouiba-Réghaïa	Public	?	High	NA	?	See above
14.	Algeria	Industrial / Hazardous Solid Wastes	Province Algers : Medical waste disposal of Hospitals Mustapha and Kouba	Public & Private	?	Medium	NA	?	Projects need to be defined; Global Loan? Incineration of industrial and medical wastes, ultimate storage of hazardous wastes and toxic substances, relocation of industries, industrial effluents pre-treatment facilities
15.	Algeria	Industrial Effluents	Pre-treatment facilities for Paper factories Baba Ali & Bourouba	Private	?	Low	NA	?	Too small investments?
16.	Algeria	Industrial De-	Province Skikda : Petrochemical complex CNPK, LNG	Public & Private	?	High	NA	?	possible combination with projects above?

No:	Country	Sector	Action / Investment	Public / Private Sector	Nation. Priority	Regional De-pollution Potential (%)	Cost National Currency & Euro (mln)	Financing Status (cov./part./no)	Remarks
		pollution	production, Organized industrial zone SONATRACH , Plastic materials production etc., Cement factory Hadjar Soud						Do pre-investment studies exist for some of these projects (BMZ, JICA, MC)?
17.	Algeria	Industrial De-pollution	Province Annaba : Paper and cellulose factory GIPEC , ASMIDA Fertilizer Co., steel industry ISPAT	Public & Private	?	High	NA	?	See comments above
18.	Algeria	Industrial Effluents	Province Mostagenem Tannery Hadj Sahroui		?	Low	NA	?	See comments above
19.	Algeria	Industrial Effluents	Province Tlemcen : ALZINC Zinc electrolysis, Tannery Tafna	Public & Private	?	High	NA	?	See comments above
20.	Egypt	Domestic Sewage	Construction of WWTP, pumping stations and sea outfall at El Mex – El Agamy	Public	?	High	250 EP / 34 €	?	Alexandria Governorate, Top priority for Alexandria Bay. Check information regarding interest of GoE in external funding for WW sector!
21.	Egypt	Domestic Sewage	Construction of WWTP, pumping stations at El-Amria and reuse of treated effluent	Public	?	High	400 EP / 54 €	?	Alexandria Governorate, see comments above
22.	Egypt	Domestic Sewage	Construction of sewer networks and WWTP for Damietta (Enanva) 400.000 PE	Public	?	Medium	NA	?	Behira Governorate, various smaller WWTPs not included: 10 WWTPs with PE 100.00 and less (see below, and see comments above)
23.	Egypt	Domestic Sewage	Construction of sewer networks and WWTP for Kafr El Dawer 300.000 PE	Public	?	Medium	NA	?	Behira Governorate, various smaller WWTPs not included: Kafr El-Zayat (50,000), Shubrahit (100,000), Mahmoudia (100,000), Samanoua (100,000), Abu El Matatameer (100,000), El Mohmoudia (100,000), Zarka (100,000), Edku (100,000), Hosh Eisa (100,000), Abo Hommos (100,000), see comments above
24.	Egypt	Domestic	Construction of sewer net-	Public	?	Medium	57+ EP / 8	?	Port Said Governorate, see com-

Horizon 2020 - Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)

No:	Country	Sector	Action / Investment	Public / Private Sector	Nation. Priority	Regional De-pollution Potential (%)	Cost National Currency & Euro (mln)	Financing Status (cov./part./no)	Remarks
		Sewage	work (12 Km) and a WWTPs for El'Garabaa-El'Manasra area west of the city 200.000 PE				€		ments above
25.	Egypt	Domestic Sewage	WWTP for Port Fouad district east of Suez Canal (69 000PE)	Public	?	Low	150 EP / 22 €	?	PS Governorate, see comments above
26.	Egypt	Domestic Solid Wastes	Sanitary landfill in the desert west of Alexandria	Public	?	Low	NA	?	Alexandria Gov. According to UNEP/MAP, private sector solution envisaged
27.	Egypt	Domestic Solid Wastes	Construction of recycling and organic fertilizer plant near Edku	Public	?	High	NA	?	Behira Governorate
28.	Egypt	Domestic Solid Wastes	Construction of a sanitary landfill for Port Said Governorate	Public	?	Low	NA	?	Port Said G.
29.	Egypt	Industrial / Hazardous Solid Wastes	Transfer of 2 organic fertilizer plants (operating at Abis and El Mountazah) outside the city limits	Public	?	High	NA	?	Alexandria G.; Type of project needs clarification (1 new project?), possibly private sector?
30.	Egypt	Industrial / Hazardous Solid Wastes	Hazardous wastes treatment facility with a capacity of 3,000 tons/year at 12 km from Burg El Arab	Public	?	Medium	NA	?	Alexandria G; Obsolete chemicals
31.	Egypt	Industrial Effluents	Introduction of cleaner processes and construction of pollution control equipment (wastewater treatment plants or air filters) at Abu Qir Industrial area	Private	?	High	101.2 EP / 14 €	?	Alexandria G; type of project needs clarification, WWTP + Global Loan Facility? Investment Study available (UNEP/MAP) – probably not relevant because IPAP ongoing
32.	Egypt	Industrial Effluents	Introduction of cleaner processes and construction of pollution control equipment (WWTPs or air filters) at El Mex industrial area	Private	?	High	61.5 EP / 8 €	?	Alexandria G; type of project needs clarification, WWTP / Global Loan Facility? - probably not relevant because IPAP ongoing

No:	Country	Sector	Action / Investment	Public / Private Sector	Nation. Priority	Regional De-pollution Potential (%)	Cost National Currency & Euro (mln)	Financing Status (cov./part./no)	Remarks
33.	Egypt	Industrial Effluents	Introduction of cleaner technologies and construction of WWTPs in companies in Behira Governorate	Private	?	High	NA	?	Behira G; type of project needs clarification, Pre-Treatment Fac. / Global Loan Facility? - probably not relevant because IPAP ongoing
34.	Egypt	Industrial Effluents	Introduction of cleaner technologies and construction of a WWTP in the industrial zone south of Port Said	Private	?	Medium	NA	?	Port Said G; type of project needs clarification, WWTP / Global Loan Facility? - probably not relevant because IPAP ongoing
35.	Israel	Air Pollution	Compliance of electricity sector (power plants) and all industrial plants/facilities with air standards. Reduction of metals Hg, Cd and Pb (in air and liquid emissions)	Public / Private	?	High	NA	?	Still relevant? Recent Global Loan from EIB
36.	Israel	Domestic Sewage	Establishing and upgrading of WWTPs in compliance with the Inbar Committee standards for agricultural use/discharge to the rivers for nutrient reduction. Building of WWTPs along the Kishon and Hadera rivers	Public / Private	?	Medium	NA	?	Projects need to be defined
37.	Israel	Industrial Effluents	Adoption of advanced treatment of industrial effluents at source to reduce pollutants in the brines and industrial effluents discharged directly into the sea through marine outfalls and vessels	Private	?	Medium	NA	?	Still relevant? Recent Global Loan from EIB
	Jordan	NA	NA						List will be amended later!
38.	Lebanon	Domestic Sewage	WWTP & sewage networks Al Abdeh	Public	?	High	25 USD / 19 €	?	Check role/involvement of 'Soukline' company
39.	Lebanon	Domestic Sewage	WW main collectors in north and south Beirut	Public	?	High	52 USD /	EIB?	Check role/involvement of 'Soukline' company
40.	Lebanon	Domestic	WW sewage network in north	Public	?	High	80 USD /	?	Check role/involvement of 'Soukline'

Horizon 2020 - Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)

No:	Country	Sector	Action / Investment	Public / Private Sector	Nation. Priority	Regional De-pollution Potential (%)	Cost National Currency & Euro (mln)	Financing Status (cov./part./no)	Remarks
		Sewage	and south Beirut						company
41.	Lebanon	Domestic Sewage	WWTP Tripoli	Public	?	Medium	76 USD / 59 €	EIB, IDB (2009) 43 MUSD	Project in progress.
42.	Lebanon	Domestic Sewage	Dora WWTP	Public	?	High	11 USD /	See next	Check role/involvement of 'Soukline' company
43.	Lebanon	Domestic Sewage	Ghadir WWTP extension	Public	?	High	50 USD / 39 €	KfW (15 m), IDB, EIB, OPEC?	Check role/involvement of 'Soukline' company
44.	Lebanon	Domestic Sewage	Chouf (Nabi Younis) WWTP	Public	?	Low	14.4 USD / 11 €	EIB, OPEC, French Protocol?	Project in progress
45.	Lebanon	Domestic Sewage	Sour WWTP	Public	?	Medium	45 USD / 35 €	EIB?, OPEC, French Protocol	EIB ? (45 MUSD) (2006) KfW (161,3 MUSD)
46.	Lebanon	Domestic Sewage	Saida WWTP	Public	?	Medium	20 USD / 16 €	JBIC, EIB	In progress. JBIC / EIB- (2004) – South Lebanon WW Project, mod. & extension of Saida & Tyre sewerage system
47.	Lebanon	Domestic Sewage	Kaserwan WWTP	Public	?	Medium	13 USD /	?	Check role/involvement of 'Soukline' company
48.	Lebanon	Domestic Solid Wastes	Containment of Tripoli sea-front dumpsite	Public	?	Low	12 USD / 9 €	MEDA	MEDA/604/005B Tripoli Water project.
49.	Lebanon	Domestic Solid Wastes	Rehabilitation of Sour Coastal Dumpsite	Public	?	Low	8-12 USD / 6-9 €	?	
50.	Lebanon	Domestic Solid Wastes	Rehabilitation of Saida Sea-front Dumpsite	Public	?	Medium	5 USD / 4 €	?	Too small project / Walid Bin Talal Foundation / Project possibly together with Sour dumpsite rehab.
51.	Lebanon	Industrial / Hazardous	Treatment of Beirut Slaughterhouse Waste	Public	?	Low	NA	?	

No:	Country	Sector	Action / Investment	Public / Private Sector	Nation. Priority	Regional De-pollution Potential (%)	Cost National Currency & Euro (mln)	Financing Status (cov./part./no)	Remarks
		Solid Wastes							
52.	Lebanon	Industrial De-pollution	Mount Lebanon: Equip priority industrial zones with solid waste and wastewater management facilities & introduce cleaner production	Private	?	Low	NA	GEF, Private, ALIND?	Leb. Centre of Cleaner Pr.
53.	Lebanon	Industrial Effluents	Cleaner Production & Chromium Recycling in Ghazieh Tanneries	Private	?	Low	NA	?	Global Loan ?
54.	Morocco	Domestic Sewage	WWTP & sewer network for Tanger	Public	Very high	Medium	350 D / 32 €	Financing appears secured	Amandis 2004-2012 (1054mDH) NAP 2006 update: first phase ongoing, to be completed in 2007, the project has been implemented by the private enterprise Amandis (designated responsible for electricity, water and treatment).
55.	Morocco	Domestic Sewage	Extension of WWTP of Tanger port (2 nd Phase of NAP)	Public	?	Medium	NA	?	Investments after 2010
56.	Morocco	Domestic Sewage	Construction of WWTP in Lihoud incl. extension of sewerage network	Public	?	Medium	NA	?	Investments after 2010
57.	Morocco	Domestic Sewage	WWTP & sewer network for Province Tetuan (collectors, 3 WWTP primary treatment, sea outfall)	Public	Very high	Medium	293,5 D / 27 € (1173,9 mDH)	?	Investments after 2007 Amendis –(I) 2005-2007 NAP 2006 update: project ongoing, to be completed end 2007. Project implemented by the private enterprise Amendis (designated responsible for electricity, water and treatment).
58.	Morocco	Domestic Sewage	Extension & rehab. of collector system for Tetuan (2 nd Phase of NAP)	Public	?	Medium	NA	?	Investments after 2010
59.	Morocco	Domestic Sewage	Rehabilitation & extension of WWTP & sewer network for	Public	Very high	Medium	186,5 D / 17 €	?	Pre- NAP 2006 update: delay in the realization of the Investment Study;

Horizon 2020 - Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)

No:	Country	Sector	Action / Investment	Public / Private Sector	Nation. Priority	Regional Depollution Potential (%)	Cost National Currency & Euro (mln)	Financing Status (cov./part./no)	Remarks
			Province Nador (collectors, 3 WWTP primary treatment)						project to be implemented by semi-state org. ONEP responsible for water and sanitation management. Possible WB funding (Is this related to WB/AFD –Rural Water Supply and sanitation project (2005-2012)?)
60.	Morocco	Domestic Sewage	Implementation of new WWTP & collection system for Nador (2 nd Phase of NAP)	Public	?	Medium	NA	RADEEN (water utility)	Investments after 2010, project appears to be financed already
61.	Morocco	Domestic Sewage	Rehabilitation & extension of WWTP & sewer network for Province Al Hoceima (WWTP primary treatment)	Public	Very high	Low	242 D / 22€	AFD	Funding already secured? AFD ongoing (242 mDH) NAP 2006 update: WWTPs of Imzouren, Beni Bouayach and Targuist are ongoing projects by ONEP.
62.	Morocco	Domestic Solid Wastes	Sanitary Landfill for Province Nador	Public	?	Medium	NA	EC SMAP III?	TA, 2006-2008, small project- less than 1 m €
63.	Morocco	Domestic Solid Wastes	Sanitary Landfill for Provinces Al Hoceima Tanger & Tetuan	Public	Very high	Medium	NA	?	NAP 2006 update: <u>Al Hoceima</u> (i) study on the selection of the site for controlled discharge and EIA (financed by MEPP). (ii) (ii) Pre-investment study in the frame of FEM/PASMED project. Obstacle: unavailability of funds. ongoing study on the re-alization. <u>Tanger</u> : study on the rehabilitation of the current landfill (GTZ). <u>Tetuan</u> : study on the rehabilitation of the current landfill (Spanish cooperation).
64.	Morocco	Industrial Depollution	Treatment of ind. effluents & emissions in Tanger & Tetuan Regions	Private	?	Medium	413 D / 37 €	FODEP, KfW, Private Sector Funding ?	Global Loan ?
65.	Morocco	Industrial Depollu-	Establishment of a transfer station for indus-	Private	High	Low	NA	?	NAP 2006 update: no activities have been undertaken as of yet, need for

No:	Country	Sector	Action / Investment	Public / Private Sector	Nation. Priority	Regional De-pollution Potential (%)	Cost National Currency & Euro (mln)	Financing Status (cov./part./no)	Remarks
		tion	trial/hazardous wastes for the coastal provinces						technical and financial assistance, FS available
66.	Palestinian Authority	Domestic Sewage	Central WWTP for Northern Area	Public	Very high	Low	57 USD / 44 €	AFD, EC,EIB,WB, SIDA	-AFD- (2005-2008) 14,6MUSD - EC/EIB/WB/AFD/SIDA- 2004-2010: 43,05 MUSD- NGEST?
67.	Palestinian Authority	Domestic Sewage	Central WWTP for Gaza & Middle Area	Public	Very high	Low	86 USD / 66 €	KfW funding secured?	
68.	Palestinian Authority	Domestic Sewage	Implementation of Khan-Younis Sewerage Development	Public	Very high	Low	114 USD / 88 €	UNRWA?	
69.	Palestinian Authority	Industrial / Hazardous Solid Wastes	Enhancement of Separate Hazardous Waste Management	Public	Very high	Low	55 USD / 42 €	?	More info necessary on project type
70.	Palestinian Authority	Industrial De-pollution	Industrial pollution abatement programme	Private	?	Low	NA	?	More info necessary (possibly too small project)
71.	Syria	Domestic Sewage	Tartous WWTP	Public	?	Low	300 SYP / 5 €	?	Funding by France ? Check EC/MEDA Admin. Modernization project
72.	Syria	Domestic Sewage	Lattakia WWTP	Public	?	Medium	1367 SYP / 21 €	?	Funding by France ? Check EC/MEDA Admin. Modernization project
73.	Syria	Domestic Sewage	Banias WWTP & sewerage network	Public	?	Low	567 SYP / 9 €	?	GEF & Syrian Gov. funding ?
74.	Syria	Domestic Sewage	Extension of sewage network to illegal areas and suburbs in Lattakia, Tartous, Jableh and Banias and WW collection & treatment in Arwad Island	Public	?	Low	NA	No	Implementation after 2010. Individual projects, or possibly as one single project?
75.	Syria	Domestic Solid	Development of municipal landfill of Tartous	Public	?	Low	NA	?	

Horizon 2020 - Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)

No:	Country	Sector	Action / Investment	Public / Private Sector	Nation. Priority	Regional De-pollution Potential (%)	Cost National Currency & Euro (mln)	Financing Status (cov./part./no)	Remarks
		Wastes							
76.	Syria	Domestic Solid Wastes	Development of municipal solid waste collection systems in Lattakia, Tartous, Jableh	Public	?	Low	NA	No	Implementation after 2010. Individual projects, or possibly as one single project?
77.	Syria	Domestic Solid Wastes	Construction of waste segregation plant and landfill in Heddah valley (Tartous)	Public	?	Low	NA	No	Implementation after 2010.
78.	Syria	Domestic Solid Wastes	Rehabilitation of Al Bassa solid waste landfill (Lattakia)	Public	?	Low	NA	No	Implementation after 2010
79.	Syria	Industrial Effluents	Rehabilitation of Banias Refinery WWTP & construction of landfill for hazardous wastes	Public	?	High	300 SYP / 5 e	GEF & Syrian Gov ?	Pre-Feasibility-Study available
80.	Syria	Industrial Effluents	Recycling and recovery of segregated petroleum and mineral oil wastes at the Banias TPP	Public	?	Medium	NA	No	Implementation after 2010
81.	Syria	Industrial Effluents	Construction of a WWTP in Jableh and sewerage network for the industrial area of Al Fawar Spring	Public	?	Low	220 SYP / 3,5 €	?	Too small project
82.	Syria	Air Pollution	Exchange of fuel with natural gas for 2 power generation units of Banias Thermal PP	Public	?	High	2800 SYP / 43 €	Syrian Government funding ?	
83.	Tunisia	Air Pollution	Industrial pollution abatement programme for Greater Tunis, Sfax, Gabes, Bizerte & Sousse Regions	Private	High	Medium	NA	?	possibly to be combined with other projects, studies currently being prepared, global loan not possible b/o restrictions in banking sector
84.	Tunisia	Domestic Sewage	WW Collection & treatment greater Tunis : WWTP El Attar, projects in Tunis, Sidi Hassine & Ben Arous	Public	Very high	Low	78 D / 46 €	EIB, WB & AFD	Ongoing 2006-2011, Greater Tunis Area, Tunis west Sewerage Phase I, (71,9 MUSD). 95% completed already
85.	Tunisia	Domestic	Extension of capacity of	Public	?	Low	NA	No	Investments after 2010

No:	Country	Sector	Action / Investment	Public / Private Sector	Nation. Priority	Regional De-pollution Potential (%)	Cost National Currency & Euro (mln)	Financing Status (cov./part./no)	Remarks
		Sewage	WWTPs of greater Tunis area						
86.	Tunisia	Domestic Sewage	Treatment of sludge of various WWTPs	Public	?	Low	NA	No	Investments after 2010, what type of project(s)?
87.	Tunisia	Domestic Sewage	WW collection & treatment in medium & small towns EI Mrissa, Hammamet Nord, EI Mida	Public	Very high	Low		EI Mrissa: Italy? Hammamet & EI Mida KfW?	Italian debt restructuring
88.	Tunisia	Domestic Sewage	Extension & rehabilitation of 19 WWTPs	Public	Very high	Low	32 D / 19 €	EC/MEDA /EIB KfW?	ONAS IV- 2006 onwards? Construction start 2009, studies under preparation now, Global Loan not possible.
89.	Tunisia	Domestic Solid Wastes	Construction of various sanitary landfills & transfer stations & closure of wild dumpsites	Public	?	Low	61 D / 36 €	WB/AFD	Needs further investigation, projects not clear. Global Loan not possible. Third Municipal Sector Investment Project: sewerage networks and solid waste disposal components, 199 MUSD (02-08) ongoing.
90.	Tunisia	Domestic Solid Wastes	Construction of various sanitary landfills & transfer stations	Public	?	Low	NA	No	Investments after 2010, several projects
91.	Tunisia	Industrial / Hazardous Solid Wastes	Rehabilitation of phosphor-gypsum dumpsite Gabes	Public	High	High	270 D / 158 €	EC/MEDAI /EIB/KfW	Still relevant b/o financing covered? Solid Waste Management project 2000-2006 Chemical group, de-pollution of Gabes Gulf. Studies nearly ready.
92.	Tunisia	Industrial / Hazardous Solid Wastes	Rehabilitation of Jradou dumpsite	Public	High	Medium	NA	?	Establishment of hazardous waste treatment unit, of HW collection points, storage & transfer facilities
93.	Tunisia	Industrial De-pollution	Industrial pollution abatement programme for 4000 enterprises	Private	?	Low	NA	AFESD, Nat (42%), AFD (12%)	Global Loan not possible Devt. of Industrial Parks 46 projects completed by 2006

Horizon 2020 - Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP)

No:	Country	Sector	Action / Investment	Public / Private Sector	Nation. Priority	Regional De-pollution Potential (%)	Cost National Currency & Euro (mln)	Financing Status (cov./part./no)	Remarks
								EIB (10%)	
94.	Tunisia	Industrial De-pollution	Taparura Project (rehabilitation of coastal zone at Sfax)	Public	Very high	Medium	140,5 D / 82 €	EC/MEDAI /EIB?	Still relevant b/o financing covered? Sanitation of Taparura, 1 st tranche blocked
95.	Tunisia	Industrial De-pollution	Establishment/rehabilitation of industrial zones	Private	High	Low		?	Still relevant?

Annex 5. Project list and assessment sheets¹⁶

Series No: Egypt 1

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Egypt		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Cairo / Abou Rawash		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Domestic Wastewater ○ Domestic Solid Waste ○ Industrial Effluents ○ Hazardous Solid Waste ○ Industrial Air Pollution ○ Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Untreated domestic sewage of Cairo / Abou Rawash		
1.8.	Annual pollution load			
1.9.	National priority ¹⁷	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹⁸	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ¹⁹	Expansion of Abou Rawash WWTP to secondary treatment		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ²⁰	?		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ²¹	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ²²	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	?		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	?		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Check with EIB!!		
2.2. Financial				

¹⁶ Definition Hot Spot: Point source of pollution in a country/region, e.g. city without ww treatment, industrial settlement/industrial zone, solid waste dump site, deposit of hazardous materials, etc.

¹⁷ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹⁸ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹⁹ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

²⁰ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

²¹ cross border benefits from the project

²² generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 500 mln EP = 50 mln €		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	<u>Ideas (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	GoE		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	<u>Yes</u>	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	<u>High (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	CAPWO / GOSD?		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter			
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance / to organise co-financing	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Total

Series No: Egypt 2

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Egypt		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Gabal El Asfer WWTP		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential negative health impact of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Not adequately treated wastewater of Gabal El Asfer		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ²³	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ²⁴	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ²⁵	Expansion of existing WWTP for biological treatment, 1 st stage		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ²⁶	500.000 m3/d		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ²⁷	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ²⁸	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	?		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	3 yrs approx.		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	FS		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 1 bln EP = 120 mln €		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies			
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes	No (k)	

²³ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

²⁴ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

²⁵ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

²⁶ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

²⁷ cross border benefits from the project

²⁸ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	<u>High (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	CAPWO / GOSD?		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter			
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	<u>Strong (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	<u>Strong (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance / organise co-financing	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Total

Series No: Egypt 3

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Egypt		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Heluan		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Domestic untreated sewage of Heluan City		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ²⁹	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ³⁰	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1.	Type of investment required ³¹	Construction of a WWTP for Heluan city		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ³²	500.000 m3/d		
2.1.2.	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ³³	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ³⁴	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	?		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	3 yrs		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Feasibility study needs to be prepared		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 100 mln Euro		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	?		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility/suitability	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes	No (k)	

²⁹ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

³⁰ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

³¹ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

³² pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

³³ cross border benefits from the project

³⁴ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	CAPWO / GOSD		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public sector organisation		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Total

Series No: Egypt 4

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Egypt		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Alexandria King Maryut WWTP		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Untreated discharge of sewage		
1.8.	Annual pollution load			
1.9.	National priority ³⁵	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ³⁶	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ³⁷	WW collectors & WWTP for Zones a & b of King Maryut Region		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ³⁸	WWTP 150.000 PE (?) / 100.000 m3/d		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ³⁹	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ⁴⁰	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	Subject to financing situation		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2-3 yrs estimated		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Preparation of Feasibility Study		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	15 mln € (?)		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes	No (k)	

³⁵ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

³⁶ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

³⁷ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

³⁸ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

³⁹ cross border benefits from the project

⁴⁰ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	CAPWO / Alexandria subsidiary company		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter			
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	<u>Weak (1)</u>
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Total

Series No: Egypt 5

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Egypt		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Alexandria		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	<u>Low (1)</u>
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	<u>Low (1)</u>
1.6.	Health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	<u>Low (1)</u>
1.7.	Pollution source	WWTP Alexandria effluents		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ⁴¹	Very H (3)	<u>High (2)</u>	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ⁴²	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ⁴³	Construction of 12 km canal plus pump stations for re-use of treated wastewater for agricultural purposes		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ⁴⁴	?		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ⁴⁵	High (3)	Med. (2)	<u>Low (1)</u>
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ⁴⁶	High (3)	Med (2)	<u>Low (1)</u>
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	open		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	Needs to be assessed in FS		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	<u>? (1)</u>
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Pre-Feasibility study or Feasibility study needs to be prepared		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 500 mln EP = 50 mln €		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	<u>Low (1)</u>
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies			
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	<u>Yes (assumed)</u>	No (k)	

⁴¹ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

⁴² LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

⁴³ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

⁴⁴ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

⁴⁵ cross border benefits from the project

⁴⁶ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes (assumed)	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	Yes (3)	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	HCWW / Local subsidiary		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter			
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	No	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	No	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	Yes (2) (assumed)	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	In place (3)	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Total

Series No: Egypt 6

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Egypt		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Alexandria Governorate		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o <u>Hazardous Solid Waste</u> o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Various industries, companies		
1.8.	Annual pollution load			
1.9.	National priority ⁴⁷	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ⁴⁸	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ⁴⁹	Expansion of existing pilot plant for treatment of hazardous solid wastes, including high temperature incinerator		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ⁵⁰	Needs to be assessed in feasibility study		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ⁵¹	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ⁵²	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation			
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 yrs approximately		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Feasibility Study needs to be prepared		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 25 mln USD		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies			
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	

⁴⁷ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

⁴⁸ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

⁴⁹ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

⁵⁰ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

⁵¹ cross border benefits from the project

⁵² generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	Yes (3)	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	AHWMU / Alexandria Hazardous Waste Management Unit		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector, under responsibility of Alex. Governorate		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	?		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes, for limited duration	No	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes, see above	No	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	Yes (2)	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	In place (3)	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Total

Series No: Egypt 7

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Egypt		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Suez		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Domestic Wastewater ○ Domestic Solid Waste ○ Industrial Effluents ○ Hazardous Solid Waste ○ Industrial Air Pollution ○ Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Leachate of dumpsites		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ⁵³	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ⁵⁴	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ⁵⁵	Construction of industrial solidwaste landfill		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ⁵⁶	?		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ⁵⁷	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ⁵⁸	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	Within 2008-2012 period		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 -3 years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Establishment of Feas. Study?		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	About 25 mln Euro		

⁵³ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

⁵⁴ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

⁵⁵ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

⁵⁶ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

⁵⁷ cross border benefits from the project

⁵⁸ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	<u>Low</u> (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	<u>Yes</u> (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	<u>Med.</u> (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes</u> (?)	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes</u> (3)	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Suez Governorate?		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	?		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No</u> (?)	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No</u> (?)	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes</u> (2)	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place</u> (3)	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Total

Series No: Israel 1

Points

1.	HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION			
1.1.	Country	Israel		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Greater Tel Aviv		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	WWTP sludge discharge of ShafDan WWTP into Sea		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ⁵⁹	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ⁶⁰	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2.	INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION			
2.1.	Technical			
2.1.1	Type of investment required ⁶¹	Construction of sludge incineration plant or sludge drying plant		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ⁶²	150 t/d dry sludge		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ⁶³	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ⁶⁴	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	Within 2007-2008 period		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Clarify financing modes		
2.2.	Financial			
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	About 100 mln Euro incineration and 90 mln E drying		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	Dan Region Association & private investors		

⁵⁹ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

⁶⁰ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

⁶¹ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

⁶² pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

⁶³ cross border benefits from the project

⁶⁴ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	Yes (3)	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Dan Region Association of Towns		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	1955		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	Yes (2)	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	In place (3)	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes:

Total

Series No: Israel 2

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Israel		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Greater Tel Aviv		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Domestic sewage of Greater Tel Aviv		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ⁶⁵	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ⁶⁶	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ⁶⁷	Rehabilitation of sewage collector and construction of pumping station (Ayalon pipeline)		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ⁶⁸	12.000 m3/h		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ⁶⁹	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ⁷⁰	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	Within 2009-2012 period		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Establishment of Feas. Study?		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	About 90 mln E		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)

⁶⁵ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

⁶⁶ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

⁶⁷ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

⁶⁸ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

⁶⁹ cross border benefits from the project

⁷⁰ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Dan Region Association of Towns		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	1955		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes:

Total

Series No: Israel 3

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Israel		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Kishon River		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Domestic sewage & industrial effluents discharge into Kishon River		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ⁷¹	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ⁷²	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ⁷³	Rehabilitation of Kishon River (dredging of river bed, etc.)		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ⁷⁴	400.000m3 to be dredged		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ⁷⁵	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ⁷⁶	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	Within 2008-2012 period		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 -3 years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Establishment of Feas. Study?		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	??		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)

⁷¹ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

⁷² LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

⁷³ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

⁷⁴ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

⁷⁵ cross border benefits from the project

⁷⁶ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Kishon River Authority		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	?		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes:

Total

Series No: Israel 4

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Israel		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Ashdod		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Industrial effluents of Agan Fertilizer Plant		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ⁷⁷	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ⁷⁸	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ⁷⁹	Upgrade of WWTP to biological treatment		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ⁸⁰	?		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ⁸¹	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ⁸²	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	Within 2008-2012 period		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 -3 years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Establishment of Feas. Study?		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	30-40 mln USD		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)

⁷⁷ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

⁷⁸ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

⁷⁹ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

⁸⁰ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

⁸¹ cross border benefits from the project

⁸² generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Agan Fertilizer Plant		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Private Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	?		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes:

Total

Series No: Israel 5

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Israel		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Ashkelon		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o <u>Domestic Solid Waste</u> o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	<u>Low (1)</u>
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Leachate of Ashkelon Landfill		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ⁸³	Very H (3)	<u>High (2)</u>	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ⁸⁴	<u>Full (3)</u>	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1.	Type of investment required ⁸⁵	Rehabilitation of landfill		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ⁸⁶	About 250 donum (250.000 m2)		
2.1.2.	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ⁸⁷	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ⁸⁸	High (3)	<u>Med (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	Within 2008-2012 period		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 -3 years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	<u>F-Study (3)</u>	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Establishment of Feas. Study?		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	About 20 mln USD		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	<u>Low (1)</u>
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)

⁸³ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

⁸⁴ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

⁸⁵ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

⁸⁶ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

⁸⁷ cross border benefits from the project

⁸⁸ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.3.	Institutional			
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Ashkelon Municipality		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	?		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4.	Legal			
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: small project, grouping possible ? (different municipalities as promoters)

Total

Series No: Israel 6

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Israel		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Rishon LeZion		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o <u>Domestic Solid Waste</u> o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	<u>Low (1)</u>
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Leachate of Landfill		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ⁸⁹	Very H (3)	<u>High (2)</u>	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ⁹⁰	<u>Full (3)</u>	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1.	Type of investment required ⁹¹	Rehabilitation of landfill		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ⁹²	About 200 donum (200.000 m2)		
2.1.2.	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ⁹³	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ⁹⁴	High (3)	<u>Med (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	Within 2008-2012 period		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 -3 years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	<u>Pre-FS (2)</u>	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Establishment of Feas. Study?		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	About 20 mln USD		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	<u>Low (1)</u>
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)

⁸⁹ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

⁹⁰ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

⁹¹ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

⁹² pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

⁹³ cross border benefits from the project

⁹⁴ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.3.	Institutional			
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Rishon LeZion Municipality		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	?		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4.	Legal			
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: small project, grouping possible ? (different municipalities as promoters)

Total

Series No: Israel 7

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Israel		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Haifa		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o <u>Domestic Solid Waste</u> o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	<u>Low (1)</u>
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Leachate of Haifa Landfill		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ⁹⁵	Very H (3)	<u>High (2)</u>	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ⁹⁶	<u>Full (3)</u>	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1.	Type of investment required ⁹⁷	Rehabilitation of landfill		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ⁹⁸	About 150 donum (150.000 m2)		
2.1.2.	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ⁹⁹	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ¹⁰⁰	High (3)	<u>Med (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	Within 2008-2012 period		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 -3 years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	<u>Pre-FS (2)</u>	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Establishment of Feas. Study?		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	About 20 mln USD		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	<u>Low (1)</u>
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)

⁹⁵ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

⁹⁶ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

⁹⁷ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

⁹⁸ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

⁹⁹ cross border benefits from the project

¹⁰⁰ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.3.	Institutional			
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Haifa Municipality		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	?		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4.	Legal			
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: small project, grouping possible ? (different municipalities as promoters)

Total

Series No: Israel 8

Points

1.	HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION			
1.1.	Country	Israel		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Retamin City		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o <u>Domestic Solid Waste</u> o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	<u>Low (1)</u>
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Leachate of Retamin Landfill		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ¹⁰¹	Very H (3)	<u>High (2)</u>	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹⁰²	<u>Full (3)</u>	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2.	INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION			
2.1.	Technical			
2.1.1.	Type of investment required ¹⁰³	Rehabilitation of landfill		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ¹⁰⁴	About 300 donum (300.000 m2)		
2.1.2.	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ¹⁰⁵	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ¹⁰⁶	High (3)	<u>Med (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	Within 2008-2012 period		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 -3 years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	<u>Pre-FS (2)</u>	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Establishment of Feas. Study?		
2.2.	Financial			
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	About 20 mln USD		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	<u>Low (1)</u>
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)

¹⁰¹ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹⁰² LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹⁰³ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

¹⁰⁴ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

¹⁰⁵ cross border benefits from the project

¹⁰⁶ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.3.	Institutional			
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Haifa Municipality		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	?		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4.	Legal			
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: small project, grouping possible? (different municipalities as promoters)

Total

Series No: Israel 9

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Israel		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Natanya Town		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o <u>Domestic Solid Waste</u> o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	<u>Low (1)</u>
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Lecheate of Natanya Landfill		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ¹⁰⁷	Very H (3)	<u>High (2)</u>	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹⁰⁸	<u>Full (3)</u>	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1.	Type of investment required ¹⁰⁹	Rehabilitation of landfill		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ¹¹⁰	About 120 donum (120.000 m2)		
2.1.2.	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ¹¹¹	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ¹¹²	High (3)	<u>Med (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	Within 2008-2012 period		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 -3 years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	<u>Pre-FS (2)</u>	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Establishment of Feas. Study?		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	About 20 mln USD		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	<u>Low (1)</u>
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)

¹⁰⁷ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹⁰⁸ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹⁰⁹ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

¹¹⁰ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

¹¹¹ cross border benefits from the project

¹¹² generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.3.	Institutional			
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Haifa Municipality		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	?		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4.	Legal			
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: small project, grouping possible ? (different municipalities as promoters)

Total

Series No: Jordan 1

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Jordan		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Zarqa		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o <u>Industrial Effluents</u> o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Untreated industrial effluents of Zarqa region		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ¹¹³	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹¹⁴	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ¹¹⁵	Construction of centralized industrial WWTP for Zarqa region		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ¹¹⁶	?		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ¹¹⁷	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ¹¹⁸	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	?		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	?		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Pre-FS		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 5-6 mln €		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes	No (k)	

¹¹³ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹¹⁴ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹¹⁵ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

¹¹⁶ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

¹¹⁷ cross border benefits from the project

¹¹⁸ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes</u>		No (k)
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	PPP MoEnv & Chamber of Industry		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	PPP		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance / to organise co-financing	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>		No (1)
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Interest in project funding could not be verified, too small project for stand-alone financing

Total

Series No: Jordan 2

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Jordan		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Al Qumra		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Untreated effluents of Al Qumra region		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ¹¹⁹	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹²⁰	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ¹²¹	Construction of WWTP for Al Qumra region		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ¹²²	?		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ¹²³	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ¹²⁴	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	?		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	?		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Pre-FS		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	No information available		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)

¹¹⁹ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹²⁰ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹²¹ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

¹²² pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

¹²³ cross border benefits from the project

¹²⁴ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	Yes (3)	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	MoWI?		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter			
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance / to organise co-financing	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Interest in project funding could not be verified

Total

Series No: Jordan 3

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Jordan		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Wadi Darraba		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Effluents of Wadi Darraba (?) WWTP		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ¹²⁵	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹²⁶	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ¹²⁷	Wadi Darraba Dam Project for collecting treated WWTP effluents for re-use in agriculture		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ¹²⁸	?		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ¹²⁹	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ¹³⁰	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	?		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	?		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Pre-FS		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 56 mln Euro		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes	No (k)	

¹²⁵ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹²⁶ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹²⁷ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

¹²⁸ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

¹²⁹ cross border benefits from the project

¹³⁰ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	Yes (3)	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	MoWI		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter			
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	No	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	No	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance / to organise co-financing	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	Yes (2)	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	In place (3)	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Interest in project funding could not be verified

Total

Series No: Jordan 4

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Jordan		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	- (general)		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o <u>Hazardous Solid Waste</u> o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Industrial hazardous wastes		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ¹³¹	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹³²	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ¹³³	Construction of industrial hazardous wastes treatment plant, BOT model envisaged		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ¹³⁴	?		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ¹³⁵	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ¹³⁶	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	?		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	?		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Clarification of private sector financing possible		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 12 mln €		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		

¹³¹ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹³² LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹³³ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

¹³⁴ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

¹³⁵ cross border benefits from the project

¹³⁶ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	<u>Yes</u>	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Ministry of Industry (?) and private Company		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	PPP		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance / to organise co-financing	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Too small project for stand-alone financing

Total

Series No: Jordan 5

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Jordan		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Wadi Zarqa		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Untreated effluents of Wadi Zarqa region		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ¹³⁷	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹³⁸	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ¹³⁹	Construction of WWTP for Wadi Zarqa region		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ¹⁴⁰	?		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ¹⁴¹	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ¹⁴²	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	?		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	?		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Pre-FS		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 172 mln € (130 WWTP, 42 conveyor)		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)

¹³⁷ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹³⁸ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹³⁹ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

¹⁴⁰ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

¹⁴¹ cross border benefits from the project

¹⁴² generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	Yes (3)	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	MoWI		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance / to organise co-financing	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Interest in project funding could not be verified

Total

Series No: Jordan 6

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Jordan		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Northern Region		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o <u>Domestic Solid Waste</u> o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Domestic solid waste of Northern Region		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ¹⁴³	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹⁴⁴	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ¹⁴⁵	Central Sanitation Landfill project for Northern Region		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ¹⁴⁶	?		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ¹⁴⁷	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ¹⁴⁸	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	?		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	?		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Pre-FS		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 12 mln €		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes	No (k)	

¹⁴³ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹⁴⁴ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹⁴⁵ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

¹⁴⁶ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

¹⁴⁷ cross border benefits from the project

¹⁴⁸ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	Yes (3)	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Ministry of Municipal Affairs		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	No	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	No	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance / to organise co-financing	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	Yes (2)	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	In place (3)	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Interest in project funding could not be verified, too small project for stand-alone financing

Total

Series No: Morocco 1

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Morocco		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Various		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Untreated sewage discharge in 7 towns: Al Hoceima, Chefchaouen, Taounate; Ras El Ma, Fer Khala, Ather & Jerada		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ¹⁴⁹	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹⁵⁰	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ¹⁵¹	Construction of 7 WWTP in the municipalities & extension of primary & secondary collectors		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ¹⁵²	??		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ¹⁵³	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ¹⁵⁴	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	Within 2007-2010 period		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2-5 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Prep. of pre-FS and FS		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Above 40 mln Euro		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		

¹⁴⁹ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹⁵⁰ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹⁵¹ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

¹⁵² pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

¹⁵³ cross border benefits from the project

¹⁵⁴ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	Yes (3)	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	ONEP		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	Yes (2)	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	In place (3)	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: Projects proposed by ONEP, Chefchaouen & Taounate taken from NIP, project names have to be cross-checked

Total

Series No: Morocco 2

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Morocco		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Various		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Untreated sewage discharge in Berkane Province		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ¹⁵⁵	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹⁵⁶	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ¹⁵⁷	Construction of WWTP & extension of primary and secondary network		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ¹⁵⁸	??		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ¹⁵⁹	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ¹⁶⁰	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	Within 2007-2010 period		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2-3 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Prep. of pre-FS and FS		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 33 mln Euro		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)

¹⁵⁵ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹⁵⁶ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹⁵⁷ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

¹⁵⁸ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

¹⁵⁹ cross border benefits from the project

¹⁶⁰ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	ONEP		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: Project taken from NIP, discussed with MoF. Scope of project can be extended by including sewerage investments in other cities of province

Total

Series No: Morocco 3

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Morocco		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Various		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Untreated sewage discharge in Taza Province		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ¹⁶¹	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹⁶²	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ¹⁶³	Construction of WWTP & extension of primary and secondary network		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ¹⁶⁴	??		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ¹⁶⁵	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ¹⁶⁶	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	Within 2007-2010 period		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2-3 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Prep. of pre-FS and FS		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 57 mln Euro		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)

¹⁶¹ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹⁶² LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹⁶³ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

¹⁶⁴ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

¹⁶⁵ cross border benefits from the project

¹⁶⁶ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	ONEP		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: Project taken from NIP, discussed with MoF. Scope of project can be extended by including sewerage investments in other cities of province

Total

Series No: Morocco 4

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Morocco		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Various		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Untreated sewage discharge in Taourirt Province		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ¹⁶⁷	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹⁶⁸	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ¹⁶⁹	Construction of WWTP & extension of primary and secondary network		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ¹⁷⁰	??		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ¹⁷¹	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ¹⁷²	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	Within 2007-2010 period		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2-3 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Prep. of pre-FS and FS		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 31 mln Euro		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)

¹⁶⁷ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹⁶⁸ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹⁶⁹ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

¹⁷⁰ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

¹⁷¹ cross border benefits from the project

¹⁷² generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	ONEP		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: Project taken from NIP, discussed with MoF. Scope of project can be extended by including sewerage investments in other cities of province

Total

Series No: Morocco 5

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Morocco		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Various		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Untreated sewage discharge in various coastal provinces: Nador, Berkane, Jerada, Taounate, Taza		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ¹⁷³	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹⁷⁴	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ¹⁷⁵	Extension of sewerage systems		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ¹⁷⁶	??		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ¹⁷⁷	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ¹⁷⁸	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	Within 2011-2015 period		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2-3 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Prep. of pre-FS and FS		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 100 mln Euro		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)

¹⁷³ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹⁷⁴ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹⁷⁵ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

¹⁷⁶ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

¹⁷⁷ cross border benefits from the project

¹⁷⁸ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	ONEP		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: Projects from NIP, discussed with Min. of Finance

Total

Series No: Syria 1

Points

1. Hot Spot/Environmental Related Information				
1.1.	Country	Syria		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Tartous Governorate – Baniyas City WWTP		
1.3.	Sector	Domestic Wastewater Domestic Solid Waste Industrial Effluents Hazardous Solid Waste Industrial Air Pollution Other		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Baniyas city - Contamination of sea & ground water resources by untreated discharge domestic sewage		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ¹⁷⁹	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹⁸⁰	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. Investment Project/Programme Related Information				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ¹⁸¹	Construction of WWTP & main collectors for Baniyas city		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ¹⁸²	Max. 20.000 m ³ /d		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ¹⁸³	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ¹⁸⁴	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	2008		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Prep. of Feas. Study		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 18 mln USD		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		

¹⁷⁹ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹⁸⁰ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹⁸¹ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

¹⁸² pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

¹⁸³ cross border benefits from the project

¹⁸⁴ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	Yes (3)	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Ministry of Housing & Construction		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	Yes (2)	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	In place (3)	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: Pre-FS prepared by Chemonix / Egypt in 2005. Oxidation ditch technology proposed

Total

Series No: Syria 2

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Syria		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Tartous Governorate – Banias refinery		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Untreated effluents of Banias refinery		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ¹⁸⁵	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹⁸⁶	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ¹⁸⁷	Rehabilitation and upgrade of Banias refinery WWTP, chemical & biological treatment		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ¹⁸⁸	Appox. 900 m3/h		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ¹⁸⁹	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ¹⁹⁰	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	2008		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Prep. of Feas. Study		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	12-15 mln USD		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)

¹⁸⁵ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹⁸⁶ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹⁸⁷ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

¹⁸⁸ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

¹⁸⁹ cross border benefits from the project

¹⁹⁰ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Ministry of Oil / Baniyas Refinery Company		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: Sea outfall already constructed. Pre-FS accepted by Ministry. Project to be included in investment Plan of 2008. Hazardous waste landfill included in Project (sludge from IWWTP). Project possibly to be combined with oil sludge treatment project.

Total

Series No: Syria 3

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Syria		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Tartous Governorate untreated domestic sewage discharge		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Untreated discharge of sewage of approx. 60 settlements north of Tartous city		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ¹⁹¹	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹⁹²	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ¹⁹³	Construction of WWTP north of Tartous City, 2 pumping stations & 18 km main collectors		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ¹⁹⁴	WWTP max. 14.000 m3/d		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ¹⁹⁵	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ¹⁹⁶	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	2008		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Prep. of Feas. Study		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 1.2 bln SP = 24 mln USD		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)

¹⁹¹ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹⁹² LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹⁹³ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

¹⁹⁴ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

¹⁹⁵ cross border benefits from the project

¹⁹⁶ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	Yes (3)	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Ministry of Housing & Construction		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	Yes (2)	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	In place (3)	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: Extended aeration technology proposed. Some works started on main collector already, slow progress. Combination of project with Tartous South WWTP Project to be considered.

Total

Series No: Syria 4

Points

1.	HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION			
1.1.	Country	Syria		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Tartous Governorate untreated domestic sewage discharge		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Untreated discharge of sewage of approx. 50 settlements south of Tartous city		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ¹⁹⁷	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ¹⁹⁸	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2.	INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION			
2.1.	Technical			
2.1.1	Type of investment required ¹⁹⁹	Construction of WWTP south of Tartous City, 1 pumping station & 22 km main collectors		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ²⁰⁰	WWTP max. 23.000 m3/d		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ²⁰¹	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ²⁰²	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	2008		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Prep. of Feas. Study		
2.2.	Financial			
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 1.74 bln SP = 35 mln USD		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)

¹⁹⁷ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

¹⁹⁸ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

¹⁹⁹ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

²⁰⁰ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

²⁰¹ cross border benefits from the project

²⁰² generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	Yes (3)	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Ministry of Housing & Construction		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	Yes (2)	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	In place (3)	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: Extended aeration technology proposed. Some works started on main collector already, slow progress. Combination of project with Tartous North WWTP to be considered.

Total

Series No: Syria 5

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Syria		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Tartous, Homs Governorate – Baniyas and Homs refineries		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o <u>Hazardous Solid Waste</u> o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	<u>Grave (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Contamination of ground water resources by oil sludge		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ²⁰³	Very H (3)	<u>High (2)</u>	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ²⁰⁴	<u>Full (3)</u>	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ²⁰⁵	Facilities for recycling & treatment of fuel oil sludge from Baniyas & Homs refineries		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ²⁰⁶	Approx. up to 1 mln barrels sludge need treatment/recycling (325.000 tons?)		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ²⁰⁷	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ²⁰⁸	<u>High (3)</u>	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	2008		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	?		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	<u>Pre-FS (2)</u> <u>proposals available for 300.000 barrels treatment</u>	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Studies on concept, facilities need to be		

²⁰³ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

²⁰⁴ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

²⁰⁵ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

²⁰⁶ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

²⁰⁷ cross border benefits from the project

²⁰⁸ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

		prepared		
2.2.	Financial			
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Up to 18 mln USD (1 mln barrels)		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	Yes (3)	No (k)	? (1)
2.3.	Institutional			
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Min. of Oil / Baniyas Refinery Company		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	No?	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	No?	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4.	Legal			
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	Yes (2)	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	In place (3)	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: Project possibly to be combined with Baniyas Refinery WWTP under one contract. Tender has been launched for cleaning of tanks from sludge, but can be cancelled pending MeHSIP financing. Also proposal of private co. to buy sludge for export, but probably not permissible due to marine legislation. Minister recommends EIB writing letter to Min. of Oil confirming willingness to finance project, so that Minister can apply for 50% counterpart contribution with SPC.

Total

Series No: Syria 6

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Syria		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Lattakia Governorate – Lattakia sanitary landfill incl. transfer stations		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o <u>Domestic Solid Waste</u> o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Contamination of coast and ground-water by leachate and solid waste from unregulated landfill		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ²⁰⁹	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ²¹⁰	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ²¹¹	Construction of a central sanitary landfill for Lattakia Governorate incl. 13 transfer stations, vehicles and sorting & composting		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ²¹²	300.000 t/y solid waste handling		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ²¹³	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ²¹⁴	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	2008		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Preparation of Feas. Study		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 23 mln USD		

²⁰⁹ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

²¹⁰ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

²¹¹ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

²¹² pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

²¹³ cross border benefits from the project

²¹⁴ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	<u>Ideas (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Ministry of Local Authorities and Environment / Lattakia Governorate		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	<u>Yes</u>	No	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	<u>Yes</u>	No	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: Combination of project with Tartous SW project to be considered.

Total

Series No: Syria 8

Points

1.	HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION			
1.1.	Country	Syria		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Tartous Governorate		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o <u>Industrial Air Pollution</u> o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Effluents of Banias TPP		
1.8.	Annual pollution load			
1.9.	National priority ²¹⁵	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ²¹⁶	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2.	INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION			
2.1.	Technical			
2.1.1	Type of investment required ²¹⁷	Conversion of units 3&4 of Banias TPP from fuel oil to gas		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ²¹⁸	2 x 170 MW units		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ²¹⁹	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ²²⁰	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	2009		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	8-12 months approximately		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Feasibility Study needs to be prepared		
2.2.	Financial			
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 58 mln USD		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	

²¹⁵ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

²¹⁶ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

²¹⁷ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

²¹⁸ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

²¹⁹ cross border benefits from the project

²²⁰ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Ministry of Energy/General Establishment of Generation & Transmission		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: Specific. Done by mother company Mitsubishi. Gas supply through Arab Gas Network. Banis TPP is last TPP to be transferred from oil to gas. Additionally 2 units 5&6 planned with internal funding.

Total

Series No: Tunisia 1

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Tunisia		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Various		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Untreated sewage discharge in 11 Governorates		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ²²¹	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ²²²	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ²²³	Rehabilitation of 6 WWTP in the municipalities Jendouba, Siliana, M'saken, Menzel Bourgiba, El Kef & Bèja, of 330 km main collectors, 306 km secondary collectors and 17.500 connections and of 15 about pumping stations		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ²²⁴	??		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ²²⁵	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ²²⁶	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	??		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2-5 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Prep. of pre-FS and FS		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 90 MDT = 51 mln Euro		

²²¹ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

²²² LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

²²³ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

²²⁴ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

²²⁵ cross border benefits from the project

²²⁶ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	Yes (3)	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	ONAS		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	Yes (2)	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	In place (3)	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: seems project not covered under ONAS IV, however not 100% clear yet

Total

Series No: Tunisia 2

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Tunisia		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Various		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Domestic Wastewater ○ Domestic Solid Waste ○ Industrial Effluents ○ Hazardous Solid Waste ○ Industrial Air Pollution ○ Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Untreated sewage discharge in 6 mid-sized towns		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	Approx. 6.000 kg BOD5/d		
1.9.	National priority ²²⁷	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ²²⁸	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ²²⁹	Construction of 6 WWTP in the municipalities Tèla, Fèriana, M'dhillla,, Souk El Ahad, Menzel Hayet & Takelsa, extension of 120 km primary & secondary collectors, 10.500 house connections and construction of 6 pumping stations		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ²³⁰	??		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ²³¹	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ²³²	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	??		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2-5 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Prep. of pre-FS and FS		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 40 MDT = 23 mln Euro		

²²⁷ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

²²⁸ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

²²⁹ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

²³⁰ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

²³¹ cross border benefits from the project

²³² generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	Yes (3)	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	ONAS		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	Yes (2)	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	In place (3)	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: seems project not covered under ONAS IV, however not 100% clear yet

Total

Series No: Tunisia 3

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Tunisia		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Various		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Untreated sewage discharge in 8 towns		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	Approx. 17.000 kg BOD5/d		
1.9.	National priority ²³³	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ²³⁴	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ²³⁵	Construction of 6 WWTP in the municipalities Tejerouine, Dahmani/Ksour, Redaiyf/Moularès, Hammamet North, El Guettar & Ben Guerdane, connection of the towns Sidi Thabet & Ksar/Gafsa to the sewerage system, rehabilitation of about 196 km primary & secondary collectors, 10.700 house connections		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ²³⁶	??		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ²³⁷	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ²³⁸	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	??		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2-5 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Prep. of pre-FS and FS		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	Approx. 57 MDT = 33 mln Euro		

²³³ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

²³⁴ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

²³⁵ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

²³⁶ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

²³⁷ cross border benefits from the project

²³⁸ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	Yes (3)	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	ONAS		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	Yes (2)	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	In place (3)	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: seems project not covered under ONAS IV, however not 100% clear yet

Total

Series No: Tunisia 4

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Tunisia		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Various		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Untreated sewage discharge in 2 towns El Attar & El Alef		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	??		
1.9.	National priority ²³⁹	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ²⁴⁰	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ²⁴¹	Construction of WWTPs El Attar Phase II and El Alef (BOT Projects)		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ²⁴²	??		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ²⁴³	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ²⁴⁴	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	??		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Check possibilities of financing private sector company who wins the BOT tender		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	??		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		

²³⁹ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

²⁴⁰ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

²⁴¹ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

²⁴² pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

²⁴³ cross border benefits from the project

²⁴⁴ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	Yes (3)	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Unknown / private sector		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Private Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	No (?)	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	Strong (3)	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	Yes (2)	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	In place (3)	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: tenders have been launched

Total

Series No: Tunisia 5

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Tunisia		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Unspecified		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	treated sewage discharge in Greater Tunis & other areas		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	-		
1.9.	National priority ²⁴⁵	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ²⁴⁶	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ²⁴⁷	Construction of transfer pipes, pumping stations, distribution network for use of treated wastewater in agriculture		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ²⁴⁸	??		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ²⁴⁹	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ²⁵⁰	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	??		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2-5 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Prep. of FS		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	??		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	

²⁴⁵ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

²⁴⁶ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

²⁴⁷ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

²⁴⁸ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

²⁴⁹ cross border benefits from the project

²⁵⁰ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	<u>High (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	ONAS?, Min. of Agriculture?		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	<u>Strong (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	<u>Strong (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes:

Total

Series No: Tunisia 6

Points

1. HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION				
1.1.	Country	Tunisia		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Unspecified		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o <u>Industrial Air Pollution</u> o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Fertilizer production sites in Sfax, Gabes, Shkera & Gafsa		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ²⁵¹	Very H (3)	<u>High (2)</u>	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ²⁵²	<u>Full (3)</u>	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2. INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION				
2.1. Technical				
2.1.1	Type of investment required ²⁵³	Rehabilitation of fertilizer production sites?		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ²⁵⁴	??		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ²⁵⁵	<u>High (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ²⁵⁶	High (3)	<u>Med (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	??		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	<u>Pre-FS (2)</u>	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Prep. of FS		
2.2. Financial				
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	80 mln TD = 45 mln Euro		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	<u>Ideas (2)</u>	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	<u>High (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Low (1)

²⁵¹ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

²⁵² LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

²⁵³ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

²⁵⁴ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

²⁵⁵ cross border benefits from the project

²⁵⁶ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	<u>Yes (?)</u>	No (k)	
2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	Groupe Chimique		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: Similar project already financed by EIB - Gabes

Total

Series No: Tunisia 8

Points

1.	HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION			
1.1.	Country	Tunisia		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Lake Bizerte		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic Wastewater o Domestic Solid Waste o Industrial Effluents o Hazardous Solid Waste o Industrial Air Pollution o Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Various industries around Lake Bizerte		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ²⁵⁷	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ²⁵⁸	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2.	INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION			
2.1.	Technical			
2.1.1	Type of investment required ²⁵⁹	Dredging works in lake, rehabilitation measures with industries ?		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ²⁶⁰	??		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ²⁶¹	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ²⁶²	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	??		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 -3 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Prep. of FS		
2.2.	Financial			
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	??		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	

²⁵⁷ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

²⁵⁸ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

²⁵⁹ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

²⁶⁰ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

²⁶¹ cross border benefits from the project

²⁶² generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	APAL		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	<u>Strong (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	<u>Strong (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: only vague information available on measures/investments required, possibly premature

Total

Series No: Tunisia 9

Points

1.	HOT SPOT/ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED INFORMATION			
1.1.	Country	Tunisia		
1.2.	Name of hot spot / Region	Manastir Bay		
1.3.	Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Domestic Wastewater ○ Domestic Solid Waste ○ Industrial Effluents ○ Hazardous Solid Waste ○ Industrial Air Pollution ○ Other 		
1.4.	Regional significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.5.	Local significance of pollution caused	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.6.	Potential health aspects of pollution caused	Grave (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
1.7.	Pollution source	Various industries around Manastir Bay		
1.8.	Annual pollution load	?		
1.9.	National priority ²⁶³	Very H (3)	High (2)	Med. (1)
1.10.	Compatibility with relevant legal framework ²⁶⁴	Full (3)	Part. (2)	None (1)
1.11.	Potential obstacles to implementation of project	None known		
2.	INVESTMENT PROJECT/PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION			
2.1.	Technical			
2.1.1	Type of investment required ²⁶⁵	Dredging works in Bay, rehabilitation measures with industries ?		
2.1.2.	Scale/Capacity of project ²⁶⁶	??		
2.1.2	Regional de-pollution potential of investment ²⁶⁷	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.1.3.	Health benefits of project ²⁶⁸	High (3)	Med (2)	Low (1)
2.1.4.	Estimated start of investment implementation	??		
2.1.5.	Estimated investment implementation duration	2 -3 Years		
2.1.6.	Status of investment preparation	F-Study (3)	Pre-FS (2)	? (1)
2.1.7.	Required action for further project preparation	Prep. of FS		
2.2.	Financial			
2.2.1.	Estimated total investment costs	??		
2.2.2.	Status of investment financing	Advan. (3)	Ideas (2)	Low (1)
2.2.3.	Name of financing agencies	-		
2.2.4.	Co-financing planned/possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	
2.2.5.	EIB loan-financing possibility	High (3)	Med. (2)	Low (1)
2.2.6.	Sovereign guarantee for Loan possible	Yes (?)	No (k)	

²⁶³ priority of project in the context of the NEAP, NAP, NIP...

²⁶⁴ LBS Protocol, relevant EU legislation

²⁶⁵ new facility, replacement, upgrading of existing one, global loans, pollution abatement programme

²⁶⁶ pop. served, ww treatment capacity, landfill volume...

²⁶⁷ cross border benefits from the project

²⁶⁸ generally at local level derived from environmental de-pollution activity

2.2.7.	Ability to introduce cost-recovery tariffs/fees	<u>Yes (3)</u>	No (k)	? (1)
2.3. Institutional				
2.3.1.	Name of potential promoter	APAL		
2.3.2.	Legal status of potential promoter	Public Sector		
2.3.3.	Establishment year of potential promoter	-		
2.3.4.	Project implementation capacity of Prom.	<u>Strong (3)</u>	Med. (2)	Weak (1)
2.3.4.	Technical operational capacity of Promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.5.	Financial operational capacity of promoter	<u>Strong (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.6.	Financial capacity of promoter to take up new loans (level of indebtedness)	<u>Strong (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.3.7.	Need for TA regarding operations	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.8.	Need for TA for institutional strengthening	Yes	<u>No (?)</u>	
2.3.9.	Ability of promoter to co-finance	<u>Strong (3)</u>	<u>Med. (2)</u>	Weak (1)
2.4. Legal				
2.4.1.	Clear and settled ownership to land and objects regarding investments	<u>Yes (2)</u>	No (1)	
2.4.2.	Investment-specific legal framework regarding environmental protection	<u>In place (3)</u>	Plann. (2)	No (1)

Notes: only vague information available on measures/investments required, possibly premature, combination of project with Bizerte Lake Rehabilitation?

Total

**Annex 6. European Commission Staff Working Document SEC (2006)
1082**



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 5.9.2006

SEC(2006) 1082

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Annex to the

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT**

Establishing an Environment Strategy for the Mediterranean

{COM(2006) 475 final}

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Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership



FEMIP

The study, undertaken as part of the Horizon 2020 Initiative designed to tackle the major sources of Mediterranean pollution by the year 2020, recognises the need for a programme to help Mediterranean partner countries reduce the pollution they release into the sea. The identification of 44 priority Hot Spot investments was conducted by FEMIP in close cooperation with the European Commission, the United Nation's Environment Programme's Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and the World Bank. The majority of the investment projects are in the field of urban wastewater, municipal solid waste and industrial emissions.

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