INCEPTION REPORT

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MeHSIP-PPIF

Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme

Project Preparation and Implementation Facility

A TA operation funded by the European Union –

FEMIP Support Fund

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Disclaimer:

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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 Content

List of Figures and Tables

Annex

1. Operations Manual
2. Work Plan
3. Web based platform and database structure
4. Project Fact Sheets and Selection Criteria
5. Pilot Map (Lebanon)
6. Country Contacts
7. References

List of Acronyms

AFD	African Development Bank
AfD	Agence Française de Développement
APAL	National Agency for Coastal Protection (Tunisia)
CBC	Cross Border Cooperation
CIUDAD	Cooperation in Urban Development and Dialogue
DABLAS	Danube and Black Sea Initiative
DG ENV	Directorate-General for the Environment
EC	European Commission
EEA	European Environment Agency
EEAA	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	European Investment Bank
ELV	Effluent Limit Values
ENP	European Neighborhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighborhood Policy Instrument
ENPI MEP	ENPI Mediterranean Environment Programme
EU	European Union
EWRA	Egyptian Water Regulatory Agency
FEMIP	Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership
GCT	Groupe Chimique Tunisien
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
H2020	Horizon2020
HCWW	Holding Company for Water and Wastewater (Egypt)
IFI	International Financial Institution
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IR	Inception Report
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Development
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau GmbH
LBS	Land-Based pollution Protocol
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MCC	Millennium Challenge Cooperation
MEDPOL	Mediterranen Pollution Monitoring Programme
MeHSIP-PPIF	Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme Project Preparation and Implementation Facility
METAP	Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme
NIP	National Indicative Plan
OM	Operations Manual
ONAS	Office National de l'Assainissement (Tunisia)
ONEP	Office Nationale D'Eau Potable (Maroc)
oPt	Occupied Palestinian Territories
PFS	Project Fact Sheet
RTD	Research and Technology Development
SAP	Strategic Action Programme

SC	Steering Committee
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TA	Technical Assistance
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	United States Dollars
WAJ	Water Authority of Jordan
WHO	World Health Organisation
WB	World Bank
WWT	Wastewater Treatment
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

Executive Summary

Introduction

Phase I of this project, known as the "Mediterranean Hot Spots Investment Programme – Project Preparation and Implementation Facility" (MeHSIP-PPIF), was awarded by the European Investment Bank (EIB) to a consortium of W.S.Atkins International Ltd (Atkins), LDK Consultants (LDK) and Pescares Italia srl (Pescares) (hereby mentioned all together as the "Consultant"). The kick-off meeting in Luxembourg was on the 9th March 2009 with this Inception Report due for draft issue by 11th May 2009.

Subject to a successful outcome of the 10 month long Phase I, a second Phase extending over a further 38 months may be awarded to the Consultant.

The overall purpose of the project is to support the EIB in the evaluation and development of a number of bankable projects which will meet the aims of the Horizon 2020 de-pollution initiative. The countries in which the Consultant is expected to work include:

- Algeria
- Egypt
- Israel
- Jordan
- Lebanon
- Libya
- Morocco
- Occupied Palestinian Territories (oPt)
- Syria
- Tunisia

Inception Period

The Inception Period ran from 9th March 2009 till draft report submission on 11th May 2009.

The principal activities of the team during this period were:

- Mobilisation and preparation of mission schedule to visit EIB officers, officials responsible for de-pollution programmes in potential beneficiary countries, UNEP-MAP and others who could contribute to the objectives of the project as a whole and the Inception Period in particular.
- Establishment of a programme office in Athens from which the project can be run, including procurement and installation of IT, telecomms and printing facilities.
- Recruitment, induction and installation of logistical, programme management, report writing and knowledge management support (administrative backstopping) in the Athens office.
- Completion of the mission schedule and collation of findings and internal reporting on visits.
- Literature research and document management.
- Review and updating of the MeHSIP project pipeline.
- Drafting Inception Report, Phase I Work Plan and commentary on proposed modifications to the terms of reference.

Countries not visited in the Inception Period, as agreed with EIB, were: Algeria, Israel, Libya and oPt. This Inception Report does however include information from literature reviews and MeHSIPP pipeline about the potential for projects to be brought forward in these countries, and the work plan indicates how the resources will be distributed among each of the project's Components during Phase I.

Prinicpal Findings and Outcomes

Our principal findings and outcomes from the Inception Period are reported below in accordance with the four Components of the Project.

Component 1: Governance and Support to H2020

Under this component we have reviewed the legal and operational basis of the H2020 de-pollution initiative and following meetings with UNEP-MAP and H2020 Core Group meeting (21 April) established how we can best contribute to the process and ensure efficient co-ordination with other principal players in the field (Chapter 3).

During the remainder of Phase I we will continue to co-ordinate and communicate with the H2020 Focal Points, EIB (loan officers and PJ team), UNEP-MAP and the various IFIs in order to ensure that there is transparency in the process of selecting and developing with EIB suitable projects in pursuit of the de-pollution objective.

We have also created an Operations Manual for the Project Team (appended to this report) to govern how we manage the project, data, information and communication with external parties. It is a live document and as and when requirements change we will update and re-issue internally. The Operations Manual is owned by the Consultant's Policy Committee and the Team Leader and Key Experts are accountable to the Policy Committee (Chapter 2).

Component 2: Sectoral Support

During the intensive mission schedule our team reviewed the sectoral issues in each country particularly in respect of:

- the in-country willingness to pursue de-pollution type projects;
- the presence or otherwise of any national action plans demonstrating the inclusion of such projects;
- the clear identification of project promoters and their capacity, legal, technical and administrative to deliver such projects;
- the presence or absence of other financing parties and their expressed willingness to support projects or programmes; and
- the clear identification of projects against de-pollution criteria.

Our review was based on interviews with promoters, ministry officials and IFI officers in-country, supplemented by initial reviews of the relevant local legislation and regulation.

We have formed a preliminary view of the sectoral, institutional and capacity constraints in the countries visited and we have used this initial view to inform our assessment of the maturity of projects we have identified with the responsible agencies in each country visited.

We will be reporting more fully on these issues, based on further research and assessment to be undertaken during the rest of Phase I.

Component 3: Management of Hotspots and Project Pipeline

This Component was where most of our effort was spent during the Inception Period.

The process we followed was to visit the agreed first wave of countries, leaving Algeria, Israel, Libya and oPt aside for the Inception Period, to meet and discuss with in-country ministries, promoters and IFI officers H2020 and the potential pipeline projects. During the visits we clarified what projects were potentially eligible to help resolve nominated hot spots, we established a common and agreed set of project names as far as possible, discussed the scope of individual projects or groups of projects and their relevance to H2020 and we made assessments of the development status of any potential project. This process of base-line information gathering was

iterative but the mission teams made good use of any repeat visits to help develop relationships in-country.

Pipeline Update

In addition to the data and information gathering in-country we also undertook an in-depth review of the genesis and evolution of the hot spots and potential project solutions. This review is reported in the main body of the text (Chapter 4-5). We have tracked the history of project pipeline development from:

- The initial identification of hot spots all across the Mediterranean, including north shore countries;
- Down through early indentification of possible projects;
- Reducing the list to reflect potential solutions for the target countries for this project;
- Further reducing of the list as some projects have either been dropped or progressed to implementation; and
- Adding new projects to the pipeline following our mission findings in the countries.

We have taken the opportunity of the revision of the Inception Report to add complementary information, which will help to ensure a successful completion of Phase I. Based on the information collected so far and a baseline assessment we have identified eight projects out of which, we believe, the projects included in the first wave could be selected, subject to final approval by EIB, as indicated in the table below:

Table Exec. 1: Suggested Projects to be Included in the First Wave

Nr.	Project	Country	Subject	Comments
1.	Integrated water and wastewater programme for the Western Delta Region	Egypt	Wastewater	Although the information was shared with us only in June 2009, the promoters demonstrated strong interest to develop the project and seek loan financing.
2.	Rossaifa dump site	Jordan	Solid waste	A number of additional meetings are planned duirng Phase I to assess government interest to seek loan financing.
3.	Integrated solid waste management project for Tangiers and surrounding areas	Morocco	Solid waste	Government is interested to develop the project and to seek loan finacing
4.	Preparation of an integrated approach for project identification for the de-pollution/rehabilitation of the coastal region	Syria	Water, wastewater, solid waste	Government is interested to develop the region. Deputy Prime Minister expressed interest to seek an EIB loan for this programme.
5.	Dredging works in Monastir bay (rehabilitation measures with industries)	Tunisia	Integrated	Government expressed strong willingness to develop the project but further discussion should take place with EIB.
6.	Dredging works in lake Bizerta (rehabilitation measures with industries)	Tunisia	Integrated	Government expressed interest to seek assistance in developing ToR for a comprehensive study for this project.
7.	WWTP projects in various locations mainly affecting the Mediterrananean shores	Tunisia	Wastewater	Promoter expressed strong interest to seek assistance to develop the project and request EIB loan financing.
8.	Rehabilitation of phosphogypsum dumpsite Gabes	Tunisia	Industrial	Promoter and Government requested assistance in developing the project. Additional clarifications are expected from the promoter and an opinion will be required from EIB.

Project Pipeline Management

An integral part of the pipeline project management process is the need to screen our current list, plus any new projects proposed by potential beneficiary countries during the project period, to allow appropriate focus on the most bankable and/or capable of being implemented in a reasonable time period.

Such a screening process must be both robust and transparent: robust to avoid expending efforts in the wrong place and transparent so that the selections made are not open to unhelpful objections from parties (Chapter 6 provides an elaboration of the project pipeline management the Consultant suggests will be followed).

We have created a draft Project Fact Sheet (PFS) which we intend to use, once finalised, both as a screening tool and as a data/information management tool which will allow progress through the development process to be tracked and monitored.

The PFS contains information which allows screening according to four principles:

1. the project should be a current *government priority*;
2. the project should be in accordance with the *principles/objectives as set out by UNEP-MAP*. The project's qualification will be to contribute to de-pollution of the hot spot and to be in accordance with the NAP;
3. the pollution problem to be addressed is from one of the *three sectors identified in the Horizon 2020 initiative: wastewater, solid waste and industrial emissions*; and
4. *the project* size. The reference amount used in the MeHSIP study is a threshold of €15-20 million for a project or rationally grouped set of projects.

We have drafted a PFS as included as Annex 4 to this report and will be using it for all pipeline projects during Phase I to help in both selection and tracking.

Component 4: Capacity building and dissemination

Work under this component has been essentially limited to a review of potential gaps in capacity which will need to be supported during development of selected projects. There is no intention to undertake broader capacity building activities as these are being led regionally by the European Commission and other donors active at national level.

As regards dissemination of good practice we are preparing a data base of information relevant to project screening, project development status and resources relating to environmental assessment, feasibility studies, design guides and the like. Whilst this information is primarily intended for use by the project we have devised an approach for controlled wider use of the information in support of capacity building and information dissemination. Our proposals under this component are provided in detail in Annex 3 to this report.

Modification Proposed to Project ToR

As part of the Inception Period we have reviewed the terms of reference and we make the following proposals for changes which we would like to see built into Phase I and any future Phase II, and on which we have based our currently proposed work plan.

In summary these suggested modifications are (explained in detail in Chapter 7):

- The six month interim report and Phase I report are combined and submitted by September 11th. In this case the Phase II draft proposal could be submitted by October 2nd. If a further month is allowed for review, amendments and approval, it is anticipated that Phase II could start in November 2009. If EIB decides to terminate the contact at the end of Phase I then all the activities will be completed by December 2009.
- By the end of Phase I, the selection of approximately five projects to receive support from MeHSIP-PPIF resources will be made (as set out in the ToR). However, it is suggested that the selection of the second wave of projects that will receive support is done within two years in the life of the project, although this might be modified depending on developments affecting the projects.
- Resources to be earmarked for supporting the project identification processes rather than the project preparation *per se* for countries where such needs have been identified (for example, Syria and Lebanon), following the recommendation by the Consultant and subject to the agreement of EIB.

Phase I Work Plan

Close to 700 working days are planned for Phase I. The vast majortiy of these resources will be spent by the four Key Experts (75%). Component 3 (“Management of Hot Sport and Project Pipeline”) and its activities will be the focus of the team’s efforts during Phase I with close to 80% of the total number of working days being spent here.

Illustrative pie charts regarding the distribution of resources and the work flow is included in this report (Chapter 2), whereas the complete work plan per Component is included in Annex 2.

1. Introduction

1.1. Structure of Inception Report

The ToR (p. 26) clearly sets out what is expected to be included in the Inception Report, which includes outlining the general approach, methodology and timetable for preparation and implementation of all activities funded under the project service contract. Below is a table that aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the structure of the Inception Report and how the Consultant covers the requirements of the ToR.

Table 1.1: Structure of Inception Report

Nr	ToR Requirement	Action by Consultant	Cross reference (IR)
1.	Critical review of the state of development of the Horizon 2020 initiative and associated processes, including other TA actions	• Overview of link to other H2020 components and projects • Overview of H2020 link to UNEP/MAP and other similar initiatives	• Ch. 3
2.	Summary of consultations with all stakeholders and organisations	• Feedback included in the review/updating of long list and short list	• Ch. 4-5
3.	Further assessment of the ToR	• Inclusion of separate chapter that will assess and comment on the ToR	• Ch. 7
4.	Summary literature review and critical assessment of project prioritisation criteria	• Detailed explanation of pipeline methodology suggested	• Ch. 6
5.	Definition of MeHSIP procedures, operational guidelines and criteria for likelihood of financing	• Detailed explanation of MeHSIP procedures to be followed • Development of Operational Manual • Set out clearly defined eligibility criteria	• Ch. 2 • Ch. 6.2 (eligibility criteria)
6.	Pipeline status and issues identified	• Explanation of Hot Spots and project pipeline(s) evolution • Review and updating of short list • Identification of new projects	• Ch. 4 • Ch. 5
7.	Long list first review with conclusions	• Review of long list	• Ch. 4
8.	Proposal for scope and structure of stakeholder information sharing platform	• Web based platform and database structure suggested	• Annex 3
9.	Proposal for project fiche	• Development of Project Fact Sheet, following review of templates used by similar initiatives	• Ch. 6 • Annex 4 (full version)
10.	Scoping and proposal for ToRs for initial project preparation activities	• Comment on projects (3) suggested for preparation of ToRs	• Ch. 6
11.	Status of all Phase I tasks with updated Work and Resource Plan for the remainder of Phase I	• Structure of Phase I Report included • Updated Work Plan (per Key Expert and Component) included	• Ch. 8 • Ch. 2.4

1.2. Overview of Chapters

The Inception Report begins by providing an introduction to the MeHSIP project and the approach that will be followed. This is explained in detail in the section concerning procedures and guidelines, and the initial chapter concludes by describing the backstopping during the inception phase and presenting the updated work plan of the project. Chapter 2 aims to present a general overview of the Horizon 2020 initiative and its relation to associated processes such as UNEP-MAP.

The substantial part of the Inception Report, namely the review and updating of the long list and short list is presented in Chapters 4 and 5, which also includes details on new projects. Chapter 6 suggests the pipeline methodology to be followed along with suitable eligibility criteria, which forms the basis for the development of the Project Fact Sheet also presented in this chapter along with an update on the preparations of three TORs. Chapter 7 provides the Consultant's comments and assessment on the ToR of the project. The final section, Chapter 8, presents the suggested structure for the Phase I Report (and Interim Report).

2. MeHSIP-PPIF Approach

2.1. Overall objectives for the MeHSIP-PPIF

The overall objectives of the MeHSIP-PPIF are:

- ✓ To contribute towards achieving the H2020 goal of de-polluting the Mediterranean Sea by the year 2020;
- ✓ To identify and prepare high priority, sustainable investment projects which will make a significant contribution to de-pollution of the Mediterranean and have a demonstration effect in target sectors; and
- ✓ To promote adequate and sound industrial waste management, urban wastewater management and solid waste management in the South Mediterranean region.

The MeHSIP-PPIF shall be instrumental in both the preparation and assistance with implementation of targeted investments as well as in supporting cooperation among funding agencies, specifically within the context of the H2020 organisation in the Mediterranean region.

2.2. Updating the MeHSIP Pipeline

For the purpose of this operation, the MeHSIP Pipeline shall be understood as:

Under the H2020 objective:

- ✓ Investments with the potential for obtaining finance that support the de-pollution of the Mediterranean Sea under H2020, with particular focus on implementation of the Land-Based Pollution Protocol and the associated National Action Plans (NAP)s; and
- ✓ Investments linked to the above, necessary to promote balanced and viable environmental service operations, with particular focus on water, energy and other operational efficiency factors.

Sound environmental projects[1]:

- ✓ Municipal and industrial wastewater, solid waste and contaminated sediments, port facilities for the marine transport of oil and other hazardous substances, exploitation of natural resources, development of coastal areas and other land-use practices are the main land-based human activities affecting the marine environment of the Mediterranean.

Pipeline projects shall be described, public health and environmental responsibilities identified and barriers and drivers for preparation and implementation determined. The projects shall be tracked and supported throughout the entire project cycle, from concept to implementation and operation, with appropriate levels of assistance to the authorities and promoters involved to help ease implementation.

Shortlisted projects for further consideration will be based on a sufficient degree of likelihood of obtaining finance and level of support from promoter and government. These projects will benefit from further development during the course of this consultancy contract in cooperation with project partners.

[1] The concept of sound projects shall also embrace legal, institutional and economic aspects of pollution control, pollution monitoring, modelling studies, treatment and disposal of wastewater, industrial and solid waste generated. More information on the EIB's approach to sound water management projects can be found in the Water Sector Lending Policy on the Bank's website.

During the inception period the original pipeline of 44 projects was discussed with the promoters, the Ministries, the EC Delegations, international donors and EIB. Although funding has been arranged for the majority of projects, a number of countries had additional projects to propose. Following close consultations with the offices of EIB, KfW and AFD (in countries where these offices are located) as well as the EC Delegations, additional projects have been added to the pipeline. As agreed with UNEP-MAP, the predominant criterion for discussing the new projects was based on the definitions of the Barcelona Convention (Article 2) which states that:

> *"pollution" means the introduction by man, directly or indirectly, of substances or energy into the marine environment, including estuaries, which results, or is likely to result, in such deleterious effects as harm to living resources and marine life, hazards to human health, hindrance to marine activities, including fishing and other legitimate uses of the sea, impairment of quality for use of seawater and reduction of amenities.*

In addition to what constitutes pollution of the marine environment, the other articles were also taken into consideration as guiding principles in amending and updating the project pipeline (see Chapter 5).

2.3. Procedures and Operational Guidance

In order to drive the process forward and to ensure efficient use of resources, the EIB Steering Committee (EIB SC) will give clear operational guidance at country and sector level including criteria for likelihood of obtaining financing. At regular intervals, these directions and criteria will be reviewed, as will priorities for training and dissemination, including information to beneficiaries and promoters on what assistance is available and how to access it, both from within the MeHSIP and other programmes.

Given the wide geographic coverage and the large number of institutional stakeholders, coordination will be an important issue to be addressed throughout the life of MeHSIP-PPIF. The team's concentration will be focused on project identification and preparation, which is the main *raison d'être* of the programme, in order to have enough mature projects for financing.

Based on the above, MeHSIP-PPIF will maintain rigorous procedures and operational guidelines in order to promote the process of generating bankable projects with the potential for EIB involvement. All this will take place through direct support from the FEMIP Technical Assistance Support Fund and in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders among governments, international donors, and financial institutions within the scope of the H2020 initiative.

We believe that a successful approach that could lead to tangible outcomes is a transparent and participatory process that our team will lead in the identification of the most suitable projects eligible for financing. Accordingly, the tools we are creating for this purpose will allow the continuous update on progress made under the H2020 initiative and in developing bankable projects as described hereunder.

2.3.1 Procedures

In order to ensure the required coordination for this project and its effective as well as efficient use of the resources available, an Operations Manual (OM) has been developed by the Consultant (see Annex 1). The aim of the OM is to provide a clear framework for the project and for the team involved and their respective roles and responsibilites. Furthermore, it provides guidelines on the effective management of communications, which is a pre-requisite for ensuring the succesful outcome of the project. It provides guidance on the involvement and circulation of information to EIB SC and Policy Committee. Finally, the OM provides guidance for ensuring quality assurance and effective management/filing of documents/reports.

On the institutional side we have started to estabish a very close exchange and follow-up with the various project promoters and other relevant parties in the various countries visited and will continue and deepen this process. This was achieved during the inception phase through an intensive

schedule of missions led by our Key Experts on the team. The process will continue by following up on potential projects based on geographic and thematic criteria.

The Consultant will provide a platform for information sharing amongst all team member to ensure the smooth operation of the project and in due time this will be available to stakeholders, including an overview of financing possibilities for potential promoters and in particular the means of accessing concessionary funding from the NIF, ENPI, Cross-border Cooperation Programmes, bilateral and national sources, as well as technical and sectoral issues and the status of pipeline projects.

Consequently, the Consultant's approach during Phase I will be focusing on two main aspects:

i) field work; and
ii) knowledge management and information sharing,

as explained in detail below:

Field Work:

- ✓ Consult with promoters of projects in order to generate the final list to be presented to EIB.
- ✓ In each country our team will cross-check information received from the relevant parties/participants in the country, in order to have a comprehensive picture of the country's context.
- ✓ All information received will be listed on the project list and discussed with relevant H2020 Focal Points and project promoters.
- ✓ Sector specific consultation meetings will be organised in order to validate the country findings and allow deeper engagement in project preparation.
- ✓ Our team of experts will conduct preliminary assessments on projects proposed by promoters before any further resources are invested in the project preparation.
- ✓ Project Fact Sheets will be maintained and relevant project score cards will reflect the level of project maturity to-date, as explained below.
- ✓ Terms of reference will be prepared for consultants (national and international) to support country promoters in completing studies that willl contribute to the maturity of the short listed projects.
- ✓ Our team of experts will supervise the work of all consultants in the field and will ensure the timely, effective and proper completion of studies required.
- ✓ Coordination with all participants involved in the H2020 will be ensured by our team, involving (mainly) EIB, UNEP-MAP, the Steering Committee, and country promoters and partners.

Knowledge Management and Information sharing:

- ✓ **Tools:** The Consultant has designed a tool that will be used as the basis for all information and knowledge management related to identified projects under H2020. This tool is the "Project Fact Sheet" (attached under Annex 4 of this report). The Project Fact Sheet is a dynamic document that will be regularly updated to serve as the reference for determining the progress made on project maturity and as an indirect indication of progress under the H2020 initiative. The Project Fact Sheets are the main sources of information for the project database mentioned below. Consequently, a Project Fact Sheet will be prepared for all projects in the pipeline. Scores will be attributed to specific maturity criteria to reflect the level of maturity of each project under preparation. The Project Fact Sheet will also contain, beside the maturity criteria, specific information, such as country, thematic area, level of financing and project description, to allow the online database to be searched effectively.
- ✓ **Internal:** The Consultant has created a shared drive to be accessible online by our team while in the office or on missions in order to provide the necessary back up and relevant information gathered to date on any particular country, project or theme. This internal server will also host all information collected from the field, such as minutes of meetings, studies and other relevant information as well as all future procurement of services and tenders issued in addition to progress reports by experts, consultants and the project team

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✓ **External:**

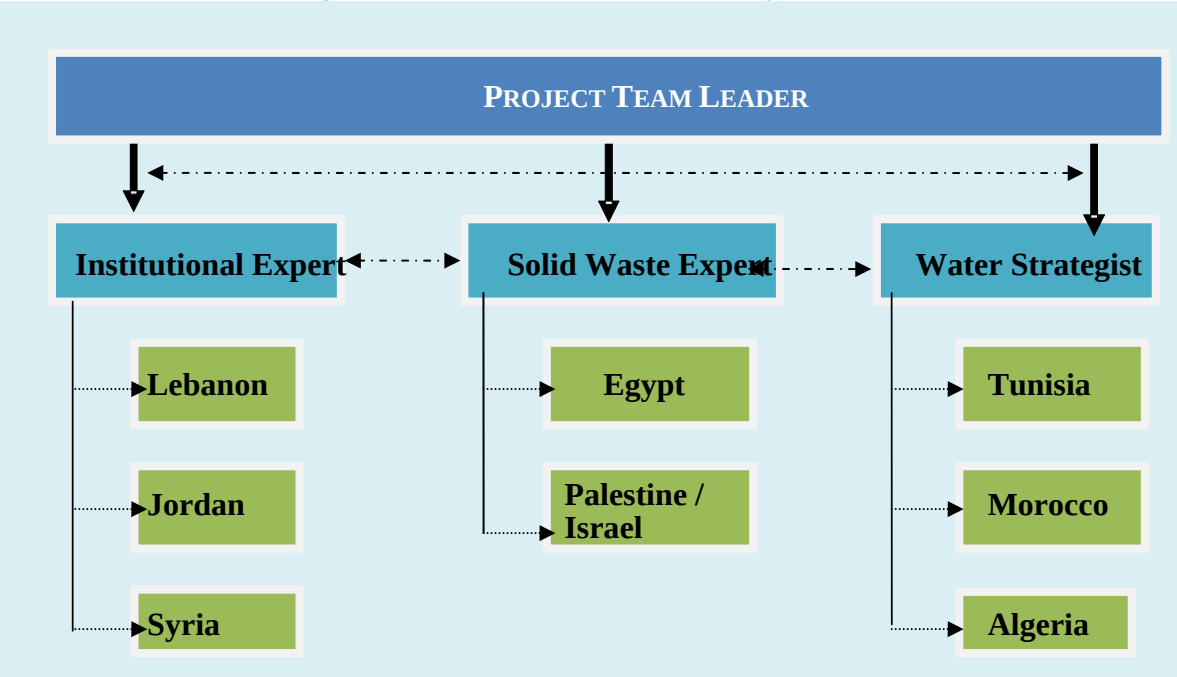
- We are in the process of creating a project pipeline database containing information on each project. This database will manage the Project Fact Sheet of each project and will include all detailed information required by the beneficiaries, governments, IFIs and donors. Further elaboration on this database is provided under Annex 3 of this report.
- We have already started with the conceptual preparations for the website facility, which will include all information regarding progress on the H2020 initiative as well as reports and studies from the field. This website will be an online platform for all partners in the relevant countries and is intended to foster exchange of information and knowledge, discussing hot issues, providing lessons learned, facilitating South-South cooperation as well as North-South cooperation and knowledge transfer. Further elaboration on the web based platform is provided under Annex 3 of this report.

2.3.2 Operational Guidelines

As previously mentioned, because of the wide geographic area that the MeHSIP-PPIF is covering and the multiplicity of projects and sectors, we have decided to organise our team in a matrix structure, in order to have clearly identified sectors and geographic areas for each team member. Accordingly, while the experts cover their field of expertise, the Team Leader ensures project progress in line with targets and objectives set, whereas the project director maintains the overall strategic approach and guidance in the project's implementation.

Figure 2.1 below provides an overview of the geographic distribution of responsibility among our team of experts. The geographic distribution per expert strictly refers to the management of the relevant country(s) profile(s) in terms of project pipeline update and follow-up on works in the field as well as full coordination with relevant government counterparts, IFIs and international donors. The Consultant considers it important that the relevant stakeholders in the beneficiary countries build a close working relationship with the respective Key Expert acting as the country contact point, in order to ensure that information is shared in a timely and smooth manner. However, the suggested structure with country contact point does not, of course, mean that the other Key Experts will not contribute, each within his specific area of expertise in order to ensure the sucessful outcome of the project.

Figure 2.1: Team Structure and Country Contact



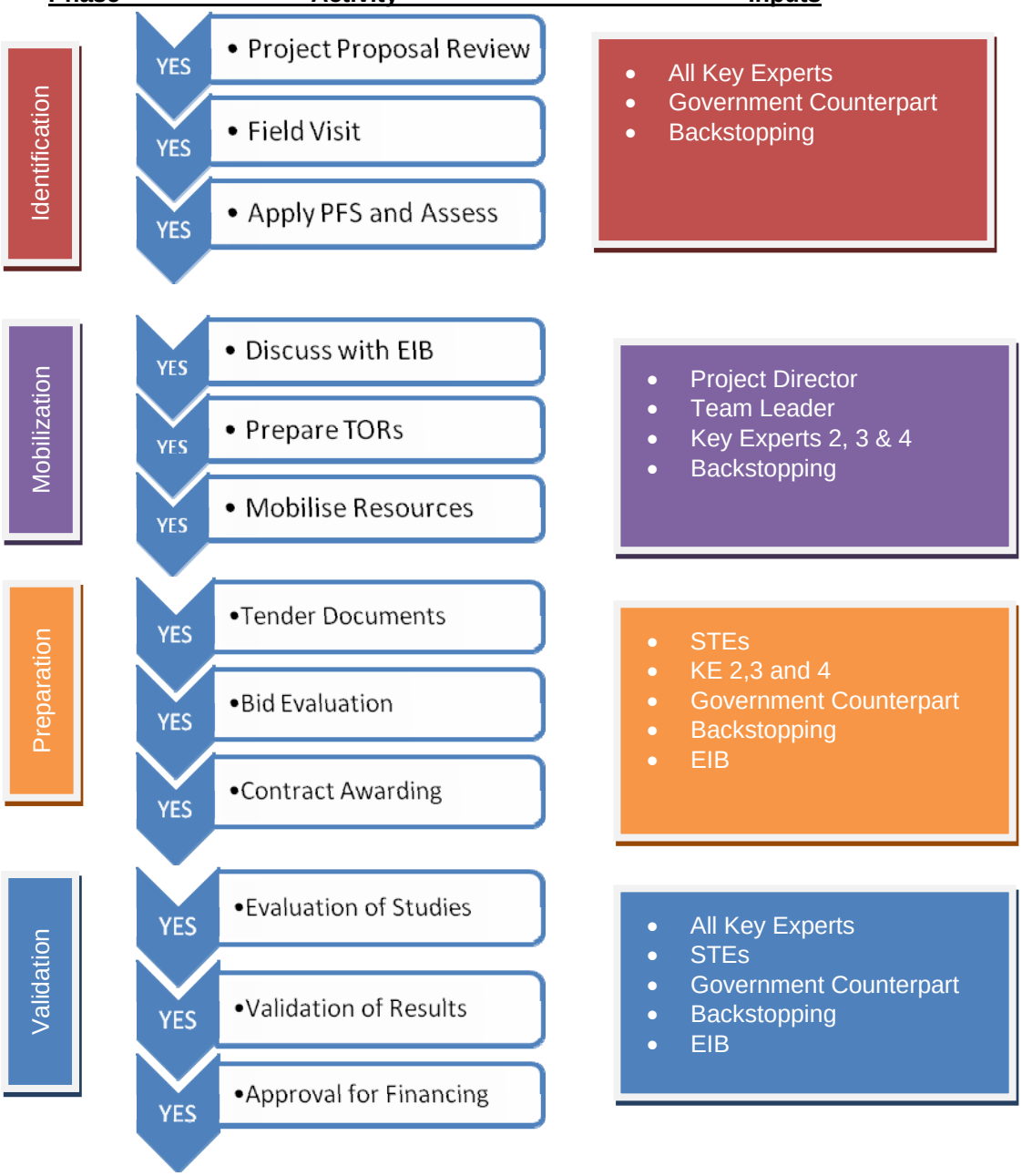
The Team Leader will maintain regular follow-up with the Key Experts and ensure that the resources and expertise of the Key Experts (and technical backstopping support) are taken full advantage of. In addition, the Team Leader will be overseeing all procurements and timely delivery of subcontracted studies. Finally, the Team Leader will further ensure that all reports from the field are delivered on time to contribute to progress report preparation.

In terms of thematic or sectoral responsibilities each expert will focus on his relevant sector in supporting all eligible countries and will require the support of other experts in his geographic area where and when needed. Experts will be responsible for providing regular updates to the team as a whole on any progress in their countries and sectors as well as for maintaining the project pipeline for their relevant countries. Experts will be responsible for uploading into the online database and web platform any information collected from the field.

The Consultant places strong importance on the efficient management of communication among the Experts' team, with specific guidelines being included in the Operations Manual that has been developed (see Annex 1). The team will meet at least once a month either in the main office or in any other country depending on the most convenient logistical arrangements.. Furthermore, each Key Expert is expected to complete Weekly Mission Reports that will be circulated among the team members, and also feed into the bi-weekly briefing reports to EIB.

Figure 2.2. below provides a schematic overview of the Consultant's approach to ensure that a coherent process is followed in all countries throughout the different phase of the project (i.e. identification, mobilization, preparation and validation). It also provides the key activities planned to take place during the respective phases along with the resources expected to be used. As it to be expected the Key Experts will play a vital role during all phases, whereas backstopping will be provided, when judged useful, throughout the process cycle. Short Term Experts are expected to be used mainly once the projects have been identified and provide their support during the preparation phase. The inputs, on a regular basis, of the local authorities and EIB is also expected in order bring the process forward.

Figure 2.2: Operational Process for Project Identification and Preparation at the country level



2.4. Backstopping

The main aim of the Backstopping is to ensure that the deliverables and objectives of the project's four operational Components are achieved by providing the required support to the Key Experts and/or Short-Term Experts.

Backstopping includes both technical and administrative support. Below follows an overview of the technical and administrative backstopping provided during the inception phase.

Technical Backstopping:

The main task for the Key Experts during the inception phase has been to meet the local key stakeholders of the H2020 initiative and to begin collecting up-to-date information to allow for a review

and update of the short list as well as the (potential) identification of new projects: as expected the demand for technical backstopping has been limited during this phase. Such backstopping has been provided when judged useful, either through Key Experts being accompanied on their missions (e.g. technical and linguistic support during the first mission to Tunisia) or by the review of documents and help in identifying useful reports etc. It is expected that technical backstopping will be further enhanced during Phase I, as reflected in the Work Plan (included in Annex 2), and the Consultant will take advantage of the in-house capacity and knowledge of all Consortium partners.

Administrative Backstopping:

Following the contract signature and kick-off meeting, the setting-up of the administrative backstopping infrastructure was immediately initiated, with an emphasis placed on putting in place the financial and logistical services, which will ensure the transparent and smooth operations of the project.

The recruitment of the Head Office team was completed by the beginning of May 2009, and includes a Project Co-ordinator, Knowledge Manager and Accountant. It is worth noting that the role of Project Co-ordinator was not initially foreseen, but recognising the importance of appropriate coordination of all activities and operations, and especially taking into account the amount of time the Key Experts will spend on their respective missions, the Consultant proceeded with the recruitment. Administrative and contractual backstopping support is also provided by the Project Administrator.

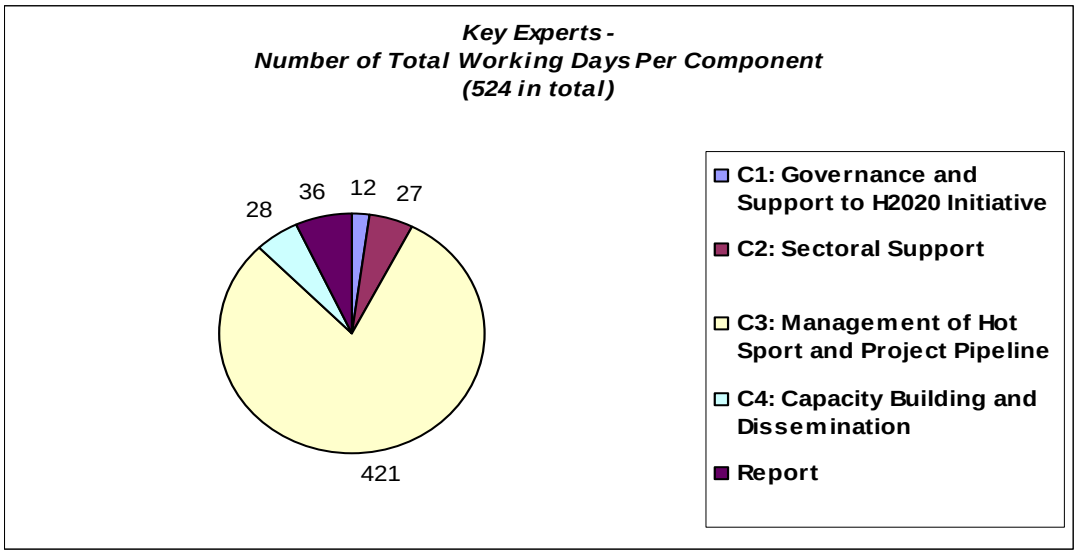
The key tasks of Project Co-ordinator during the inception phase have been to develop and modify appropriate templates, in order to ensure an effective communication with the Key Experts. Furthermore, the Work Plan has been revised to reflect the instructions and guidelines of the Client. The Key Experts have also been provided support for all financial matters (by the Project Administrator and Accountant), whereas the Knowledge Manager has been responsible to for logistics and arranging for the travelling schedules of the Key Experts, in addition to coordinating the collection of documents and establishing the project's library.

2.5. Work Plan

The Work Plan included in Annex 2 provides a comprehensive overview of the resources the Consultant plans to use during Phase I (i.e. 18 May – 30 November)[2] and is divided up according to Component. Considering the importance attached by the Client in providing a revised and up-to-date overview of the evolution of the long list and short list(s) as well as identification of any new projects, the bulk of the work expected is on Component 3. For example, the Key Experts are expected to spend 80% of their total allocation of working days (524 days) on activities in relation to Component 3. Below is a graphic illustration.

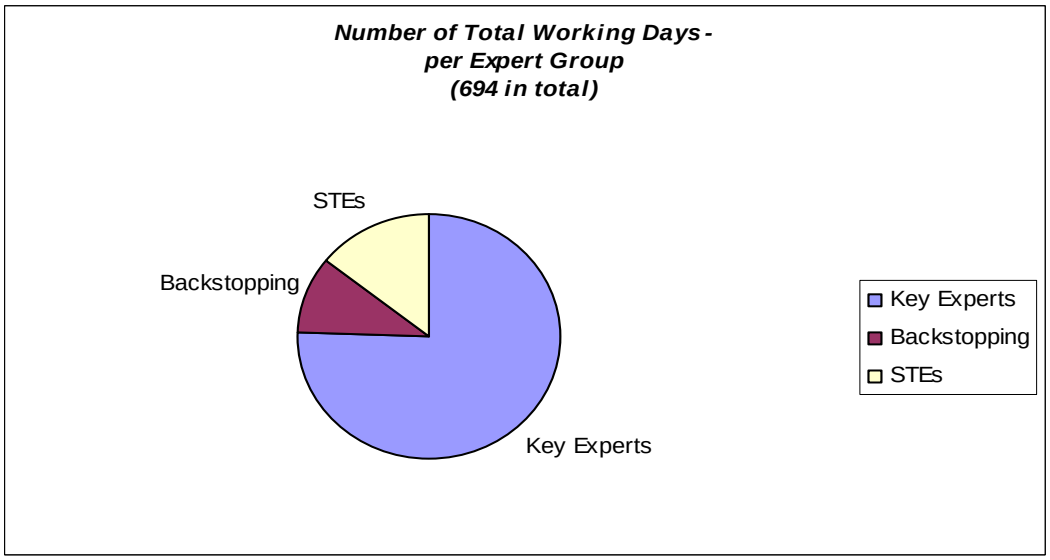
[2] In accordance to the requirements set out in the ToR (p. 26)

Figure 2.3: Number of working days for the Key Experts during Phase I



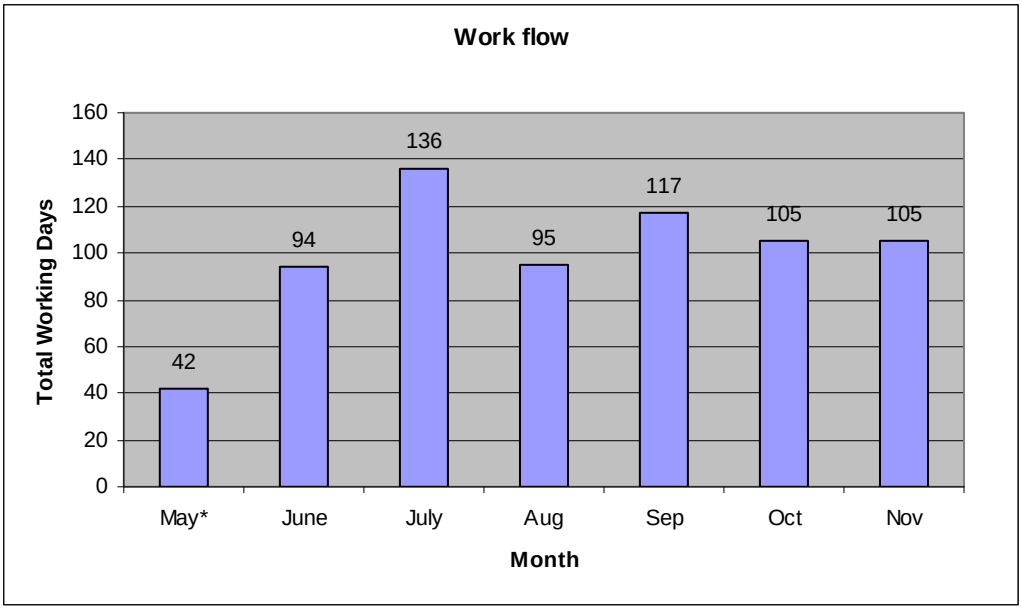
Consequently, the key activity during the Inception Phase (2 months), but also planned to continue throughout Phase I, has been the collection of up-to-date information from the beneficiary countries. It is therefore to be expected that a heavy work load will be placed on the four Key Experts (75% of all working days allocated to Phase I). This is clearly illustrated in Figure 2.3 which compares the total number of working days for the three staff categories of this project, namely Key Expert, Backstopping and Short-Term Experts.

Figure2.4: Total of number of working days per expert group during Phase I



Finally, the Consultant suggests a Work Plan, which ensures that the resources available are spread out in a consistent manner throughout Phase I. It is worth noting that the work load for the Key Experts is particularly heavy until July, whereas their efforts thereafter are expected to be complemented by additional Technical Backstopping and, in particular, the contribution of Short-Term Experts on specific assisgments.

Figure 2.5: Work flow per month during Phase I



** as of 18th May 2009*

The Work Plan, which will be regularly updated, is a key management tool for the Consultant and the Client to have a continuous overview of resources and their distribution on the Components of the project.

3. Horizon 2020 and Associated Processes

3.1. The Link to Other Horizon 2020 Components and Projects

The MeHSIP-PPIF aims to reinforce and promote sector level cooperation and funding coordination among the IFIs, EC, promoters and other sources of funding. A flexible structure of cooperation for the MeHSIP-PPIF will be maintained in order to be able to adapt to the developing policy environment.

In addition to EIB, the most active IFIs in the region are KfW, AFD and World Bank. During the inception phase a number of meetings were held with IFIs to discuss opportunities and challenges as well as the project pipeline. The level of cooperation is high especially since EIB, KfW and AFD are co-financing a number of projects with grant contribution from the EU's Neighbourhood Investment Facility. However, it should be noted that even when these IFIs have in-country offices, their staffing levels are extremely limited. During Phase I cooperation with the IFIs will be further strengthened as close coordination is needed when developing the Project Fact Sheet (PFS).

There will be a particularly significant link between the activities of the MeHSIP-PPIF and the Horizon 2020 De-pollution Sub-Group, which will function as an important venue for discussing sector issues on the basis of a sound evidence base and the actual progress of the MeHSIP pipeline.

EC launched its €4.5 million programme entitled "ENPI Mediterranean Environment Programme (ENPI MEP)" for the period 2009-2012. The funds have been allocated to finance capacity building and awareness raising activities, and to promote integration of environment issues in other sector policies. Close cooperation and coordination was established with EC's EuropeAid Co-operation Office in order to ensure complementarity and coherence and to benefit from synergies between the different instruments. In addition, as new programmes are launched, i.e. CIUDAD,Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem, ENPI CBC, Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in RTD, MEDA water, close collaboration will be sought as they will finance initiatives that will aim to support project identification, preparation, implementation as well as sharing new technologies.

3.2. UNEP-MAP

The Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), created in 1975 as part of UNEPs Regional Sea Programme, involves 20 countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea as well as the EU. It gave rise to the core legal instrument relevant to the de-pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, namely the Barcelona Convention and its associated protocols, particularly the Land-Based pollution Protocol (LBS) in force since 1983.

The National Action Plans developed by each country under the auspices of UNEP-MAP aim to identify to a large extent the sources of pollution or Hot Spots and the pollution reduction investments needed to address the problems. UNEP-MAP identified 131 Hot Spots, and under the MeHSIP study conducted by EIB, 44 projects were agreed upon.

During the inception phase a number of meetings were held with the Athens based UNEP-MAP senior officers as well as the countries' MEDPOL Focal Points (only for MEDA countries). UNEP-MAP was very supportive, sharing with the team electronic documents concerning the Hot Spots; and the MeHSIP-PPIF team kept the UNEP-MAP regularly informed on the progress and findings. Following an invitation by UNEP-MAP the MeHSIP-PPIF participated and presented the project at a meeting in Kalamata (Greece) in June 2009, which was attended by all Focal Points.

As Syria is a country where there has been limited interest so far, discussions are under way to organise a workshop jointly sponsored by EIB and UNEP-MAP to raise awareness on the Horizon

2020 pollution reduction component and to consolidate the efforts made between different donors and ministries.

During Phase II emphasis will be placed on strengthening the linkages between the countries' NAPs and H2020.

3.3. Close cooperation with other environmental programmes

A common evidence base for project and sector-level coordination among stakeholders will be established on the basis of the analysis of projects and synthesis of sector studies, drawing on the resources of all stakeholders, in particular the work carried out by key multilateral and bilateral agencies. The intention is to foster a pragmatic approach, promoting concrete projects at local level while, in parallel, engaging in continuous sector and policy dialogue with authorities.

A significant legal instrument for pollution abatement is found in the Land-based Pollution Sources Protocol, which is evolving with greater political will and closer cooperation. The coordinated drive that the MeHSIP represents will seek to reinforce this process at a sectoral and financial level. The Consultant is required to create synergies with the "Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem" launched at the beginning of 2008 with the aim to accelerate the implementation of the LBS protocol 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 Union for the Mediterranean is expected to give additional political impetus for future investment and collaboration in the region. It builds on previous initiatives and stresses the need for increased partnership.

During the inception phase we examined the linkages between the countries' national programmes and MeHSIP-PPIF and during Phase I we will work closely with the ongoing donor coordination groups where they are established, in order to improve coordination and complementarity but also to raise the visibility and awareness of the programme.

4. Review of MeHSIP Long List and Short List of Projects

4.1. Introduction

During the EIB Steering Committee Meeting of 15 May 2009 and in the subsequent detailed comments to the draft Inception Report sent to the Consultant, specific mention was made of the need to review and assess the original long list of projects from which the updated shortlist annexed to the MeHSIP-PPIF ToR was extracted.

With regard to this request, it seems important to stress that during the inception phase the Consultant has undertaken a careful analysis of the genesis of the MeHSIP long and shortlist and that the results of this work are present here in detail. The analysis has highlighted a series of relevant points which help to clarify some elements of apparent confusion and allow a clearer understanding of the past project screening procedures adopted by different organisations. The review is based on four main documents and related lists of hotspots and projects which will be referred to in the follwing sections:

1. 1st Hot Sport Report – "Identification of priority pollution hot spots and sensitive areas in the Mediterranean", MAP Technical Reports Series No. 124, UNEP, Athens, 1999
2. 2nd Hot Spot Report – "Second Report on the Pollution Hot Spots in the Mediterranean, Part I Country Results", UNEP/MAP, UNEP/WHO, 2003
3. MeHSIP 2008 – "Horizon 2020 - Elaboration of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP), EIB (Contract REG/2006/02), 2008
4. MeHSIP-PPIF ToR (EIB - RG/2008/01/FSF)

4.2. Analysis of Pollution Hot Spots

The EEA study conducted in 2006[3] states on page 13 section 1.6.1, "Along the Mediterranean coastline, 131 'pollution hot spots' have been identified by the countries in the frame of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) of UNEP (Figure 1.4 - UNEP/WHO, 2003). These hot spots are point pollution sources or polluted coastal areas which may affect human health, ecosystems, biodiversity, sustainability, or economy."

The study mentioned above, published by UNEP/WHO in 2003, mentions a total of 120 pollution hot spots (see table below). An explanation of this difference is provided below, as we understand that this forms the basis to what is referred to as 131 Mediterranean hot spots in the MeHSIP-PPIF ToR.

Table 4.1: Hot Spots identified per country[4]

COUNTRY	YEAR	
	2002	**1997**
Albania	3	8
Algeria	**8**	**8**
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1	1
Croatia	11	10
Cyprus	6	9
Egypt	**5**	**5**
Greece	8	9
Israel	**7**	**5**
Lebanon	**4**	**5**

[3] Priority Issues in the Mediterranean Environment – EEA Report , No 4/2006
[5] Second Report on the Pollution Hot Spots in the Med., Part I Country Results - 2003

Libya Arab Jamahiruya	**8**	**5**
Malta	3	3
Morocco	**4**	**3**
Slovenia	5	4
Spain	5	5
Syria	**4**	**4**
Tunisia	**4**	**4**
Turkey	19	17
TOTAL	**120**	**120**

* The number increases to 122 if the coastal area of Haifa Bay (reported in 1997) is split in three separate areas (Naaman river, Kishon river and EIL industrial area) as reported in 2002.

The above table provides a comparison between the initial UNEP/MAP report (1at Hot Spot Report) and UNEP/WHO 2003 report (2nd Hot Spot Report - with data from 2002). The table clearly shows the total number of hot spots being 120. A review of the list of hot spots in the same report reveals clearly that France, oPt and Serbia and Montenegro were not included in the listing. This is the reason why the number of hot spots in the table is only 120, but by adding the hot spots from the missing countries we reach the final figure of 131. The evolution between the 1999 report and the 2003 report is mainly the de-listing of 14 hot spots and the addition of 12 new ones, with 108 hot spots common to both reports. Tables 4.2 and 4.3 below represent clearly the evolution and the reasons behind dropping old and/or including new hot spots.

Table 4.2: Hot Spots removed from the 1997 list[5]

COUNTRY	HOT SPOT	POLLUTION CATEGORY	REASONING SUPPORTING EXCLUSION
Albania	Vlora	Municipal	Construction of WWTP
	Drini river	Mixed	Rivers are not Hot Spots, but their impact on the Southern Adriatic should be evaluated
	Mati river	Municipal	
	Semani river	Municipal	
	Shkumbini river	Municipal	
Croatia	Cokery	Industrial	Closing of industries
	Krka	Mixed	River serves as a recipient of municipal and indsutrial discharges from Sibenik
Cyprus	Limassol WWTP	Municipal	Wastewater reuse – existing outfall used only in emergency cases
	Vassilikos cement factory	Dust	No liquid discharges from factory
	Petroleum refinery	Industrial	No liquid discharges from refinery
Egypt	Damietta	Mixed	No justification given
Greece	Larymna bay	Industrial	Reduced production
Lebanon	Jounieh	Mixed	No justification given
Slovenia	Delamaris	Industrial	Incorporated to IZOLA coast

[5] Source: Second Report on the Pollution Hot Spots in the Med., Part I Country Results - 2003

Table 4.3: Hot Spots added to the 2002 list[6]

COUNTRY	HOT SPOT	POLLUTION CATEGORY	REASONING SUPPORTING INCLUSION
Croatia	Oil refinery Rijeka	Industrial	Large oil refinery with 6 million tons of oil derivatives.
	Ston	Mixed	Importance of Malostonski bay (recipient of wastewater)
	Zadar	Industrial	Limited wastewater treatment
Egypt	Port Said	Municipal	No information on loads and low scoring (E) – may not justify its inclusion
Libyan Arab Jamahiruya	Abu-Kammash	Industrial	Reference to increased industrial activity but limited information on loads
	Misratah city	Mixed	
	Ras-Lanouf	Industrial	
Morocco	Al Hoceima	Mixed	From the reported loads no indication of significant load – low scoring (E) may not justify its inclusion
Slovenia	Badasevica river	Mixed	Significant organic and nutriant pollution
	Dragonja river	Municipal (agricultural)	Significant nutrient pollution
Turkey	Foca	Municipal	No information on loads
	Cesme-Alacati	Municipal	

At this stage it is important to note that:

1. Both the 131 and 120 pollution hot spots lists include countries north and south of the Mediterranean. Consequently, by extracting from Table 4.1 above the hot spots related exclusively to the geographical coverage of the MeHSIP-PPIF (Southern Mediterranean) the total number of hot spots remaining is 44.
2. The identified hot spots above may or may not correspond to projects in the pipeline. In other words, the hot spots are locations, cities and/or towns in the respective countries where, in order to deal with the existing pollution practices one or more projects might be proposed. This is why looking at the initial shortlist of 44 proposed projects presented in the MeHSIP 2008 study, we can occasionally see more than one project per identified hot spot *(*e.g. Alexandria – Egypt).

4.3. Review and Comparison of Projects Long list and Short list

The MeHSIP 2008 study provides under Annex 4 a longlist of 95 projects for the various countries. By reviewing country by country the 95 projects and comparing the projects to the initial shortlist of 44 (listed under the respective country chapter of the same MeHSIP 2008 study) we notice that only 20 projects were maintained from the original longlist and 24 new ones were added. Table 4.4 below lists all projects maintained from the original longlist.

[6] Source: Second Report on the Pollution Hot Spots in the Med., Part I Country Results - 2003

Table 4.4: Projects from the original longlist maintained in the initial shortlist of 44

COUNTRY	HOT SPOT PROJECT	POLLUTION CATEGORY	NO. IN LONG LIST	NO IN INITIAL LIST OF 44
Egypt	Construction of industrial solid waste landfill – Alexandria - Expansion of existing pilot plant for treatment of hazardous solid wastes, including high temperature incinerator	Hazardous Waste	26	6
Israel	Rehabilitation of Kishon River (dredging of river bed, etc.)	Industrial Emissions	36	8
Lebanon	WWTP & sewage networks Al Abdeh,	Urban Wastewater	38	1
	WW main collectors in north and south Beirut	Urban Wastewater	39	2
	WW sewage network in north and south Beirut	Urban Wastewater	40	3
	Dora WWTP	Urban Wastewater	42	4
	Ghadir WWTP extension	Urban Wastewater	43	5
Morocco	Extension of sewerage systems in various coastal provinces: Nador, Berkane, Jerada, Taounate, Taza	Urban Wastewater	59	5
oPt	Rehabilitation of the Gaza Central WWTP in view of the re-use of the treated wastewater for agricultural irrigation	Urban Wastewater	67	1
Syria	Lattakia Governorate Central Sanitary Landfill Project	Domestic Solid Waste	78	1
	Tartous Governorate Central Sanitary Landfill Project	Domestic Solid Waste	75	2
	Banias City WWTP and main collectors	Urban wastewater	73	3
	Tartous South' WWTP, 1 pumping station & 22 km collectors	Urban wastewater	71	5
	Banias TPP units 3 & 4 conversion from fuel oil to gas firing	Industrial emissions	82	6
	Rehabilitation and upgrade of Banias Refinery WWTP	Other sub-sectors	79	7
	Facilities for Recycling & treatment of fuel oil sludge of Banias & Homs refineries	Other sub-sectors	80	8
Tunisia	Construction of WWTPs El Attar Phase II and El Alef (BOT Projects)	Urban Wastewater	84	4
	Construction of transfer pipes, pumping stations, distribution network for re-use of treated wastewater in agriculture – Plan Directeur Grand Tunis	Urban Wastewater	85	5
	Rehabilitation of fertilizer production sites in Sfax, Gabes, Shkera & Gafsa	Industrial Emissions	91	6
	Rehabilitation of Lake Bizerte: dredging works, rehabilitation measures with industries around lake	Other Sub-Sectors	83	7

It is important to note that Jordan was not included in the original longlist of projects (as stated in Annex 4 of the MeHSIP 2008 study). On the other hand, neither Algeria nor Lebanon were visited by the Consultants who produced the report at the time, hence there were no projects proposed for these countries under the initial shortlist of 44. The projects dropped from the longlist were :

1. Relatively small projects that were undertaken by the respective governments, private sector, and/or grants and programmes.
2. Projects that had already secured financing through IFIs as clearly stated in the long list table.
3. Projects executed and or ongoing

The updated shortlist of 43 projects[7] provided by EIB in Annex 2 to the MeHSIP-PPIF ToR was also compared to the original long list of 95 projects and Table 4.5 below shows how only 18 projects were carried forward to the EIB updated shortlist.

Table 4.5: Comparison between long list Hot Spots Projects and updated shortlist of 43 (MeHSIP-PPIF ToR)

COUNTRY	HOT SPOT PROJECT	POLLUTION CATEGORY	NO. IN LONG LIST	NO. IN MEHSIP LIST OF 43
Algeria	Study for the rehabilitation of **Ghazaouet** Site (construction of WWTP for Ghaaouet)	Urban Wastewater	5	1
Egypt	Construction of industrial solid waste landfill – **Alexandria** - Expansion of existing pilot plant for treatment of hazardous solid wastes, including high temperature incinerator	Hazardous Waste	26	4
Lebanon	WW main collectors in north and south Beirut	Urban Wastewater	39	12
	WW sewage network in north and south Beirut	Urban Wastewater	40	12
	Kesrwan Water and Wastewater Project	Urban Wastewater	47	13
Morocco	Extension of sewerage systems in various coastal provinces: Nador, Berkane, Jerada, Taounate, Taza	Urban Wastewater	59	18
oPt	Rehabilitation of the Gaza Central WWTP in view of the re-use of the treated wastewater for agricultural irrigation	Urban Wastewater	67	23
	Central WWTP for Northern Area – Beit Lehyia	Urban Wastewater	66	24
Syria	Banias City WWTP and main collectors	Urban wastewater	73	26
	Banias TPP units 3 & 4 conversion from fuel oil to gas firing	Industrial emissions	82	27
	Rehabilitation and upgrade of Banias Refinery WWTP	Other sub-sectors	79	28
	Facilities for Recycling & treatment of fuel oil sludge of Banias & Homs refineries	Other sub-sectors	80	29
Tunisia	Construction of WWTPs El Attar Phase II and El Alef (BOT Projects)	Urban Wastewater	84	33
	Construction of transfer pipes, pumping stations, distribution network for re-use of treated wastewater in agriculture – Plan Directeur Grand Tunis	Urban Wastewater	85	34
	Rehabilitation of fertilizer production sites in Sfax, Gabes, Shkera & Gafsa	Industrial Emissions	91	36
	Rehabilitation of Lake Bizerte: dredging works, rehabilitation measures with industries around lake	Other Sub-Sectors	83	37
	Wastewater programme to cover 19 WWTP and pumping stations	Urban Wastewater	88	31
	Credit Line for industrial depollution	Industrial Emissions	93	43

On the other hand, when comparing the initial shortlistlist of 44 projects (MeHSIP, 2008 study) with the updated shortlist of 43 projects (MeHSIP-PPIF ToR), we notice an evolution in the number of projects per country as shown in Table 4.6 below.

[7] The updated shortlist included in EIB TORs states 15 projects for Tunisia however the "Grand Tunis" project was listed twice in different forms under the list. Consequently the total updated is 43 not 44.

Table 4.6: Consolidation of differences among the different lists

COUNTRIES	LONG LIST	INITIAL SHORT LIST	MEHSIP SHORT LIST (TORS)	
			PROJECTS	AMOUNT IN MILLION €
Algeria	19	-	1	0.25
Egypt	15	7	8	793.90
Israel	3	9	-	0.00
Jordan	0	6	2	228.00
Lebanon	16	-	4	180.00
Morocco	12	5	7	192.45
oPt	5	1	3	145.45
Syria	12	8	4	77.00
Tunisia[8]	13	8	14	927
TOTAL	**95**	**44**	**43**	**2,543.70**

A detailed review of the projects in both the original long list (95), the initial shortlist (44) and the MeHSIP shortlist (43) reveals that some projects that were dropped from the initial shortlist were eventually included in the MeHSIP shortlist (see Table 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9 below). The tables below show in detail that a total of 28 projects appearing in the initial shortlist were dropped (Table 4.7), 22 projects were added (Table 4.8) and 21 projects were common to both lists (Table 4.9).

It is important to note that the MeHSIP shortlist of projects (provided in MeHSIP-PPIF ToR) makes reference to projects listed under the country chapters of the MeHSIP 2008 study and not to the projects listed under Annex 5 (assessment sheets) of the same study. In fact, the project numbers used in the updated shortlist correspond to the project numbers listed under the country chapters and not to Annex 5 of the MeHSIP 2008 study.

[8] The updated shortlist included in EIB TORs states 15 projects for Tunisia however the “Grand Tunis” project was listed twice in different forms under the list. Consequently the total updated is 43 not 44.

Table 4.7: Hot Spots Projects excluded from the MeHSIP shortlist of 43

COUNTRY	HOT SPOT PROJECT	POLLUTION CATEGORY	REASON FOR EXCLUSION
Egypt	Construction of a WWTP for **Helwan** city	Domestic Wastewater	
	Construction of 12 km canal plus pump. stations for re-use of treated wastewater for agricultural purposes- **Alexandria East & West**	Domestic Wastewater	
	WWTP for treating effluents flowing into **Manzala Lake** & deepening of canals	Solid Waste	
	Industrial SW landfill for **Suez Governorate**	Domestic Solid Waste	
Israel	Rehabilitation of landfill – **Haifa**	Domestic Solid Waste	Country not visited
	Rehabilitation of landfill - **Natanya**	Domestic Solid Waste	Country not visited
	Rehabilitation of landfill – **Ashkelon**	Domestic Solid Waste	Country not visited
	Rehabilitation of landfill – **Rishon LaZion**	Domestic Solid Waste	Country not visited
	Rehabilitation of landfill – **Retamin**	Domestic Wastewater	Country not visited
	Construction of sludge incineration plant or sludge drying plant - **Shafdan**	Domestic Wastewater	Country not visited
	Rehabilitation of sewage collector and construction of pumping station - **Ayalon**	Industrial Emissions	Country not visited
	Rehabilitation of **Kishon** River (dredging of river bed, etc.)	Industrial Emissions	Country not visited
	Upgrade of WWTP to biological treatment – Agan Fertiliser in **Ashdod**	Domestic Solid Waste	Country not visited
Jordan	Construction of regional sanitary SW landfill sites & transfer stations	Urban Wastewater	Financing secured and executed
	Rehabilitation of **Zarqa river** from Samra to King Talal	Urban Wastewater	Financing secured
	Rehabilitation of Jordan River	Industrial Emissions	Small project
	Construction of centralized industrial WWTP for **Zarqa** region	Urban Wastewater	
Morocco	**Berkane Province**: Construction of WWTP & extension of primary and secondary network on provincial level	Urban Wastewater	Financing secured
	Taourirt Province: Construction of WWTP & extension of primary and secondary network on provincial level	Urban Wastewater	Financing secured
	Taza Province: Construction of WWTP & extension of primary and secondary network	Domestic Solid Waste	Financing secured
Syria	Lattakia Governorate Central Sanitary Landfill Project	Domestic Solid Waste	completed
	Tartous Governorate Central Sanitary Landfill Project	Urban wastewater	completed
	Tartous North' WWTP, 2 pumping stations and 18 Km collectors	Urban wastewater	Financing secured
	Tartous South' WWTP, 1 pumping station & 22 km collectors	Urban Wastewater	Financing secured

Tunisia	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	Financing secured

Table 4.8: Hot Spots Projects added to the MeHSIP shortlist of 43

COUNTRY	HOT SPOT PROJECT	POLLUTION CATEGORY
Algeria	Study for the rehabilitation of **Ghazaouet** Site (construction of WWTP for Ghaaouet)	Urban Wastewater
Egypt	Improved Water and Wastewater Services Programme (IWSP, €295m including TA)	Urban Wastewater
	Integrated Sanitation and Sewerage Infrastructure Project (ISSIP)	Urban Wastewater
	Private Public Sector Industry Project (PPSI)	Industrial Emissions
	Egyptian Pollution Abatement Programme (EPAP) II	Industrial Emissions
	Alexandria Coastal Zone Management Project (Under the investment fund for the Mediterranean sea large marine ecosystems and blended with EPAP 2)	Other Sub-Sectors
Lebanon	Kesrwan Water and Wastewater Project	Urban Wastewater
	Water and wastewater network connectors – North Lebanon (Chekka & BAtroun)	Urban Wastewater
	Greater Beirut Wastewater	Urban Wastewater
Morocco	National Wastewater treatment Plan (PNA)	Urban Wastewater
	Development of Policy Loan on Solid Waste	
	Wastewater re-use project in Oum Rabia'	Urban Wastewater
	Lake Nador – ICZM project	
	Wastewater treatment in Mdiq Fnideq - North	Urban Wastewater
oPt	Central WWTP for Northern Area – Beit Lehyia	Urban Wastewater
	North Gaza emergency sewage treatment project	Urban Wastewater
Tunisia	Wastewater programme to cover 19 WWTP and pumping stations	Urban Wastewater
	Land and water optimization project (with component 1 on study for use of treated wastewater in agriculture)	Urban Wastewater
	ONAS IV Loan	Urban Wastewater
	Water Sector Investment Loan	Urban Wastewater
	West Tunis Sewerage project	Urban Wastewater
	Credit Line for industrial depollution	Industrial Emissions

Table4.9: Hot Spots Projects common between the initial shortlist (44) and MeHSIP shortlist (43)

COUNTRY	HOT SPOT PROJECT	POLLUTION CATEGORY
Egypt	Untreated domestic sewage of Cairo / Upgrade of **Abou Rawash** WWTP to secondary treatment	Urban Wastewater
	Expansion of existing WWTP for biological treatment, 1st stage / **Jabal El Asfer** WWTP	Urban Wastewater
	Construction of industrial solid waste landfill – **Alexandria** - Expansion of existing pilot plant for treatment of hazardous solid wastes, including high temperature incinerator	Hazardous Waste
Jordan	Construction of WWTP for **Wadi Zarqa** region	Urban Wastewater
	Construction of **Wadi Darraba** Dam Project for collecting treated WWTP effluents for re-use in agriculture	Urban Wastewater
Lebanon	WW main collectors in **north** and **south Beirut**	Urban Wastewater

	WW sewage network in **north** and **south Beirut**	Urban Wastewater
Morocco	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
	Extension of sewerage systems in various coastal provinces: **Nador, Berkane, Jerada, Taounate, Taza**	Urban Wastewater
oPt	Rehabilitation of the **Gaza Central** WWTP in view of the re-use of the treated wastewater for agricultural irrigation	Urban Wastewater
Syria	**Banias** City WWTP and main collectors	Urban wastewater
	Banias TPP units 3 & 4 conversion from fuel oil to gas firing	Industrial emissions
	Rehabilitation and upgrade of **Banias Refinery** WWTP	Other sub-sectors
	Facilities for Recycling & treatment of fuel oil sludge of **Banias & Homs** refineries	Other sub-sectors
Tunisia	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
	Construction of 6 WWTP in the municipalities **Tejerouine, Dahmani/Kssour, 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	Urban Wastewater
	Construction of WWTPs **El Attar** Phase II and El Alef (BOT Projects)	Urban Wastewater
	Construction of transfer pipes, pumping stations, distribution network for re-use of treated wastewater in agriculture – Plan Directeur **Grand Tunis**	Urban Wastewater
	Rehabilitation of fertilizer production sites in **Sfax, Gabes, Shkera & Gafsa**	Industrial Emissions
	Rehabilitation of **Lake Bizerte**: dredging works, rehabilitation measures with industries around lake	Other Sub-Sectors
	Rehabilitation of **Monastir Bay**: dredging works, other measures	Other Sub-Sectors

4.4. Conclusion

The Consultant's analysis highlights that several erroneous references were regularly used leading to some misconceptions on the hot spots and their link to the projects' pipeline. Furthermore, the studies on hot spots and projects' pipeline was carried out by a variety of different authors under separate initiatives, leading to some lack of transparency on how the projects screening was actually performed.

This analysis proves that a facility to manage this pipeline and create a common reference should be in place and should closely coordinate with UNEP/MAP, as the main manager of the lists of hot spots, and other players in the region, in order to report regularly on progress towards achieving the H2020 objectives. This would provide EIB with much needed information to report on investments made and the rationale behind the selection of projects. In addition, thanks to its regular contacts with the promoters in the beneficiary countries, the MeHSIP-PPIF can also identify gaps and weaknesses, thus raising awareness to challenges and obstacles that have hindered each country's progress towards their depollution objectives.

5. Proposed Revised Short List – with additional projects

This chapter provides an update on the current status of the project short list per country and draws from the mission findings the Key Experts managed to collect during the inception phase and when travelling extensively in the region. In Annex 6 we provide an overview of the contacts made during the inception phase in each country visited.

5.1. Revised Short List – Country Overview

The following section provides a project pipeline listing per country showing the evolution of the EIB list and the new projects identified during field missions.

5.1.1 Algeria

No changes are reported as regards to Algeria since the consultant did not visit the country during the inception phase. Plans to visit the countries are already in place to take place after the inception phase. Accordingly the list below is the same one provided by EIB in the TORs.

ALGERIA						
Project	**Description**	**Promoter**	**Funding Source**	**Cost (€M)**	**Location**	**Status**
Wastewater Treatment						
1	Construction of WWTP for **Gazaouet**	N.A.	FFEM	0.25	Gazaouet	Study completed

5.1.2 Egypt

Eventhough Egypt was visited during the inception phase the government was not ready to submit any new projects for the pipeline. However efforts are being made by our team with the government in order to identify new projects for potential financing. In the particular case of wastewater management, the country was undertaking the preparation of a comprehensive master plan for the entire country under the supervision of the newly created Holding Company managing the sector.

EGYPT						
Project	**Description**	**Promoter**	**Funding Source**	**Cost (€M)**	**Location**	**Status**
Wastewater Treatment						
2	Untreated domestic sewage of Cairo	EEAA	JBIC	50	Abu Rawash / Cairo	No studies have been conducted.
3	Expansion of existing WWTP for biological treatment, 1st stage	EEAA	AFD (50), AfDB (43)	180	Gabal el Asfar / Cairo	Need to assess the available studies / financial instruction (AFD)
4	Improved Water and Wastewater Services Programme (IWSP)	EEAA	KfW (68m EUR), AFD (40m EUR), EIB (70m EUR), EC (29m EUR), GoE (82m EUR), NIF (5m EUR)	295	National	Financing secured, final approval from NIF Board, AFD and EIB loan agreements to be signed
5	Integrated Sanitation and Sewerage Infrastructure Project (ISSIP)	EEAA	World Bank	87.00		Ongoing
Integrated Coastal Zone Management						
6	Alexandria Coastal Zone Management Project	EEAA	GEF/WB	4.00	Alexandria	The is a TA under preparation included under the investment fund for the Mediterranean sea large marine ecosystems and blended with EPAP 2
Industrial Emissions						
7	Private Public Sector Industry Project (PPSI)	EEAA	KfW	7.30	Cairo	Ongoing

EGYPT						
Project	**Description**	**Promoter**	**Funding Source**	**Cost (€M)**	**Location**	**Status**
8	Alexandria hazardous waste treatment facility - *Expansion of existing pilot plant for treatment of hazardous solid wastes, including high temperature incinerator*	EEAA	EIB, NIF	25.00	Nassirya / Alexandria	Need to assess the available studies / EIB interested, NIF 2010. Currently under review by EIB.
9	Egyptian Pollution Abatement Programme (EPAP) II	EEAA	WB, EIB (40m EUR), AFD (40m EUR), EC	145.00	Cairo	Ongoing

5.1.3 Israel

Based on EIB TORs for the MeHSIP-PPIF Israel had no projects listed in the updated short list of 43 projects. However, as previously mentioned in the initial short list of 44 provided in the MeHSIP study Israel had 9 projects mentioned therein. Israel was not visited during the inception phase and all information will be updated after our team conducts the mission to Israel according to the schedule of missions approved by EIB.

ISRAEL						
Project	**Description**	**Promoter**	**Funding Source**	**Cost (€M)**	**Location**	**Status**

5.1.4 Jordan

The below list presents an updated list for the project pipeline in Jordan. All projects highlighted in blue were projects already provided through EIB TORs. The remaining projects, amounting to 16 in total, were the results of our findings after visiting the country and meeting with counterparts. Very close follow up is being maintained with our counterpart in the country, through the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), where all project updating is made. As stated in the table below many of the newly listed projects have already secured financing, especially through the newly signed US assistance under the Millennium Challenge Cooperation (MCC), however others are seeking financing to the amount of €260 Million approximately. Further review of the newly proposed projects will be undertaken after the inception phase in order to identify the most feasible ones.

JORDAN						
Project	**Description**	**Promoter**	**Funding Source**	**Cost (€M)**	**Location**	**Status**
Wastewater Treatment						
10	Construction of Sewer pipeline of 70km a sewer pipelines, pumping stations	WAJ	NA (new)	8.00	Bab Jerash	- Under tendering for design to be completed in 10 months
11	(40)km box culvert for wastewater conveyance to convey wastewater of Zarqa and parts of Amman to WWTP and to protect the environment of Wadi Zarqa	WAJ	NA (new)	50.00	Zarqa/Amman	- Under study and design - Design to be completed within few months
12	Construction of WWTP (4000 m3/day) and (80) km of sewer pipelines,pump stations	WAJ	NA (New)	70.00	Azraq	- Under tendering for design - Duration for study (12 months)
13	Construction and expansion of Maan Sewer networks - 60 km of sewer pipelines, pump stations	WAJ	NA (New)	7.00	Maan	- Under signing agreement for design - Duration for study (8 months)
14	Construction of Sewer networks of 70 km of sewer pipelines,pump stations	WAJ	NA (New)	18.50	Manshiyat Bani Hassan	- Under tendering for design - Duration for study (10 months)
15	Expansion and upgrade of wastewater facilities in Karak and Kofranjah two WWTP of around 9000 m3/day), 180 km sewer pipelines – Known as the North Jordan Valley	WAJ	KfW Partially	56.00	Karak-Kofranjah	- Ready for tendering - Funded partly by KfW of about 33 M - Additional fund needed 18 M
16	Construction of 160 km sewer pipelines, pump stations, WWTP	WAJ	Korean	60.00	Naur	- Funded partly by Korean Government (EDCF)of

JORDAN						
Project	**Description**	**Promoter**	**Funding Source**	**Cost (€M)**	**Location**	**Status**
	(9000 m3/day)		Government			about (15 M) - Additional fund needed (45M)
17	Construction of WWTP to serve the Hotels and touristic area and the local community WWTP (12000 m3/day), pump stations, transmission pipelines	WAJ	NA (New)	18.00	East coast of Dead Sea	Ready to be tendered for design
18	The expansion of As-Samra wastewater treatment plant as a first option or the construction of a new wastewater treatment plant as a second option at a site downstream of Wadi Zarqa to accommodate gravity flows from Zarqa Governorate and parts of Amman downstream of the existing Ain Ghazal Pre-Treatment Plant (AGTP) and the construction of pre-treatment facility to accommodate the above flows.	WAJ	USAID/MCC	172.00	Existing site at As-Samra or at Wadi Zarka	Master Plan completed No Extra Funding needed
19	The construction of a proper cross section (suggested to be Egg Shaped) Concrete Closed Canal of approximately 50 km length.	WAJ	USAID/MCC	47.00	Wadi Zarqa	Tendered for Consultancy Services for Design and Supervision of Construction by June 2009
20	Upgrading and expansion of Jerash WWTP	WAJ	USAID/MCC	8.00	Jerash Wastewater Treatment Plant	Feasibility Study to be conducted. To be followed by upgrading and expansion

21	Septic Treatment Facility Capacity: 10,000 cu m/day	WAJ	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development & WAJ for the studies. MCC	23.00	Ain Ghazal	Consultant for Design and Supervision of Construction selected. Contract awarded recently for six months.
22	Zarqa Governorate Wastewater System Reinforcement and Expansion *To extend the coverage of the wastewater system in Zarqa Governorate to areas not currently served and increase the collection capacity of the main conveyors and trunk mains to serve until the year 2025 which will solve health and environmental problems and increase the connection rate from 72% to 90%.*	WAJ	MCC covering all cost. No financing needed	NA	Zarqa Governorate, to be confirmed by a Consultant	The proposed project has been incorporated in the concept paper that was submitted to MCC by the GoJ, and currently it is under review.
Industrial Emissions						
23	Zarqa Central Industrial wastewater treatment facility Capacity: 1,430 cu m/d	MoE/Zarqa Chamber of Industry (ZCI)	MoE/ZCI – Financing **might** be needed. It could be awarded on BOT basis.	NA	Ghabawi	Initial Tender in Mid 2008. Insufficient number of offers. Retendered and offers expected in may 2009

Solid Waste Management						
24	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project – *Institutional strengthening and capacity development of GAM and investment component: (landfill construction and upgrade of leachate treatment facility, construction of two transfer stations, and construction of an landfill gas recovery and utilization system*	Amman Municipality	World Bank	NA	Ghabawi Landfill	Loan Agreement signed Early December 2008
25	Rehabilitation of an exiting dump site and wastewater collection tank. The project is an environmental disaster and can affect the Yarmouk River which is the main supply of drinking water for the main city of Amman	WAJ MOE MoMA	Financing needed	22.00	Al-Akaider dump site	Preliminary assessments were done but not sufficient
26	Rehabilitation of an existing dump site and wastewater collection tank. The project is an environmental disaster and located very close to a main drinking water well.	Municipality of Amman/MOE/Phosphate company	Financing needed	22.00	Rossaifa dump site	Elaborated study completed funded by USAID including budget.
Hazardous Waste						
27	Hazardous Waste / Medical Waste Treatment Facility – *Waste reception and storage, liquid organic waste treatment (centrifugation, ultrafiltration, evaporation), liquid inorganic waste treatment (neutralization, chromium*	MoE	Government of Jordan Funds	NA	Ghabawi	Three qualified BOOT offers received. Evaluating Offers.

	reduction, cyanide oxidation), solid inorganic waste treatment (solidification), and solid organic waste treatment (incineration).					

5.1.5 Lebanon

All the projects stated in the table below were already provided by EIB in the TORs. However the first two projects were listed as one in the EIB list and they are split to two since they were financed through different institutions and are two independent projects. It will be very difficult to identify further projects in Lebanon in the wastewater sector knowing that financing has been secured for most of the coastal WW projects in addition to other WWTP inland. Accordingly the estimated amount of investments in the WW sector in Lebanon is estimated at USD $1 Billion so far based on figures collected from the GTZ technical assistance project to the water sector in Lebanon.

LEBANON						
Project	**Description**	**Promoter**	**Funding Source**	**Cost (€M)**	**Location**	**Status**
Wastewater Treatment						
28	WW main collectors in **south** Beirut	CDR	KfW	16.00	Al-Ghadir	Ongoing
29	WW main collectors in **north** Beirut	CDR	GoL	0.00	Bourj Hammoud	Included under EIB North Beirut WWTP Works did not start yet
30	Kesrwan Water and Wastewater Project	CDR	EIB 66 M AFD 18 M NIF 10 M	204.00	Kesrwan	Convention signed works did not start yet
31	WW treatment and network in North Lebanon connecting two villages to WWTP	CDR	AFD	14.00	Shekka & Batroun	Ongoing
32	Wastewater Treatment and network in Greater Beirut Wastewater System	CDR	EIB, EC	60.00	Dora - Bourj Hammoud	Financing signed but works not started yet

5.1.6 Libya

Libya has not been visited by our team during the inception phase. On the other hand, Libya had no projects listed in either of the project pipeline lists reviewed eventhough Libya has a total of 8 hot spot locations identified in the UNEP/WHO study. Libya was not programmed on our schedule of missions in the inception phase and is still not mentioned on the schedule for the remainder of Phase I awaiting clear instructions from EIB to reactivate Libya's hot spots related projects.

LIBYA						
Project	**Description**	**Promoter**	**Funding Source**	**Cost (€M)**	**Location**	**Status**

5.1.7 Morocco

Projects highlighted in blue were provided through the EIB TORs with financing already secured and most of them are ongoing. The remaining project on the below list was added following our visit to the country. In the particular case of wastewater, the country has just finalized a nationwide wastewater management programme (PNA) under which all wastewater projects should be bundled. Accordingly it is impossible at this stage to identify any further projects in the wastewater sector since the PNA is being reviewed by three IFIs who are jointly interested to co-finance it. The IFIs are EIB, KFW and AFD who is taking the lead on this project. However one project on solid waste has been identified in the town of Tangier that seems to be a priority for the country and financing is being sought. The Ministry of Interior is leading the discussions for this project so far. Further meetings will be conducted following the inception phase in order to cover this project fully and identify the gaps in bringing it to maturity.

MOROCCO						
Project	**Description**	**Promoter**	**Funding Source**	**Cost (€M)**	**Location**	**Status**
Wastewater Treatment						
33	The National Plan for implementing a nationwide strategy on wastewater management (PNA)	ONEP	AFD / KfW / EIB EU *(in the form of interest subsidy)*	321.00	Nation Wide	- AFD is the lead agency. KfW is the main contributor. - Convention to be signed early 2010

MOROCCO						
Project	**Description**	**Promoter**	**Funding Source**	**Cost (€M)**	**Location**	**Status**
34	Construction of 7 WWTP in the municipalities & extension of primary & secondary collectors	ONEP	AFD EIB *(through its contribution to the Taounate project)*	40.00	Al Hoceima Chefchaouen Taounate Ras El Ma FerKhana Ahfir Jerada	- Al-Hoceima project completed for AFD for the network extension for 13.5 M Euro - Ajdir STEP and Network on the list of the PNA - Jerada is urgent - Ahfir is urgent since it is close to a big tourism project – Saidia project – Preliminary study available - Chefchaouen under construction - Taounate – under the Sbou project (17 STEP) funded by EIB, AFD, EU (Guercif is on the Med) - Ras EL MA is in the PNA - Ferkhana is on the PNA
35	Extension of sewerage systems in various coastal provinces and WWTP	ONEP	AFD	55.00	Nador Berkane Jerada Taourirt	Nador funded by AFD construction started end 2007. WWTP works have already started for a total of 38 M Euro - Berkane only estimates on network (Euro 8M) - Taourirt only estimate on Network (Euro 10M)
36	Wastewater reuse project with 7 WWTP and part is related to Phosphogypsum	ONEP	WB	31.00	Oum Rabia'	Under negotiation and ONEP claims to have the deal signed by end 2009
37	Wastewater treatment network and	VEOLIA on	AFD	38.00	Mdiq-Fnideq	This is a project developed

MOROCCO						
Project	**Description**	**Promoter**	**Funding Source**	**Cost (€M)**	**Location**	**Status**
	plant. This is part of a Tourism management project. It also includes Fnideq Village (50 to 60 thousand Population)	behalf of the governmen t				by VEOLIA for land exploitation and development for tourism purposes. Due to the financial crisis no advancement is there but AFD is still interested. Veolia is seeking financing to complete the infrastructure including a WWTP that will serve the project area and the Fnideq village.
Solid Waste Management						
38	Development Policy Loan. This loan is to contribute to the investment part of the PNDM in terms of financing the private sector undertake the construction of the infrastructure	MOI / Env	WB	100.00	National	Ongoing discussions and the Bank accepted the loan. This is waiting for the signature in the coming months
39	This is a SWM project for Tangier and the surrounding localities. It includes construction of new sanitary landfill site and the rehabilitation and closure of an old dumpsite.	Tangier-Med Co. Or APDN	Not yet identified	50.00	Tangier and surrounding localities	There is s tender being awarded for the selection of the landfill site only. The project is seeking financing and has not been discussed with other IFIs

5.1.8 Occupied Palestine Territory

The occupied Palestinian territory is under the mandate of the MeHSIP-PPIF, however a mission was not fielded there due to shortage of time in covering the entire area during the inception phase. Accordingly the country will be visited after the inception phase and it is on the schedule of missions presented to EIB and approved. Consequently all new information on the above project pipeline and new projects will be accommodated in the list below directly after our visit.

OCCUPIED PALESTINE TERRITORY						
Project	**Description**	**Promoter**	**Funding Source**	**Cost (€M)**	**Location**	**Status**
Wastewater Treatment						
60	Rehabilitation of Gaza Central WWTP in view of the reuse of the treated wastewater for agricultural irrigation (66m EUR)		KfW (for the WWTP), EIB (for reuse)	66.00	Gaza	For the WWTP: agreements signed, tender docs. Ready, financing available
61	Central WWTP for Northern Area (44m EUR) Beit Lahyia		AFD (12 M+ 5 tbc), EIB (30m EUR), WB (12m), EC	65.00	Beit Lahyia	Agreements signed AFD : 12 M already allocated, with possibility of additional 5 M, 12m WB additional financing approved on Feb 19, 2008
62	North Gaza Emergency Sewage Treatment Project		World Bank	14.45	Gaza	Ongoing

5.1.9 Syria

As stated in the status column below there is currently no projects to be followed by the MeHSIP-PPIF team from the initial list. Consequently based on discussions with EIB and consultations with UNEP-MAP and the Syrian counterparts the MeHSIP-PPIF team will during Phase I work on reactivating the project pipeline based on the needs of the country. Work will mainly concentrate on developping an integrated programme for Latakia and Tartous Governorates, thereby covering rural and coastal areas. Any projects resulting from the reactivation process will be assessed by MeHSIP-PPIF technical team and shared with EIB for approval and inclusion in the pipeline for Phase II.

SYRIA						
Project	**Description**	**Promoter**	**Funding Source**	**Cost (€M)**	**Location**	**Status**
Wastewater Treatment						
40	Construction of WWTP & main collectors for Banias city	Ministry of Housing and Constructio n	EIB	25.00	Banias city	EIB is assisting through a consultant to prepare a feasibility study over a 4 month time from July. As of October project appraisal starts
41	Conversions of units 3&4 of Banias TPP from fuel oil to gas	Banias refinery	Own	35.00	Banias city	The project is on hold for the time being since no gas in being supplied at the time being. Units 1 and 2 of the same refinery that were previously converted are still using fuel oil.
42	Rehabilitation and upgrade of Banias refinery WWTP, chemical & biological treatment	Banias refinery		12.00	Banias city	The refinery is subject to a complete rehabilitation work with some discussions with the world bank for financing. EIB is not interested to take part of the entire rehabilitation programme since technically the WWTP needs to be designed based on the affluent generated after the rehabilitation works have taken place

Solid Waste Management						
43	Facilities for recycling & treatment of fuel oil sludge from Banias refinery (Hazardous Solid Waste)	Banias refinery		18.00	Banias city	See above No 42. Same comment applies.

5.1.10 Tunisia

The pipeline listing for Tunisia shows that out of the 16 projects remaining on the list, 10 (highlighted in blue) already existed in the updated list provided in EIB TORs. The remaining 6 were added by our team following field visits and discussions with government counterparts. Moreover 3 projects were removed as indicated in the table below and highlighted in yellow. As indicated in the status column some projects (old and new) are being reviewed in order to introduce a stronger depollution component. This amendment was proposed by our experts who assessed the preliminary project proposals and conducted field visits to the respective sites followed by consultation with the relevant authorities.

TUNISIA						
Project	**Description**	**Promoter**	**Funding Source**	**Cost (€M)**	**Location**	**Status**
Wastewater Treatment						
44	Loan ONAS IV	ONAS	AFD (80), EC(10M subsidy), EIB (40)	120.00	Various	Ongoing - financing secured
45	Water Sector Investment Loan	ONAS	WB, AFD, ADB	92.00	Various	Ongoing - financing secured
46	Credit Line Industrial De-pollution		AFD	40.00		Ongoing - financing secured
47	Programme WWTP (complementary to programme WWTP financed by KfW: 36,5 million) / coverage of a total of 19 WWTP and pumping stations	ONAS	KfW, AFD	40.00		Project very advanced no support is required
48	Rehabilitation programme and extension of WWTP, pumping stations and networks 500 KM of network and linking 20,000 housing units needing 400 km of canalisation	ONAS	NA	60.00	Sfax Bizerte Jendouba Siliana El Kef Béja	There is a big programme for 24 governorates listed on the national programme. 14 Governorates are financing. The remaining 10 are these mentiioned here. Extension

					Kasserini Sidi Bouzid Kebili	and rehabilitation of 5 stations Beja, Jendouba, Medjez El-bab,Tabarqa, Siliana. Studies for STEPs are still missing, TORs are ready what is needed is the financing (APS, APD, le dossier d'appelle d'offre, EIA). The project has been presented to JAICA.
49	Construction of 6 WWTP, connection of the towns Sidi Thabet & Ksar/Gafsar to the sewerage system, rehabilitation of about 196 km primary & secondary collectors, 10.700 house connections	ONAS	KfW (20M)	33.00	Tejerouine Dahmani/Kssour Redaiyf/Moularès hammamet Nort El Guettar Ben Guerdane	KfW blocked the money waiting for Tariff reform EIA done Need detailed studies and Tender documents
50	Construction of WWTP El Attar Phase II and El Alef (BOT Project) The project is expected to serve 1 million inhabitants around 110,000 m3/day. The discharge goes into the Ouad Melian	ONAS	Private sector	48.18	Al-Attar	The short list is done in the process of finalizing the tender documents for tendering the consulting.. This will be linked to a project of re-use treated water.
51	Construction of transfer pipes, pumping stations, distribution network for use of treated wastewater in agriculture (500m EUR) Grand Tunis	ONAS	EIB, AFD, NIF, FFEM	500.00	Grand Tunis	The project has a framework study that has been completed by the Ministry who has now delegated all technical and execution studies by ONAS for Phase I that should be completed by 2016. The TORs for these studies are finalized and will be issued for tendering. Phase I will cover the

						transfer of 60 KM of treated water for re-use
52	Programme of rehabilitation of 13 wastewater treatment plants These stations serve around 750,000 inhabitants.	ONAS	NA (NEW)	29.00	Kleibi, Korba Bou Agroub, Kef Mejdez El Bab Siliana, Jendouba Teboursouk, Tozeur Jammel, Mednine Houmet Souk Tataounie	The logic of grouping is mainly the type of works needed for these stations. Diagnostic studies for most of them has been completed. Needs to develop TORs for proper studies of rehabilitation and prepare tender documents.
53	Programme of Extension and rehabilitation of 12 wastewater treatment plants These stations will serve around 1.5 million inhabitants.	ONAS	NA (NEW)	53.00	Charguia, Sbitla Sud Emliane I Ben Arous \Grappee Kalet Andalous M'Saken Jerba Sidi Mehrez Zarzis Souihel Lella Meriam Zarzis Ville Jerba Aghir Hammet Gabes	There is a national programme for the rehabilitation of 32 WWTP. A first phase for 20 WWTP that was financed by the NIF (KfW 52 M Euro , AFD 18.5 M and the EC 8M). A programme estimated at 210 million TD. The presented project is to continue with the 12 representing the Phase II of this programme. The first phase is in study phase and in progress for signing these loans around July or August. The first 20 had priority compared to the remaining 12 in terms of saturation, age, capacity, and locality (relocation of WWTP for an urban area). No studies have been done yet.

54	Programme of energy management - installation of blowers systems with fine bubbles and development of co-generation in 16 wastewater treatment plants	ONAS	NA (New)	73.00	Choutrana II Charguia Sud Melanie II El Attar Soliman II Hammamet Sud Beja, Bizerte Menzel Bourguiba Sousse Nord El Frina Sfax Sud Sfax Nord Jerba Aghir Gabes, Jenbouba	The project mainly aims at reducing the cost of energy for the ONAS operations. A set of criteria was applied in selecting these stations mainly, WWTP serving more than 100,000 inhabitants, cost of KW of more 0.130 D (0.65 Euro/KW) is feasible to apply energy management, and the type of treatment and technology. These are stations that consume lot of energy. They are located in sensitive areas serving large population. The project proposes a complete change in process. All the stations are on the coast with the exception of Jendouba. The KfW are financing a TA for ONAS on training and mastering the cogeneration technology. This project can benefit from the carbon financing mechanism. The estimated generation volume of CO2 is between 80 and 100 thousand tonnes per year
Solid Waste Management						
55	Valorisation of organic waste or biomass	ANGED	WB	NA	Various	Ongoing (below EIB threshold)

Industrial Emissions						
56	Closure of Sfax Plant and constructing new one in Mdilla	GCT	EIB	330.00	Mdilla/Sfax	Under discussion for financing
57	Rehabilitation of phosphogypsum dumpsite Gabes (800m EUR)	GCT	TBD	800.00	Gabes	GCT already working on the new site but no progress regarding the advancement of the financing
58	Dredging works in lake Bizerta, rehabilitation measures with industries	MOE	EIB	14.00	Lac Bizerte	Investigation on site was conducted by consultant a proposal to modify the project scope is under process
59	Dredging works in Monastir bay, rehabilitation measures with industries	APAL	EIB	12.00	Baie de Monastir	Investigation on site was conducted by consultant a proposal to modify the project scope is under process
	Rehabilitation of 6 WWTP in the municipalities Jendouba, Siliana, M'saken, Menzel, Bougiba, El Kef & Béja of 330km secondary collectors and 17.500 connections and of 15 about pumping stations (51m EUR)	ONAS			Various	This project was removed since the WWTP were integrated under one bigger programme with new financing estimates as indicated in project No. 47 of this list
	Land and Water Optimization project (With component 1 on study for use of treated wastewater reuse in agriculture)	MOE/ONAS				This project was removed since it was not directly related to a depollution component – only study
	Projet urgence d'assainissement Grand Tunis (500m EUR)	ONAS				This project was mistakenly repeated in the EIB list and was removed. It is the same as project No.50 of this list

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5.2. Summary of Updated Short List

Table 5.1 provides a summary of the evolution of the hot spots projects for the region indicating the changes in project numbers per country and consequently the total amount of funds invested or needed for the respective projects.

Table 5.1: Evolution of the Updated Shortlist of Hot Spots Projects

COUNTRY	MeHSIP short List		MeHSIP-PPIF Short list		Remarks
	Projects	Amount in million €	Projects	Amount in million €	
Algeria	1	0.25	1	0.25	To be visited
Egypt	8	793.90	8	793.90	New master plan to feed in
Israel	-	0.00	-	0.00	To be visited
Jordan	2	228.00	18	581.50	Not all projects had costing and all new ones are eligible for financing
Lebanon	4	180.00	5	294.00	One project was split in two this is the increase in number. However the increase in total investment is due to an updated figure for the Kesrwan site
Morocco	7	192.45	7	635.00	The project on ICZM was removed and the Tangier solid waste was added. The increase in amount is also due to updated figures obtained
oPt	3	145.45	3	145.45	To be visited
Syria	4	77.00	4	77.00	Need to re-activate H2020
Tunisia	14	927	16	2,244.18	See explanation under list
Libya	-	-	-	0.00	Awaiting instructions from EIB
TOTAL	**43**	**2,543.70**	**62**	**4,771.28**	

From the evolution shown in the table above one can clearly observe a susbtantive increase in actual and/or planned investments for de-pollution interventions along the Eastern and Southern parts of the Mediterranean, with a total potential increase of €**2227.58 Million in ongoing or planned investments**.

Moreover by analysing the status of projects, Table 5.2 below shows a total of €480.5 Million of planned interventions requiring financing from IFIs or other donors. However, actual total secured investments appear in Table 5.3 below.

Table 5.2: Total Potential Financing required for newly identified projects by MeHSIP-PPIF

COUNTRY	Amount in million €	Remarks
Algeria	-	Not visited
Egypt	-	New WW master plan under revision
Israel	-	Not visited
Jordan	215.50	Projects with no cost estimate not included
Lebanon	-	Not yet identified
Morocco	50.00	For one SW project – others under consideration
oPt	-	Not yet visited
Syria	-	Reactivating project pipeline
Tunisia	215.00	Some projects might change in scope
Libya	-	Country under review
TOTAL	**€480.50m**	**Part of €4,771.28m under Table 5.1**

Table 5.3: Total Financing secured for projects in the above pipeline

COUNTRY	Amount in million €	Remarks
Algeria	0.25	-
Egypt	768.3	€25 M for the Alexandria site are omitted until EIB finalizes the assessment
Israel	-	No projects so far
Jordan	366	Note that the government had not yet included an estimated cost for some projects on the list
Lebanon	294	-
Morocco	547	The project of Mdik Fneidek was left out since it is on hold
oPt	145.5	-
Syria	25	Three projects 41, 42 & 43 are on hold and not included
Tunisia	873.8	Does not include the new GCT project in Sfax (No. 56)
Libya	-	-
TOTAL	**€3019.9m**	

Adding the secured financing and the required financing we get a total of €3500.4 Million with a balance of €1270.9 Million not appearing. This balance is mainly related to projects that were:

1. Not estimated by their governments
2. Not yet clearly justified to MeHSIP-PPIF team (e.g. GCT relocation project of Gabes)
3. On hold due to changes in scope or works undertaken by promoter (see the case of Syria or Tunisia)

However it is important to note that projects requiring financing are mainly based on the initial discussions conducted during the inception phase and not on thorough review by the MeHSIP-PPIF team. Accordingly further assessments will be carried out after the inception phase to evaluate the proposed projects.

6. Proposed Project Pipeline Management, Project Fact Sheet and Preparation of ToRs

This chapter provides an overview of the project pipeline management methodology that we propose, relating to the eligibility criteria. This will form the basis for the Project Fact Sheet, which constitutes a key instrument in the assessment and monitoring of the pipeline projects. Finally, an update on the status of the preparation of the TORs is presented.

6.1. Project Pipeline Management

The development of the project pipeline has several purposes, which are set out in detail below.

The ***first purpose*** is to identify agreed priority projects which are at a suitable stage of development and have not secured financing.

The ***second purpose*** is to maintain, in accordance with the conclusions of the joint ECOFIN and FEMIP ministerial meeting (7th October 2008), a Horizon 2020 Project Pipeline, which provides a comprehensive picture of all relevant projects seeking financing and aiming at reducing the level of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea.

For the MeHSIP-PPIF the ToR requires the Consultant to maintain a list of 10 to 15 projects, identified by the Consultant and agreed by EIB, which will be developed in two waves of projects.
In order to maintain a reasonable and objective list of pipeline projects a number of issues have to be considered, such as:

- ✓ What are the maturity criteria to be used for projects evaluation and screening ?
- ✓ What threshold of maturity should be set to qualify a project for inclusion in the H2020 Pipeline?
- ✓ What threshold of maturity should be set to consider a project eligible for funding ?
- ✓ If strict criteria such as bankability are included, are there sufficient resources to undertake detailed assessments ?
- ✓ How should projects not addressing Mediterranean hotspots (e.g. Jordanian projects on the Dead Sea) be considered in terms of priority ?

Selection of maturity criteria and related thresholds of eligibility should be evaluated very carefully. Keeping standards low might, in the long term, transform the H2020 Project Pipeline into an unmanageable shopping list, while being too strict might discourage promoters.

6.1.1 Project Pipeline and Data Sets

In order to address the questions raised in the section above we propose to develop three separate data sets and related reporting systems. Each data set will have its own inclusion criteria based on which projects will be screened. Furthermore, the three different sets of data and reporting systems are also meant to capture the different needs of the project's target groups, and the level of detail the respective target group will be interested in. The data sets and inclusion criteria proposed are discussed below:

a) Horizon 2020 Project Pipeline
b) Projects contributing to H2020 initiative which have already secured financing or are under implementation.
c) Projects to be developed for implementation with MeHSIP-PPIF resources

The first data set will address the requirements of the ECOFIN and FEMIP ministerial meeting (7th October 2008). In addition, it will be a useful tool to see which projects are of interest to the beneficiary countries and promoters, equipping EIB with information to allow for a longer term vision of the investment requirements in the sectors addressed by H2020. The majority of these projects will most probably be in either the pre-identification or identification stage, whereas a number of them might be closer to the formulation stage. This data set will be routinely updated showing what resources, if any, are utilised in bringing these projects closer to maturity and if they have secured financing for technical assistance or for investment. The reporting could also include a gap analysis on the technical assistance needs or promoters obligations, if judged useful by EIB.

The second data set will be compiled and updated for reporting requirements. This is a requirement in the TORs and will be implemented in Phase II of the MeHSIP-PPIF project.

The third data set is exlusively for the EIB, the concerned promoters and the MeHSIP-PPIF team. This will contain information on the projects which will receive substantial support with the aim of being funded by EIB as required in the TORs. Although this list of projects is part of the first data set mentioned above (H2020 pipeline), we propose to deal with them separately until they receive funding from EIB as they will absorb substantial resources from MeHSIP-PPIF and separate reporting should be maintained.

6.1.2 Visual Presentation of the Database

A key component of the database will be the visual presentation of the region and the affected area. This will mainly be achieved through the eloboration of detailed maps that will provide a clear understanding to the reader on the scope of the project and its location.

In the Inception Report we have enclosed a map of all the south Mediterranean region, which indicates the hot spots as well as the location of the projects. In addition we have included (Annex 5) a “pilot map” of Lebanon that provides a more detailed overview of the hot spots and the project pipeline. Maps for all countries are expected to be included in the Phase I Report, and will be presented as detailed as possible taking into account the information available.

6.2. Eligibility Principles and Criteria for the H2020 Project Pipeline

As the aim of the H2020 project pipeline is to meet the requirements stated in the joint ECOFIN and FEMIP ministerial meeting (7th October 2008) an all inclusive list is proposed. The eligibility of the projects to join this pipeline should be based on a number of basic principles which are listed below:

The ***first principle*** is that the project should be a current government priority, since the promoter will determine if the government wants the project to receive external financing.

The ***second principle*** is that the project should be in accordance with the principles/objectives as set out by UNEP-MAP. The project’s qualification will be to contribute to de-pollution of the hot

spot and to be in accordance with the NAP. All countries in the region have prepared the NAPs in which all hot spots related projects were identified. Accordingly and in line with the suggestion of UNEP-MAP, the project will be examined if it is a source of pollution in line with Article 2 (previously quoted – see page 11).

The ***third principle*** relates to pollution sources. This mainly identifies whether the cause of pollution is from one of the three sectors identified in the Horizon 2020 initiative: wastewater, solid waste and industrial emissions.

It is also proposed to maintain a ***fourth principle***, used in the MeHSIP study, which is the project size. The reference amount used in the MeHSIP study is a threshold of €15-20 million. This fourth principle will help ensure that the H2020 Pipeline does not include small projects, which are less likely to receive IFI financing unless they can be rationally grouped.

However, it is important to note that the above principles can lead to a number of risks, as indicated below:

- ✓ In Egypt the vast majority of wastewater generated by this country of 80 million people is discharged to the Nile, and eventually ends up in the Mediterranean Sea. Egypt's NAP limits its analysis to pollution generated by the inhabitants of the delta region, but if Cairo and Upper Egypt were to be included, there is a risk of Egypt dominating the project pipeline. Although we propose that MeHSIP-PPIF resources are used for addressing sources of pollution in the delta region in accordance with the NAP, we also propose that projects dealing with the water pollution of the river Nile are not automatically excluded.
- ✓ Jordan does not have Hot Spots or a NAP, implying that the second principle (see above) is not respected. However, if this criterion is not applied then there is a risk that all projects in the three sectors (wastewater, solid waste and industrial emissions) will be included in the pipeline. It is worth noting that Jordan is about to sign a $400 million grant agreement financed by USAID under the Millennium Challenge Cooperation programme. This programme has similar criteria to those of EU Regional and Structural Funds, with strict deadlines for contracting and disbursement. According to information received by the Consultant, little preparation has been made locally for allowing the absorption of these funds: previous experience from the EU Member States acceding after 2004 shows limitations in efficient use of resources due to the absorption capacity of those countries.

  In order to minimise the risk of having an overwhelming pipeline of projects for Jordan, we propose that the Jordanian authorities should provide assurance that an EIB loan will be sought before the project may receive support from MeHSIP-PPIF resources. In this way, we consider that the absence of the second principle need have limited effect on the H2020 pipeline.

- ✓ Finally, it is proposed that criteria such as bankability are not initially taken into consideration for projects to be included in the H2020 pipeline since the definition of bankability should be reserved when the IFIs undertake their appraisal. The criterion that a project is deemed as having a reasonable likelihood of achieving requirements for financing should be used for projects wishing to obtain resources from MeHSIP-PPIF, but based on the eligibility criteria proposed above.

6.3. Development of the Project Fact Sheet

It is proposed that the Project Fact Sheet (PFS) is divided into two main sections: general information about the project and a section with detailed information on the institutional, environmental, socio-economic, financial and technical aspects of the project.

In Annex 4 a draft version is attached. As discussed and agreed with EIB during the Steering Committee (15/05/2009) all requests by promoters will be recorded and an opinion regarding the eligibility of the projects provided. It is proposed that during Phase II emphasis will be given to developing the PFSs for projects at an advanced stage of maturity and with a relatively high likelihood of finacing.

6.4. Preparation of ToRs

During the inception phase projects at a relatively advanced stage of development and with substantial interest from the national authorities and promoters were assessed.

The initial mission findings indicate to us that the *Tunisian authorities* are currently the most prepared to liaise with the MeHSIP-PPIF team and benefit from the resources available. During a meeting with the Minister of Environment, and authorities under the tutelage of the Ministry (ONAS and APAL), assistance was requested for the folowing projects:

1. Dredging works in Monastir bay (rehabilitation measures with industries)
2. Dredging works in lake Bizerta (rehabilitation measures with industries)
3. WWTP projects in various locations mainly affecting the Mediterrananean shores

During Phase I, field missions have been carried out to investigate the scope and status of these projects and propose further elaboration of their respective scope in order to enhance the de-pollution component. Meanwhile studies are being carried out mainly for Monastir bay and results are expected by July. For Bizerta further elaboration is currently being carried out, in full co-operation with the Ministry of Environment and based on the recommendation of the MeHSIP-PPIF experts. The final scope for both the aforementioned areas should be clear by July/August, and allow for a final assessment and development of the relevant TORs for the feasibility studies with possible funding from the FEMIP facility.

In addition to the above an additional project in Tunisia will be assessed, namely:

4. Rehabilitation of phosphogypsum dumpsite Gabes (€800 million)

It is important to note that following a site visit by MeHSIP-PPIF experts findings indicate that the proposed transfer of the current plant will not lead to a complete solution since the industries remaining behind will continue to pollute the sea.

The *Moroccan authorities*, mainly the Ministry of Interior, requested that we assess the following project:

5. Integrated SWM project for Tangiers and the surrounding areas

Ongoing study for site identification is being carried out with results expected in seven months. During Phase I the initial results of the ongoing study are planned to be examined. Meanwhile discussions are being initiated with the local authoririties (*the Wali*) and EIB in order to assess if this project can remain on the short list. The results of the discussions will determine the next steps and clarify the scope of ToR to be developed with the purpose of pursuing project preparation activities.

The *Egyptian authorities* requested that the identification of the projects is postponed until June (i.e. after the national strategy for water and wastewater is completed), and accordingly our team is working with the relevant authorities for identifying projects with a high de-pollution component. Following this exercise discussions will be held with EIB on the most appropriate project(s) that may be considered in Phase I. Depending on the outcome of these discussions TORs will be

prepared for carrying out project preparation activities based on an action plan that will be agreed with the authorities.

In *Jordan*, and after the signature of the Millennium Challenge Cooperation (MCC), supported by the US government, a limited number of projects remains for consideration covering our three sectors (wastewater, solid waste and industrial emissions). These projects are currently under discussion with the relevant Jordanian authorities, namely the Ministry of Water and Irrigation through the Water Authority of Jordan and the Ministry of Environment, to identify gaps and preparatory activites needed to bring these projects close to maturity. In parallel discussions with EIB will be held to identify projects that are of interest to EIB. The results of both discussions will determine the work for Jordan during Phase I in terms of TORs needed to carry out the works.

During the inception phase no projects were ready to be considered for *Lebanon* and *Syria*. Even though both countries have no projects ready, the situation between them is rather different. In *Lebanon*, with the ongoing uncertainty in the scpe and shape of the new government and the huge investments that were injected into the wastewater sector the government's vision on the way forward is still not clear. This is why we expect to continue our consultations with the Lebanese government during Phase I, in case the way forward becomes clearer.

As for *Syria* proposed wastewater projects in Latakia and Tartous were financed by other sources. Solid waste is under preparation. Accordingly it was agreed with the Syrian authorities to introduce a new integrated approach through a programme that will cover the rural areas of both governorates and rehabilitation works on the coastal lines. Discussions with EIB will also be held to agree on the proposed integrated programme. Based on these discussions we plan to arrange for a number of consulations to be held until the end of Phase I with the aim of assessing the proposed approach and designing an action plan on the way forward as regards project preparation.

The updating of the project pipeline and possibility of assistance to project development for *Algeria*, *Israel* and *occupied Palestinian territories* is planned to take place during Phase I.

7. Assessment of the Terms of Reference

In this section we provide comments additional to the ones stated in our tender methodology which we consider important for the successful execution of the activities contributing to the project's purpose and overall objectives.

7.1. Project Pipeline(s)

In the MeHSIP study and the TORs references are made to the Long List, the Short List, and the Pipeline. In this report we seek clarifications on the above issues and provide the following proposal for the pipelines and the data sets proposed for this project:

- a H2020 pipeline is developed based on a proposed set of eligibility criteria but for projects which have yet to secure funding;
- a shortlist of projects which will receive substantial support from the MeHSIP-PPIF resources for their further development; and
- a data set of projects which received funding or are under implementation. It is proposed that this will be developed in Phase II. Starting date as of 2005, which is when the H2020 initiative was launched.

7.2. Eligibility Criteria

The TORs state that the consultants should "Update and consolidate the MeHSIP pipeline based on objective and transparent criteria for project prioritization (in terms of impact, maturity, rationale, visibility, stakeholder commitment, promoter capacity, etc): a current overview of key project information, the state of preparation and funding of a core pipeline of projects"[9].

A set of principles that are suggested to form the basis of the eligibility criteria are recommended in this report (see section 6.2). For Jordan, an additional criterion is proposed, namely a firm commitment by the promoter to seek an EIB loan.

For projects which will receive substantial support from the MeHSIP-PPIF resources it is suggested that more in-depth reviews should be carried out.

7.3. Project Selection

In the TORs it is stated that: "Based on in-depth project reviews and discussions with EIB country and sector experts, identify 10 mature, priority projects suitable for EIB finance within 2 years. Recommend priorities in waves of 5 projects. The final choice of 5 projects to take forward in the Phase II first wave will rest with EIB SC in consultation with European Commission"[10].

From our experience for environmental projects to be assisted and receive financing within two years, they must currently be at an advanced stage of development. As can be seen from our analysis, the projects in the pipeline which have yet to receive funding require substantial technical assistance before they can be favourably assessed by the IFIs. According to our preliminary assessment, within two years the projects could be at an advanced stage of

[9] MeHSIP-PPIF, Terms of Reference, p. 12 (Section 2.4)
[10] MeHSIP-PPIF, Terms of Reference, p. 15 (Section 4.2.1)

preparation and EIB could commence their appraisal and negotiations for concluding a financial agreement.

This poses a number of potential risks. If this requirement is strictly adopted then countries with developed strategies and plans namely Algeria, Israel, Morocco, Tunis and, possibly, Egypt will benefit. As the first two are not actively seeking IFI financing, then there is a risk that the countries without development strategies will not be included.

The second potential risk is that a number of countries are in the process of addressing the legal and regulatory obstacles to implementing projects. If these obstacles are removed within two years of the MeHSIP-PPIF project life then we might not have the resources to take advantage of all the opportunities presented.

In order to reduce the risk described above it is proposed that by the end of Phase I, the selection of approximately five projects is made for support from MeHSIP-PPIF resources. The selection of the second wave of projects which will receive support is done within two years in the life of the project.

In addition, it is proposed that resources are earmarked for supporting the project identification processes rather than the project preparation per se. For example, Syria and Lebanon require substantial support at the pre-identification and identification phase of the projects.

Resources should also be available to take advantage of the opportunities as they may arise. If a country takes the necessary actions in removing legal or regulatory obstacles (e.g. Egypt, Syria and Lebanon on issues such as solid waste, institutional and tariff reform issues) then we will have resources to prepare TORs for the studies needed to facilitate project identification and formulation for projects which are of interest to EIB but need substantial support from FEMIP and other grants available to the MEDA countries.

7.4. Specific Country Issues: Algeria, Libya and Israel

The TORs state that during Phase I, "The project pipeline in Algeria, Libya and Israel will be reviewed on a more remote basis"[11]. At the request of EIB the MeHSIP-PPIF team will organise missions in these countries and report on their interest to receive loans. This will include a critical review of the state of development of the Horizon 2020 initiative and associated processes, including other TA actions

During the inception phase and in accordance with EIB instructions the activities under this deliverable were limited to the Consultant's participation in the H2020 Core Group meeting on 21 April (afternoon session) and collection of information of EC TA activities in support of the H2020 activities.

7.5. Reporting

The TORs require that the following reports are submitted in the first ten months of the project:

- a six monthly report;
- a Phase I report;
- a six month interim report; and
- a Phase II proposal.

[11] MeHSIP-PPIF, Terms of Reference, p. 14 (Section 4.1)

It is proposed that the six month interim report and Phase I report are combined and submitted by September 11th, and the Phase II draft proposal is submitted by October 2nd. If a further month is allowed for review, amendments and approval, it is anticipated that Phase II could start in December 2009. However, the actual start date for Phase II would be dependent on when the drawdown on Phase II financial allocation could commence. Clarification by the EIB on the financial procedures involved would be useful in this respect to faciltate future planning of human resources for Phase I and II. If EIB decides to terminate the assignment at the end of Phase I, then a final report will be prepared by December 2009.

8. Structure of Phase I Report (and Interim Report)

The Phase I Report is the key deliverable during the first phase of the MeHSIP-PPIF project. It is suggested that it will be presented by Component, where the 3rd Component ("Management of Hot Spots & Project Pipeline") will form the most substantial part of the report. Furthermore, it is expected that the first six-month Interim Report will be integrated into the Phase I Report. Below is the structure that we propose for the Phase I Report (and Interim Report).

Table 9.1: Suggested structure of Phase I Report (and Interim Report)

	STRUCTURE
Ex.	**Executive Summary**
Progress Report	*Summarise progress achieved – with initial plans: identify problems/issues – suggest how these could be resolved*
	Financial situation
	Updated Work Plan
1.	**Component 1: Governance & Support to H2020 Initiative**
1.1	*Comparative analysis of H2020*
1.2	*Institutional Map of H2020*
2.	**Component 2: Sectoral Support - Sectoral reform issues critical to process development & implementation**
2.1	*Overview by sector – generic findings:* • *wastewater* • *solid waste* • *industrial emissions*
2.2	*Country-specific:* *1. Policy / sector* *2. Institutional set-up*
3.	**Component 3: Management of Hot Spots & Project Pipeline**
3.1	*Overview of Project Pipeline (by country)* Include detailed maps: Hot Spot location – project location
3.2	*Recommendation of 10 projects – suggest 1st wave (complemented by Project Fact Sheets – included in Annex)*
3.3	*Prepare detailed implementation plans*
3.4	*3 TORs – Technical Assistance – complete TORs (suggested CVs to be presented)*
4.	**Component 4: Capacity Building & Dissemination**
4.1	Capacity Building needs on selected projects
5.	**Conclusions / Recommendations**

ANNEX 1: Operations Manual

1.0 Project description and objectives

The Project is called the "Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme – Project Preparation and Implementation Facility". It may be referred to only in full or as "MeHSIP- PPIF".

The project is to support the EIB in the evaluation and development of a number of bankable projects which will meet the aims of the Horizon 2020 de-pollution initiative.

The Horizon 2020 de-pollution initiative seeks to reduce pollution in the Medi-terranean Sea on a regional basis. MeHSIP-PPIF is to concentrate on projects to reduce regional pollution from urban wastewater, industrial emissions (effluent, air pollution and solid waste) and urban solid waste management.

MeHSIP-PPIF is to work only in the following countries:

- Syria
- Jordan
- Israel
- Occupied Palestinian Territories
- Egypt
- Algeria
- Tunisia
- Morocco.
- Libya
- Lebanon

A series of 131 pollution "hot spots" has been identified and some 44 projects to reduce pollution associated with these hot spots have also been identified under and earlier consultancy commission. The MeHSIP-PPIF team is to review the status of these potential projects and to assess the potential for any of the projects not commenced AND any newly identified possible projects to be turned into bankable and effective projects.

2.0 Consortium Organisation

2.1 Consortium Members

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2.3 Roles

2.3.1 Policy Committee

The Policy Committee represents the governance body of the Consortium. It is responsible to the Client for the excellent delivery of the project.

The Policy Committee:

- will review progress and outputs/deliverable, or may delegate a Committee member or another to undertake such reviews. Any such deliverable will be passed to the Committee by the Technical Team at least 5 working days prior to submission to allow time for the Policy Committee review.

- will meet on a regular basis, generally in Athens unless notified otherwise in writing, and may instruct the Technical Team on process, procedures and operational matters. Any significant changes to operational matters described in this document shall be notified in writing and this manual shall be revised and re-issued by the Policy Committee.

- will review the financial accounts and will decide on the timing of any margin/loss releases to the consortium members.

2.3.2 Technical Team

The Technical Team, under the direction of the Team Leader, will carry out the tasks as described in the latest version of the Log frame.

The Team Leader is also responsible to the Policy Committee for the direction and management of the other Key Experts and of the Athens Office backstopping support. Team Leader is responsible for updating the Mission Schedule.

Where additional backstopping support is required it shall be identified by the Team Leader and application made to the Consortium members to supply such support.

2.3.3 Project Administrator

The Project Administrator in the UK shall provide administration in the following;

- Preparation and management of the Technical Team's (Key Experts) contracts and contractual issues
- Preparation and management of the short term consultant's contracts in accordance with terms and conditions of the Main Contract and JV Agreement
- Preparation of invoices for submission to the Client
- Payment of fees to consultants
- Organising accounts audit as required under the Main Contract
- Ensure all accounts are in order and there is proper budgetary control
- Prepare JV accounts on monthly and quarterly basis
- Other support requirements on an as-needs basis

2.3.4 Athens Office Support

The Athens office shall provide backstopping support in the following areas:

- Logistics: travel arrangements, accommodation, purchases, accounts, supply chain management including management of bank account and payment of consultant expense invoices and other expense related invoices following approval by Team Leader
- Knowledge management: development and continuous maintenance of website, intranet and management of information, reports and documents
- Co-ordination: bi-weekly reporting to EIB, management of communications, report management, development and maintenance of reporting templates to Technical Team, issue of reports for Policy Committee review, updating and issue of work plan and follow-up on its execution, issue of Technical Team meetings schedules to EIB in-country officers, issue of meeting minutes of Policy Committee and Steering Committee, development of draft ToRs for Short Term Experts (STEs) and requests for technical backstopping, for circulation of ToRs for STEs and requests for technical backstopping, selection of STEs/technical backstoppers and circulation to Policy Committee for no-objection, issue of contracts for STE and Technical Backstoppers.
- Accounting: gathering of timesheets, invoices and expense receipts, account keeping of project expenditure and follow-up of project payments

3.0 Client Organisation and Contact Details

The client for this project is the European Investment Bank (EIB).

The EIB Steering Committee is led by Stefan Kerpen and is constituted as follows:

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Loan Officers

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EC Representative: Andrew Murphy, + 32 2 295 4792, Andrew.Murphy@ec.europa.eu

4.0 Programme

There are three phases in the Project Terms of Reference

- Inception: first two months of the project, with an Inception Report required
- Phase 1: to be completed by end of Month 10 (December 2009) with a Phase 1 Report describing the proposed work plan for Phase 2.
- Phase 2: 38 months following on from acceptance of Phase 1, to undertake the necessary development and implementation services for selected projects.

Refer to the Offer Document (Organisation and Methodology dated January 2009) for details of the initially proposed programme.

This initial proposal will be modified and expanded upon in the Inception and Phase 1 reports as appropriate.

5.0 Communications

As can be seen from the great number of potential participants in this project, management of communications will be complex and time consuming. In order to minimise the management of communications the following guideline are provided:

Between parties of the Consortium:

It is essential that the consortium members are able to keep themselves informed about the progress of this project. There are also some items where the Policy Committee must be allowed to intervene.

- Minutes of meetings of the Policy Committee must be circulated by the Project Co-ordinator to the Policy Committee members for review no later than one week after the meeting. Any comments made by members must be circulated to all members of the Committee and an agreed position reached. Minutes and/or comments on minutes are deemed to be accepted if no comments are received from members within 5 working days and Project Co-ordinator shall then issue minutes to Policy Committee members and post the minutes on the project intranet.

- Minutes of meetings of the Steering Committee of EIB must be circulated by the Project Co-ordinator to the Policy Committee members and the Key Experts for review no later than one week after the meeting. Approval, issue and posting to intranet shall be as for Minutes for Policy Committee

- The main deliverables are the Inception Report, the Phase 1 Report, the Phase 2 Workplan and any implementation project terms of reference. Policy Committee must have the opportunity to review and comment on all such deliverables including the opportunity to comment on the structure of the deliverable. Approval, issue and posting to intranet shall be as for Minutes for Policy Committee

- Any STEs or backstopping support required by the Team Leader may be sourced and selected by the Technical Team but selections must be passed by e-mail to the Policy Committee for approval or veto prior to any contracts being signed. If there are no comments received in 3 working days the selected experts are deemed to be acceptable and the Technical Team may proceed with contracting.

- Accounts showing expenditure and cashflow actuals and forecasts shall be provided by Project Administrator to the Policy Committee members by e-mail within 15 working days of month end.

Between Consortium and EIB

The highest level of communication between the Consortium and the EIB is via Steering Committee meetings which are called by the EIB and which must be attended by the Project Director and Team Leader. Policy Committee members can attend as they see fit and other members of the Technical Team can attend as requested by the Team Leader. Minutes of the meeting will be prepared as directed by the Project Director and issued/posted as noted above.

All formal and/or contractual communications (which include submission of minutes and the main deliverables) between the Consortium and EIB shall be through the Project Director or his delegate.

All written technical communications should by preference be through the Team Leader or the Project Co-ordinator. For example meeting schedules, work plan and bi-weekly notes of activities shall be e-mailed to EIB (Stefan Kerpen and Eefje Schmidt) and copied to the Policy Committee, the Technical Team, the Project Administrator and the Athens Backstopping team. All such communications shall be posted to the intranet site.

The EIB Steering Committee have requested that there should be more informal communications between members of the Technical Team and the Steering Committee members, loan officers and the PJ team. The Technical Team are required to provide the bi-weekly reports on progress which may provide sufficient information. At the early stage of the project the Technical Team members are encouraged to have such conversations but any significant item covered in such conversations shall be e-mailed to Team Leader who will decide what further action is to be taken, including if necessary confirming the finding in writing to the Steering Committee.

Verbal instructions from EIB officers are not to be addressed unless and until they are followed up with a written confirmation from EIB and copied to the Team leader.

New requests from beneficiary countries identified by the Consultant will be passed on to the relevant Loan Officer at EIB (Head of SC in copy), if project assessed to have reached advanced stages of maturity.

6.0 QA/Document Management

6.1 Quality Assurance/Checking

All documents, whether draft or final, submitted to EIB or third parties must have been checked and reviewed prior to submission. Evidence of the check and review should be maintained by the Knowledge Manager.

Different levels of check and review are required for different types of document.

- Contractual Deliverables/Reports: Must be checked for spelling, grammar and adherence to the scope of work/terms of reference and signed off to that effect by Team Leader before being sent to Policy Committee for approval to issue. Project Director must sign off approval on behalf of the Consortium.

- Invoices for project expenses: Must be checked and signed off by Team Leader or Project Accountant before being issued to Project Administrator.

- Timesheets: Must be checked and signed off by the Team Leader before being issued to the Project Administrator

- Minutes: must be checked and signed off by Team Leader before being issued for approval by Project Director.

- Work plan and log frame revisions: must be checked and signed off by Team Leader before being issued to Policy Committee for review and approval.

- Bi-weekly reports to EIB: must be checked and signed off by Team Leader or Project Co-ordinator.

- Meeting schedules for EIB: must be checked and signed off by Project Co-ordinator before issue.

6.2 Document Management

Job Number is: 5080309

For paper documents: Atkins Job Nr/Document Type/Project Ref/File Nr/Sequential Number/Revision Nr

Document types for paper/PDF:

Report/deliverable :	DG
Minutes:	MM
Letter:	LT
Bi weekly report:	PW

For e-mail etc: Filed in date order in files:

File types for paper and e-mail:

10 – contractual – main contract
11 - contractual – consultant contracts
15 – financial
20 – health and safety
30 – correspondence/transmittals to EIB
31 – internal correspondence
32 – correspondence with consultants
33 – correspondence - other
40 - tbn

7.0 . Sub-Consultancy Arrangements

7.1 Process

When the Team Leader identifies the need for input from STEs he will organise a terms of reference for the input and identify the skill set and qualifications required for the work.

The Terms of Reference will be issued to the Consortium members for them to offer CVs and rates of either staff members or external consultants to undertake the work. The Project Administrator will at the same time prepare a draft consultancy agreement(s) and provide the draft to the Team Leader and the Project Co-ordinator.

The Team Leader or his delegate will assess any CVs and determine the most appropriate. The selected CV and rate will be circulated by e-mail to the Policy Committee for a “no objection”. If no comments are received within 3 working days the selected CV is deemed to be acceptable to the Consortium.

The CV (and ToR) will thereafter be sent (via email) to EIB for their review and final approval. Finally, the Project Co-ordinator will supply a final draft of the consultancy agreement to the Project Administrator who will prepare and execute the final agreement.

The Team Leader will nominate one of the Technical Team to manage the STE input. This nominated individual will maintain liaison and follow up during the contract.

7.2 Rates

Rates for work by STEs will be based on the range of rates included within the project financial model. If there is a need to exceed this range the Team Leader and/or Project Administrator will require agreement from the Policy Committee.

7.3 Contract Terms

Contract terms will be based on current version of Atkins standard consultancy agreement available from the Project Administrator.

7.4 QA/Reporting

STEs will be provided with report structure, document numbering and branded templates by Project Co-ordinator.

All deliverables by STEs will be checked for spelling, grammar and adherence to the scope of work/terms of reference and signed off to that effect by Team Leader before being sent to Policy Committee for approval to issue. Approval will be deemed if no comments are received within 5 working days. Project Director must sign off approval on behalf of the Consortium if this deliverable is sent to the EIB or third parties.

7.5 Feedback to STEs

On submission of the deliverable or as soon after as reasonably possible the person nominated to liaise with the STE will gather feedback from the Technical Team and/or Policy Committee as appropriate and provide short written feedback on the STE output.

8.0 Change Management

8.1 Staff

In the event that a KE needs to be replaced the procedures contained within the contract must be adhered to and all communication relating to such a change will be through the Policy Committee and will be signed by the Project Director.

On acceptance of the change by the EIB a smooth handover must be managed including handover meetings and handover notes. It is noted that the cost of any such change is to the account of the Consortium so the process and programme adopted by the Team Leader must be approved by the Policy Committee.

If a STE has to be replaced a similar process will be undertaken, again subject to approval by the Policy Committee.

8.2 Programme

Any proposed changes to the agreed programme must be processed through the Policy Committee and all communication related to this event must be approved by the Policy Committee and signed by the Project Director.

Any revised agreed programme must be issued to and signed off by EIB as this is a contractual document.

8.3 Deliverables

Any proposed changes to the agreed deliverable must be processed through the Policy Committee and all communication related to this event must be approved by the Policy Committee and signed by the Project Director.

Any revised agreed deliverables schedule must be issued to and signed off by EIB as this is a contractual document.

ANNEX 2: Work Plan

Component 1

	Component	**K1 =**	Key Expert 1 (VP)		**B =**	Backstopping	
	Deliverable	**K2 =**	Key Expert 2 (GA)		**S1 =**	Short-Term Expert International	
	Task	**K3 =**	Key Expert 3 (AM)		**S2 =**	Short-Term Expert Local Senior	
	Phase II	**K4 =**	Key Expert 4 (MB)		**S3 =**	Short-Term Expert Local Junior	
	Timing / duration						

Nr.	Activity	May				June				July				August				September				October				November				K1	K2	K3	K4	B	S1	S2	S3
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4								
1	**Component 1: Governance & Support to H2020 Initiative**																																				
1.1	***Support to de-pollution sub-group***																																				
1.1.1	Technical contribution to H2020 de-pollution sub-group meetings																																				
1.1.2	Organisational support to the H2020 de-pollution sub-group meetings																																				
1.1.3	Liaison with other IFIs																																				
1.1.4	Facilitate stakeholder involvement in H2020 process																																				
1.2	***Report: Comparative analysis of H2020 & Institutional Map of H2020***																																				
1.2.1	Literature review on pollution sources and similar initiatives																													2	2	1	1	2			
1.2.2	Institutional analysis of H2020 and regional programmes																													2	2	0	0	4			
1.2.3	Institutional Map																													1	1	0	0	2			
	Number of days - C1																													5	5	1	1	8			
	% allocation of man days																													4%	4%	1%	1%	11%			

Component 2

Nr.	Activity	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	K1	K2	K3	K4	B	S1	S2	S3
2	**Component 2: Sectoral Support**															
2.1	***Report: Sectoral reform issues critical to process development & implementation***															
2.1.1	Establish methodological basis for analysis of country-sector studies								1	1	1	1	2			
2.1.2	Analysis of institutional and technical country-sector issues affecting projects								3	3	3	3	2			
2.1.3	Synthesis of key-sector studies								2	1	0	0	3			
2.1.4	Identify sector reform issues critical to project sustainability - "bankable projects"								3	2	2	1	0			
2.2	*Organisation of stakeholder meetings*															
2.2.1	Facilitation of dialogue aiming to foster sector-level vertical coordination and strengthen cooperation															
	Number of days - C2								9	7	6	5	7			
	% allocation of man days								7%	5%	5%	4%	10%			

Component 3

Nr.	Activity	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	K1	K2	K3	K4	B	S1	S2	S3
3	**Component 3: Management of Hotspots & Project Pipeline**															
3.1	***Project Pipeline - develop database (manage/share information on project pipeline)***															
3.1.1	Agree with EIB on project pipeline to receive funding by EIB								2	1	1	1	0			
3.1.2	Develop objective criteria and screening methodology for project selection to Pipeline								1	1	1	1	0			
3.1.3	Promote additional projects at local level - coordinate with national level								15	10	15	15	0			
3.1.4	Review and maintain accuracy of project pipeline								30	30	40	40	10			
3.2	***Project Fact Sheets***															
3.2.1	Finalise PFS and scoring methodology								5	5	2	2	1			
3.3	***Develop projects for implementation***															
3.3.1	Prepare detailed ToR for 3 projects								3	1	5	5	0	20	25	5
3.3.2	Pushing forward the project cycle - preparing detailed implementation plans for selected projects (tender documents + work plan)								35	30	40	40	5	0	30	20
3.3.3	Carry out sensitivity analysis of shortlisted projects								2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
3.3.4	Attending key events - facilitating stakeholder involvement								10	10	8	8	0	0	0	0
	Number of days - C3								103	90	114	114	17	20	55	25
	% allocation of man days								77%	70%	86%	87%	24%	100%	100%	100%

Component 4

4	**Component 4: Capacity Building & Dissemination**								
4.1	***Web-based platform***								
4.1.1	Define the structure of a web-based platform for information sharing amongst stakeholders	1	7.5	1	1	7			
4.1.2	Define implementation plan for dissemination	1	2	0	0	1			
4.1.3	Maintain MeHSIP-PPIF website - regular updates on projects/funding	1	4	2	2	10			
4.1.4	In-depth review of IFIs available products & procedures	1	4	0	0	2			
4.2	***Capacity Building needs on selected projects***								
4.2.1	Consultation with national stakeholders	1	2	0	0	0			
4.2.2	Identify capacity building topics for implemenation in Phase II	0.5	1	0	0	0			
4.2.3	Conduct needs assessment for institutional readines for project preparation	0.5	1	0	0	1			
4.2.4	Define implementation plan for training	1	2	0	0	2			
4.3	***Training events***								
4.2.1	Organise workshop for EIB financing instruments								
4.2.2	Consultation with national stakeholders and identification of training needs for capacity building on selected projects								
4.2.3	Define implementation plan for training								
4.3	***Electronic bulletin***								
4.3.1	Collection of up-to-date information								
4.3.2	Sharing of best practices								
4.4	***Help Desk***								
4.4.1	Set-up contact point for inquiries (telephone, e-mail etc.)								
	Number of days - C4	6	16	3	3	23	0	0	0
	% allocation of man days	5%	13%	2%	2%	33%	0%	0%	0%
X	Report writing	10	10	8	8	15			
	Actual number of working days	133	128	132	131	70	20	55	25
	Expected number of working days	93	88	92	91				

ANNEX 3: Web based platform and database structure

MeHSIP-PPIF External Website - Plan	Preliminary Proposal 30 April 2009

- The overall impression that one would get from previous iterations of the H2020 online information that the H2020 initiative by itself has not specific identity. Which reflects on the institutional structure governing the initiative whereby there is not proper monitoring and data gathering with regards to progress of work on the de-pollution front. Although many information might be found but it remains somehow scattered which looses value by not being user friendly to the user. This means that all information related to H2020 has largely been dependent on other online links or websites and some regional programmes.

- With the establishment of MeHSIP-PPIF, providing among other services knowledge management functions, the need for providing a one stop shop for the H2020 related information is major niche the facility will endeavor to create. The facility will have its own website focused on it activities and the services it provides as well as on regional progress in projects focusing on de-polluting the Mediterranean Sea. The site will remain independent of any other websites yet linked to most of the related ones. The proposed site is planned to maintain an integrated website that covers all regional work and activities incorporating regional programmes and projects and linking --in a more integrated fashion-- to H2020 in the region.

- The model to be considered for this website is one that could serve more like a “portal” or “gateway” to a number of independently managed websites (partners form IFIs, SU, UNEP-MAP, regional cooperation and government counterpart) alongside content and knowledge services from the Directorate and the newly established MeHSIP-PPIF. The website platform aims to feature relevant studies in the sector, information environmental hot spots, information on how to prepare proposals for funding, an e-newsletter on latest developments, model project documents,

- The back bone of the MeHSIP-PPIF website will be content provided from the field. Content will be produced by several sources, but should be centrally managed in terms of editorial control. It is suggested that a Web Editor/Content Manager be hired to undertake the main editorial and content management tasks required for the proper maintenance of the website. The Web Editor will work closely under the guidance and supervision of the project Key Expert 2 and the Project Coordinator.

- A second level of interface with relevant permissions will open up to the **platform of stakeholder interactions** and exchange.

Section Components / Description	Content Formats	Update Periodicity	Source (accountability for content)	Editing	Authorization for Posting
Front/Home Page					
Introduction					
Short overview outlining the mandate of the facility, which links to a full introductory text that would top the Who we are page	Text box w/ text no longer that 100 words & possibly a high resolution photo with link to a full introductory text that would top the **W*ho we are*** page	To be reviewed bi-annually for need to update or as need arises	TL / KE2 / PC	Web Editor	TL
Latest News (What's New)					
Should have 2 parts 1- Link to the News letter from the region 2- Link to news of relevance (Statements, Messages) from other partners	Each news item to include: date, title, lead & photo if available and is expandable through link (*..more*) to full article Article Specs: 1- Title: No more than 15 word with subtitle (if needed) not exceeding 25 words 2- Location & date/time 3- Body: Within 750 words 4- Photo: high resolution file, 2x3 inch, w caption (as appropriate) of no more than 20 words 5- Contact: name, title, phone number & e-mail	The news letter section should provide link to archived editions of the news letter As news are presented with a minimum of 3 news items weekly Any item older than 4 weeks should be moved to the news archives in the news section	Editor / PC	Web Editor As needed	KE2

Success Stories					
This component highlights successful projects/solutions on depollution from the region, giving analytical details of the development intervention, its impact (on the lives of people), cost effectiveness, innovation, etc.	A feature box highlighting most recent "success story" (including title, short summary of 50 words and a photo with a *(..more)* link to the full text of the success story, alongside a list success stories ordered chronologically and /or by practice area (possibly)	Stories should be solicited by web editor on monthly basis from all partners & regional actors under the H2020 initiative.	• Government focal points • Regional programmes • IFIs web site and contact persons	Web Editor In consultation with the PC	TL KE2

Section Components/Description	Content Formats	Update Periodicity	Source (accountability for content)	Editing	Authorization for Posting
Who we are					
About Us					
• This component should not repeat the introduction on the home page. It should reflect operational modalities that the facility operates through The section needs to make better sense to outsiders to understand what the facility does	• Overview introductory text on overall work, with an interactive map that gives a brief summary of hot spot projects by country (pop-up) upon clicking on country on the map • Section on most important regional ongoing projects	To be reviewed bi-monthly for need to update or as need arises	IFIs working in the region UNEP-MAP EC Delegations USAID offices Bilateral cooperation offices	Web Editor As needed	TL / KE2

Who's Who					
• This component would include the overall staffing of the MeHSIP facility with the division of sector and geographic responsibilities. • We could also add the list of focal points in the region with their contact information. We could include a section on EIB staff directly related to the initiative and MeHSIP-PPIF contract as well as EIB loan officers	• Overview text on the MeHSIP staff • List of focal points in the region	To be reviewed every bi-annually for need to update or when need arises	• MeSIP office • Individual FPs from the region • EIB	Web Editor As needed	TL / KE
Procurement					
• This section would include all recent TORs for consultancies in the region in support to project pipeline This section will also include links to tenders issued by relevant governments for pipeline projects related activities (studies, implementation, construction, supervision)	• The content will be a list of tenders, or TORs with relevant information on where and how to apply. • Tenders published by government authorities on H2020 related projects will only feature a hyper link to the site where the render is posted	• Would be checked bi-monthly for recent updates	• MeHSIP Athens Office • FPs from the region • EIB • IFIs	WEB Editor in coordination with the PC	TL / KE2

Contact Us					
This section would give information on how the public can contact the facility for assistance in the different sectors	For each entity: Mailing Address (for security reasons a P.O Box address may be more appropriate than an exact street address) Telephone number(s) Fax number(s) e-mail address(es) Focal persons for public contact if any	Only when need arises	MeHSIP Athens office	Web Editor in coordination with PC	PC

Section Components/Description	Content Formats	Update Periodicity	Source (accountability for content)	Editing	Authorization for Posting
What We Do					

This section will give detailed information on the scope of work of MeHSIP-PPIF in the region in each of the 3 **pillar sectors under H2020** . Each sector/Pillar will have a separate page with a template structure for all pages which includes:

- Regional overview on the specific sector/pillar
- Regional Situation Analysis, highlighting regional specificity, key strategic challenges and intervention opportunities
- Proposed Pipeline projects (as a list only) to include:
  - Name of project
  - Status of progress
  - Financing/Funding institutions
  - Estimated Cost

Note: Introducing each of our sectors/pillars separately provides proper focus of MeHSIP-PPIF and H2020 initiative in the region. The front page of the What we Do section, should perhaps introduce a brief concept of H20202 and how it links to the three sectors/pillars.

Section Components/Description	Content Formats	Update Periodicity	Source (accountability for content)	Editing	Authorization for Posting
Data Base					
This section highlights MeHSIP-PPIF work to support tracking of projects and investments under H2020 initiative. • It will include a searchable list of projects under SW, WWT and HW in various countries. • It will automatically read from the project fact sheet developed for every project. • It will enable the user to check the maturity of every project based on an embedded scoring card system	• **At Centre:** Descriptive text covering the intention of the database. It will also describe the content and give some indication how the DB is searchable. • The search is basically done through various criteria such as: 1. By Country 2. By sector (SW, WW and HW) 3. By financing value 4. By Status (ongoing, completed, under negotiation, etc…) 5. By maturity level • **Right Sidebar** section listing available reports from different partners on H2020 progress and projects (ex: UNEP-MAP initial list of hot spots, etc…) • **Right Sidebar** section or box with most recent news **Right Sidebar** section or box providing contact to key resource persons	• Feature box to be updated monthly • Left Side bar to be updated as new resources & reports become available • News Box to be updated as news become available w/ review every 15 days	All KE / PC / counterparts /IFIs	Web Editor As needed	TL / KE2

Section Components/Description	Content Formats	Update Periodicity	Source (accountability for content)	Editing	Authorization for Posting
Library					
Repository where all publications Are permanently archived This might include technical documents as well as analytical and descriptive ones. It will also contain reference documents on IFIs rules and regulations regarding financing, procurement and or sector publications and strategies.	Three column design : **Centre (wide):** will include the publications according to nature and/or theme. When possible the publication cover page can be scanned and place nest to the title. Some publications might be reached simply by including a link to the source. Where possible full or partial downloads should be permitted. **Right sidebar:** Two sections linking to regionally-relevant publications (top) and Global publications (bottom)	As need arises	• Entities producing publications • IFIs publications section in global websites • Relevant MeHSIP reports and publications	Web editor	TL / KE2

ANNEX 4: Project Fact Sheet (DRAFT TEMPLATE)

PROJECT FACT SHEET

(DRAFT)

Part A: General Project Information

Generic information to be completed for all projects in the H2020 pipeline

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY PROJECT PROMOTER

A.	**PROJECT INFORMATION**	
A.1	Project Name	
A.2	Key Objectives	
A.3	Project Components	
A.4	Key Parties	[public entity] [private company] [NGO]
A.5	Existing work / Current status	
A.6	Sector	[waste water / waste management / industrial emissions / integrated]

B.	**LOCATION & GENERAL INFORMATION**	
B.1	Region / Governorate	
B.2	City / Town	
B.3	Description of area	
B.4	Number of inhabitants	
B.5	Socio-economic status / activities	

Include Map – showing location of Project (administrative borders, river basin…)

C.	PROBLEM ANALYSIS
C.1	[Qualitative description] [Quantitative description]
C.2	[Hot Spot relevance – conclusion]

D.	PROJECT OVERVIEW
D.1	[Environmental] [Social] [Economical] [Financial] [Institutional] [Technical]

E.	EXPECTED RESULTS
E.1	[Environmental] [Socio-economical]

F.	OPPORTUNITIES & RISKS	
F.1	Opportunities	[Insitutional] [Financial] [Technical] [Human Resources] [Relevance to country's policies / strategies] [Studies]
F.2	Risks	[Insitutional] [Financial] [Technical] [Human Resources] [Relevance to country's policies / strategies] [Studies]

G.	CONCLUDING COMMENTS	
G.1	Relevance to national priorities	
G.2	Relevance to H2020	
G.3	Relevance to NAP	
G.4	Gap analysis	

Recommendations:	

Part B: Specific Project Information

The following information to be provided only for the 10-15 projects from which the 5+5 will be selected

B.1	**PROJECT BACKGROUND**
B.1	*Project background (100-150 words):* *Background/history…*

B.2	**PROJECT RATIONALE**
B.2	*Project objectives / rationale (100-150 words):* *Aims, objectives, challenges…*

B.3	**SECTORAL & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**	
B.3.1	Linkage to sectoral policies, strategies and action plans	
B.3.2	Programme/ project approach	
B.3.3	Enforcement of environmental legislations	[Clear identification of agencies/stakeholders with public health responsible authorities with public health/environmental obligations & effective enforcement mechanism for public health/environmental obligations]
B.3.4	Promoter: details and assessment of promoter's capacity	
B.3.5	Evidence of commitment at local and national level	
B.3.6	Demonstration value or significance in relation to sector development (WW, SW and/or IE)	
B.3.7	Status of studies and permits	

B.4	**SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**
B.4	*Socio-economic analysis:* *Social and economic data to be inserted which will assist in the socio-economic analysis* • *Contribute for improving public health?* • *Create new (long-term) jobs?*

B.5	**ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS**
B.4	• *Contribute for reducing negative impact on natural resources?* • *Enhance conservation of natural resources?* • *Introduce renewable energy technologies?* • *EIA?*

B.6	**TECHNICAL DETAILS**		
B.6.1	**Wastewater**		
Nr.	**Description**	**Unit**	**Number**
B.6.101	Permanent total population in project area	inhab	XXXXX
B.6.102	Permanent population in the area referred to in the present	inhab	XXXXX
B.6.103	Seasonal fluctuation rate of the population in this area in the present	%	XXXXX
B.6.104	Total area served by existing WW-system	ha	XXXXX
B.6.105	Number of connections to the existing sewerage system to date	-	XXXXX
B.6.106	Rate of connection to the existing sewerage system to date	%	XXXXX
B.6.107	Volume of drinking water delivered in the area	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.108	Permanent population resident in the area referred to in the future	inhab	XXXXX
B.6.109	Number of connections to the sewerage system in the future	-	XXXXX
B.6.110	Rate of connection to the existing sewerage system in the future	%	XXXXX
B.6.111	Accrued waste water volumes collected by the WW-system (present)	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.112	Type(s) of collected waste water *(U.R.W /I.R.W. / S.R.W. / . . .)*		XXXXX
B.6.113	Purpose(s) for treated water *(discharge(s) or reutilization(s) ...)* (present)		XXXXX
B.6.114	Natural receivers for waters *(collected or/and treated) (*present)		XXXXX
B.6.115	Type(s) of sub-products *(sands, grease, sludge, ooze ...)* generated (present)		XXXXX
B.6.116	Accrued waste water volumes collected by the WW-system (future)	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.117	Type(s) of collected waste waters *(U.R.W /I.R.W. / S.R.W. / . . .)* (future)		XXXXX

B.6.118	Purpose(s) for treated waters *(discharge(s) or reutilization(s) ...)* (future)		XXXXX
B.6.119	Natural receivers for waters *(collected or/and treated)* (future)		XXXXX
B.6.120	Type(s) of of sub-products *(sands, grease, sludge, ooze ...)* generated (future)		XXXXX
B.6.121	Purpose(s) for treated waters *(discharge(s) or reutilization(s) ...)* (future)		XXXXX
B.6.122	Length of the existing collection and transport system (present)	km	XXXXX
B.6.123	Number of pumping stations participating to the transport (present)	-	XXXXX
B.6.124	Accrued flow capacities of the pumping stations (present)	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.125	Accrued area served by both existing and new WW-system (future)	ha	XXXXX
B.6.126	Length of the existing collection and transport system (future)	km	XXXXX
B.6.127	Number of pumping stations participating to the transport (future)	-	XXXXX
B.6.128	Accrued flow capacities of the pumping stations (future)	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.129	Nominal hydraulic capacity of the existing waste water treatment plant*(s)*	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.130	Nominal treatment capacity of the existing waste water treatment plant*(s)*	EH*	XXXXX
B.6.131	Theoretical level of treatment of the existing waste water treatment plant*(s)*	*1, 2 or 3*	XXXXX
B.6.132	Accrued hydraulic loads converging on the existing WWTP in the present	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.133	Collection rate of the existing sewerage system (present)	%	XXXXX
B.6.134	Accrued pollution loads converging to the WWTP (present)	kgDBO d^{-1}	XXXXX
B.6.135	Treatment rate of the existing sewerage system (present)	%	XXXXX
B.6.136	Practical treatment level really reached by the existing WWTP (present)	*1, 2 or 3*	XXXXX
B.6.137	*(accrued)* nominal hydraulic capacity of the WWTP(s) (future)	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.138	Nominal treatment capacity of the WWTP(s) in the future	EH*	XXXXX
B.6.139	Theoretical treatment level aimed for the WWTP(s) in the future	*1, 2 or 3*	
B.6.140	Accrued waste water volumes collected by the WW-system in the future	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX

* 1 PE = 60 g BOD

B.6	**TECHNICAL DETAILS**		
B.6.2	**Municipal Solid Waste**		
Nr.	**Description**	**Unit**	**Number**
B.6.201	Permanent total population resident in agglomerate area	inhab	XXXXX
B.6.202	Permanent population resident in the area referred to in the present	inhab	XXXXX
B.6.203	Seasonal fluctuation rate of the population in this area in the present	%	XXXXX
B.6.204	Total area served by the SW-system in the present	ha	XXXXX
B.6.205	Number of household that receives SW collection service to date	-	XXXXX
B.6.206	Rate of solid waste collection service delivery to date	%	XXXXX
B.6.207	Volume of SW generated in the area referred to in the present	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.208	Permanent population resident in the area referred to in the future	inhab	XXXXX
B.6.209	Number of households that will receive SW collection service in the future	-	XXXXX
B.6.210	Rate of solid waste collection service delivery in the future	%	XXXXX
B.6.211	Accrued solid waste volumes collected in the present	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.212	Type*(s)* of collected solid waste in the present*	*	XXXXX
B.6.213	Accrued solid waste water volumes collected in the future	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.214	Type*(s)* of collected solid waste in the future*	*	XXXXX
B.6.215	Purpose*(s)* for treated solid waste *(discharge(s) or reuse(s) …)* in the present		XXXXX
B.6.216	Natural receivers affected by solid waste dumping*(s)* in the present		XXXXX
B.6.217	Purpose*(s)* for secondary materials / recyclables** in the present		XXXXX
B.6.218	Purpose*(s)* for treated solid waste *(discharge(s) or reuse(s) …)* in the future		XXXXX
B.6.219	Natural receivers still affected by solid waste dumping*(s)* in the future		XXXXX
B.6.220	Purpose*(s)* for secondary materials / recyclables** in the future		XXXXX
B.6.221	Type*(s)* of system*** for solid waste collection in the present	*DD / BB / PS****	XXXXX
B.6.222	Type*(s)* of system**** for solid waste transport in the present		XXXXX
B.6.223	Number of trucks used for collection and transport of SW in the present	-	XXXXX
B.6.224	Accrued capacity *(in volume)* of collection and transport trucks in the present	m^3	XXXXX
B.6.225	Number of transfer stations participating to the transport in the present	-	XXXXX
B.6.226	Accrued capacities *(in volume)* of the transfer stations in the present	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.227	Accrued area served by both existing and new SW-system in the future	ha	XXXXX
B.6.228	Type*(s)* of system*** for solid waste collection in the future	*DD / BB / PS****	XXXXX
B.6.229	Type*(s)* of system**** for solid waste transport in the future		XXXXX
B.6.230	Number of trucks used for collection and transport of SW in the future	-	XXXXX
B.6.231	Accrued capacity *(in volume)* of collection and transport trucks in the future	m^3	XXXXX

B.6.232	Number of transfer stations participating to the transport in the future	-	XXXXX
B.6.233	Accrued capacities *(in volume)* of the transfer stations in the future	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.234	nominal capacity of the current solid waste treatment plant	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.235	current treatment capacity of the current solid waste treatment plant	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.236	Accrued SW volumes converging on the existing SWTP in the present	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.237	Type*(s)* of treatments available on the existing SWTP in the present		XXXXX
B.6.238	Number of sorting and recycling line*(s)* available in the present	-	XXXXX
B.6.239	Accrued capacities *(in volume)* of sorting & recycling line*(s)* in the present	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.240	Treatment rate of the existing SW system in the present	%	XXXXX
B.6.241	Nominal capacity of the solid waste treatment plant in the future	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.242	Type*(s)* of treatments available on the existing SWTP in the future		XXXXX
B.6.243	Number of sorting and recycling line*(s)* available in the future	-	XXXXX
B.6.244	Accrued capacities *(in volume)* of sorting & recycling line*(s)* in the future	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.245	Treatment rate of the existing SW system in the future	%	XXXXX
B.6.246	Accrued SW volumes converging on the existing landfill in the present	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.247	Remaining capacity *(in volume)* for SW storage on the landfill in the present	m^3	XXXXX
B.6.248	Area already use for SW storage on the landfill in the present	ha	XXXXX
B.6.249	Theoretical remaining life span of the existing landfill in the present	year	XXXXX
B.6.250	Accrued SW volumes converging on the SWTP and landfill in the future	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.251	Nominal capacity of the solid waste treatment plant*(s)* in the future	$m^3.d^{-1}$	XXXXX
B.6.252	Capacity *(in volume)* potentially available for SW on landfill*(s)* in the future	m^3	XXXXX
B.6.253	Area potentially available for SW storage on landfill*(s)* in the future	ha	XXXXX
B.6.254	Theoretical projected life span of the landfill*(s)* in the future	year	XXXXX
B.6.255	Number of landfills to be closed between present and soon future	-	XXXXX
B.6.256	Surface of landfills to be closed between present and soon future	ha	XXXXX

* *Urban / industrial / commercial S.W., construction-demolition S.W., sludge, tree trimming*
** *Plastic, paper, glass, other material,*
*** *Door to Door = DD, Building to Building = BB, pooling site = PS, other …*
**** *Truck, compactor, tractor & trailer, other …*

B.6	**TECHNICAL DETAILS**		
B.6.3	**Hazardous Waste**		
Nr.	**Description**	**Unit**	**Number**
B.6.301	Permanent total number of industrial establishments in agglomerate area	-	XXXXX
B.6.302	Total area served by the system in the present	Km2	XXXXX
B.6.303	Permanent population resident in the area referred to in the present	inhab	XXXXX
B.6.304	Number of industrial establishments that receives HW collection service to date	-	XXXXX
B.6.305	Rate of Hazardous waste collection service delivery to date	%	XXXXX
B.6.306	Volume /weight of hazardous waste generated in the area referred to in the present	M3/day	XXXXX
B.6.307	Permanent population resident in the area referred to in the future	inhab	XXXXX
B.6.308	Number of industrial establishments that will receive HW collection service in the future	-	XXXXX
B.6.309	Rate of hazardous waste collection service delivery in the future	%	XXXXX
B.6.310	Accrued hazardous waste volumes collected in the present	M3/day	XXXXX
B.6.311	Type(s) of collected hazardous waste *(industrial liquid hazardous waste- nature or lab analysis /industrial hazardous solid- nature or lab analysis / medical liquid hazardous waste nature or lab analysis / medical solid hazardous waste nature or lab analysis/ other sources of liquid hazardous waste nature or lab analysis/ other sources of solid hazardous waste nature or lab analysis . . .)* in the present	-	XXXXX
B.6.312	Added solid waste water volumes collected in the future	M3/day	XXXXX
B.6.313	Type(s) of collected solid waste (Urban S.W /Industrial S.W. / Commercial S.W. /Construction/Demolition Waste/Sludge/Tree trimming/other types . . .) in the future	-	XXXXX
B.6.314	What type of treated solid/liquid hazardous waste *(discharge(s) ...)* in the present	-	XXXXX
B.6.315	Natural receivers for hazardous waste *(collected or/and treated)* in the present	-	XXXXX
B.6.316	What type of treated solid/liquid hazardous waste *(discharge(s) or treated...)* in the future	-	XXXXX
B.6.317	Natural receivers for hazardous waste (collected or/and treated) in the future	-	XXXXX
B.6.318	System of hazardous collection and transport in the present	-	XXXXX
B.6.319	Number of in-house treatment facilities (inside the waste generating facilities) participating in the present	-	XXXXX
B.6.320	Added capacities of the treatment facilities in the present	M3/day	XXXXX
B.6.321	Total area of the new areas served by the system in the future	M2	XXXXX
B.6.322	System of hazardous waste collection and transport in the future	-	XXXXX
B.6.323	Number of in house treatment facilities participating in the future	M3/day	XXXXX
B.6.324	Added capacities of the treatment facilities in the future	M3/day	XXXXX
B.6.325	Nominal capacity of the current hazardous waste treatment plant/facility	M3/day	XXXXX
B.6.326	Current treatment capacity of the current hazardous waste	-	XXXXX

	treatment plant/facility		
B.6.327	Level of treatment of the current hazardous waste treatment plant	BOD	XXXXX
B.6.328	Added loads going to the Hazardous W treatment facility in the present according to the European standards	M3/d	XXXXX
B.6.329	Existing landfill remaining capacity	M3	XXXXX
B.6.301	What type of hazardous waste the landfill is accepting at present	-	XXXXX
B.6.302	What type of hazardous waste the landfill is accepting in the future	-	XXXXX
B.6.303	New landfill volume	M3	XXXXX

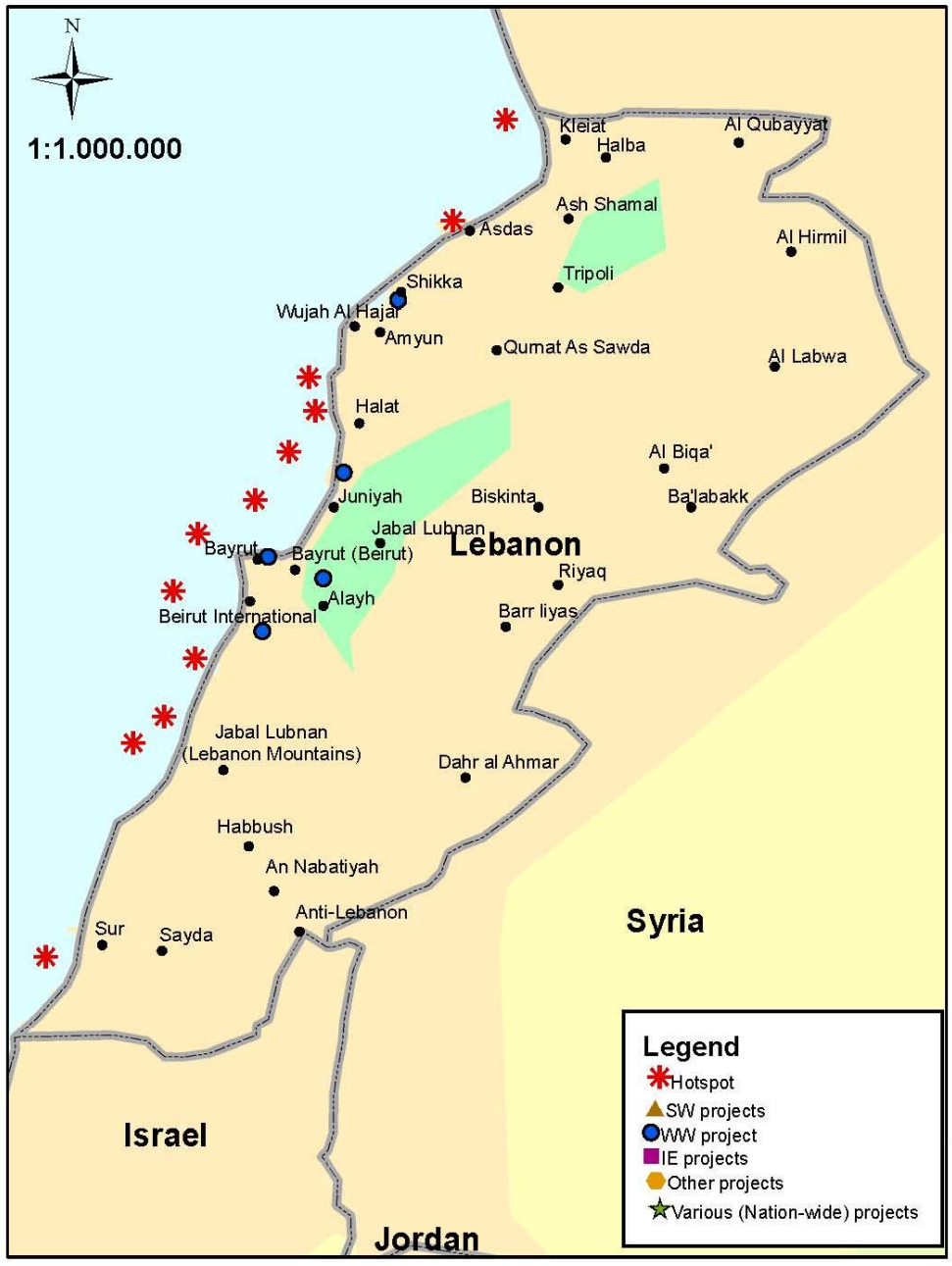
B.7	**FINANCIAL INFORMATION**		**Amount (€)**	**% of budget**
B.7.1	Project budget	*Technical Assistance*		
		Investment		
		Training		
		TOTAL BUDGET		
B.7.2	Amount invested to date			
B.7.3	Amount of funding requested / needed			
B.7.4	Availability of own funds			
B.7.5	Other donor/IFIs interest/pledge	*Donor X*		
		IFI Y		
		IFY Z		
B.7.6	Private sector participation	*Company X*		
		Company Y		

B.8	**FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**
B.8	*Financial analysis – overview:* *Financing of Operations and Maintenace is included in the financial programme* *Identified potential borrower and repayment mechanism* *Identification of any scope to create a cash benefit stream (link to efficiency savings, revised tariff policy, land values, increased tourism etc.)* *Source of payments for pollution attenuation (user/polluter or taxpayer)* *Willingness and scale of public funding available* *An institutional, technical and financial environment of the project that is conducive to sustainable operations of the infrastructure* *Potential sources of subsidy/grants (EC, bilaterals, GEF etc.)* *Availability of counterpart financing* *Loan amount* *Cost-effectiveness*

B.9	PROJECT READINESS
B.9	• *Implementation plan* • *Monitoring of implementation plan* • *Project Readiness* • *Summary of gap analysis => TO DO list* • *Recommended actions*

B.10	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS
B.10	*Recommended actions*

B.11	CONTACT DETAILS OF PROMOTER
B.11	



ANNEX 5: Pilot Map (Lebanon)

ANNEX 6: Country Contacts

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