



Assessment and prospects for cooperation
in the Mediterranean water sector

Final report

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Conseil général des ponts et chaussées

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Foreword

During their meeting held in Athens on November 2006, water authorities belonging to the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and to the Southeastern European countries noted that the coordination between the different cooperation processes regarding water issues in the Mediterranean region must be improved, particularly aiming to implement the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP/PEV) in the best possible conditions. They also noted that ten years after the conference held in Turin¹, there was a need to organise a new conference that would bring together those ministers in charge of water issues in each of the Euro-Mediterranean countries and in other Southeastern European countries.

During this opportunity, France, as president of the SEMIDE / EMWIS Executive Committee, suggested the launching of an assessment study, aiming to provide an overview of the water situation in the Euro-Mediterranean region.

In July 2007, all thirteen Directors representing the different water authorities and belonging to the SEMIDE/EMWIS Executive Committee approved the launching of this study and decided to set up an international steering committee².

Moreover, during the meeting of the Euromed foreign ministers in Lisbon held in November 2007, France suggested organising a Euro-Mediterranean ministerial conference on water³ that would take place during the period in which France is in charge of the EU presidency.

The study entitled "Balance and perspectives of cooperation in the Mediterranean water sector" has indeed been considered as one of the documents that has contributed to the preparation of the future ministerial conference.

The study's objectives⁴ are:

- Firstly: Assessing the set of current initiatives that exist at a regional level as well as in the different member countries while aiming to identify political or institutional initiatives from other technical actions. Assessing the status of any available means. The role of each entity shall be defined in respect to these different processes. The study also aims to identify the possible overlapping or complementary areas of expertise in order to improve coordination between entities and initiatives.

¹ Euro-Mediterranean ministerial conference on local water management, Turin, 18-19 October 1999.

² The steering committee consists of the following countries: Egypt, Morocco, Greece, France and the European Commission; Italy, Spain and Lebanon are also associated to it.

³ This conference was later set for 29 October 2008 and shall be held in Jordan.

⁴ The terms of reference are included in Appendix 1.

- Secondly: Suggesting recommendations that will help improve regional cooperation within the Mediterranean water sector, thus aiming to contribute to the Euro-Mediterranean ministerial conference on water which will be held in October 2008.

The study was carried out in accordance with the following schedule:

- July 2007: launching of the assesment study that had been approved by the thirteen Representatives of the various water authorities belonging to the SEMIDE/EMWIS Executive Committee; process for selecting various experts⁵,
- August - November 2007: - document research, first set of meetings and interviews held with the stakeholders, collecting the first figured data,
- late November 2007: the study's preliminary report is submitted to the international steering committee⁶,
- 11 December 2007: the reviewed version of the study's preliminary report (taking the international steering committee's suggestions into account) is submitted to the Representatives of the different water authorities,
- January - March 2008: completing stage of the study involving the assessment and collection of information and additional data, achieved by contacting the various stakeholders a second time,
- January - February 2008: sending, collecting and analysing the questionnaire's responses regarding the various programmes and any meaningful investments concerning the water sector made in the Mediterranean countries in recent years,
- April 2008 finalizing a draft report that shall constitute a template for the final report, which will then be submitted to the steering committee in charge of preparing the EuroMed ministerial conference. The setting up of this steering committee was decided during the Bled conference and its draft report was submitted during its first meeting in Marrakech, on 30 April 2008.

A last set of interviews with different managers that were unable to meet with the analysts before April 2008 was performed, additional data research brought forward several new elements that allowed researchers to generate a complete report, before submitting it for the next water authorities' meeting, which will take place on July 21 and 22 in Athens.

The text below was written at this specific point in the process. It mainly gives an account of the current situation regarding Euro-Mediterranean cooperation concerning water issues. This is followed by several recommendations for the future based on the information provided by the report and on a set of interviews that were held with numerous representatives of European authorities who belong to countries that are members of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership as well as interviews held with NGOs.

This report is part of the documents that have been submitted in support of the preparation of the EuroMed ministerial meeting.

⁵ Mr. Hervé LAINÉ and Mr. Patrick MARCHANDISE, General Council of Bridges and Highways (MEDAD., France)

⁶ For a detailed report on this meeting please refer to www.semide.net

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General introduction⁷

Water is one of the most vital prerequisites of life and its scarcity and vulnerability to pollution and contamination are well known since antiquity. This is particularly true in the Mediterranean region where water is irregularly spread among countries and its supply varies with regard to geography, climate, seasons as well as with regard to political and socioeconomic differences.

Since more than thirty years, in particular with the Action Plan for the Mediterranean region founded in 1975, the international community, with its diversity of actors, is trying, through various programmes and initiatives, to improve access to water services and preserve water resources in this region. Almost ten years after the adoption of the Action Plan in Turin in 1999, at the end of MEDA Programme and with the year 2008 proclaimed by United Nations as an international year of "Water sanitation" this might be the right moment to try to review and to update the programmes and initiatives in the field of water. In order to succeed in this challenging task, it is necessary to assess the results of the past thirty years of cooperation, to reconsider the needs in the sector, to list the challenges as well as various ways to meet them.

This is precisely the focus of the present study, that has been elaborated by a group of French national experts on the basis of reports, studies and field visits in Mediterranean countries. Although the analysis is not exhaustive and is still in its draft version, the first conclusions illustrate the need for a global vision, for streamlining of existing actions and preparing for facing new challenges.

Geographical context

Studies have shown that, in the Mediterranean region, 2/3 of fresh water resources are concentrated in 1/5 of the mediterranean region⁸, mostly in France, Italy, Turkey, Slovenia and Croatia. In Spain 81% of fresh water resources are situated in the north part of the country and in Morocco, the two main basins, Oum-er-Rbia and Sebou, are spread on 1/10 of the territory but provide for 50% of the water supply. Similarly, the resources in the north part of Tunisia cover 80% of the water demand and in Algeria 75% of the resources are situated only on 6% of the territory.

In 2000, 108 million people in the Mediterranean region suffered from water stress, which is defined as less than 1000 cubic meters of freshwater per person per year and 45 million suffered from water shortage that occurs if there is less than 500 cubic meters of freshwater per person per year. According to various studies, in 2025 there will be 63 million people suffering from water shortage that will occur mostly in Libya, Palestinian territories, Jordania, Israel, and Malta, followed closely by Syria, Cyprus, Tunisia and Algeria.

⁷ If not mentioned otherwise, *Plan Bleu* is the major source of data in this introduction. This introduction has been written by Andrea Matusakova, associated expert, who was also in charge of finalising the report and the annexes.

⁸ Plan Bleu, *L'eau en Région méditerranéenne*

Socioeconomic context

Several sectors of economy rely heavily on water. Agriculture alone is abstracting 70 % of the water supply and the needs in this sector will only rise because of the size of cultivated land that will rise by 48% by 2030 in the south and east Mediterranean, while remaining stable in the north.

Population growth, with increasing urbanisation is another factor responsible for higher demands in water supply. In one generation time, the size of urban population rose by four in the southern and eastern part of the Mediterranean, reaching 130 million inhabitants⁹. In several of these countries, the urbanisation exceeded 50% of the population and is rapidly going to reach the ceiling of 70-80%, like in the northern part of the Mediterranean zone. This rapid urbanisation is also putting pressure on water supplies.

Tourism is increasingly becoming the most important economic sector in many Mediterranean countries. With 250 million of national and international tourist per year, the Mediterranean basin is the world's leading tourist destination¹⁰. A tourist in a luxury hotel uses 500 to 800 liters of water per day, which is much more than a simple inhabitant. The irrigation of golf courses generally demands 10.000 cubic meters of water per hectare and per year.

With the increasing economic development, industry will become another big consumer of water and a source of its pollution.

Besides the water that is used in economy or in households, there is a part of water supply that is lost due to evaporation, or defective supply system. While using traditional irrigation mechanisms, 70% of water is lost by evaporation or infiltration. The difference between traditional and modern irrigation technology in terms of water needs can vary from 2.000 to 20.000 cubic meters per year and per hectare. The lost in the urban supply systems is estimated up to 50%. In addition, the efficiency of dams or reservoirs is reduced by the evaporation of water, that can reach, like in the case of Assouan dam in Egypt, up to 10 billion cubic meters per year.

While the quantity of water seems to be an important issue in the mediterranean region, the question of its quality is often neglected which poses a number of health problems. Currently 27 million of Mediterranean live without water sanitation mechanisms. Polluted water is often rejected in the nature without any treatment and this can be the origin of many health and hygiene problems.

The economic and commercial approach to water management is also one of the difficult issues in the mediterranean zone due to cultural beliefs.

Finally, and as in many other regions, maintenance and servicing has been often neglected after the realisation of water supply systems.

Environmental context

Water resource degradation places a severe burden not only on humans but also on the ecosystems. The effects of climatic uncertainties are a reality in the Mediterranean region and climate change should be considered as a long-term risk.

Floods caused by violent surges in Mediterranean watercourses, as well as landslides and mudslides due to extreme rainfall levels, represent the main risk of natural disaster in the

⁹ Office International de l'Eau, *Le bassin méditerranéen va connaître une crise de l'eau douce*, Bulletin 10/07

¹⁰ www.panda.org, Mediterranean Programme : Key threats in the Region – Tourism and population pressure

region. Moreover the risks are amplified by the growing concentration of population and human activity in exposed areas. During the 20th century at least 15 floods claimed 100 to 1000 victims each in Mediterranean countries.¹¹ This number is expected to rise due to increase in extreme rainfalls. Droughts are another usual factor in the region, but the sequences of long-term droughts are increasingly disastrous, both because of the impact of climate change and the fact that drought episodes are often combined with water scarcity which is an unbalanced situation with abstraction exceeding the level of water resources. Another factor of climate change, the rise of sea level, may cause salt water intrusion, which will inevitably affect groundwater quality.

In general, the decrease of water resources can have a particular impact on the transboundary aquifers, a particularly sensitive issue in some Mediterranean countries.

Moreover, over-abstraction of groundwater (which often leads to saline intrusion) and high mobilisation of surface water have an important impact on the health and integrity of aquatic ecosystems. Wetlands are a fundamental part of the landscape and fulfil a numerous functions (recycling of fresh water, protection of fauna and flora, maintenance of ecological balance, watering point for migrating birds etc.). In the past, wetlands were abundant in the Mediterranean basin, but through the 19th and 20th century most of them were drained either for agricultural purposes, as a part of the fight against mosquitoes and malaria or for urban development and airport construction.

Pollution is another factor of degradation in the Mediterranean sea. The pollution scale is high and high also is the cost of addressing it. The economic impact of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea is significant, and the cost of inaction is high, ranging between 2,2-4,8% of GDP.¹²

As it has been said in the joint report by the European Environment Agency (EEA) and the UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) entitled "Priority issues in the Mediterranean Environment"¹³, the environment around the Mediterranean Sea will not improve until there is the political will to enforce current and future environment legislation and programmes.

¹¹ A. Villeveille, *Les risques naturels en Méditerranée*, Plan Bleu booklet 10, 1997

¹² Sarraf et al, METAP reports 2001-2006

¹³ http://reports.eea.europa.eu/eea_report_2006_4/fr/

First section: a review of the current situation

A- The initiatives, programmes, work and operators

There is a range of long-standing and diverse international cooperation initiatives in the Mediterranean Region. They are either directly water-related or fall within the scope of a wider theme, such as “the Environment” or “Sustainable Development”, which does not make water cooperation easy to fathom. Furthermore, these initiatives are carried out in a wide range of contexts: decentralised cooperation (regions, local authorities), bilateral cooperation "country / country" or "European Union / country", and regional initiatives (EU / regional groupings).

Finally, the Euro-Mediterranean context cannot be considered without taking into account the large number of initiatives that fall within other frameworks: UN initiatives, other regional groupings (Arab Countries, African Countries), development banks and sometimes private banks, large NGOs etc.

Following the contacts and interviews, we sought to draw up a list of the various political processes, initiatives, strategies, action plans, instruments and operators of which we became aware during our research. We have therefore drawn up a list of over XX “cooperation bodies”. The list is set out below and highlights the complex nature of a “review” of cooperation in the Euro-Med Region.

This complexity stems from the following issues: the inherent complexity of the water problem, the sheer range of geo-political contexts, the development over the years of some schemes which are increasing and can therefore conceal links between the initiatives, and the sheer number of operators. This makes it difficult to obtain an overview of what is being done and there is certainly a risk of intellectual and financial resources overlapping, being superfluous and even being wasted. Of course, this complexity is also a source of richness, and many of these “initiatives” interact, inform each other and often cooperate. Nevertheless, the fact remains that there is virtually no overall coordination. At least on the face of it this seems to result in insufficient coherence, which tends to demotivate a number of decision-makers. This seems to be particularly the case in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries. Unlike the countries in the North, they do not have the powerful tool for mobilising and creating cohesion that is the European Union. This can result in an imbalance and a lack of North / South equality, to which we will need to return.

List of “cooperation bodies”

The English acronym or title	The French acronym or title	Full title	See page
ADB	BAfD	African Development Bank	55
AFD		French Development Agency	59
AMCOW	CMAE	African Ministers' Council on Water	61
AWF	FAE	African Water Facility	55
AU	UA	African Union	46
AWC	CAE	The Arab Water Council	43
CEDARE	CEDARE	The Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe	65
CGLU	CGLU	United Cities and Local Governments	40
DCI	ICD	Development Cooperation Instrument	34
AIDCO – European Commission	AIDCO – Commission européenne	EuropeAid cooperation office	23
DG ENV– European Commission	DG ENV– Commission européenne	Directorate-General for Environment	23
DG Research– European Commission	DG Recherche– Commission européenne	Directorate-General for Research	23
DG RELEX– European Commission	DG RELEX– Commission européenne	Directorate-General for External Relations	23
EIB	BEI	European Investment Bank	50
EMWIS	SEMIDE	Euro-Mediterranean Information System on the Know-how in the water sector	24
Enlargement	Elargissement		37
ENP	PEV	European Neighbourhood Policy	33
ENPI		European Neighbourhood Policy Instrument	33

EEA	AEE	European Environmental Agency	38
EU Marine Strategy	Stratégie marine de l'UE		32
European Commission's Delegation to Jordan	Délégation de la CE en Jordanie		23
EUROMED	EUROMED		21
EUWI	EUWI	European Union Water Initiative	30
EXACT	EXACT	Executive Action Team - The Regional Water Data Banks project –Middle East	33
FEMIP	FEMIP	Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership	52
FGEF	FFEM	The French Global Environment Facility	53
FWP	PFE	French Water Partnership	41
GEF	FEM	Global Environment Facility	48
GTZ	GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit /German technical cooperation enterprise	40
GWP	PME	Global Water Partnership	42
GWP-MED	PME-MED	Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean	42
HORIZON 2020	HORIZON 2020		37
IGD	IGD		
IFC	SFI	International Finance Corporation	54
IHP	PHI	International Hydrological Programme	19
IME	IME	Mediterranean Water Institute	44
INBO	RIOB	International Network of Basin Organizations	44
IP Med	IP Med		
JICA	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	40

KfW	KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau/German Development Bank	40
LIFE Third countries	LIFE Pays tiers	Financial instrument for the environment	29
MAP	PAM	Mediterranean Action Plan	18
MCSO	CMDD	Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development	18
MEDA	MEDA		23
MEDA WATER	MEDA Eau	The regional Euro-Mediterranean programme for local water management	25
MED Cities	MED Cités		40
MED EUWI	MED EUWI	The mediterranean component of the European Union Water Initiative	30
MED EUWI/WFD	MED EUWI/DCE	Joint Process WFD/MED EUWI	31
MED-PACT	MED-PACT	The Local Authorities Partnership Program in the Mediterranean	27
MEDPOL	MEDPOL	Marine Pollution Monitoring Programme	18
MEDSTAT	MEDSTAT	The Regional statistical co-operation programme	28
MedWet	MedWet	The Mediterranean Initiative of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	
MENBO	REMOB	Mediterranean Network on Basin Organizations	44
METAP	METAP	The Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program	54
MSSD	SMDD	Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development	19
NEPAD	NEPAD	The New Partnership for Africa's Development	57
NFP	PFN	National Focal Points	24
NIF	FIV	Neighbourhood Investment Facility	34
IO Water	OIEau	International Office for Water	43
PAI	IPA	Pre-accession instrument	37

PLAN BLEU	Plan Bleu		18
PS Eau	PS Eau		39
Regiona Workshop on WDM	Atelier Régional GDE	The third Regional Workshop on Water Demand Management	18
RMSU	RMSU	Regional Monitoring and Support Unit	24
SAFEMED	SAFEMED	Euro-med cooperation on maritime safety and prevention of pollution from ships	28
SMAP	SMAP	Short and Medium-Term Priority Environmental Action Programme	26
SSO	OSS	The Sahara and Sahel Observatory	39
The League of Arab States	La Ligue des Etats arabes		38
UNESCO	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	20
UN-ESCWA	NU- CESAO	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	20
UNEP	PNUE	United Nations Environment Programme	49
UNDP	PNUD	United Nations Development Programme	18
UpM	UfM	The Union for the Mediterranean	61
WB	BM	World Bank	45
WISE	WISE	Water Information System for Europe	38
WFD	DCE	Water Framework Directive	32
WSSD Johannesburg	SMDD Johannesburg	World Summit on Sustainable Development Johannesburg	19
WWC	CME	World Water Council	43

Based on this list highlighting the abundance of “cooperation bodies”, we have sought to present a ranking of the main initiatives in a greatly simplified and summary form, allocating them according to type: political initiatives (cooperation policies and strategies), action plans, individual initiatives, initiatives run by operators, and from another viewpoint, schemes run by financial instruments and providers.

This distribution has been set out in the table below. The table only covers initiatives within the United Nations and Euro-Med cooperation frameworks. We were not able to present African Union and Arab League initiatives in a similar manner as the information at our disposal is simply too incomplete.

Furthermore, alongside these frameworks there are a large number of bodies working in the water sector: GWP-MED, the World Water Council (WWC), the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (SSO), MENBO, the International Office for Water (OI Water) etc.

As far as is possible, we have described each of these “cooperation bodies” in the body of this report or in its annexes.

	EU Framework	UN Framework	The African Union Framework	The Arab Ligue Framework
Political processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Turin Euro-Med Ministerial Conference for local water Management (1999) - European Union Environmental Policy (6th Action programme “ Environment 2010: Our future, our choice (2001-2010) - An Integrated Maritime Policy for the EU (COM(2007) 575 final) - Euro-Med Partnership – Barcelona Process (EMP) -European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (2002) - Barcelona Convention - UNEP - UN-ESCWA - UNESCO - UNDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African Ministers’ Council on Water (AMCOW) - The New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arab Water Council
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Millenium Development Goals (MDG)</div>				
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European maritime strategy - European marine strategy - Enlargement strategy of the EU - Environment strategy for the Mediterranean COM (2006) 475 	Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP)		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">EU Water Initiative</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">African EU Water Initiative</div>		
Action Plans	Turin Action Plan for local water management Horizon 2020 – Action Plan ENP National Action Plans ENPI Regional indicative programme ENPI National indicative programme			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">The Mediterranean component of the EU water initiative (MED-EUWI)</div>				
Programmes	MEDA Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MED POL - Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) 	African water facility National Action Plans	

		- Sustainable Development Programme - GEF strategic partnership for the Mediterranean region		
Tools	Water Framework Directive Joint Process MED-EUWI/WFD EMWIS EIB EEA	GEF Plan Bleu RCTWS MED-EUWI Country Dialogues		
Financial instruments	ENPI MEDA Pre-accession fund FEMIP			

Beside these various frameworks, an important number of other organisations is also active in the water sector: GWP-MED, the World Water Council (WWC), the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS), MENBO, OIEau etc. They will also be a subject to individual description.

B – The United Nations Framework

1. the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP)

The United Nations' main Mediterranean initiative is **the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP)**, set up by UNEP in 1975, and adopted at that time by sixteen countries and the European Community. The same partners adopted the Barcelona Convention in 1976, which has been supplemented by several additional protocols. In 1995, Phase II of the MAP was adopted and the Barcelona Convention was amended and renamed "The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean".

The signatories are now the twenty-one countries in the region and the European Union.

The MAP has a Coordination Unit based in Athens, from where two programmes are managed, including the MEDPOL programme, and also has six "regional activity centres", particularly "Plan Bleu" (RAC / PB), based in Sophia Antipolis (France). The other regional centres are:

- The Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (RAC / PAP) in Croatia.
- The Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (RAC / SPA) in Tunisia.
- The Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) in Malta.
- RAC / INFO in Italy.
- The Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (RAC / CP) in Spain

The MAP prepared the "Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development" (MSSD), which was approved in 2005 by the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCSD). This strategy is undoubtedly the key reference document on water cooperation.

Plan Bleu

Plan Bleu uses observation and evaluation instruments to work on a prospective approach to the Mediterranean environment. Plan Bleu also carried out a detailed study entitled "A sustainable future for the Mediterranean: the Blue Plan's environment and development outlook", which was published in 2005.

Plan Bleu organised the Third Regional Workshop on Water Demand Management (Zaragoza, 19th – 21st March 2007) for the Mediterranean rim countries (Spain, France, Monaco, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, the Palestinian Authority, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco). The workshop was co-funded by the European Commission via its MEDA-Water Programme and the UNEP. The aim was for participants to share good practice and results of water studies, and the workshop ended with the publication of recommendations on water demand management.

The MEDPOL Programme

The MEDPOL Programme (the Programme for the Assessment and Control of Pollution in the Mediterranean Region) is a scientific and technical programme

seeking to collect, analyse and disseminate reliable and homogenous data on marine pollution, based on the setting-up of national level monitoring programmes in all the countries of the Mediterranean region. MEDPOL has identified the main pollution hot spots that should be treated as a priority.

The programme has also been involved in the preparation and adoption of a Strategic Action Programme (SAP MED), which includes regional and national initiatives to treat telluric pollution and to identify categories of pollutants and activities to be banned or controlled by the Mediterranean countries by 2025.

The Mediterranean Action Plan has cooperated with the European Environment Agency (EEA) so as to pursue common environmental objectives. Therefore, the recent European Commission initiative to eliminate pollution from the Mediterranean by 2020 (“Horizon 2020”) funded by the European Investment Bank (EIB), will be implemented using the work of the MAP / MEDPOL as a basis.

The Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD)

During their 12th meeting (Monaco, November 2001), the Mediterranean States and the European Community, signatories of the Barcelona Convention, decided to draw up a “Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development”. They asked the Mediterranean Action Plan’s Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCSD) to prepare a draft version. The 2nd Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on the Environment (Athens, July 2002) supported this initiative, which was announced at the Johannesburg Earth Summit (September 2002), and acknowledged that the MCSD was the correct framework for drawing it up.

Plan Bleu was responsible for technical coordination and the drafting of this strategy under the authority of the MAP Coordinator, and with the participation of the other MAP Regional Activity Centres.

The Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development was adopted by MAP’s consultative body, the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCSD), on 22nd June 2005 in Athens.

This far-reaching strategy for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Region was handed over to the contracting parties for official approval on the occasion of their 14th conference in Portoroz in Slovenia, which was held from 8th – 11th November 2005.

The Mediterranean Strategy calls for action to be taken in order to steer the region towards a sustainable development dynamic with the aim of reinforcing regional peace, stability and prosperity. It takes into account the weaknesses and threats that are hanging over the Mediterranean Region, as well as its strengths and opportunities. The strategy also takes into consideration the sheer diversity of situations experienced by the developed and developing countries and focuses on the need to support transitions in the countries of the Eastern Adriatic and the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean using appropriate resources. The challenge for all the countries in the region is to collectively benefit from the strategy in terms of human and economic development and environmental protection.

The MSSD is based on four objectives and seven priority action areas. Thirty-four indicators are included so that the Strategy can be monitored. The MCSD will review the strategy every two years, and it will be revised every five years.

The four main objectives are:

- Help to promote economic development by developing the region’s strengths.
- Reduce social disparities by achieving the Millennium Development Goals and boosting cultural identities.

- Change non-sustainable production and consumption methods and ensure sustainable management of natural resources.
- Improve governance at local, national and regional level

The seven priority action areas are **integrated water resources and demand management**, more rational energy management, the increased usage of renewable energies and adapting to the effects of climate change while also reducing them, sustainable travel via appropriate transport management, sustainable tourism, which is a growth sector, sustainable rural agricultural development, sustainable urban development, sustainable management of the sea, coastline and marine resources.

With regard to integrated management of water resources and demand, the MSSD sets a number of objectives:

- Stabilise water demand.
- Promote integrated management of river basins.
- Achieve the MDG on access to drinking water and sanitation.
- Promote participation, partnerships and active and socially responsible cooperation for sustainable water management at local and national level

A framework of policy guidelines and initiatives has been drawn up in order to meet these objectives. The framework includes several components:

- Regional cooperation:
- Water demand management.
- Integrated water resources management.
- Access to water and sanitation.
- Water management governance
-

Plan Bleu has drawn up a set of “indicator sheets” for monitoring the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development. These sheets will be regularly added to and updated.

The thirty-four priority indicators were selected during a regional workshop on “Indicators for Sustainable Development Strategies and Policies in the Mediterranean Region”, organised by Plan Bleu from 9th – 11th May 2005 in Nice (France) in cooperation with RAC / INFO and with the support of the EEA.

2. Other UN initiatives

UN-ESCWA (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia), based in Beirut, brings together thirteen Arab countries, of which five are also involved in the Euro-Mediterranean partnership (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, the Palestinian Territories and Syria). UN-ESCWA manages various regional and sub-regional cooperation programmes, such as the “Sustainable Development” Programme, which includes a “Water Management” component. The stated objectives of this component are to promote integrated management of water resources, and to circulate guides in order to help develop the expertise of decision-makers, and for demand management.

The **UNESCO** offices in Cairo, which house the RCTWS (Regional Centre for Training and Water Studies), the operational centre of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), and the UNDP offices in Beirut, also carry out regional water initiatives.

Reducing poverty throughout the world constitutes the main thrust of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and directly involves the issue of water. Reducing by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to drinking water or sanitation is one of the eight Millennium Development Goals adopted in 2000 and 2002 during the Earth Summit in Johannesburg.

The Millennium Development Goals

On 8th September 2000 on the occasion of the Millennium Summit, the political leaders of the 191 UN member countries set a number of measurable goals with deadlines to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental damage and discrimination against women. Placed at the heart of a worldwide action programme, these goals are referred to as the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The goals were unanimously adopted by the international community.

The Millennium Development Goals make up a framework within which the entire United Nations systems works together in a coherent fashion with the aim of achieving the same end goal. The United Nations Development Group (UNDG) will work to ensure that the Millennium Development Goals remain at the heart of the organisation's work.

- **Reduce by half extreme poverty and hunger.**
- **Achieve universal primary education.**
- **Promote gender equality and empower women.**
- **Reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under five.**
- **Reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality ratio.**
- **Combat diseases, in particular HIV / AIDS and malaria.**
- **Ensure environmental sustainability.**
- **Develop a global partnership for development, setting objectives for aid, trade and debt relief.**

All the MDG are affected by the resolution of water problems throughout the world, but Goal 7 is of course the most closely related to these issues. This goal contains three "targets", including Target 10 directly focusing on access to drinking water and sanitation; with the two indicators relating to this target dealing with drinking water and sanitation respectively.

TARGET 9 - Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources.

TARGET 10 - Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015.

Indicators:

30. Proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source (urban and rural areas).

31. Proportion of the population using an improved sanitation system (urban and rural areas).

TARGET 11 – Achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020

With less than ten years to go to the MDG deadline, differing results have been achieved. Progress has been made, particularly with regard to access to drinking water, an increase in life expectancy and reducing child mortality. However, there are still major disparities. While Asia is on the right track, particularly due to the countries that are experiencing sustained growth (China and India), the majority of sub-Saharan African countries are not experiencing sufficient growth and will not meet the objectives by 2015 without increased support from the international community.

C – The European Union Framework

For obvious geographical and historical reasons, the European Union, which itself incorporates several Mediterranean countries, is a key cooperation partner in the Mediterranean. It conducts numerous initiatives and programmes, which are sometimes intermingled.

1. The Euro-Mediterranean “Barcelona Process” partnership

The Euro-Mediterranean “Barcelona Process” partnership was launched in Barcelona in 1995, with water being one of the main components. It brings together all the Member States of the European Union - at present twenty-seven - and twelve States from the South and East Mediterranean (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Israel, the Palestinian Territories, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Albania and Mauritania), with Libya having observer status. The Barcelona Process is the political basis for cooperation between the European Union and the Mediterranean countries: the “Euro-Med Committee” meets regularly and ministerial conferences deal with issues relating to the various ministerial responsibilities: foreign affairs, the environment, water etc.

Following the Barcelona conference, two conferences of water ministers were held:

- The Marseille conference (November 1996) sought to revitalise Euro-Med water management cooperation and to establish guidelines for cooperation in this sector. The conference decided to create a Euro-Mediterranean Information System on Know-how in the Water Sector (EMWIS), which was launched during the first meeting of Water Directors (Naples, 1997).
- The Turin Conference (October 1999), which approved an action plan for local water management, with the Euro-Med Water Directors and the Commission being given the responsibility of directing, monitoring and evaluating the plan, and which confirmed and consolidated EMWIS.

This Action Plan puts forward six priority action areas:

- 1) Integrated management of drinking water, sanitation and wastewater treatment services.
- 2) Local management of water resources and demand (quantity and quality) at river basin district and island level.
- 3) Combating drought and resource management in the event of a shortage.
- 4) Managing water for irrigation.
- 5) Use of unconventional water resources
- 6) Drawing up national and local scenarios for the period leading up to 2025. These scenarios enable specific objectives to be set and sustainable water management initiatives to be carried out.

Initiatives should be carried out at regional, sub-regional and / or island level in accordance with the requirements of the individual countries, and should ensure useful and vital exchanges of experience while taking into account environmental requirements and the natural environment.

The over-arching themes set out below should be integrated into the framework of each of these initiatives and should be implemented in an area-specific and targeted manner, depending on conditions and specific existing needs at regional, sub-regional and local level.

- 1) Boosting institutional and training capacity.

- 2) Exchange of information and knowledge.
- 3) Knowledge and technology transfer.
- 4) Raising the awareness of the population, involving them and promoting their involvement

The European Union's cooperation policies and initiatives involve both bilateral programmes and projects, working with just one third country, and "regional" programmes and projects, involving several third countries and focusing on a common concern.

2. European Commission entities

In a general sense, the European Union's external aid – excluding member countries – is managed by the EuropeAid Cooperation Office (**DG AIDCO**).

AIDCO sets up and manages the majority of the European Commission's external aid financial instruments, which are funded by the European Community budget and the European Development Fund. EuropeAid works to ensure that this aid is effectively implemented while also checking project quality.

The cooperation office frequently entrusts responsibility to the Commission's delegations for operations that will benefit from being managed at local level. This strategy ensures more "grassroots" management and decentralisation to the beneficiary countries.

AIDCO cooperates with the Commission's other external relations departments both in Brussels (Directorate-Generals), third countries (delegations) and Member States, particularly via their cooperation agencies.

The External Relations Directorate-General negotiates, in a general sense, the overall political cooperation framework and corresponding strategies with third countries. In order to do this, the Directorate-General draws on expertise from the Commission's various "technical" Directorate-Generals. This means that the National Action Plans negotiated as part of the Neighbourhood Policy (see below) are the responsibility of this Directorate-General.

The mission of the **DG ENV** (Environment Directorate-General) is to initiate, define and monitor the implementation of the European environmental policy. It also provides support for the External Relations Directorate-General for the "water" component of these National Action Plans.

The DG Research, at the same time as the aid procedures for third countries, also plays an important role in the field in question: a large number of research projects are directly linked to water issues and often – either specifically or not – concern the countries of the Mediterranean Region.

The Commission's Delegations in third countries represent the European Commission in these countries and are generally AIDCO's delegated representatives for the management of programmes and projects. The work is largely decentralised, with the delegations only having to refer back to the central body at three specific stages: programming, identification and for a funding decision. As an example, the

Jordan delegation was responsible for implementing the MEDA Water Programme and the Egypt Delegation was responsible for the SMAP Programme.

3. The MEDA policy and financial instrument

Since 1995, the **MEDA Programme** has been the European Union's main financial instrument for the implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership. Managed by the DG EuropeAid, it is a two-phase programme (MEDA I: 1995 – 1999, and MEDA II: 2000 – 2006), and has enabled a wide range of programmes to be funded, particularly in the water sector. The MEDA Programme mainly funds bilateral EU – country projects (85%), but also finances certain regional projects, such as MEDA Water, SMAP, MED-PACT, SAFEMED and MEDSTAT.

At regional level, the MEDA programme had three areas of intervention:

- Security and justice.
- Economy and trade: the creation of a zone of shared prosperity via an economic and financial partnership and via the setting-up of a free trade zone.
- A societal and cultural dimension, and promoting human rights.

At bilateral level, the programme seeks to support economic transition in the various countries

The MEDA programme was funded by the European Commission and the EIB. For the first phase (1995 – 1999), the European Commission allocated €4,435 million and the EIB €4,808 million of loans, for the second phase (2000-2006) the Commission allocated €5,350 million and the EIB €64 million (+€1 million for transnational projects). The programme officially came to an end in 2006, even though a number of projects are continuing until 2008.

As of 2007, European aid will be organised into a new political and conceptual framework, the neighbourhood policy (see below).

An evaluation of the MEDA programme has been planned for 2008.

In 2005, Ecorys¹⁴ conducted a mid-term evaluation of the MEDA II programme. The ensuing report highlighted the ambitious nature of the programme, which laid the foundations for a new regional relationship. The report welcomed the decentralisation of programme management via the involvement of the EU Delegations in third Mediterranean countries and highlighted an improvement in effectiveness between MEDA I and MEDA II. However, the report deemed that the resources available to carry out this ambitious programme were limited. Population group and civil society involvement and the ownership of projects were deemed insufficient. Over-arching themes, such as equal opportunities, reducing poverty and the environment, were not always incorporated into the documentation or the projects.

The report also highlighted a lack of transparency as regards project selection and budget agreements. The report's authors regretted that few small-scale projects, traditionally run by civil society, came into being. One of the reasons for this could be the MEDA programme's administrative red tape. They recommended more flexibility and that project implementation delays should be reduced.

a - EMWIS

¹⁴ http://www.geographie.ens.fr/sanmarco/cours3/UE_meda_evaluationmidterm2005.pdf

EMWIS (Euro-Mediterranean Information System on Know-How in the Water Sector) is a Euro-Med Partnership initiative. The Euro-Med water ministers decided to create EMWIS during the 1996 Marseille conference, and the system was set up in 1999.

Until 2007, EMWIS received funding from the MEDA programme. However, it is not formally part of MEDA-Water's work, giving it a unique character: EMWIS is a body incorporated into the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and is not one of many external operators.

All the countries involved in the Euro-Mediterranean partnership are concerned:

- The twenty-seven EU Member States.
- The twelve Mediterranean partner countries (Albania, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey).
- At the next to last Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Water Directors (Rome, November 2005), a decision was taken to open EMWIS to the Mediterranean non-signatory countries of the Barcelona Declaration: the Balkans and Libya.

EMWIS had a budget of €5.8 million for the 1999-2007 period.

The objective of EMWIS is to increase regional cooperation in the water sector via the setting-up of a homogenous information collection, processing and sharing system.

In order to facilitate knowledge transfer between partner countries, EMWIS is seeking to define and implement a method and joint indicators for data exchange between National Water Information Systems.

During the second half of 2006 and following a request made by the Euro-Med Water Directors, a feasibility study on the development of a regional observation mechanism for water in the Mediterranean was launched. The study led to proposals being put forward at the end of December 2007. These proposals are currently being debated.

In each country, EMWIS uses a National Focal Point (NFP) made up of a small team working in a public or partly state-controlled organization. The National Focal Points collect the available information and facilitate access to this information by developing websites.

To date, twenty of the thirty-seven partner countries have created a NFP, and sixteen of them have an operational website.

EMWIS also has a Technical Unit (TU), which centralises the work of the National Focal Points and acts as the International Focal Point. The Technical Unit is responsible for collecting data on the institutions, for documentation, training, research and management of data at international level.

The Unit has reached agreements with international initiatives and projects. It is responsible for coordinating and providing technical support to the NFP and also manages the EMWIS information portal. The TU is managed and funded by a consortium of three water operators: CEDEX (Spain), the International Office for Water (France) and SOGESID (Italy).

Based close to Nice in France, EMWIS has enabled regular and trusting relations between the various organizations responsible for water issues in the region to be forged.

b - The MEDA Water Programme

The MEDA Water Programme (The regional Euro-Mediterranean programme for local water management) is one of the programmes funded by MEDA. It was launched in 2002 for a five-year period following the Turin Action Plan and is managed by the Commission Delegation in Jordan. Nine local projects were selected, bringing together NGOs, governmental agencies and universities from the North and South. EMWIS was made part of the MEDA Water programme, although it receives separate funding.

The main issues addressed by this programme are based on the priorities identified in the Turin Action Plan (i) drinking water and reusing wastewater, (ii) management of water used for irrigation, and (iii) improving decision-making structures for irrigation, rural drinking water supply and sanitation.

Furthermore, in 2005 the Regional Monitoring and Support Unit (RMSU) for the MEDA Water Programme was launched, but was only very belatedly set up in 2007. A consortium made up of the Mediterranean Water Institute as the project leader, the International Office for Water and the Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), manages this unit.

The MEDA Water Programme

The programme had nine projects:

ADIRA – Autonomous desalination system concepts for seawater and brackish water in rural areas with renewable energies.

EMPOWERS – improve the participation of all the relevant groups (villages, minorities and women) in the water decision-making process.

EMWATER – wastewater management and treatment programme.

IRWA – Improvement of Irrigation Water Management in Jordan and Lebanon.

ISIIMM – Institutional and Social Innovations in Irrigation Management.

MEDAWARE- development of tools and guidelines to promote wastewater treatment in urban areas and its reuse in the agricultural sector. MEDROPLAN – development of guidelines for drought preparedness. MEDWA – sustainable water management on farms.

ZERO-M – development of a concept that will create municipalities with closed-loop usage of water (water access, wastewater treatment, reuse in agriculture).

Issue 2 of the MEDA Water Programme's Newsletter from December 2007 presents an account of the first Conference of MEDA Water Programme Partners, which was held on 15th – 16th April 2007 in Amman, Jordan.

The results of the various MEDA Water projects are presented in the report and can be summarised as follows:

- 120 villages now have a drinking water supply, sanitation systems and new technologies and techniques for reusing wastewater.
- Over seventy user associations have been set up, structured or boosted and ten water companies have been revived.
- Over 3,500 guidelines have been drawn up and circulated to over 900 communities for the implementation of over twenty recommendations kits for policies and practices seeking to ensure better water management at local level.
- Over 150 operational pilot sites have been created in seven MEDA countries.
- Capacities have been built in over forty institutions in the MEDA countries by more than 190 activities.
- Over 190 training sessions have been organised in which more than 7,500 people have participated.

During the conference, the representatives of the National Authorities seized the opportunity to draw up a declaration aimed at the European Commission and the European Parliament on the current situation and sustainable water management over the coming years. Following this first conference, a second regional event has been organised in Marrakech, Morocco, from 28th – 30th April 2008 with the aim of reinforcing the impact of the results achieved by the MEDA Water projects.

c - The SMAP Programme

SMAP (Short and Medium-Term Priority Environmental Action Programme) is a framework programme of action for the environment within the context of the Euro-Med partnership.

The SMAP was adopted in November 1997 at the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on the Environment held in Helsinki. The programme's objective is to encourage all the Mediterranean partners to adopt sustainable strategies and policies and to boost the image of the environment in the region.

The SMAP is funded by MEDA and is a three-phase programme:

SMAP I: 1997 – 2000 – budget of €6 million.

SMAP II: 2001 – 2004 – budget of €30 million.

SMAP III: 2005 – 2008 – budget of €15 million.

On principle, funding provided by the EU for the SMAP should be combined with funding from national budgets and bilateral or multilateral sources of funding, from the UNEP and the World Bank, for example. The programme has a total budget of €51 million.

Three of the five EU priorities for the SMAP concern water (integrated water management, combating desertification, integrated management of coastal zones) and the other two are water-related (critical zones – in terms of pollution and loss of biodiversity – and waste management)¹⁵. These projects generally seek to build capacities, raise awareness and disseminate information.

However, very few water projects (four out of a total of fourteen) have been run by the SMAP, as since the launch of MEDA Water sector-specific projects have been incorporated into that programme. These four projects are of a regional nature, while the eight projects carried out as part of SMAP III are linked to Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and focus on individual countries.

Since April 2005, the management of the SMAP programme has been decentralised to the European Commission Delegation in Egypt.

d - The MED-PACT Programme

MED-PACT is a partnership programme between local authorities in the Mediterranean and is carried out within the framework of the third chapter (the promotion of human rights, culture and society) of the MEDA Programme. The programme was launched in 2006 for a three-year period with the objective of encouraging a better understanding between civil society in the North and South of the region by developing cooperation, exchanges and dialogue between cities. Its aim is to help countries in the South in their efforts to achieve sustainable and more balanced development, to promote better municipal management, better use of management tools and the bringing together of various urban stakeholders. Three fields of cooperation have been planned:

- Provide help to define, promote and implement sustainable urban development strategies.

¹⁵ <http://www.smaponline.net/FR/>

- Support for the implementation of specific urban policies, particularly relating to economic development, environmental protection and better management of natural resources, the conception and implementation of a mobility and transport policy, and measures protecting and including disadvantaged population groups.
- Strengthening local governance by implementing a modern institutional, legislative and administrative framework and via good management and local authority staff training.

MED-PACT is funded by the European Commission and the EIB to the tune of €5 million.

A call for proposals was made in April 2006, and nine projects were subsequently selected, one of which is directly linked to the water sector.

This project is known as GUIFORMED (Guidelines for the Formation of Managers and Operators of Mediterranean Coastal Wastewater Treatment Systems). The project is coordinated by the Local Authorities of South Antalya in Turkey and involves local authorities in Lebanon, Tunisia and Turkey. The project has a budget of €550,000. To date, an action plan has been drawn up for each year. Preparation work on a needs assessment questionnaire got underway in May 2007 and this questionnaire was sent out to the project partners in November 2007.

e - The SAFEMED Project

The Euro-Med cooperation project on maritime safety and the prevention of pollution from ships (SAFEMED) was launched in 2005 for a three-year period. Funded and developed within the framework of the MEDA Programme, the project aims to reinforce maritime safety and security and boost cooperation for marine environment issues. The project was awarded a budget of €4.5 million for the three-year period and is being carried out by the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) based in Malta.

The two main objectives are to achieve sustainable improvement in the protection of the Mediterranean against the risks of accidents at sea and marine pollution, and to further reduce the existing gap in the application of maritime legislation in the region between EU Member States and the Mediterranean partners.

In order to achieve these objectives, various initiatives are planned:

- Effective implementation of flag state legislation and effective monitoring of classification societies.
- Improve the safety of navigation by developing a traffic monitoring system.
- Protecting the marine environment by applying conventions, codes and developing regulations.
- Evaluating the security of ships and port facilities (ISPS Code).
- Publication of recommendations on how to improve maritime safety.
- Organising training courses, seminars and workshops for the members of maritime authorities from the beneficiary countries.
- Allocation of study grants for Masters level training programmes.

A project progress report¹⁶ was published and presented to the Advisory Committee in December 2006.

According to the report, the SAFEMED project is an ambitious attempt to improve the application of maritime legislation in the Mediterranean Region, but beneficiaries should plan and prepare future project activities in advance.

f - The MEDSTAT Programme

The Euro-Mediterranean statistical cooperation programme (MEDSTAT) became operational in 1996 within the framework of the MEDA Programme. In addition to the twenty-seven EU Member States, it involves the EFTA countries (Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein), Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. The main objective of the MEDSTAT programme is to render concrete the commitments on information contained in the Association Agreements between the EU and its Mediterranean partners, in particular for free trade, sustainable development, social development and since 2003, the environment (MEDSTAT-Env II 2003-2006).

MEDSTAT is a two-phase programme with a budget allocated for each phase: MEDSTAT I (1996-2003) was given a budget of €20 million and MEDSTAT II (2000-2006) was allocated a budget of €30 million.

The aim of the programme is to provide reliable and relevant data to facilitate political decision-making, good governance and the development of the Euro-Med Partnership. In order to meet this objective, statistical data had to be harmonised with European and international norms and standards. Data compatibility in the partner countries, as well as compatibility with the EU and EFTA countries' statistical data, had to be improved. The programme also seeks to improve services offered to users by national statistics offices and by partner organizations involved in producing statistics.

In practical terms, the MEDSTAT programme collects and circulates coherent and harmonised data in nine areas: external trade, transport, migration, tourism, environment, national accounts, social statistics, energy and agriculture.

At the end of the second phase, the programme focused on the relation between water and tourism in the Mediterranean countries.

A report entitled "Euro-Mediterranean Statistics" was published in 2006, the "Bulletin on Euro-Mediterranean Statistics" is published twice a year, and themed reports entitled "Statistics in Focus" are published periodically.

An external evaluation¹⁷ of the programme was carried out in 2000 and recommended that greater attention should be paid to the requirements of end users, as well as improving the visibility of the programme.

4. LIFE Third countries

A "financial instrument for the environment", LIFE was launched in 1992 as an instrument of the EU's environmental policy. This programme, which was made up of

¹⁶

http://euromedtransport.org/fileadmin/download/maincontract/wg_maritime/wg3_safety_progress_report_fr.pdf

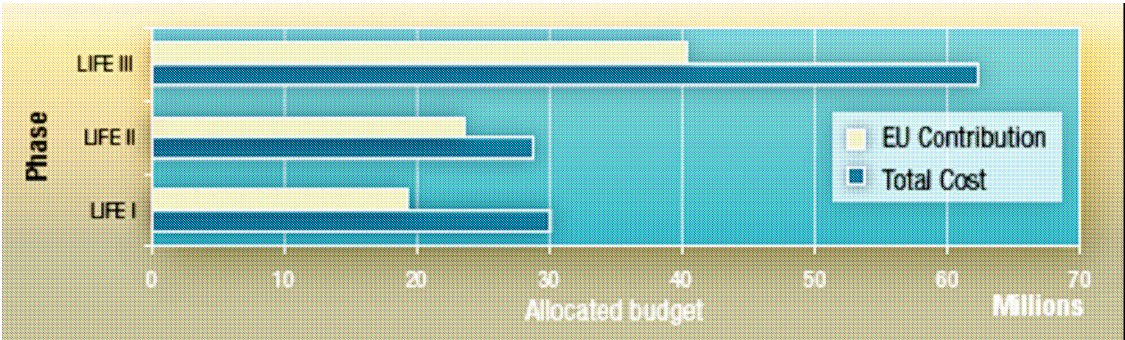
¹⁷

three sub-programmes (LIFE Nature, LIFE Environment and LIFE Third Countries), ended in 2006.

Our study only covers the LIFE Third Countries sub-programme. This programme aimed to support the EU’s neighbours in their efforts to build capacities and administrative structures in the field of environmental policy and action. The programme provided technical assistance for promoting sustainable development in third countries and for supporting the development of environmental management capacities. The programme mainly focused on management of solid waste, biodiversity, preventing climate change and water resources.

Twenty-one countries, including sixteen Mediterranean countries, took part in this programme, which was based on co-funding. Since 1992, LIFE TCY has funded 227 projects with a total value of €120 million, with the Commission contributing 65% (around €78 million).

Table 2: Total cost and the EU contribution (from LIFE I to LIFE III)



Source: LIFE – Third Countries 1992-2006: Supporting Europe’s neighbours in building capacity for environmental policy and action, p. 8, 2007

155 out of the 227 projects (68%) were carried out in Mediterranean countries. LIFE was a three-phase programme, with the first phase – LIFE I TCY (1992-1995) – focusing mainly on preparing the National Environmental Action Programmes (NEAP), the second phase – LIFE II TCY (1996-1999) – contributed to the implementation of these programmes and the third phase – LIFE III TCY (2000-2006) – mainly aimed to build administrative capacities and apply regulations and regional and international agreements. During this phase, the Mediterranean countries particularly focused on applying the Barcelona Convention and on implementing the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP).

“LIFE-Third Countries 1992-2006; Supporting Europe’s neighbours in building capacity for environmental policy and action”¹⁸ was published in 2007 and a mid-term evaluation of the programme was carried out in 2003 [COM (2003) 0668]¹⁹ According to these documents, the programme was satisfactorily managed and provided a relatively rapid and flexible response to the environmental needs and priorities of the third countries. However, the programme management mechanism was deemed to be too complicated and bureaucratic.

¹⁸

¹⁹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2003:0668:FIN:FR:DOC>

When launched, the LIFE programme was the only instrument dedicated to supporting the Community's environmental policy. The report states that the LIFE TCY programme contributed to the implementation of policies but remains doubtful about its contribution to the development of policies and legislation.

The report judged that the use and dissemination of results was insufficient. Furthermore, an imbalance between projects carried out in the Northern and Southern areas of the Mediterranean was noted. LIFE III TCY was only allocated 6% (around €38.4 million) of the total LIFE III programme budget, while LIFE III Nature and Environment were each allocated 47% of the budget (around €300.8 million). The report also highlighted the need for greater transparency when selecting projects.

5. The EU water initiative and its Mediterranean component (MED-EUWI).

On the occasion of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg in 2002, the European Union launched a "Water Initiative" (EUWI), with the aim of contributing to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) set for drinking water and sanitation for 2015, as part of an integrated water resources management approach (IWRM).

MED-EUWI is the Mediterranean component of the European Water Initiative and was launched in 2003. The countries involved are the Barcelona Process countries (27+ 10 + Libya), plus the Balkan countries from South-East Europe (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, and Montenegro).

MED-EUWI is managed in Athens by the Greek Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, which has given responsibility for coordination work to the GWP Med (see below). Several conferences and seminars on the exchange of good practice have been organised and national "dialogues" have been launched in Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, as part of MED-EUWI.

The European Commission does provide some funding for this political initiative, but MED-EUWI is first and foremost an incentive-based policy, which should be mainly funded by the participating countries.

The joint MED-EUWI / WFD process

This "joint process" involves cooperation between the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative and the joint application of the Water Framework Directive (WFD). In addition to the twenty-seven EU member countries, the process includes countries from the South-East Mediterranean (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and the Palestinian Authority) and South-East Europe (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, and Montenegro).

The objective of this process, led by the European Commission DG Environment, is to harmonise legislations on water resources in the Mediterranean Region based on the principles of the Water Framework Directive. The process focuses on all aspects of water: managing groundwater, water in agriculture, water shortages and drought,

wastewater, managing cross-border waters, evaluating water resources and their use, and promoting Mediterranean water management expertise.

The initiatives planned for the implementation of this process were divided into two phases. During the first phase (2004-2006), three working groups were created:

- A groundwater management working group headed by Greece and the European Commission.
- A working group on managing water in agriculture headed by the European Commission via the Joint Research Centre / Institute for Environment and Sustainability in Ispra, Italy, the Soils and Water Unit.
- A water shortage and drought working group headed by Morocco, the European Commission, France and MENBO (see below) with the support of EMWIS.

These working groups made technical recommendations that were presented during the meetings of water directors within the EMWIS framework.

The process entered into its second phase in 2007, with this phase lasting until 2009. Two river basins have been chosen as pilot sites, one in Litani (Lebanon) and the other in Sebou (Morocco), to test the applicability of the directive's principles in the Mediterranean Region. During this phase, three working groups are currently being created:

- A wastewater management working group headed by Malta and the European Commission.
- A cross-border resources management working group headed by GWP-Med.
- A water resources monitoring and use working group headed by EMWIS.

The process has enabled numerous exchanges between EU and partner country experts to take place.

The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is the community framework for the protection and management of water in the EU. The directive came into force in 2000 and the Member States had until 2003 to transpose it into their respective national legislations. In addition to the twenty-seven Member States who must apply the directive, the EFTA countries (Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein) and candidate countries (Croatia, Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) are encouraged to comply with the directive in order to meet its objectives. The budget for the implementation of this directive is made up of national budgets, structural funds and cohesion funds.

The WFD aims to achieve "good water status" by 2015. It defines the water quality in terms of biology, chemistry and morphology. It integrates a combined approach of emissions limitations and quality standards. It foresees the definition of water tariffs and promotes controlled use of water. Another WFD objective is the management of river basin districts and the cross-border dimension of this management, without forgetting public participation in the implementation of the directive.

The application of this directive is an active process, starting with transposition into national legislations. Once this has been done, river basin districts must be identified, pressures and environmental and economic impacts must be analysed, a monitoring programme must be set up, basin management plans must be published, a water tariff policy must be drawn up and applied, a programme of public consultation must be drawn up, a programme of operational measures must be published, and environmental objectives must be defined, implemented, evaluated and adjusted.

With regard to first results, according to the Communication of the European Commission entitled "Towards Sustainable Water Management in the European Union – First stage in the implementation of the water Framework Directive" (COM (2007) 128 final)²⁰, transposition did take place within the deadline, but was

²⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/index_en.htm

deemed to be rather mediocre. 2003 also saw the designation of river basins, river basin districts and the appointment of the competent authorities. Article 5 dealing with pressure and impact analysis was applied in 2004 with a few shortcomings. Finally, in 2004 a decision was taken to adopt a common implementation strategy in order to facilitate the application of the directive. 2006 was the year for carrying out monitoring programmes and promoting public participation.

According to the schedule, river basin management plans should be published in 2009, water tariff plans in 2010, and the programme of operational measures in 2012, so that the environmental objectives can finally be met in 2015.

6. The European Strategy for the Marine Environment

The Thematic Strategy on the Protection and Conservation of the Marine Environment applies to all the EU Member States and the States that share the marine environment with the EU, namely Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Georgia, Lebanon, Morocco, Montenegro, Norway, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine are encouraged to comply with it in order to meet its objectives.

Launched in 2005 with the aim of promoting the protection and conservation of the marine environment and with the aim of European marine environments achieving good ecological status by 2020, the strategy should be funded by national budgets.

The implementation of the strategy is a several stage process:

- Evaluation of the current status of the environment.
- Evaluation of the impact of human activities on the environment.
- Proposal and adoption of the Marine Directive [COM (2005) 505] – process is ongoing.
- Creation of four marine regions based on geographical and environmental criteria (the Baltic Sea, the North-East Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea).
- Definition of good ecological status and the relevant indicators.
- Publication of ecological objectives.
- Proposal of an Action Programme so that good status can be achieved and implementation of this programme.
- Evaluation.

Once in force, the Marine Directive will establish a precise work schedule.

7. EXACT

As part of the Middle East peace process, a project entitled “EXACT” was set up by an Israeli / Jordanian / Palestinian team.

EXACT stands for “Executive Action Team” – with the team being responsible for water-related projects.

EXACT is a regional institutional structure responsible for monitoring and promoting the regional water databank project. This project aims to pursue technical cooperation between Israel, the Palestinian Authority and Jordan despite the difficult political situation in the region.

The projects seek to enable the exchange of information and solid, compatible and reliable water data in order to support decision-making at local and regional level.

The basic approach adopted by the project is that the water data collection and circulation programmes are compatible and do satisfy the specific requirements of the participants at regional level. Via this process and approach, the sharing and exchange of relevant information on water at regional level will be facilitated and stepped up.

In the **short term**, conflict prevention should guarantee the setting-up of effective mechanisms ensuring that the national and international agreements, upon which water resource sharing rights are generally based, are respected. Failure to respect these agreements leads straight to domestic or inter-country conflicts.

In the **longer term**, any water requirements-related conflict prevention work should draw on cooperation and fair management of water resources.

Various pilot projects focusing on water abstraction and use, and data acquisition and processing have been set up in Israel, Jordan and Palestine.

8. The Neighbourhood Policy and the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument

The European Neighbourhood Policy (**ENP**) was drawn up in 2004 with the aim of offering the Union's neighbours (Ukraine, Moldavia, Belarus, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, the Palestinian Authority, Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco) a privileged relationship based on common values. The ENP is scheduled to last from 2007-2013 and is based on the drawing-up of bilateral action plans approved by the EU and each partner country.

These action plans are very wide-ranging and encompass good governance, institutional reform, progressive economic integration, and economic and social development. They provide a framework for programming financial assistance for the next three to five years. The water sector is often included in the plans either directly or as part of an Environment component.

The ENP is allocated significant funding, which is to be provided by the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument. The European Commission has allocated a budget of €12 billion, the EIB is offering €12.4 billion in loans, of which €8.7 billion is destined for the Mediterranean Region, and contributions are also expected from national budgets.

Currently, Lebanon, Egypt, the Palestinian Authority, Morocco, Jordan, Tunisia and Israel have incorporated their water-related initiatives into their ENP action plans.

The issue of water is included, but often as being of secondary importance, and is frequently integrated into the more general framework of the environment and sustainable development. In the case of the EU's Mediterranean neighbours, water management problems are a major issue and this will be even more the case in the short term. The secondary role accorded to water does not tally with the importance of this issue for the countries in question. This may result from the ENP's themes, including water, only being incorporated into the Environment Chapter, and the fact that those directly responsible for water issues are not generally involved in the action plan drawing-up procedure.

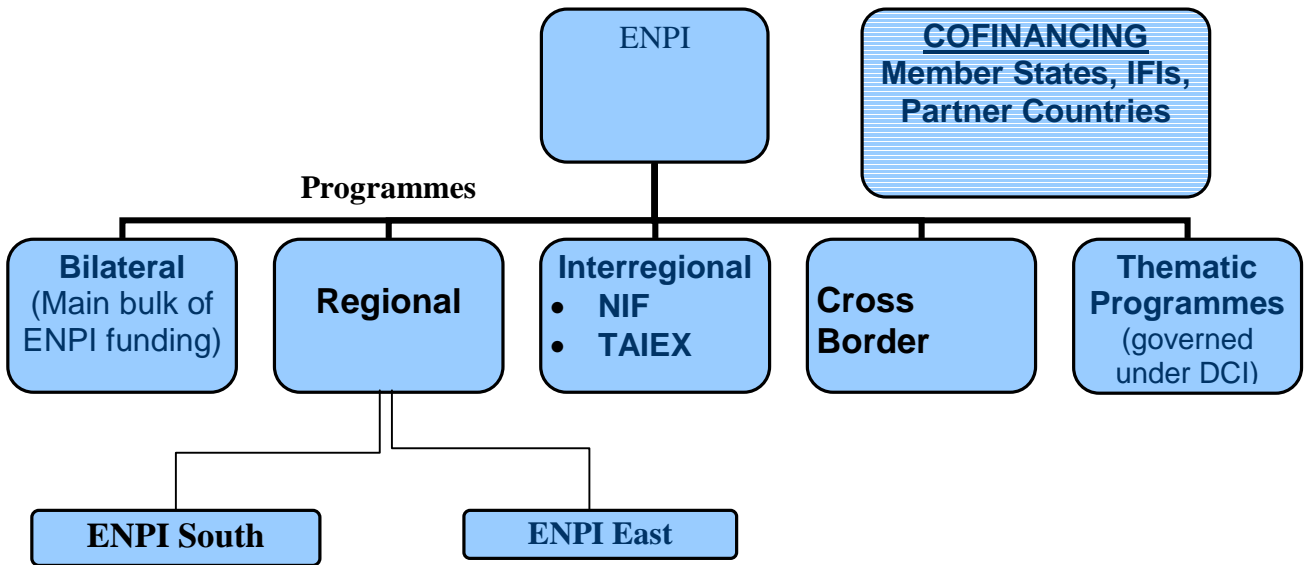
The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument

Since 2007, the “Barcelona Process” has been incorporated into the wider framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy, and a new financial instrument, the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, has replaced the MEDA financial instrument. Therefore, there will be no MEDA III programme.

The neighbourhood policy and its financial instrument will be practically the sole support framework for the European Union’s cooperation policy with the relevant countries, which include the “Mediterranean countries” (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Syria and Tunisia), and the “Eastern countries” (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldavia and Ukraine) – although not part of the ENP, Russia can benefit from the ENPI. However, the ENP does not cover candidate countries (some of which are Mediterranean), as they benefit from another source of aid, the instrument for pre-accession.

The ENPI has major resources: €12 billion for the 2007-2013 period. 75% of this amount will be used for bilateral cooperation initiatives, but a “regional” component is planned, with an Eastern programme and a Mediterranean programme for which a budget of €33 million for the 2007-2010 period is reserved for the environmental component, which includes water initiatives

Table 1: Potential sources of ENPI financing
Potential sources of ENPI financing



Source: The presentation of Mrs. Jenny Mard from DG RELEX at the 4th Conference of the Water Directors of the Euro-Mediterranean and Southeastern European Countries, Bled, Slovenia 10-11 December 2007.

The European Commission (AIDCO with the technical participation of the DG ENV) is currently preparing a neighbourhood policy regional environmental programme for the South, whose central aim will be to support the Horizon 2020 initiative (see below).

In addition, the environment (including water) could potentially be covered by a number of programmes (both bilateral and regional) as part of the ENPI, and other funding opportunities exist within the framework of the ENPI regional programme:

- The local stakeholders programme targeting local and regional authorities focusing on good governance and sustainable urban development.
- The TAIEX programme, which also offers funding for capacity building, can be used for the environment and water sectors.
- The cross-border cooperation programme and the Neighbourhood Investment Facility, which has the environment (including water) as one of its stated priorities (infrastructure).

Some national programmes contain water-related initiatives. For example, Jordan is planning to invest €10 million in a water management programme scheduled for 2010, and since 2007 Tunisia has started to implement energy and environmental initiatives drawing on a budget of €43 million.

For the 2007-2010 period, the Commission published multi-annual indicative allocations for a total of €5,621 billion of support for the implementation of the ENP (see below). We have also provided as an annex a list of the initiatives carried out in each country within the framework of partnership agreements with the European Union.

European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)
Indicative Multi-annual Allocations for the period 2007-10

	Million €
Multi-Country Programmes	
Inter-Regional Programme	260.8
Regional Programme – South	343.3
Regional Programme – East	223.5
Total for Multi-Country Programmes	827.6
Country Programmes	
Algeria	220
Armenia	98.4
Azerbaijan	92
Belarus	20
Egypt	558
Georgia	120.4
Israel	8
Jordan	265
Lebanon	187
Libya ¹	8
Moldova	209.7
Morocco	654
Palestinian Authority ³	632
Syria	130
Tunisia	300
Ukraine	494
Russian Federation	120
Total for Country Programmes	4,116.50
Cross-border Cooperation Programmes	277.1
Governance Facility & Neighbourhood Investment Fund	400
Grand Total	5,621.20

¹ Planning figures only. Since medium-term programming is not possible for the Palestinian Authority and Libya, no Strategy Papers and Indicative Programmes have been adopted. Co-operation with Libya will only be fully activated when necessary preconditions are in place.

9. The Horizon 2020 Initiative

At the November 2005 summit celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership (Barcelona Process), the partners agreed to establish a realistic programme to rid the Mediterranean of pollution by 2020. The European Commission adopted the corresponding strategy in 2006, and its action plan was adopted during the 3rd Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Environment Ministers, held in Cairo in November 2006. Under the aegis of the European Commission, the initiative is open to Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and partners wishing to contribute to its objectives. Numerous partners (governments, international institutions, development banks, NGOs) have already got involved in the initiative, which now needs to be given a concrete content, and is based around four key areas:

- 1) Reducing pollution (urban waters, urban waste, industrial pollution), with the participation of the EIB (selection of “bankable” projects) on hotspots monitored by MEDPOL.
- 2) Capacity building measures to help administrations in charge of the environment, and to help civil society and service companies.
- 3) Harnessing the Commission’s research budget (7th Framework Programme) for projects that share knowledge of environmental issues in the Mediterranean sector.
- 4) Developing and monitoring indicators, in conjunction with the European Environment Agency (EEA), to monitor the success of Horizon 2020.

The neighbourhood policy regional "Environment" programme for the South, which is currently being prepared, implements the transposed strategy and uses the same structure. Bilateral initiatives will make up 85% and regional initiatives 15% of the budget allocated by the Commission.

The schedule for the first phase (2007-2013) has been attached to the Cairo Declaration, the meeting of the first coordination committee has taken place and conferences focusing on private sector participation are starting to be organised (22nd – 23rd October 2007, Athens, Greece).

10. Enlargement policy and pre-accession instruments

Since 1973, the European Union has experienced five enlargements, with the last one being in 2007, and negotiations on further enlargement towards the East are ongoing. There are currently three candidate countries (Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey) and four potential candidate countries (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia with Kosovo). Several Mediterranean countries are therefore affected by enlargement.

The European Union’s current enlargement policy receives funding from a range of sources.

The main objective of this policy is to prepare candidate countries, and to an extent, potential candidate countries, for accession to the European Union by helping them to meet the accession criteria.

This mainly includes helping them to reinforce democratic institutions, civil service reforms, support for economic reforms, promoting respect for the rights of minorities and equal opportunities, helping to develop civil society. Extensive regional cooperation, contributing to sustainable development and reducing poverty are also some of the objectives of this policy.

Water issues are a part of this policy and figure in the accession plans of the candidate countries and potential candidate countries.

The enlargement policy is supported for the 2007-2013 period by a number of financial instruments.

The most significant are the Pre-Accession Instruments. They are providing €11,468 billion for the 2007-2013 period, of which €5740.6 million has already been allocated for the 2007-2010 period via the Multi-Annual Indicative Financial Framework [COM (2006) 672]. The Post-Accession Transition Facility for Romania and Bulgaria and the Extended Decentralised Implementation System (EDIS) for the ten new Member States are also part of the support provided by the enlargement policy.

D – Other cooperation frameworks

1. Intergovernmental initiatives

a - The European Environment Agency (EEA)

In addition to the twenty-seven EU Member States, Turkey, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland make up the EEA, which also cooperates with Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The agency was founded in 1994 in Denmark and is funded by the EU budget; for 2007 it had a budget of approximately €35 million.

The agency was set up with the aim of supporting sustainable development and to help achieve significant and measurable improvement in Europe's environment through the provision of targeted, reliable and relevant information to policy-making agents and the general public.

The main objective is to set up a monitoring and evaluation network for Europe's environment in fields such as air quality, water quality, soil, fauna and flora status, biodiversity, the use of soils and natural resources, waste management, noise, chemical substances and protecting the coastline and marine environment.

The EEA is the European Commission's partner (DG Environment, Joint Research Centre and Eurostat) in the Water Information System for Europe (WISE), which was launched in 2002 as a reporting instrument. It compiles a large amount of data and information collected at European level by various institutions and organizations and which was previously fragmented or not available. The EEA is the data management centre for this project and hosts the WISE website.

b - The League of Arab States

This regional organization has twenty-two Member States from the Middle East and North Africa (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen, Libya, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Kuwait, Algeria, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Mauritania, Somalia, the

Palestinian Authority, Djibouti, Comoros and the United Arab Emirates) and three observers (Eritrea, Venezuela and India). The League was founded in 1945 with the aim of forging closer links between Member States, coordinating their cooperation, working to ensure their independence and sovereignty and, in a general sense, examining issues relating to the interests of the Arab countries.

The Arab League takes part in political, economic, cultural and social programmes aiming to promote the interests of Member States.

The League cooperates with the numerous organizations under its supervision, such as the COFWS (Centre of Water and Arab Water Security Studies), the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Regional Centre for Training and Water Studies etc.

The Centre of Water and Arab Water Security Studies (COFWS)

The Centre of Water and Arab Water Security Studies was created in 1996 by the League of Arab States to work on the issue of water resources in the Arab world. The centre is directly attached to the League's general secretariat.

Its main objective is to safeguard Arab interests and establish a common position on water issues.

The centre evaluates water resources in Arab countries, estimates their usage rate and provides forecasts for the future with the aim of encouraging rational use of these resources. The centre produces and publishes technical and legal studies on all the questions and issues relating to water, and also produces studies on developing unconventional hydraulic resources, such as desalination techniques. COFWS also helps the Arab countries to prepare and implement plans and global policies on water resource management, puts forward draft water agreements, trains qualified staff and organises exchanges between experts.

The centre is also planning to set up a database to collect and evaluate information on water resources in the Arab world.

c - The Sahara and Sahel Observatory (SSO)

The SSO was created in 1992 from a project resulting from the 1989 Paris G7 Summit. In 2000 it became an international organisation located in Tunis, on the basis of an agreement between UNESCO and Tunisia. The SSO brings together all the African countries from the Sahara and Sahel region, some countries from the "North", sub-regional African organisations and international organisations, and therefore covers all the countries in the Southern Mediterranean from Morocco to Egypt.

SSO's work is based on the "Strategy for 2010", which was adopted in 2004 by its General Assembly. The strategy includes a component on environmental monitoring in the region and another component on joint management of "shared water resources", specifically the major cross-border basin aquifers. SSO's work in this area is exemplary, as it is leading up to the setting-up of a consultation mechanism between several countries that share the same aquifer basin. For the Mediterranean area, SSO has successfully developed the North-Western Sahara Aquifer System Project (NWASS), which following a data collection phase and a phase examining the various operating methods, has set up a consultation mechanism for the three countries in question (Algeria, Tunisia and Libya). A counterpart initiative has been launched on the Nubia Aquifer (Egypt, Libya and Sudan).

Apart from the 2010 Strategy, SSO focuses on information work, with the aim being to develop information and databases, and particularly to promote the circulation of this information between SSO, its members and partners.

2. Decentralised cooperation MedCities, UCLG, “sub-national” regional cooperation

Many non-governmental organizations (NGO) are active in this sector.

For example, the Water Solidarity Programme is a network of French and foreign organizations working in the water, sanitation and solidarity sectors. Its main stated mission is to gather water stakeholders together in order to make solidarity initiatives in the water sector between France and countries in the South more effective.

The Water Solidarity Programme was created in 1984, during the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, and arose from the desire of European Environment Ministers to increase European cooperation work in the water sector.

The organisation’s board brings together representatives of:

- Local authorities.
- Water industry organizations (water agencies, water companies, research consultancies etc.)
- The research sector.
- International solidarity associations (NGO, migrants’ associations etc.)
- The authorities

The Water Solidarity Organisation facilitates local initiatives based on international cooperation and North / South exchanges and encourages overall coherence between the initiatives. In order to meet these objectives, it develops exchange and consultation, knowledge accumulation and information dissemination activities (website, technical specifications, quarterly bulletin etc.) and provides support for project “managers” and coordinates working groups.

The Water Solidarity Programme coordinates five work programmes:

- Two geographic programmes (“Water and Environment in the Mediterranean” and “The Senegal River Basin”).
- Three themed programmes (“Drinking water and sanitation in outlying urban districts and small centres”, “Migration, development and economic initiatives” and “Gender and Water”).

3. Bilateral cooperation (State-to-State)

While compiling an exhaustive list of State-to-State bilateral cooperation projects was out of the scope and moreover out of context for this review of the current situation, we were however informed about a number of these initiatives during our meetings in the various countries.

Many “rich countries” provide Mediterranean countries with substantial aid, with this often targeting the water sector. These bilateral cooperation initiatives are often

negotiated with ministries or cooperation agencies specific to each of the donor countries and are frequently funded and managed by banks, which are closely linked to them.

In this way, French cooperation is in constant contact with AFD (the French Development Agency), the German cooperation organization (GTZ) with the KfW etc. Other countries also have an active cooperation policy with countries in the Mediterranean Region: the United States (US AID), Japan (JICA), Denmark (DANICO) etc.

The two tables below list the share of aid in the water sector provided by each donor country and received by each beneficiary country.

Beneficiaries in ' 000 US \$)			
Beneficiaries	Total assistance (current \$)	Total assistance (constant \$)	%
Egypt	5 327 718	8 827 166	41%
Turkey	2 151 539	3 273 631	15%
Morocco	2 180 509	3 155 186	15%
Tunisia	1 535 514	2 289 155	11%
Palestinian Authority	996 279	1 266 884	6%
Syria	337 584	786 631	4%
Lebanon	384 589	567 215	3%
Albania	313 537	391 147	2%
Israel	173 501	240 561	1%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	155 976	187 416	1%
Algeria	139 555	172 587	1%
Serbia & Montenegro	77 111	100 644	0%
Croatia	48 563	57 392	0%
Cyprus	29 438	54 814	0%
Slovenia	26 975	38 819	0%
Malta	585	751	0%
MENA Regional	26 802	3 747	0%
Total	13 905 775	21 447 469	100,00%

Source: This table is based on the data of the World Bank and the CIA World Factbook

Donors (in ' 000 US \$)			In %	GDP billions US \$	Assistance *1000/ GDP
Donor	Total assistance (current \$)	Total assistance (constant dollars)	%	CIA World Factbook - janvier 2007	
United States	3 557 004	6 021 062	28%	12 980	46%
China		0	0%	10 000	0%
Japan	2 678 483	3 712 027	17%	4 220	88%
Germany	3 255 487	4 749 164	22%	2 585	184%
United Kingdom	207 536	316 564	1%	1 903	17%
France	1 265 694	1 897 271	9%	1 871	101%
Italy	680 985	1 131 329	5%	1 727	66%
Canada	142 923	316 242	1%	1 165	27%
Spain	107 867	140 812	1%	1 070	13%
India		0	0%	1 042	0%
Australia	132	145	0%	666	0%
The Netherlands	211 18	325 579	2%	512	64%
Belgium	55 77	68 595	0%	330	21%
Sweden	44 822	100 577	0%	285	35%
Austria	34 991	43 281	0%	280	15%
Switzerland	823	8 816	0%	253	3%
Greece	1 434	1 602	0%	252	1%
Norway	58 876	79 291	0%	207	38%
Portugal	845	1 056	0%	203	1%
Denmark	53 174	61 458	0%	199	31%
Ireland	702	773	0%	177	0%
Finland	65 382	103 789	0%	172	60%
Luxembourg	6 504	8 637	0%	33	26%
EC	825 336	1 345 086	6%		
UNDP	331	394	0%		
UNICEF	1 199	1 523	0%		
IDA	4 405	848 449	4%		
IFAD	48 445	74 661	0%		
AfDF	39 943	55 282	0%		
IBRD	12	34 004	0%		
Total	13 905 775	21 447 469	100%		

Source: This table is based on the data of the World Bank and the CIA World Factbook

4. Other initiatives

a - The GWP-Med

An open international network, created in 1996 on the initiative of six countries (the Netherlands, Canada, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Denmark), the Global Water Partnership is a partnership between all types of water management stakeholders: governmental agencies, public institutions, private enterprises, professional organisations, development agencies etc. It has over 2,000 members.

GWP's work mainly focuses on integrated water resources management.

The GWP is organised into fourteen regional networks. GWP–Med is the Mediterranean component and aims to promote and share knowledge on IWRM. It encourages partnerships between organisations, disseminates and shares information and experiences of IWRM, and tailors global initiatives launched by the GWP to the Mediterranean.

The GWP–Med secretariat is based in Athens. The same secretariat also coordinates the Mediterranean component of the EU Water Initiative (MED-EUWI) and provides technical support to the Greek government.

b - The World Water Council

The World Water Council (WWC) was established in response to concerns expressed at the Rio conference. The Council is a multilateral platform created in 1996 in response to increasing concern from the global community about water issues. Its mission is to promote awareness, build political commitment and trigger action to facilitate the efficient management and usage of water on an environmentally sustainable basis. It has close to 300 members, of which seventy are countries.

The Council organises a “World Water Forum” every three years, a major event for water sector professionals (over 10,000 people), which is greatly appreciated by the operators and companies in question. The next World Forum will be held in Istanbul in March 2009, based on the theme of “Bridging Divides for Water”.

The WWC's main remit is to organise the World Forum, but it also conducts a certain number of studies funded by various countries (France, Spain, Turkey and Switzerland). It led the “Camdessus Panel” which drafted the “Financing Water for All” report.

Based in Marseille, the WWC has an annual budget of € 1.8 – 2 million.

c - The Arab Water Council (AWC)

The Arab Water Council (AWC) is a regional not-for-profit civil society organization founded in 2004. Its members are drawn from the member countries and the observer countries of the Arab League. Egypt is currently presiding the Council through Dr. Mahmoud Abu-Zeid. The Council seeks to coordinate integrated water resources management efforts and visions in the Arab World with the aim of maximising the economic, social and environmental benefits relating to water in the Arab countries.

The AWC seeks to promote better understanding and multidisciplinary, apolitical, professional and scientific management of water resources. The Council

disseminates knowledge and encourages the sharing of experiences and information in order to develop water resources in the region.

When required, it advises the public sector, the private sector and NGOs on undertakings, planning, design, operating and maintenance of water systems at regional, national and local level. The Council also seeks to ensure that the interested parties participate in the decision-making process and to ensure that the benefits of water development are fairly shared out.

d - The International Office for Water

The International Office for Water (OI Water) is a not-for-profit organization under French law and has state approval. Its objective is to gather together all the public and private organizations involved in water resource management and protection in France, Europe and the world, in order to create a real network of partners. It currently comprises 149 member organizations.

Its areas of expertise include training (CNFME – National Training Centre for Water Professions), water administration (AQUACOOOP, the International Water Administration Institute), and information and documentation (SNIDE – National Water Information and Documentation Service).

Its international activities focus on:

1. Information and documentation systems
2. Institutional reform
3. Integrated water resources management in river basins
4. Professional training and educational engineering

In the Mediterranean Region, the office:

1. Is one of the main members of EMWIS
2. Coordinates the work of INBO, which includes a Mediterranean specific component (MENBO)
3. Has launched initiatives consolidating or setting-up basin agencies (Algeria, Morocco and Turkey)
4. Provides training for water professionals in many countries

e - INBO and MENBO

INBO (The International Network of Basin Organisations)²¹ was founded in 1994 by organizations seeking to implement integrated management of water resources in each river basin. 130 basin organizations are members and fifty-two countries participate in the network. The International Office for Water coordinates the work of the network in Paris and it is currently lead by Mr. Laszlo Kothay from Hungary.

MENBO (The Mediterranean Network of Basin Organisations) is the INBO regional network in the Mediterranean Region. It was created in Madrid in 2002 with its secretariat setting up its headquarters at the Confederación Hidrográfica del Júcar in Valencia (Spain). The network benefits from institutional support from the Spanish Ministry for the Environment. The network is currently lead by Morocco and it is open to all Mediterranean basin organizations, to national administrations responsible for water management and bilateral and multilateral organizations working in the sector.

MENBO aims to:

- Forge permanent links between member countries.

²¹ www.remoc.org

- Develop the activities of INBO in the region.
- Organise joint activities of regional interest.
- Enable organizations to meet in order to share practical experiences.

f - The Mediterranean Water Institute

Based in Marseille (France), the Institute is however an initiative launched by the countries of the Maghreb (African Union of Water Distributors, based in Rabat, Morocco). The MWI was created in 1982 with the aim of sharing water experience and knowledge between the countries in the Northern and Southern Mediterranean. It is organised into three colleges: institutional (States and local authorities), professional (companies) and experts.

With very few permanent members of staff (three people), the MWI is first and foremost a network of experts available to its southern partners when they make a specific request. The MWI also carries out more general regional and themed studies on its own initiative. The Institute has close links with organizations such as Plan Bleu, the GWP-MED and MCSD.

Until 2001, the MWI was tasked by the GWP with coordinating MED-TAC (the technical assistance committee for the Mediterranean), which has now become GWP-MED. This work was more recently substituted by managing the RMSU for the MEDA-Water programme (see above).

The RMSU uses six experts (four from MWI and two from the International Office for Water) with a unit based in Amman. The European Commission allocated €4.5 million over three years to the MWI for this purpose, although €1 million was transferred to GWP-Med for coordinating MED-EUWI.

Excluding the RMSU, the MWI has a €600,000 budget, half of which is for operating costs and the other half for various initiatives.

E - Action by lenders, facilities, etc.

There are many lenders which operate in the water sector in Mediterranean countries, notably the World Bank, the EIB, the AfDB, the Arab Fund, the AFD, KfW, etc.). Often certain facilities are used, which enable either donations to be made or interest rebates to be given (GEF, FEMIP, FFEM, African Water Facility, etc.). These are complemented by country to country bilateral donations as part of co-operation actions. The financial intervention of these lenders and donors, which by nature is geared towards infrastructure creation, is often accompanied by co-operation actions intended to improve the operation of national institutions and operators, notably by reorganising methods of governance and by exchanging good practice experience. Lenders and donors are generally of the same mind with these initiatives and meet periodically in this respect.

a - The World Bank

The World Bank attaches supreme importance to environmental and sustainable development concerns. To this end, it has carried out an in-depth analysis of the water situation in the MENA region.

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The Bank looks at 4 major problem areas in the water sector:

- *1-Ineffective and non viable use:* Each year, seven countries in the MENA region use more water than they possess by drawing off excessive amounts of water from aquifers. Many countries waste the water they do have. In urban distribution networks, leaks often account for 40 to 50%, and more than half the water dedicated to agriculture never reaches the crops for which it is intended.
- *2- Policy ineffectiveness:* Food safety and rural employment protection policies have led to the introduction of pricing and non pricing mechanisms intended to protect agriculture. Under these conditions, some 85% of water resources are allocated to agriculture to grow products that the countries would often be better advised to import. Water used for agricultural activities often demands costly investment to guarantee the supply for domestic and commercial consumption. Social pricing policies prevent costs from being recovered, limit maintenance work, damage service quality and threaten the financial viability of water supply services in many countries in the region.
- *3- Deterioration in water quality:* The lack of sanitation equipment has led to contamination of surface and underground water, which has harmful fallout for the environment and public health.
- *4- Excessive dependency on public funds:* In Egypt, the public sector invests nearly 5% of GDP in the water sector; water represents nearly one quarter of public equipment expenditure in Egypt, Morocco and Algeria. In many of these cases, however, public expenditure does not produce the returns that were hoped for. This may be because investments were poorly scheduled over time (dams built without any irrigation infrastructures planned to exploit the water held back), or over-sized in relation to the quantities of water available, which means that water needs to be rationed later. In cities, intermittent water distribution accelerates the degradation of infrastructures. In the region, only two water departments are able to cover their operating and management costs, which means that there is not enough investment in the maintenance domain

The World Bank makes the following recommendations:

- In the MENA region, the demographic explosion will mean that more water resources will need to be allocated to industrial and domestic use, which will mean fewer resources will be allocated to agriculture. Crops with high water yield must therefore be developed and effective technologies must be used. This means that there must be a high level of co-ordination between agricultural, commercial and other policies, as well as various measures in the water sector. Moreover, the region's threatened aquifers must be managed better. Finally, social protection measures must be set up to ensure that poor households in rural areas are not the worst off. The increase in urban populations will require operators to develop water distribution services as well as waste water collection and treatment services.

- The improvement in the sector's performances creates a mostly institutional challenge. The countries must improve regulations and inter-sector co-ordination, improve governance in this sector and open it up to civil society.
- These changes will not be easy to implement given the highly political, social and emotional character of the water issue in the MENA region. That being so, forces outside the sector, such as, for example, the development of exchanges, budgetary pressures and knowledge and information are likely to move the cost-advantage ratio of water sector reforms forward at a political level, thereby clearing the way for the institutional changes necessary.

Loans from the World Bank and analysis and consulting activities

In the MENA region, the World Bank is striving to carry out or develop its activities in priority countries, under the Millennium Development Goals (notably Morocco, Egypt, Palestinian Authority) and to deepen dialog related to sector policies in the countries with which it has long-standing partnerships (such as Morocco and the Palestinian Authority). In the context of this dialogue, the Bank is more particularly interested in the following aspects:

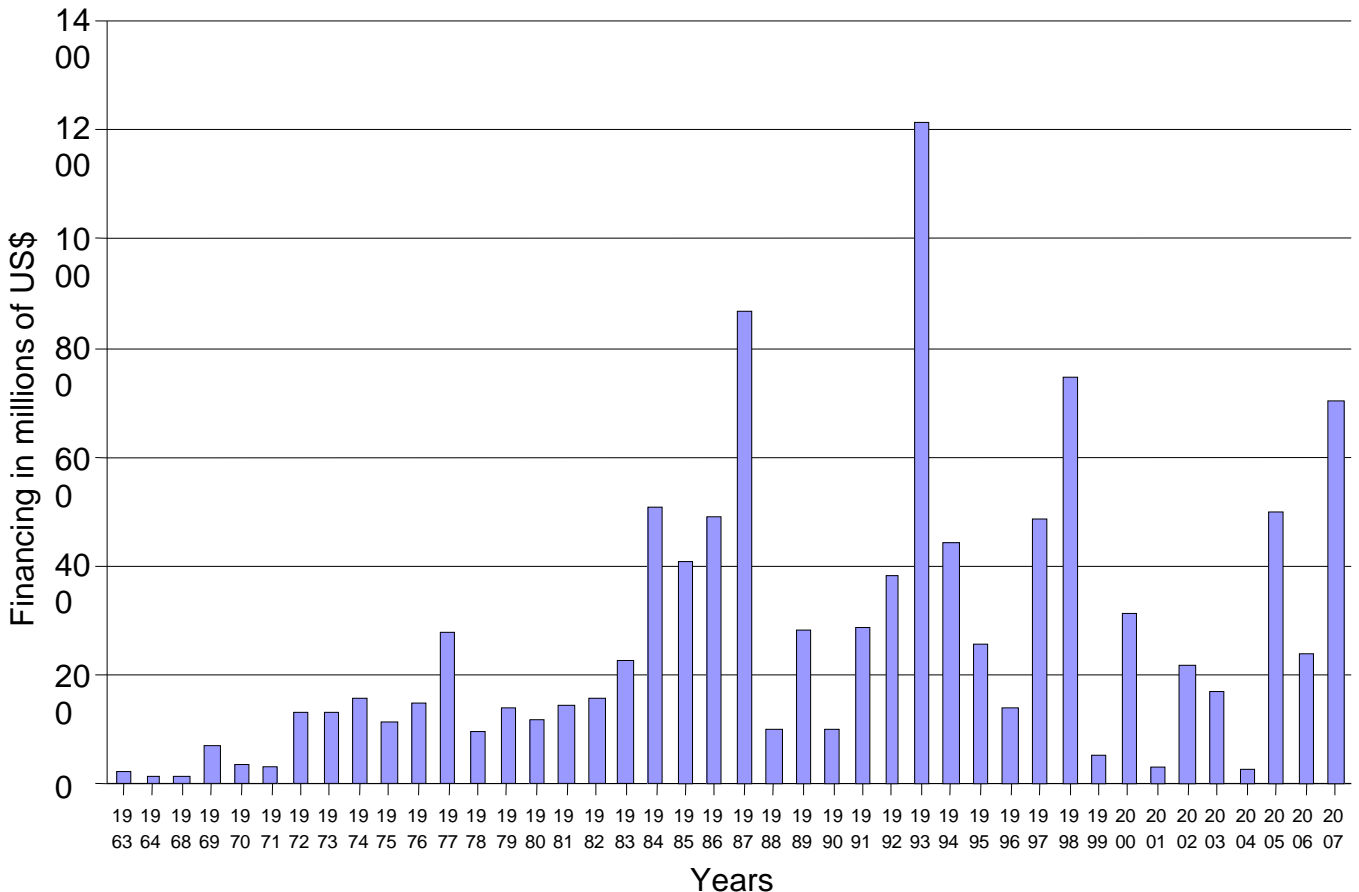
- *Development of the services provided to poor people in urban areas:* the Bank has carried out several municipal development, rehabilitation (Morocco and Tunisia) and community equipment projects.
- *Decentralisation of service provision:* the Bank is continuing to work towards water distribution service decentralisation by providing assistance in creating independent public companies responsible for supplying cities and small towns (Yemen, Algeria, Iran, Jordan).
- *Development of waste water collection and treatment services:* in many countries in the region, the water sector is now being used to improve sanitation conditions in urban areas through the collection and treatment of waste water (in Morocco, for example).
- *Improving access to sanitation and water supply in rural areas:* sanitation and water supply in rural areas are the two domains that have been the most neglected in terms of investment and the support provided was generally part of multi-sector programmes from agriculture or social funds.
- *Improving operator services:* the Bank is basing its actions on reforming distribution services and improving the sector's finances, mainly by increased use of public-private partnerships. Sanitation and water distribution operations in urban areas are being carried out in seven countries out of twelve. The management contracts have produced good results in Jordan and the Palestinian Authority.
- *Effective water resource management:* several water resource management projects have been launched; in particular, these relate to underground water management, managing demand, monitoring, water resource planning for hydrographic basins or aquifers, environmental protection, inter-sector co-ordination and other domains. A loan for policies in the water sector was approved last year for Morocco; the project will relate to governance of the sector and service-related issues.
- *Improving the effectiveness of irrigation:* the projects carried out in several countries (Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia) concern the effectiveness of water and energy use in irrigation systems, the decentralisation of management

responsibilities in favour of farmers' associations, price setting policies, the re-use of waste water after treatment and other problems.

- The World Bank has been allocating an average annual budget of US\$300 million since 1995. (See appendix) Around half of the funding is given over to sanitation and water supply issues; the rest is devoted to managing water resources, irrigation and related areas.

b - The Global Environment Fund (GEF)

World's Bank annual financing of the water projects in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries



The Global Environment Fund is a body that is dedicated to international co-operation aimed at funding initiative to combat the current main threats to the planet's environment. the loss of biodiversity, climate change, deterioration in international water quality, damage to the ozone layer, damage to soil and persistent organic pollutants (POP).

The Global Environment Fund has 175 member governments and works in partnership with the private sector, NGOs and international organisations to deal with environmental stakes at a world level while supporting sustainable development initiatives at national level. Up to now it has allocated 4 billion dollars in grants and awarded an additional 12 billion dollars in joint funding to support over 1000 projects in nearly 140 developing nations and economies in transition.

In August 2002, 32 donor States made a commitment to provide nearly 3 billion dollars over 4 years to fund the Global Environment Fund's work.

As for water, the GEF is particularly concerned by the issue of "international waters", i.e. cross-border systems: drainage basins and water tables common to several countries and marine ecosystems that border on more than one country. A few of the themes discussed are:

- Cross-border water pollution
- Over-exploitation of underground waters
- Over-fishing
- The protection of marine habitats
- Invasive species
- Balanced use of water resources

As water problems are not held back by national borders, joint actions carried out by several countries are necessary to ensure the sustainable development of broad ecosystems covering the majority of the planet. GEF helps countries to work together with their neighbours to modify human activities that have an impact on these international water systems and on the downstream uses of these resources. This means that conflicts of water use can be avoided, safety improved and a sustainable use of the resource developed in keeping with global objectives.

The GEF acts as a catalyst by helping nations achieve full political, legal and institutional change and implement the investment necessary to deal with these cross-border water resource problems.

In order to increase exchange experience between developing countries, a conference on international waters is organised every two years. This conference brings together representatives of countries which are partners in GEF projects on international waters.

A few projects funded by the GEF between 1995 and 2008 concern the Mediterranean. (Not included are the global GEF projects, or the many regional projects concerning the Danube, the Dniepr and the Black Sea).

GEF ID	Country	Project Name	Agency	Project Type	GEF Grant (US\$M)
985	Egypt	Developing Renewable Ground Water Resources in Arid Lands: a Pilot Case - the Eastern Desert of Egypt	UNDP	Medium Size Project	0.830
72	Jordan	Gulf of Aqaba Environmental Action Plan	IBRD	Full Size Project	2.995
1229	Slovenia	EBRD/GEF Environmental Credit Facility (formerly entitled Slovenia: National Pollution Reduction Project)	IBRD	Full Size Project	9.995

1074	Turkey	Anatolia Watershed Rehabilitation Project - under WB-GEF Strategic Partnership for Nutrient Reduction in the Danube River and Black Sea	IBRD	Full Size Project	7.300
1851	Regional	Protection of the North West Sahara Aquifer System (NWSAS) and related humid zones and ecosystems	UNEP	Medium Size Project	0.600
3321	Regional	Mainstreaming Groundwater Considerations into the Integrated Management of the Nile River Basin	UNDP	Medium Size Project	1.000
			Total		22,72

c - The strategic UNEP/GEF partnership for the Mediterranean ecosystem

(Implementation of actions to protect environmental resources in the Mediterranean Sea and coastal zones)

The strategic partnership concerns the following countries: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Serbia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Algeria.

9 programmes were approved on 14th June 2007.

The implementing agencies are the UNEP and the UNIDO.

The executing agencies are UNEP/MAP, the FAO, UNESCO, the UNIDO, the ICS-UNIDO, and METAP/WB/WWF.

In 1997, the UNEP-MAP, with financial support from the GEF, initiated a regional programme intended to identify and speed up the key reforms and investment necessary to reverse the negative trends that threaten the Mediterranean Sea's ecosystem and move towards sustainability.

In a little over six years, a full cross-border diagnostic analysis of the Mediterranean Sea was prepared and approved by the Barcelona Convention's contracting parties and was followed by the adoption of two strategic action programmes (SAPs) to deal with the main cross-border problems: pollution from land-based activities (SAP MED) and biodiversity loss (SAP BIO).

Consequently, the Mediterranean countries (Trieste, October 2004) agreed to make a collective effort for the Mediterranean environmental resource section, the strategic partnership for the Mediterranean ecosystem, piloted by the UNEP and the World Bank, co-funded by GEF and involving a certain number of other agencies, IFIs and bilateral and multilateral donors.

The partnership will act as a catalyst for the development of political, legal and institutional reforms and for the investment necessary to reverse degradation of the

Mediterranean Sea basin, its coastal habitats and its living marine resources. The strategic partnership, that follows the GEF's strategic partnership model for the Black Sea basin to reduce nutrients, contains two additional components:

- a regional component: the execution of approved actions for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal sectors' environmental resources by UNEP and
- a partnership investment Fund for the Mediterranean Sea's ecosystem, piloted by the World Bank and which has already been approved by the GEF in August 2006. The partnership will stimulate and increase the execution at Mediterranean level of global conventions and initiatives, such as the Stockholm Convention, regional conventions and instruments such as the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean action plan and national programmes

The main objectives of the regional component are:

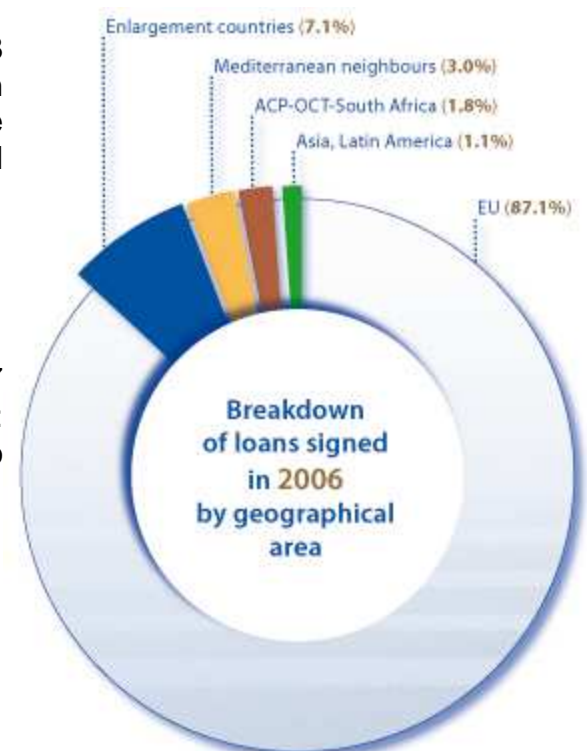
- In concert with the World Bank, ensure the global co-ordination of the strategic partnership;
- Facilitate a harmonised policy and legal and institutional reforms with the aim of reversing damaging trends, focussing on pollution from land-based activities - particularly nutrients and PCBs, coastal habitats and fishing zones, in keeping with the priorities approved by the countries in the strategic action plan and to prepare for the future implementation of the integrated coastal zone management protocol.
- To promote regional communication and the increase in new approaches, comprising those implemented/demonstrated in the partnership investment fund component (World Bank);
- To measure the strategic partnership's progress overall, the reality of the stress reduction measures promoted and to establish the Mediterranean Sea's environment status by co-ordinated monitoring; and
- To contribute to the implementation of the Stockholm action plan through a harmonised PCB approach in five of the participating counties that have signed the Stockholm, Barcelona and Basle conventions.

d - The European Investment Bank (EIB)

The European Investment Bank was created in 1958 by the Treaty of Rome and as a long-term European Union funding institution. Its role is to contribute to the integration, balanced development and economic and social cohesion of the EU's Member States.

Projects Financed

In 2006, the European Investment Bank lent 45.7 billion Euro to support European Union objectives: 39.8 billion to Union Member States and 5.9 billion to associate countries.



Projects financed in the Mediterranean countries

Divided by country

Country	Year 2007 (in EUR)	Past 5 years (in EUR)
Algeria	0	483,498,958
Égypt	0	2,282,312,240
West Bank	0	55,000,000
Israel	0	275,000,000
Jordan	0	165,896,759
Lebanon	5,000,000	320,000,000
Mediterranean countries	7,500,000	37,550,000
Morocco	180,000,000	1,025,000,000
Northern Africa - Regional	0	10,000,000
Syria	0	735,000,000
Tunisia	0	1,283,000,000
Total	192,500,000	6,672,257,957

Updated : 09/11/2007

Divided by sector

Sector	Year 2007 (in EUR)	Past 5 years (in EUR)
Énergy	4,263,067,135	19,088,295,467
Transport	7,446,532,538	62,663,875,468
Telecommunications	1,770,103,858	6,518,074,579
Water and sanitation	1,401,450,517	10,966,677,798
Urban infrastructures	1,445,024,058	9,767,374,880
Other infrastructures	189,461,419	6,572,385,168
Industry	2,826,367,095	17,278,743,091
Services	2,407,579,400	10,296,369,220
Health and Education	3,010,110,051	15,536,799,903
Agriculture, fisheries, forestry	0	46,069,538
Total loans	6,425,722,508	59,519,090,396
Total amount	31,185,418,578	218,253,755,508

Updated : 09/11/2007

e - The Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership, FEMIP

A European Investment Bank (EIB) funding instrument for Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs), the FEMIP was created during the European Council in Barcelona in March 2002. This facility accords special priority to developing private sector economic activities and projects that help create a favourable climate for private investment. Its objective is to help MPCs rise to the challenges of their economic and social modernisation and to strengthen regional integration, with a view to creating a Euro-Mediterranean free exchange zone by 2010.

In 2005, over half of funding was intended to directly promote the growth of private businesses, whether through direct foreign investment (Turkey and Tunisia), joint businesses produced by co-operation between MPC promoters (Algeria) or even funding intended for SME (Egypt, Syria and Tunisia), in addition to the creation of a regional risk capital fund.

The EIB also pays particular attention to different investments intended to modernise infrastructures, notably in the energy and environment fields, which have helped to improve general development conditions for the private sector in Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon and Syria.

In implementing the FEMIP, the EIB works closely with all stakeholders involved in the development of the Mediterranean region. The European Commission, the European banking community and the community in the beneficiary countries, the World Bank, the IFC, the ADB and multilateral and bilateral development funding institutions.

In addition to the development of the private sector, which involves both local businesses and direct investment made by EU companies to the MPCs, the FEMIP has the following additional main objectives:

- Increased support for regional co-operation projects and investment related to human and social development (health, education and environmental protection sectors)
- Assistance actions in favour of the economic reform and privatisation process in the MPCs
- The innovative finance product, risk capital and technical assistance offer

The FEMIP's wide range of instruments enables it to meet the multiple needs of local economies. In fact, it provides financial products that are somewhat rare in the region (long-term loans, financial innovations, risk capital, etc.) under attractive financial conditions.

The EIB has provided funding to the Mediterranean of nearly 2.2 billion Euro in 2005 and 2004, compared with 1.9 billion Euro in 2003 and 1.8 billion Euro in 2002.

f - The French Fund for the Global Environment (FFEM)

Programmes financed in the Mediterranean region by the French Fund for the Global Environment

	Starting date	Institution	Countries	Amount in euros
Shared management of the North-Western Sahara Aquifer System	06/07/2007	MEDAD	Algeria - Liby - Tunisia	500.000
Assistance with the development of the Algerian National Coastal Commission	05/07/2005	MEDD	Algeria	1 200 000
Water transfert between Red Sea and Dead Sea	30/03/2006	AFD	Israel, Jordan, Palestinian Authority	1 000 000
Assistance with the realisation of a wastewater treatment plant in Fez including the project of exploitation of biogas	05/07/2006	AFD	Morocco	900.000
Protection and promotion of Oasis in the southern part of Morocco-Tafilalet component	30/03/2007	AFD	Morocco	1.500.000
The North-Western Sahara Aquifer System	27/11/2003	MEDD	Algeria - Libya - Tunisia	315 000
Preservation of natural coastal species in the mediterranean basin	22/12/1997	MEDD	Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia	1 770 405
Water resource management in the Jordan basin	21/10/1994	MEFI	Mediterranean Region	290 676
Strategic Action Programme of the Mediterranean Action Plan	29/03/2002	MEDD	Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey	1 828 000
Protected coastal and marine areas	15/11/2002	MEDD	Tunisia	1 475 000
Programme for elimination and prevention of resurgence of old pesticides stocks in Africa	25/11/2005	MEDD	Tunisia	800 000
Total				8 680 481

Note for example that the aquifer system in the northern Sahara has received funding from the French Fund for the Global Environment and the UNEP. At this stage we have not gone any further in examining the details of the funding.

g - The Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme (METAP)

Founded in 1990, the METAP is a partnership between countries in the Mediterranean region and multilateral donors. The initial partnership between the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the World Bank (WB) has expanded to include the European Commission (EC), the Finnish International Development Agency, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), who are the main donors. In 15 years, the METAP has attracted \$1 billion in investment, covering 35 projects, at an operating cost of less than \$65 million to strengthen the ability of Mediterranean countries to tackle common environmental problems and clean up the Mediterranean environment: Technical assistance in a wide range of domains, from preparing projects for institutional reinforcement to policy development, via training, the establishment of regional networks and the delegation of powers to local level in different environment-related sectors.

The METAP operates in the following countries in the southern and eastern Mediterranean region: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and the Palestinian Authority of the West Bank and Gaza. In the past, the programme also covered Cyprus and Slovenia.

The METAP also collaborates extensively with the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) on a number of activities.

The METAP's activities are divided into two main components: capacity building and project preparation. The capacity building component is managed by the METAP Secretariat which is located in World Bank Headquarters in Washington DC (United States). Activities related to project preparation are managed by the European Investment Bank (EIB) in Luxembourg.

The METAP programme, which was initially designed to identify actions likely to be funded to combat environmental damage, has evolved towards the definition of sustainable development indicators in the region, evaluating the impact of policies, programmes and projects on the environment and building skills and technical resources for public and private entities.

The METAP's four operational phases have placed the emphasis on the regional dimension and building the skills of national and local institutions, while encouraging countries to support each other to limit cross-border environmental impacts, share knowledge and cultivate best practice.

The METAP's current projects and activities relate in particular to:

- Water quality,
- Solid waste,

- The costs of environmental damage, trade and the environment, banking operations and the environment, impact studies on the environment and skills management.

h - The African Development Bank (AfDB)

In 2000, the Bank Group developed an Integrated Water Resource Management (GIRE) Policy. The Bank has played an active role in promoting a number of major intervention instruments that guide the Bank's Initiative in the water sector, for example, the NEPAD Programme in terms of water and sanitation provision and the Initiative for Rural Water Supply.

The AfDB administrates the African Water Facility (see below).

i - The African Water Facility (AWF)

The African Water Facility is an initiative that is run by the African Ministers Council on Water (AWCOM) and includes Algeria, Congo Brazzaville, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Niger, Kenya, Cameroon, Uganda, Rwanda, Mozambique, Namibia, Chad and Tunisia. It therefore works more with countries in sub-Saharan Africa than countries in the Mediterranean zone, although it does intervene in some of these countries.

The AWF was created in 2004 as a special Fund for water and was placed under the responsibility of the African Development Bank, which is the main donor alongside the EU, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria and France. According to the 2005-2009 Action Programme, the Facility has a budget of 500 million Euro for this period.

Table 5: Programme of activities and of financial needs (in millions of Euros) for the period 2005-2009

Tableau 1 : Programme des activités et des besoins financiers (million d'Euros) pour 2005-09

ACTIVITE	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	%
GIRE							
Information et connaissance	0.02	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.02	
Suivi et évaluation	0.02	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.02	
Développement et réformes de politique		3.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	18.00	
Planification et exécution		3.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	23.00	
Gestion environnementale		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	
<i>Total partiel</i>	0.04	11.50	15.50	14.50	12.50	54.04	11%
GRET							
Information et connaissance		2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	11.00	
Suivi et évaluation		1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	3.00	
Plaidoirie, cadre Législatif		2.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	15.00	
Coopération, mobilisation de Ressource		2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	11.50	
Développement de planification et de stratégie		3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	15.00	
<i>Total partiel</i>		10.50	15.00	14.50	15.50	55.50	11%
INVESTISSEMENT							
Investissement de levée de capitaux			10.00	76.00	100.00	186.00	
Projets à échelle réduite		5.00	20.00	50.00	95.00	170.00	
Préparation de Programme/Projet		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	20.00	
<i>Total partiel</i>		10.00	35.00	131.00	200.00	376.00	75%
Organisation et administration	0.01	3.00	3.70	3.75	4.00	14.46	3%
TOTAL	0.05	35.00	69.20	163.75	232.00	500.00	100%

Source: The French version of the Action Programme 2005-2009, p. 18
http://www.afdb.org/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/AWF_ADMIN/AWFDOCUMENTS/FAE_PROGRA_MME_OPERATIONNEL_2005_2009_FR.PDF

Table 6: The state of commitment and of paiement (in millions of Euros) by the end of September 2005

Tableau 2 : Etat d'engagements de ressource et de paiements (million d'Euros)
(Fin septembre 2005)

Donateur	Engagements de Ressource			Modalités de paiement				
	Montant (million)	Taux de change l'Euro	Montant	Période de Paiement	Quantité payée	Prévu 2005	Estime 2006	Total à fin 2006
EU	Euro 20.0		20.00	2 ans			10.00	10.00
Canada	Can \$ 20.0	1.47	13.63	3 ans	6.81		3.41	10.22
Norvège	NOK 30.0	7.92	3.79	3 ans		1.27	1.20	2.40
La Suède	SEK 45.0	9.45	4.76	3 ans		1.60	1.60	3.20
Danemark	DKK 40.0	7.45	5.37	5 ans		1.15	2.11	3.26
Autriche	Euro 0.10		0.10	1 an	0.10			0.10
France	Euro 12.0		12.00	5 ans		4.00	2.00	6.00
Total			59.65		6.91	8.02	20.32	35.18

Source: The French version of the Action Programme 2005-2009, p. 22
http://www.afdb.org/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/AFW_ADMIN/AFWDOCUMENTS/FAE_PROGRA MME_OPERATIONNEL_2005_2009_FR.PDF

The Facility's main objective is to mobilise resources to finance water resource development activities in Africa, to improve access to water and sanitation at national and regional level. To achieve this aim, the Facility seeks to improve the environment and thereby attract more investment and strengthen water resource management. The Facility also assists Member States in their efforts to achieve the water objectives established by the Africa Water Vision and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

In concrete terms, the African Water Facility's activities consist in gathering and examining projects submitted and in helping carry out the projects selected in the integrated water resource, shared water management and hydraulic infrastructure domain, setting value on and sharing knowledge and information and monitoring and evaluating policies and projects.

The AWF publishes various reports and prepares the action programmes related to the water sector.

For the moment, the AWF has approved 21 projects that are currently being carried out. It has published a report on the progress made related to the MDGs. It has organised and published a report on the Integrated Water Resource Management workshop which was held in Libya and on the workshop for Sustainable Water Management in East Africa that was held in Mombassa.

j - The NEPAD Water Resource Management Programme

At continental level, the NEPAD is the reference framework for guiding actions to add value to water resources, with the aim of achieving the strategic objective of ensuring a secure water supply for the whole continent. The African Development Bank was appointed as the lead partner to help the NEPAD implement its water and sanitation infrastructure development programme with a view to strengthening regional integration. To this end, it has prepared a Short Term Action Plan (STAP) to

implement priority activities over a 5-year period. The STAP programme provides for the development of national integrated water resource management (IWRM) policies, reducing the effects of floods and droughts, the satisfaction of fundamental water requirements and cross-border water resource management. The implementation of the STAP has focussed interventions on 7 river basins: the Niger and Senegal rivers in western Africa; the river Congo and lake Chad in central Africa; the Nile in eastern Africa and the Zambezi and Okavango rivers in southern Africa. In addition, the Bank provides assistance to the NEPAD for the development of the Short to Long Term Strategic Framework (CSMLT) for the Water and sanitation infrastructure development programme.

Water Partnership Program

The Water Partnership Program was created with the assistance of the Dutch government to promote integrated water resource management principles and practices in PMR and to support the implementation of IWRM policy in Africa. The programme, which extends over three years, began in 2003 with a donation of 5 million dollars. The donation is used to:

1. Strengthen the Bank's operational capacities,
2. Strengthen awareness and capacities in PMR,
3. Provide the public with information and make it aware of the water issue, and
4. Enable partnerships as well as exchanges of best practice and experience in PMR. Canada agreed to finance the water partnership program by providing 5 million Canadian dollars over 3 years, starting from 2004.

The program has enabled the Bank to develop the African Water Facility, as well as the programme implementation framework for the IAEAR pilot phase. It has supported the regional and international awareness campaigns and has enabled the Bank to take part in the co-operation programme for the use of water in agriculture, with the World Bank, the FAO, the IFAD and the IAEAR in the context of NEPAD.

Action and partnership co-ordination

The Bank will act as the lead partner in implementing the IAEAR by co-ordinating the actions of donors and other partners around a common programme, by providing a synchronised response in meeting challenges and by encouraging a harmonised approach in relation to programme implementation. The Bank will establish a Water Co-ordination Committee to act as a secretariat in implementing the different initiatives.

Co-ordination at national level will be provided first of all through the PRSPs. The PRSP development mechanisms call on the review of the country programmes for the different institutions, governments, donors, MDBs and NGOs, as well as the possibilities for integration into the country's overall IWRM plan. The Bank's operations will be co-ordinated in the context of the PRSPs and regional assistance strategy documents where the institution's commitments to national and regional programmes are determined.

The arrival of the AMCOW, combined with its participation in the AWF, is one opportunity that must be grasped for all programmes to be supported by the IAEAR, the NEPAD Water Programme and the AWF to be enshrined in national and regional PMR programmes, along with support from donor community programmes. In collaboration with other regional and international partners, the Bank has taken an active part in regional and international conferences, such as the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), the World Water Forum and the World Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure. Moreover, the United Nations Water for Africa Group will have a significant role to play in co-ordinating the different United Nations agencies on the one hand and other stakeholders on the other.

The Bank Group's commitment to water initiatives and the importance that the institution and its development partners and PMRs attach to it have been clearly shown by the first AfDB Water Week that was held in Tunis in July 2004. Water Week is intended to commit stakeholders and partners to the water sector in Africa, to consolidate existing partnerships and create new ones, as well as to mobilise broad support from stakeholders and the international community as a whole, as well as to speed up the development and management of water resources in Africa. The IAEAR and the AWF were officially launched during Water Week.

k - The French Development Agency (AFD) and other government-level development banks

Several countries have created a financial organisation that specialises in funding (loans and sometimes donations) co-operation actions. This is the case of Germany with the KfW, the German operational co-operation instrument (GTZ).

Examining the activities of these banks is not within the scope of our study and would also require heavy additional investigation. However, we can still provide a few elements below about the French Development Agency (AFD).

The French Development Agency (AFD's) mission is to help fund the development of poor countries through public assistance. It intervenes in five continents and in councils in the French overseas territories.

The AFD supports public authorities, the private sector and local association networks to implement a diverse range of economic and social projects. Its actions in favour of economic growth and environmental preservation are enshrined directly under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These priority development objectives were defined in 2000 by the United Nations to reduce world poverty by half by 2015.

The AFD also helps to preserve world public property and may respond to crisis situations.

Actions by the AFD in the Mediterranean and the Middle East

The AFD has 8 agencies in this region, with two offices in Morocco (Rabat and Casablanca). Syria falls under the jurisdiction of the Beirut agency in Lebanon.

AFD's priority in the Mediterranean basin and the Middle East is to encourage sustainable economic growth, reduce inequalities by encouraging access for populations to basic services and by encourage the creation of jobs needed to get

young people into work. The AFD also places great store on supporting investment with a direct impact in terms of sustainable development and environmental protection. The AFD therefore provides an economic response to dealing with the international political stakes that France favours in this region: peace and stability, preservation and development of French and European influence. In this perspective, it has the following priorities:

Long-term management of water resources and the arbitration this imposes on competing uses of water (irrigation, industrial use, resource conservation and renewal, etc.) are AFD priorities: At the same time, sanitation and its impact on health is the subject of specific attention.

Upgrading local businesses to be more competitive and more profitable must enable the countries in the region to cope with international competition. The AFD is committed to professional upgrading and training actions. It also supports the implementation of social and environmental responsibility policies within companies.

Modernising infrastructures helps to improve living conditions for populations in a fast urban growth context by connecting up poor districts to networks, creating or modernising sanitation networks and cleaning up unsanitary housing. In rural areas, it acts to encourage development by facilitating access to roads, water, electricity and primary health care.

Migrations and financial transfers by migrants are the subject of specific studies and interventions by the AFD, in particular in North African countries, with the priority of strengthening the link between micro-funding and migrant transfers.

The AFD's recent projects in the water domain are:

Project Nr.	Country/Region	Name of the project	Amount	Status	Starting date
CTN6013	Tunisia	PRERERC ONAS	52 ,80 M €	Evaluation in progress	27/09/06
CMA6034	Morocco	ONEP PROGEA	- 30 ,00 M €	Approved	27/07/06
CLB3000	Lebanon	AEP Northern Lebanon	30 ,00 M €	Approved	10/07/06
CPS3001	Palestinian Territories	EAU 2003	10 ,50 M €	Approved	10/07/06
CMA1077	Morocco	ONEP 6	20 ,00 M €	Approved	09/05/06
CTN6001	Tunisia	AEP RURALE 2	33 ,00 M €	Approved	04/12/03
CMA1069	Morocco	RADEEO OUJDA	12 ,00 M €	Approved	10/12/02

CMA1022	Morocco	RAMSA AGADIR	13 ,55 M € Approved	21/02/00
CMA1053	Morocco	RADEM MEKNES	12 ,10 M € Approved	05/11/99

I – The survey carried out

Only four countries responded to the survey that we launched into the operations carried out in the water sector since 1995: Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Turkey.

The completed tables are provided in the appendix.

The information gathered is not therefore exhaustive for the Region and do not enable us to have a general summary. Moreover, we do not have all the operations launched, nor the amounts of various projects for certain operations in the countries which replied. In addition, the information is not fully consistent with the data available from the European Commission.

For example, the MEDA II funding for Morocco for 120,000 million on the site http://www.delmar.ec.europa.eu/fr/ue_maroc/medaia05.htm, and 120 M Euro in the detailed sheet on the same site (details below)...

21 - Program for the structural adaptation of the water sector in Morocco

Coordinator: Delegation of the European Commission to Rabat, fax: 037 57 98 10

The financial agreement was signed by the European Commission and the Moroccan Government on February 2002. The European subsidy was granted as a direct and non-targeted aid, aimed to support the State's budget. Disbursement will be performed in two stages after having assessed progress regarding the implementation of reforms and criteria set by the Commission and the Moroccan Government, and by also taking into account the macro-economical context and evaluating the conformity of implemented policies in relation to three fundamental objectives: maintaining the general internal and external balance, sustained growth, and developing an efficient and consistent transition toward developing links and free trade with the EU.

Project Objectives

The program's General objective is to preserve current capacities and water quality as well as to improve water management while granting priority to an economically rational approach regarding the allocation of water resources.

This general objective is further divided into three specific objectives:

- Enforcing the framework Law dealing with water management which was adopted in 1995, both at an institutional and regulatory level as well as in accordance with a sector-based strategy of public investment;
- Reducing costs sustained by the State budget, in accordance with deadline engagements;
- Increasing the efficiency of institutions in charge of water management and water treatment.

Project Description

The in-depth reform of the water and water treatment sector, aiming to efficiently enforce the 1995 law dealing with water management and based on the challenges Morocco must face in the medium and long term, structures itself along six main points:

- Integrated management of water resources, implementation in catchment areas performed by Catchment Area Agencies;
- Regulating tariffs that shall be applied to the use of water;
- Re-allocating investment budgets;
- Reforming the management of water being used for agriculture;
- Turning towards public partnerships and cooperation between authorities;
- Controlling the environmental impact of wastewater, preserving water quality and developing water treatment policies.

Amount: (Millions of euros)

Total : 120
European Community: 120

Schedule

The European Commission has granted the Treasury 60 Million euros following the execution of measures that were taken by the Moroccan Authorities in accordance with the financial agreement.

Date of med committee: 14 November 2001

Signature of the financial contract: 13 February 2002
Duration: 36 months
An additional extension of 12 months has been granted given the delay in launching the program.
Project Authority: Ministry of Finance and Privatization
Project Manager: Ministry of Finance and Privatization

... does not appear in the table completed by Morocco.

No more than the two new environmental programmes in the context of water policy and waste water management, supported by a Community envelope of 40 million Euro adopted in 2006.

Given these considerations, the surveys could not be exploited more.

Below we attach a summary table of the "Water" actions, from data provided by the countries; the data for certain countries is, according to our considerations above, under-estimated.

	Name of the programme or project	Water resources management	Water demand management	Drinkable water	Water sanitation	Research programmes	Other	Year(s) of financment	Global amount of the project	European Commission (precise the initiative or programme) Amount	Banks (precise)			Bilateral aid (countries)		Other donors	
											Bank	Loan	Grant	Country	Amount	Donor	Amount
Jordanie	TOTAL en milliers €								328 240	7 940		7 150			306 000		
Liban	TOTAL en milliers €								776 465			176 045			141 288		291 878
Maroc	TOTAL en milliers €											528 000	31 920		85 841		
Turquie	TOTAL en milliers €								1 756 336			651 030					
Turquie	TOTAL en milliers €											2 507 690					
Turquie	TOTAL en milliers €								895 105			737 415					

F- The Union for the Mediterranean project.

The Union for the Mediterranean, a project originally submitted by France, will be officially launched on July 13, 2008 during the summit for Mediterranean heads of State which will be held in Paris, and it will be bringing a new structural element into focus.

Based upon the idea of equality, thus giving "Southern countries" the same importance as that of "Northern countries", the Union for the Mediterranean's objective is to build greater political, economic and social solidarity among the countries located within the Mediterranean area. Cooperative action between the European Union (which will become an individual member of the Union for the Mediterranean, alike each of the EU's member countries) and the Union for the Mediterranean will help develop a strong collaboration between both Unions.

The project involves several important stages, one of which involves sustainable development, in some cases directly concerning water related issues: reducing

pollution in the Mediterranean, protecting the coastline and, more particularly, achieving "efficient management of water resources and demand".

There is distinct interaction and complementarity between each part of the sustainable development stage and certain projects which are under the responsibility of the European Commission (DG ENV, AIDCO and RELEX). As such, the "unpolluting the Mediterranean" section acts within projects that have been developed with the initiative of "Horizon 2020" (which have in turn been selected by the EIB among a list of "hot spots" that have been established by the PAM-MEDPOL). This shall probably help increase the projects' outreach and accelerate its implementation thanks to the use of new or complementary financial capabilities

Similarly, the "water management" branch shall help develop a series of commendable projects which shall be oriented towards reducing water stress or water shortage. However, the identification process concerning these projects is currently less advanced compared to "Horizon 2020" projects. Ever since the need to take these actions into account, as part of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development has been put in evidence, indeed no regional political initiative has been developed in order to promote management methods that are based on demand. Furthermore, these are often projects which are more difficult to considered individually (particularly in the case of demand-based policies) than unpollution projects which are usually quite localized. It is particularly difficult to establish their bankable character, given that these are generally projects with strong "sustainable development" or "governance" content, therefore implying a large need for technical support. Consequently,, the "efficient management of water resources and demand" does not benefit from preliminary in-depth work unlike the "Horizon 2020" operation. The Union for the Mediterranean may however benefit from previous work accomplished within the MEDA-Water framework or within the bilateral action carried out by the European Union. The Union for the Mediterranean must however find additional tools in order to develop its action, possibly by setting up equal means used in identifying projects and by giving priority to those that have a regional scope.

G - Comments

1. Current observations are non exhaustive, but nonetheless illustrate the true complexity of cooperation among institutions

- Current observations listed here are certainly non exhaustive. However, they include a presentation of the main "tools for cooperation regarding water issues".
- Actions carried out may be divided into several types:
 - ~~a.-~~ Academic type studies
 - ~~b.-~~ Strategy development
 - ~~c.-~~ Collecting, structuring and possibly sharing data figures
 - ~~d.-~~ Collecting information regarding skills, sharing experience and best practices (governance, financing, partnerships)

- e- Pilot operations
- f- Creating infrastructure.

The report therefore mainly includes information regarding cooperation between institutions. This cooperation is set at a regional level instead of concentrating on specific action regarding access to water or protection and management of resources in concerned countries or catchment areas.

2. Current observations that demonstrate the complexity of regional cooperation due to several factors:

- Water issues included in this report refer to several important concerns:
 - Plan: management and allocation of water resources, aiming to respond to a variety of needs and to competition among sectors (drinking water, agriculture, industry, tourism, environment) as well as action developed in response to the existing demand for these needs,
 - Action: the need to ensure access to water and water purification services as well as managing these services by creating the necessary infrastructure and by strengthening its capacity.

The planning and action phases are not always properly identified by project and program objectives. This makes interaction among different agents and action levels (regional, national or local) even more difficult.

- Another difficulty is generated by each program's geographical structure: in certain cases, only those countries located within the Mediterranean area are being considered, in EU programs all EU countries are taken into account, in other cases programs are created by other geographical organisations: UN-ESCWA, AMCOW, African Water Facility, CEDARE (Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe), etc.

- Lack of understanding may also be due to the inclusion of water issues within more general environmental policies. This certainly follows the logic and aims of sustainable development. However, one must not ignore the importance of the human, social and economic aspects of water issues, given that it is considered to be a source of life. Including water issues within projects covering a larger scope may weaken their visibility and may also create confusion. Furthermore, ministries responsible for water issues in several countries (particularly Southern countries) are separate from ministries in charge of the environment and sustainable development.

- There are numerous active organisations, programs or projects with different general goals and working in different geographical areas. Nevertheless, given that the issue is a common concern in terms of objectives and geography and in terms of the efficient management of water resources and demand, a more structured dialogue should be able to take place between stakeholders. This should generate a clearer definition of water related action and improved efficiency in terms of human and financial resources.

3. Current observations reveal a lack of coordination:

➤ Implication: Shows how interaction between policies, initiatives, programs and action can be complex and intricate. This is probably normal, given that the area covered by the present study is quite complex. However, one must reflect on how certain programs or initiatives have been launched, sometimes overlaying previous initiatives, apparently without having given each issue the necessary thought and without having built the necessary dialogue between participating organisations.

➤ Overlapping: Different programs, initiatives or actions with similar objectives, or sometimes even identical goals, overlap each other but are not coordinated appropriately. In some cases several organisations in charge of programs or associated action share their efforts and pass cooperation agreements (such as the SEMIDE and the European agency for environment, with regard to data collection within the WISE program; or such as the common work plan developed between the PAM and the AEE, etc.); it remains uncertain whether this method lightens each organisation's workload: identifying aims better and establishing clear roles and responsibilities should lead to more efficiency.

Figures and information regarding water, publishing this data, as well as sharing experiences regarding governance and best practices have demonstrated that the high number of existing programs and organisations that collaborate in critically important projects (and which are sometimes absolutely confused) obviously tend to lead towards the unfortunate dispersal of intellectual and financial means.

➤ Redundancy: Sometimes several types of action exist within one program, tending to generate confusion in terms of objectives. This is often the case regarding two very important types of action: statistical data and skills. Overlapping these two types of action, such as in the case of the SEMIDE, might generate imprecise results.

➤ Dispersal: The dispersal of organisations that have been assigned to coordinate the different programs or actions makes things more complex, even though collaboration between these organisations may be frequent (exchanging administrators, cooperation agreements). Moreover, several organisations have established "focal points" within different Mediterranean countries. These structures are separate networks and do not always work in synergy. Furthermore, the high number of focal points might represent a considerable load for welcoming countries. Rationalizing is recommended, thus reducing the amount of separate organisations by grouping them.

4. Current observations underline the lack of strategical vision at a regional level in spite of a high number of actions being performed within the framework of regional cooperation:

➤ Besides the different types of tools, mechanisms and initiatives, the rationale behind regional water policies remains unclear. The Turin action Plan and the SMDD's Water section should serve as an orientation. However, there seems to be deficiencies regarding the adoption and the implementation of these policies, both in the European countries and in their partners' countries.

➤ Projects selected for different programs seem to have been chosen in accordance with opportunities presented by groups of “candidate” agents more than having been selected by implementing the set strategy or in response to a clear vision of the program’s goals. This may be one of the reasons for which southern countries have been reluctant to participate in the MEDA - Water program.

5. Current observations underlining the lack of assessment regarding implemented action

➤ “Action” within each program is mostly managed by appropriately formed groups that include NGOs, universities, local authorities, public organisations, etc. However, implemented policies are not always the object of an in-depth assessment.

In conclusion, the goals that have been established for actions that are carried out within the framework of cooperation between institutions must remain in effect: the final aim is to promote efficient governance in order to help create awareness regarding water resource management and demand as well as regarding the need to develop the corresponding infrastructure and establishing appropriate water service systems. However the link between cooperation, established by international institutions, and creating infrastructures or setting up water services, which is a matter involving banks of investment, national, regional or local authorities and firms, has not been quite established. One may be led to think that certain programs or cooperation actions are being managed as if they had an independent objective, thus being detached from the final goal: satisfying the vital need of a whole set of populations.

Second part: requirements

A – The requirements are not new phenomena.

As the most heavily populated dry region in the world, the countries around the Mediterranean and the Middle East have to cope with major challenges in terms of their natural resource management. Water in particular is a critical factor in a region that is marked by serious regional imbalances, persistent political instability and major social disparities. The migration problem, which is becoming increasingly acute, means that differences in living standards between the two banks of the Mediterranean must be reduced. A solid partnership with Europe must also be examined, while supporting the modernisation of local economies.

In the Mediterranean basin, fresh water is unevenly distributed between countries and is subject to very strong seasonal irregularities and major fluctuations from one year to the next. The irregularity in the surface water regime requires efforts to control supply through mechanisms that regulate the supply of water; most of these have already been established. Over-exploitation of underground resources leads to them running out. Without substantial modifications to current practices, critical situations will arise during the first half of this century, both in terms of quantity and quality.

According to a recent Blue Plan report, the countries that are most affected by the lack of renewable natural water sources are Israel (276 m³ per inhabitant/year) and the Palestinian territories of Gaza (51) and the West Bank (359), Libya (155), Algeria (472), Tunisia (438), Malta (128), Cyprus (1000), Egypt (859) and Morocco (971). The availability of water that can be used by this group of countries is lower still, with

a minimum of 45 m³ per inhabitant/year for Gaza and a maximum of 813 m³/inhabitant/year for Egypt.

Observations and prospects show that increasing the offer, which has been the traditional response from water policies in the Mediterranean, is not reaching its limits. Faced with this situation, there is a huge field of progress for the management of water demand. This involves reducing loss and incorrect use (leaks, wastage) and improving the efficiency with which the resource is used. In total, in an alternative scenario that favours demand management, nearly 54 km³, i.e. 24 % of total demand in 2025 (estimated at 210 km³), may be saved. So, the demand for water by the basin may, at the least, be stabilised at its 2000 level. The irrigated agriculture sector represents the largest potential for savings in volume, with nearly 65% of the potential total water saved identified in the Mediterranean (equipment modernisation, organisation and operation of irrigated areas, etc.). The urban drinking water supply represents around 15% of the potential savings (with leaks at over 50% in certain cities). The industrial supply, with the development of clean technologies, is also an area for potential savings. These objectives, compared with the traditional offer-based approach, are a “win-win” scenario. At the same time, they limit environmental impacts, risks of conflict and the cost of accessing water and free up the potential for economic growth and stability for the region.

In overall terms, the countries of North Africa are on the right path to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for drinking water and they are nearly there in achieving its sanitation goals (90% for drinking water, 73% for sanitation). However, the overall averages do mask certain disparities, especially for rural areas where only 57% of the population benefits from sanitation, as opposed to 89% in urban areas. But the problems are also significant in these urban areas themselves, where “informal” districts and communities who live in precarious housing do not benefit from any basic services; separate statistics are difficult to establish in these areas. In 2002, 15 million people in North Africa were living without a treated drinking water supply and 40 million without sanitation.

According to the latest information available from the "Joint monitoring Programme ²² „»” published in 2006, Libya, Algeria and Morocco are the countries which have the lowest rate of access to treated drinking water and Morocco, Egypt and the Palestinian Territory are those with the lowest rate of sanitation. Improvement programmes are currently being conducted.

	Improved drinking water coverage in total	Improved drinking water coverage in Rural areas	Improved sanitation coverage in total
Algeria	85	80	92
Egypt	98	97	70
Lebanon	100	100	98
Libya	-	-	97
Morocco	81	56	73
Palestine	92	88	73
Syria	93	87	90
Tunisia	93	82	85
Jordan	97	91	93

²²

http://www.wssinfo.org/en/40_MDG2006.html

Israel	100	100	-
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Source: "Meeting the MDG drinking water & sanitation target: the urban and rural challenge of the decade", Joint report of the WHO and UNICEF, 2006

In the countries of south east Europe, access to water supply is high in the cities (over 90%) but lower in rural areas (around 50%). However, drinking water quality is a major problem for many cities in this region, due to chemical and germ pollution. The water distribution networks in most countries are obsolete and losses in these networks mean a great deal of water has to be captured to satisfy demand. As for access to sanitation, it is estimated that 85% of urban areas and 15 to 20% of rural areas are connected to a sewer network. No more than 25% of the population is connected to networks associated with waste water treatment mechanisms, and many of these do not work well.

Only 6 countries have a high proportion of cities connected (Cyprus, Israel, France, Spain, Slovenia and Croatia). Albania and Syria do not have any waste water purification systems and the other countries only have a few cities connected. The cost of upgrading the purification systems for the 32 million inhabitants of coastal towns with over 10 000 inhabitants in the SEM countries, added to that of the new infrastructures needed to provide sanitation for the additional 18 million coastal urban inhabitants expected by 2025 has been estimated by the Blue Plan at around 10 billion Euro by 2025²³. This amount represents between 2 and 3% of their GDP. The operating cost may reach between 300 and 600 million Euro per year.

B- Requirements are already being taken into consideration.

On a regional level, various partnerships have developed, such as the Mediterranean Action Plan which dates from 1975, the partnership between the European Investment Bank and the World Bank created in 1990, the METAP and the partnership initiated with the Barcelona Convention in 1995.

Integrated water management is one of the five priorities in the Short and Medium Term Environmental Priority Actions (SMAP) adopted during the Euro-Mediterranean Environment Ministers' conference held in Helsinki in November 1997.

The Euro-Mediterranean ministerial conference on local water management that was held in Turin in 1999 produced a set of recommendations for operational activities at regional level and drafted an action plan.

Due to their importance, in particular in the Mediterranean socio-cultural context, creating awareness, mobilising and promoting a commitment from the population are considered as a major contribution for an Action Plan on integrated local water management.

²³ 8 Cost estimation method: based on an average cost of 100 Euro/equivalent-inhabitant for the upgrading and 400 Euro/equivalent-inhabitant for the new infrastructures. Having a large number of cities connected does not guarantee a sufficient purification rate, as this is determined by the type of purification stations and their return. This indicator depends on the definition of the cities (urban areas, communes) which may differ from country to country.

Sources / References PNUE-PAM-MEDPOL, WHO, Blue Plan

This constitutes the basis for training, information and technology transfer requirements as well as the basic tool for recognising these requirements and for helping to reposition them in the region's different contexts.

C – Requirements are evolving and increasing.

The significant overall demographic expansion in this area, economic development, the increase in the influence of cities and the concentration of populations along the coastline, the development of tourism and global warming that may lead to an increase in extreme phenomena (floods and droughts) may increase tensions between water users and between countries.

All this means that serious attention must now be paid to rationalising use, controlling demand, combating waste, developing integrated water resource management and developing the use of alternative resources.

D – The types of requirement are known, but are insufficiently calculated.

The types of requirement are known, but they have been insufficiently calculated in terms of institutional costs, infrastructure costs and in terms of the cost of their impact if they are not satisfied.

Calculated knowledge of the situation is a forerunner to: Knowledge of fresh water resources and their uses, co-ordinated between all countries in the European basin. This is currently insufficient, although vital. Initial and continuing training requirements for management and technical and administrative staff must be specified. Users must still be mobilised.

But the highest costs are those for the investment to be made over the next few decades. Equipment operating and maintenance costs are also high. This requires not just traditional national or local public budgets but also the involvement of and direct financial participation by users and bilateral and/or multilateral support. Priorities must therefore be identified precisely, classified according to a cost/benefit ratio.

In 2004, the Blue Plan estimated that to meet the minimum requirements of the "Urban residual waters" directive, countries in the south east Mediterranean had to invest a minimum of 2.5 billion Euro per year for 25 years, not including the 0.3 billion annual operating costs. Even if these estimates are only approximate, they do show the scale of the problem to be solved and the need for strong policies to optimise resources.

The financial resources needed to clean up the Mediterranean are also very high. For the eight countries south of the Mediterranean (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and the Palestinian Territories in Gaza), the estimated investment needed to reduce BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand) pollution by half is 615 million dollars per year over the period 2005-2010. However, this sum is four times greater than the sum invested in these countries over the past decade and is also three times higher than the sum planned in these countries' National action plans. This illustrates a phenomenon that is not a new one: requirements are often higher than the sums committed to them.

Algeria, for example, estimates that investment in water infrastructure alone to expand water collection and distribution networks in the country stands at €8 billion over 5 years, not including the sea water salt removal programme that is currently in progress.

To combat land-based pollution, applying the specific protocol in the Barcelona Convention, a Strategic Action Plan was adopted in 1997 then rolled out to the National Action Plans, setting ambitious pollution reduction objectives by 2025: treatment of waste water from all coastal cities, reduction in industrial pollutants and hazardous waste. However, there are still major implementation difficulties in a context that sees growing divergence in the abilities to provide a response between member countries or future members of the EU and other neighbouring countries.

E – The financial resources.

As mentioned earlier, in relation to requirements, the financial resources committed are low. In addition, it is not easy to provide precise figures for several reasons: they are not all public, the operations may concern several domains and not just water, the periods for which data is available are different, and so on. Since October 2002, the European Investment Bank (EIB)'s activities in the Mediterranean partner countries have been grouped together under the Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP).

The FEMIP provides priority funding to projects carried out by the private sector, whether they are local initiatives or direct foreign investments. It also supports infrastructure projects and projects that specifically target environmental protection.

In 2006, the European Investment Bank lent 45,7 billion Euro to support European Union objectives: 39.8 billion in the Union's Member States, but only 3% for its Mediterranean neighbours. The water and sanitation sector represents funding by the Bank in the region of 2 billion Euro in loans per year for all countries in which it intervenes.

The World Bank has allocated an average annual budget of US\$300 million since 1995 (see the details per country in the appendix).

However we have tried, from various published sources and with the lack of precision this may bring with it, to give a scale for the budgets implemented for the water sector:

Over the period 1995 – 2007, the financial amounts for the sector as managed by the World Bank stood at US\$5 059 million, which is around €3 500 million. The European Commission's funding over the same period stood at €1 510 million. The European Investment Bank's funding was €6 672 million over the last 5 years and ODA according to the OECD based on the Blue Plan (Georges Corm) was €320 million per year over the period 1973-2004 (this did not include funding by the World Bank, Arab organisations or the European Investment Bank, but did include part of the credits from the European Commission). In proportion, this budget corresponds to around €4 000 million over the period 1995 – 2007. The main funding themes are: supply (33%), sewers (17%), irrigation (12%), waste water (12%), and dams (11%). Classified in decreasing order, the main donor countries are the United States (28%), Germany (22%), Japan (17%), France (9%), the European Commission (6%) and

Italy (5%). At the same time, the main beneficiary countries are Egypt (41%), Morocco (15%), Turkey (15%), Tunisia (11%) and the Palestinian Territories (6%).

Average annual flow over the past 5 to 13 years (based on the information from different organisations) :

<i>Source</i>	<i>Amount (million €)</i>
World Bank	270
European Commission	120
European Investment Bank	1 330
ODA	320
African Development Bank	?
Islamic Development Bank	?
Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development	?
OPEC Fund for International Development	?
Others	?
Total amounts	2 040

Namely a financing equal to approximately € 2 billions of total identified amounts, which is quite a modest amount compared to profits of an important number of multinational companies.

F- The necessary evolutions.

As the nature of the requirements has been known for some time, and these can only increase, it is even more important now to act quickly, to concentrate efforts on the priority areas that have already been identified, revising them in the light of changing knowledge of requirements, on resources and on the effectiveness of the resources to be dedicated to them. This means that there must be strong political will by countries making commitments to objectives, to priority actions to be implemented and to indicators which will enable the degree of completion of the programmes to be evaluated.

Fresh water is an essential and vital raw material and has no substitute. A growing number of countries are confronted with chronic water shortages. Populations' health is affected by this, especially as there will be even more demands on water for agricultural use due to demographic growth that should demand 55% extra food by 2030 according to the United Nations.

But nor must we neglect the needs of certain environmental protection aspects that also require fresh water: wetland conservation, saving biodiversity, river and stream maintenance, etc.

The unavoidable need for access to water is a problem whose constraints evolve over time and in space, with climate change, demographic evolutions and population movement, technological evolutions, etc.. The problem is no longer just one of solving localised water shortages, but in looking for solutions to deal with long term

phenomena and over large spaces - transfers are water-borne but may also be airborne; disruption may be water-related but may also be indirect (greenhouse effect, etc.) - But also, and especially in the search for preventive solutions.

Water shortages have many causes: the demographic explosion, economic development, the reduction in underground and surface water resources, poor network maintenance (water leaks through pipes), etc..

Only the development of the economy and recycling or reusing water in all its uses - domestic, industrial or agricultural - are sustainable.

Developing water supply with no limits or constraints is simply repeating the mistakes of the past. Sustainable development can only be achieved by controlling demand and by processing waste water to enable it to be re-used to provide a solution to a resource that is becoming increasingly rare.

We must be innovative.

Demand management is becoming an absolute priority. Actions must result from a partnership approach with local partners to initiate joint developments with joint funding. The water crisis can only be managed by its different users saving water. This means getting them involved; price regulation is one lever for action as long as the approaches are negotiated democratically with the participation of users within innovative partnerships, to be sustainable.

Part Three : Perspectives

A – Background analysis

Current assessments reveal the importance of all of the voluntary efforts that have been put forward as well as their dispersal among various policies, initiatives or multiple programs (exceeding 70 "cooperation elements"... this is however not a comprehensive list) that are rarely coordinated jointly, thus resulting in a complex situation and generating a certain amount of confusion. Based on the data we have collected as well as on the various interviews we have performed, we have tried to develop an analysis procedure that will enable us to develop lines of enquiry in order to achieve greater efficiency in our collaborative efforts.

This analysis' main points are:

Despite the progress achieved by the Barcelona Convention ("Mediterranean Action Plan", 1975), the EuroMed partnership ("Barcelona Process", 1995) and the ministerial meetings held within the framework of this partnership, the various

cooperation initiatives have not been the product of a global, lucid and ambitious political determination, which would benefit from the support of the highest authorities and would concern all Mediterranean countries. Nevertheless, problems linked to water indeed exist and will increase in the short term, therefore requiring the attention of the highest organisational and political authorities. Objectively speaking, we may consider that water issues have not been given enough priority until now.

In cases in which specific water issues are analysed, the resulting water policies are very often only a part of a larger environmental and sustainable development policy. On the contrary, in cases in which water issues generate a more targeted response, initiatives tend to overlook the issue's more global characteristics:

Priority is given to water management to the detriment of performing actions depending on water demand,

very often, only "local water management" issues are taken into consideration and solutions often only target drinking water needs and in a lesser measure water treatment issues. These are of course important priorities but only constitute a small part of the more general water issue,

except for very rare cases, cross-border issues are left untreated despite the fact that streams, and aquifers exist regardless of national borders.

Analysing water management issues requires the development of a global Mediterranean strategy for water that would serve as reference to authorities, thus providing them with guidance and influencing any ensuing political measures. Currently, no such strategy exists, even though the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) and the Turin Action Plan both contribute to the creation of a global strategy. The lack of guidelines contributes to the dispersal of cooperation efforts, from the creation of a large number of scattered initiatives to the dispersal of individual efforts. This has had a negative impact on the readability of the results that have been achieved as well as on their quality.

A strategy must therefore be created, aiming to provide clear objectives, which would be quantifiable if necessary in order to ensure a proper follow-up. Developing this strategy may also help coordinate and bring together the various existing cooperation initiatives.

Confusion regarding objectives, actions and results has logically made cooperation authorities and participants increasingly skeptical. One example of this is the fact that the EuroMed partnership, which was created 12 years ago, is generally perceived as a project that has not achieved the results expected from it. However, EuroMed's actions are acknowledged to be positive.

Cooperation initiatives have endured the limitations resulting from a local approach to water management, whereas many of the water-related issues extend beyond the scope of local problems, therefore requiring a more integrated and global type of management approach. This is often the case when dealing with environmental issues, as well as issues regarding integrated management of ground waters and basins that extend to one or more countries.

Water management responsibilities are usually shared by several ministerial departments in each country. Moreover, this type of distribution varies largely from one country to another. Ministers who are "responsible" for water management

policies are often only partially involved in the final outcome given that they seldom participate in fully elaborating international cooperation programmes. However, it is indeed he/she who acts on behalf of the institutional cooperation entities in charge of water related issues, particularly by participating in all relevant ministerial conferences. This situation is similar in other water departments. For example, public water authorities and organisations unfortunately lack the necessary means to act appropriately.

This problem affects the legitimacy and the credibility of their initiatives – both at a national and international level – given that these initiatives are rarely developed jointly by several governments.

In order to be able to carry out a cooperation effort, many operators have made their appearance. Unfortunately, some of them lack the necessary dimension or means. Another problem is the lack of coordination between them. Consequently, the means available are less effective. Many of these organisations basically collect data and information. They also provide information on best practices and on the development of expertise. This type of action responds to a basic need in this area, helping establish a solid strategy and ensuring its follow-up.

However, the high number of organisations involved and the lack of coordination between them results in lower efficiency rates in terms of human, intellectual and financial means.

Most cooperation initiatives suffer from serious inequality between "northern" and "southern" countries. This is not only observed in terms of financial resources:

a. Whereas northern countries (European Union) have set up tools that help them cooperate in terms of environmental management, southern countries have not developed a mutual obligation regarding the environment. This may deprive them of the necessary means to agree upon joint and global policies;

b. Similarly to the EuroMed partnership, inequalities tend to increase because there is a larger participation from "northern countries" (27 countries belong to the EU while there are only 9 southern Mediterranean countries), including some non bordering countries, which are sometimes farther away and thus feel less concerned by the specific Mediterranean issues;

c. Decisions and projects are more often made by northern countries and do not always respond appropriately to southern needs. Similarly, northern countries are more often in charge of the leadership of the various operations.

d. The issues that concern the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries are different to those that affect countries belonging to the European Union: On the one hand, European countries, including those located bordering the Mediterranean, encounter less problems related to water resources. They have acquired or created all the necessary equipment and have developed suitable techniques, practices and governance strategies over a long period of time. This however does not mean that they have not made errors nor that they are fully protected from encountering difficult situations in the future. Nevertheless, they have come up with solutions to most of their basic problems. Water concerns are therefore mostly linked to environmental management and sustainable development issues instead of basic and immediate development concerns.

On the other hand, southern and eastern Mediterranean countries confront a different reality. Water-linked stress is much higher in those areas, which are less equipped. There is also less experience in implementing techniques and practices and all of this

sometimes results in management problems regarding water demand. Water resources are a crucial and vital part of immediate development in southern and eastern Mediterranean countries. Environmental and sustainable development concerns constitute a lesser priority.

There is possibly a risk of creating a misunderstanding between southern and northern countries – except for those countries belonging to the northern Mediterranean coast, who also encounter difficulties in relation to water resources. It is therefore highly recommended that international negotiations grant priority to joint initiatives set up by countries located in the Mediterranean coast who share the same concerns in order to achieve common benefits.

Given all of these different reasons, projects often appear to be controlled by northern countries and “imposed” to southern countries, where partners have not always been able to jointly and strongly defend their common priorities. This inequality has resulted in a difficult implication of "receiving countries" in actions that concern them mostly from afar, or that may trouble their political relationship with their neighbouring countries.

B – Suggested approach

The year 2008 may possibly generate a "new deal" in terms of Euro- Mediterranean cooperation, in particular related to water issues. Two political events may indeed contribute to give a new impetus to this area of cooperation :

a. Firstly, there are new actions developed by the EU in this sense. This implies an efficient implementation of "neighborhood" policies, specific procedures (national action plans) and its financial entity (IEVP), which substitutes the MEDA system (MEDA Water). The Euro- Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Water which will be held in Jordan on October 29, 2008, will surely constitute an important occasion that will allow the concerned countries to reorient Euro-Mediterranean cooperation policies regarding water.

b Secondly, the launching of the Union for the Mediterranean (chiefs of state summit to be held on July 13, 2008), which acknowledges the importance of water and refers to the Euro-Mediterranean ministerial conference that shall be held in Jordan on October 29.

The collaboration that is being established between “Horizon 2000”, a European initiative that has been developed in order to carry out depollution operations in the Mediterranean Sea, and the Union for the Mediterranean serves as an interesting reference that may be extended to cover water management issues, which are however much more complex.

Carrying out the present analysis and taking the different opportunities into account has generated a certain number of working suggestions that have been formulated as questions and have been submitted to water department directors after the steering committee’s meeting was held in Marrakech. We have received few observations regarding these suggestions. After having reformed this prior consultation we are able to suggest the following approaches:

- 1 - Participation from the highest political authorities.

Water issues observed within the Mediterranean area require a strong response, based on agreed decisions which are made within each country and are shared among them. This response must be expected from the highest authorities, i.e. Chiefs of state and their governments. It is their task to ensure that priority is indeed given to water-related problems within larger scope structural policies (agriculture, energy, industry, tourism, etc.) and to encourage the ministerial conference on water to develop a Mediterranean strategy for water issues.

2 - Efficient governance

Apart from political involvement, a global governance of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in water-related matters must be put into practice. This may be entrusted to a small group that would be part of the Union for the Mediterranean's secretariat, thus avoiding the creation of a new and separate entity. In order for the group to be efficient, it must maintain a sound balance between northern and southern countries and it must also be located within the Mediterranean region. Its effectiveness would depend upon the expertise and experience coming from the public and private sectors as well as from the civil society.

This small governance system could be in charge of organising a "Mediterranean cooperation summit on water issues" periodically, for example every 5 years. This would allow the highest authorities involved in generating water policies to meet transversally..

Additionally, a "Mediterranean Water Agency" could be created if necessary to ensure a more efficient cooperation:

- at an international level, involving several institutions,
- at a regional level, particularly on everything related to the global management of basins and aquifers,
- at a national level, involving ministries and interdepartmental organisations,

3 - Global strategy.

A global strategy that may be easily implemented by all Mediterranean nations and that would serve as a reference for the political governance of cooperation between countries must be developed. This strategy shall be solely intended for water-related issues and shall consider water as a factor of short-term economic development as much as a factor for improving sustainable development.

It has been suggested that this initiative is entrusted to the Euro-Mediterranean ministerial conference on water, led by the chiefs of state belonging to Union for the Mediterranean member countries.

The meeting of this conference, on 29 October 2008 shall include the launching of the aforementioned initiative as well as the implementation of a global strategy. However, all other relevant ministries must also participate in defining said strategy, without which its global interest would be merely illusory.

Together, all participants shall indeed define common values and objectives, which may establish links among the concerned countries, therefore fostering equality and balance among them.

4 - Clear role for water authorities.

The network constituted by the directors of the various water authorities shall be responsible of leading the elaboration of the "Mediterranean Water Strategy" by updating and completing two essential documents: the "SMDD" and the "Turin Action Plan", by putting the joint "DCE / MED-EUWI process" into practice and by preparing a strategic –and possibly regulatory- framework regarding integrated water management which shall be submitted to the ministers for evaluation.

Given the constant concern for ensuring a more equal distribution of powers as well as an improved participation of all Mediterranean countries, the network of water authorities should be officially extended to the Balkans (who are currently not full members of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership); It is equally necessary to establish rules which grant a priority to those countries located within the Mediterranean area. The ministerial conference should issue a precise mandate that would be destined to the Forum of Water Authorities.

5 - Open access granted to all stakeholders.

Involving local stakeholders as much as possible is recommended in order to stimulate and consolidate any existing water initiatives. The following may be referred to as stakeholders: local governments and the "civil society". Both indeed possess knowledge regarding local issues and may also be able to suggest solutions that may not always be apparent to more centralized institutions.

A "stakeholders forum" could thus be created in order to develop interaction among partners. The forum would be allowed to take part in conferences organised by relevant institutions. Moreover, local partners could also participate in elaborating the Mediterranean water strategy and helping define projects.

6 - Improved use of available expertise.

It is necessary to improve the rationalized use of expertise and experience acquired by the various organisations that are involved in leading programmes and operation, given that some of them have fallen beyond the lowest threshold regarding activity. Moreover, these organisations appear to be disseminated or to lack coordination between each other, which has a negative impact upon their efficiency.

Reorganizing this set of organisations is recommended. He/it is proposed:

- grouping smaller operators and classifying them by expertise,
- developing a network consisting of larger and more important operators: it is necessary to create a tight network that would only include a few main sectors. Each would be responsible for leading a specific type of cooperation programme.

It is again of course necessary to be able to guarantee a certain balance between northern and southern countries. In other words, it is necessary to change the current

situation in which most operators belong to northern countries. Southern countries must also be in charge of certain expertise clusters.

7 - Platform for water-related information, resources and expertise

Certain operations which are important to create, carry out and monitor strategies must be shared among members::

- collecting, managing and publishing water-related data
- training, development of expertise and sharing experience,
- providing information on suitable techniques and best practices concerning governance, etc.
- supporting the creation of new governance methods, for example by encouraging national dialogue, etc.

Most operators contribute to each of these essential operations, which constitute a true ground for developing regional cooperation at an institutional level. However, they do so separately and in a manner that tends to lack joint coordination.

A "platform of resources and expertise" should be set up in order to coordinate the means available, adapt their use to the defined strategy and increase their efficiency. Regardless of its status (centre, polynuclear network, hub, etc.) the essential aim shall be that the platform is solid, that it brings together all currently scattered means, and that it succeeds in involving all Mediterranean countries sufficiently so that they all refer to it, incorporate it, comply with it, use it and participate in its initiatives.

8 - Project definition system.

National action plans created within the scope of the European Neighbourhood Policy constitute an action baseline that may be further developed, as well as other "national dialogues", but how should this be done?

What must be done in order to extend the scope of projects such as that of "Horizon 2020"? Would it be necessary to set up a specific tool for the identification of "water projects"? How must an equal status be achieved for all countries regarding the use of this type of tool, given that only an equal participation would give the tool its legitimacy?

9 - Forum or coordination of financial backers

Constituting a "financial backers" forum on water projects is highly recommended in order to mobilize the necessary financial means, similarly to what was achieved by the "Horizon 2020" initiative.

The bankability of water-related projects is indeed a complex and distinct issue. Creating a specific forum dedicated to this concern would encourage the elaboration of innovative financing solutions. It is therefore advisable that the forum is not exclusively limited to financial organisations, but that it also incorporates members who have other types of expertise (civil society, entrepreneurs, etc.). It may also be interesting to reflect upon the "microcredit" concept, which was indeed developed by sectors that did not belong to the usual financial environment.

The forum could possibly come up with proposals to create a specific fund, or even a specific financial instrument that may function back to back or not with an already existing establishment, such as the EIB?

Summary of proposals

- 1 - Participation from the highest political authorities.
- 2 - Efficient governance.
- 3 - Global Mediterranean strategy.
- 4 - Clear role for water authorities.
- 5 - Open access granted to all stakeholders
- 6 - Improved use of available expertise.
- 7 - Platform for water-related information, resources and expertise.
- 8 - Project definition system.
- 9 - Forum of financial backers specifically involved in water-related projects.

These proposals are the result of the opportunities that have arisen in response to the redefinition of cooperation systems set up by the European Union - and by the ministerial conference on water held on October 19, 2008 - as well as in response to the creation of the Union for the Mediterranean and the summit held in Paris on July 13, 2008.

The underlying line of conduct that brings together these different proposals is the constant aim of ensuring that there is equality between the various Mediterranean territories and that suitable water policies, initiatives and projects are developed for all of the countries concerned.

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- Appendix 1: Terms of reference for the study
- Appendix 2: Euro-Mediterranean Cooperation Initiatives in each country (ENPI)
- Appendix 3: "Water" projects involving non-EU Mediterranean countries
- Appendix 4: "Water" projects of the World Bank
- Appendix 5: Responses to the survey
- Appendix 6: Detailed programme tables
- Appendix 7: List of persons met by the experts

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Appendices:

Appendix 1: Terms of reference for the study

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE STUDY

*Water is a priority issue for all the Mediterranean partners and will gain in importance as water scarcity becomes more pressing.*²⁴

A- Introduction

Water is a vital component of the economic and financial section of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership that was launched in Barcelona in 1995. Cooperation in this sector was defined during two ministerial conferences on local water management:

in December 1996, in Marseilles. This conference initiated the Euro-Mediterranean Information System on know-how in the Water Sector, known as EMWIS;

in October 1999, in Turin. This conference saw the birth of the Turin Action Plan that formed the basis of the MEDA programme on local water management launched by the European Commission.

Since 1995, the European Union has developed a number of other initiatives for regional cooperation in the water sector, particularly in the fields of environment and research, including: the SMAP programme, MedStat-Environment, the Horizon 2020 programme for combating sea pollution, and the Mediterranean component of the European Union Water Initiative.

In parallel, within the scope of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) has defined the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development, which was ratified by the Contracting Parties in November 2005. The “water” section of this strategy was greatly influenced by the prospective studies carried out by the MAP’s regional activity centre, the Bleu Plan. These studies highlighted the necessity for better water demand management (balancing supply/demand).

Other initiatives also exist beyond the two above-mentioned contexts, for example, those developed by Global Water Partnership Med, the Mediterranean Water Institute, the Mediterranean Network of Basin Organisations, the Strategic Partnership for Global Environment Fund, etc.

Since 2007, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership has come within the scope of the European Neighbourhood Policy –ENP-. The ENP Instrument foresees a regional cooperation programme whose main lines of action have yet to be fully defined. On the initiative of its French presidency, the EMWIS Steering Committee launched the study of a Mediterranean water observation mechanism, and would like to make propositions for defining a regional programme in the sector of in land water management. The European Commission has decided to use these propositions for undertaking further investigations, as well as a debate with the stakeholders, with a

²⁴ *Mediterranean Water Charter, Rome 1992*

view to establishing a large consensus and defining regional action lines in this sector.

These propositions could contribute, on the one hand, to the organisation of a conference for Euro-Mediterranean and South-East European water ministers, set for end 2008 during the French presidency of the European Union; and, on the other hand, to the project put forward by France of creating a Mediterranean Union.

B- Goals

This mission has two goals:

To make an inventory of all existing regional and national initiatives based on meetings with their managers, partners and beneficiaries. A distinction will be made between those initiatives whose processes are more political or institutional in character, and those more technical. It will also include an account of the resources at their disposal for further actions. The actors' roles in relation to each of these different processes will be defined. Attention will be given to identifying any possible overlapping skills and complementarities, with a view to proposing a better framework for coordination between actors and initiatives. Potential ways of coordinating with the European Environment Agency will also be analysed.

To make propositions for strategic recommendations over a ten-year period, and for the most workable action plan for cooperation between Europe and third-countries in the Mediterranean basin. The propositions will take into consideration the water domain in a more general context linked to the environment and to sustainable development. They will deal with essential²⁵ questions relating to policies for management and protection of water resources and for water services, and will take into account those efforts already made, progress achieved and coordination needs.

For additional information, where possible an inventory will be made of other partners identified in the same domain, comprising multilateral, bilateral and decentralised initiatives.

C- Calendar

The suggested calendar for achieving this mission is as follows:

12 November 2007: preliminary note

26 November 2007: intermediate report presenting the initial results, to be disseminated to water directors of Euro-Mediterranean countries, the Balkans and Libya in preparation for the Euromed Water Directors' Conference to be held in Slovenia on 10 and 11 December 2007.

10–11 December 2007, during the same conference: presentation of the intermediate results to the water directors.

May 2008: final report and summary with a view to preparing the declaration at the Euromed Water Ministers' Conference in November 2008

The setting-up of this study will be financed by the Water Directorate of the French Ministry for Ecology, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning, which will be the coordinator. The study will be led by a high-ranking engineer, Mr H. Lainé. The

²⁵ see appendix for list of themes proposed for information by the EMWIS Steering Committee in July 2007

EMWIS technical unit will provide support to the consultant with references, documentation, contacts and completed works.

The work will be under the aegis of an international pilot committee, which was defined at the EMWIS Steering Committee meeting held in July 2007. This committee comprises representatives from Morocco, Egypt and France (voluntary member countries of the EMWIS Steering Committee), from Greece (leader of Med-EUWI) and from the European Commission. Communication with the Committee is to be made electronically.

Appendix

List of themes proposed by the EMWIS Steering Committee in July 2007

Impact of climate change on water resources (prospective studies)

Evaluation of water resources that can be mobilised, conventional and non-conventional

Management of extreme phenomena (floods, drought / water scarcity)

Integrated water resources management by catchments area, taking into account the necessary reinforcement of water demand management,

Taking water into account in sectorial policies - in priority for the agricultural, industrial and tourism sectors,

Governance and efficiency of water and sanitation services,

Optimisation of financing instruments and development of innovative financing mechanisms,

National and regional information systems (including regional water observation mechanism) and tools for exchange of know-how and good practices,

Introduction of technology clusters and technological development,

City networks and decentralised "water and sanitation" co-operation,

Training and capacity building

Pollution of water bodies, specially groundwater

Water and biodiversity, wet lands protection

Energy print of the infrastructures related on water and the sanitation.

Appendix 2: Euro-Mediterranean Cooperation Initiatives in each country (ENPI)

Algeria

The EU-Algeria Association Agreement came into force in September 2005 and forms the legal basis for relations between the two parties. The agreement defines in detail the specific areas in which the objectives of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership can be pursued on a bilateral basis.

From 1995 to 2006, the EU's cooperation with Algeria fell within the scope of the MEDA programme, the main operational and financial instrument of the Barcelona Process.

The strategy of the Commission aims to support technical assistance projects in the following areas: the private sector and economic development, education and training, local development, institutional aid and infrastructure, and good governance. In 2006 the European Commission pursued financial cooperation with Algeria mainly through technical assistance projects, with the objective being to help the Algerian Government to implement the Association Agreement, to support the modernisation of the public administration and improve public services. To achieve these aims, the Commission has provided aid in the following fields: transport (€20 million), implementation of the Association Agreement (€10 million), trade facilitation (€5 million) and rural development (€11 million).

The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)

For the 2007-2010 period, the Commission's priorities for financial cooperation with Algeria are covered by the new European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). The main areas of intervention are: social development (education and health), economic growth, institutional aid, good governance and the environment.

Between 2007 and 2010, the Commission's Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) is providing a budget of €220 million for projects and programmes in Algeria, of which €24 million is for boosting public sanitation and water services.

West Bank and the Gaza Strip

The EU has been providing the Palestinian people with financial aid since 1971, when the Community first contributed to the budget of UNRWA (the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East). The European Union is now the largest provider of development aid to the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

The ENPI: the ENP action plan

Since the Barcelona Declaration was signed in 1995, the Palestinian Authority has been a full partner in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. Within this framework, an interim association agreement governing bilateral relations between the Authority and the EU was signed in February 1997. The agreement focused on budgetary aid, institutional reinforcement, technical assistance, humanitarian aid and bilateral trading relations. Since the outbreak of the second Intifada (September 2000), implementing the interim association agreement has become increasingly difficult.

From 1994 to the end of 2006, the European Union provided the Palestinian people with approximately €2.66 billion of funding.

Aid to the Palestinians is channelled through a number of geographical financial instruments and a range of themes: MEDA (until 2006), the ENPI (since 2007), human rights, NGOs, the peace process, UNRWA, food aid and food security, humanitarian aid (DG ECHO).

EU assistance since 2006

In 2006, the Commission allocated a total budget of €340 million to the Palestinians, with this amount representing a considerable increase on previous years. On average the European Community has provided annual aid of €260 million since the start of the Second Intifada in 2000. When added to the contributions made by the EU Member States, EU assistance to the Palestinian people reached €696 million in 2006.

The aid was increased in response to the worsening humanitarian and socio-economic situation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip caused by the budgetary crisis. In fact, the situation significantly worsened following the formation of the government headed by Hamas and Israel's subsequent decision to withhold the taxes and customs duties that it collects on behalf of the Palestinian Authority.

In 2006, the Commission gave €64 million to UNRWA to provide health, educational and social services for the Palestinian refugees. At the same time, an emergency relief budget of €40 million was allocated so that basic public utilities and particularly electricity could be maintained for the Palestinian people.

The Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (DG ECHO) delivered €84 million in aid. An additional sum of €26 million was allocated to food aid and food security, with most of the funding being channelled by UNRWA and the World Food Programme. Additional funding of €10 million was provided so that the living conditions of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan could be improved.

Egypt

The Association Agreement came into force in June 2004 aiming to promote political stability, economic development and regional cooperation. The agreement encourages regular political dialogue at bilateral and international level on subjects of mutual interest, such as science, technology, and cultural and social issues.

The MEDA Programme

The European Union is one of Egypt's main donors. The European Commission alone has released over €1 billion since 1995 with this funding mainly being provided by the MEDA Programme or themed initiatives, such as the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR).

Under the MEDA I Programme (1996-1999), a total of €686 million was released to help Egypt in its transition to a market economy and its integration into the Euro-Mediterranean economic area. Funds have also been allocated to socio-economic problems and to the development of the private sector.

Between 2000 and 2006, Egypt benefited from approximately €600 million under the MEDA II Programme. During that period, the Commission's aid budget enabled it to strike up a dialogue with the Egyptian authorities on the major reforms in several sectors such as finance, customs, trade, social development, health, education and training.

In 2006, the emphasis was placed on improving the health sector, with the ongoing reform of the national healthcare system being a particular priority. To this end, €88 million was allocated in 2006. In addition, €20 million was released to support social development, €11 million for research, development and innovation, and €10 million for interest rate subsidies linked to an environmental pollution abatement programme.

Twinning Coordination

In December 2005, the EU and Egypt signed the “Support to the Association Agreement Programme” (€25 million) aiming to upgrade the institutional capacity of the Egyptian administration, which will help it to deal with implementing all aspects of the Association Agreement.

This programme allows Egypt to access the Commission’s twinning instrument. In March 2007, the first three twinning contracts were signed by Egypt, covering tourism, maritime safety and postal services. Other projects are under preparation in the following areas: energy, insurance, railway safety, statistics, telecommunications, conformity assessment, norms and standards, food safety and good governance.

The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) 2007-2010

In the coming years, the Commission’s priorities for cooperation with Egypt will be the reform process, the welfare of the population and developing a stronger partnership with the European Union.

Between 2007-2010, amongst the projects and programmes likely to be water-related which will be financed under the Multi-Annual Indicative Programme are the following: transport, energy and the environment receiving €58 million and decentralisation receiving €13 million.

Israel

The EU-Israel Association Agreement forms the legal basis governing relations between the two parties. The agreement was drawn up within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (Barcelona Process) and came into force in June 2000. The agreement prioritises political stability and economic development. It also aims to encourage regional cooperation and open up a regular political dialogue on issues of common interest, especially in the scientific, social and cultural spheres.

EU support for Israel (1995-2006)

Israel plays a full part in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership both bilaterally and at regional level. However, due to its advanced economic development, Israel was not eligible for funding from the MEDA Programme, the main financial instrument for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

Nevertheless, Israel has been involved in a wide range of EU-backed programmes and projects, such as:

Middle East Peace Process projects: the European Commission allocates between €5 –10 million a year to local and international initiatives in the region, including Israel, through the EU Partnership for Peace Programme.

The European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR): This programme aims to provide small-scale financial support for initiatives promoting human rights, the rule of law and democracy.

Young Israelis participate in youth exchange programmes with their European and Mediterranean counterparts under the Euro-Med Youth Action Programme.

Israeli filmmakers have benefited from funding and training under the Euro-Med Audiovisual Programme.

The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)

As part of the European Neighbourhood Policy, a three-year EU-Israel action plan was implemented in April 2005. The plan aims to gradually integrate Israel into European policies and programmes.

The action plan provides an overview of the strategic objectives and will increase or implement EU-Israel cooperation in the following spheres: political dialogue, justice and legal matters, including migration and the fight against terrorism, trade and industry, research and innovation, education and culture.

In the framework of the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), Israel will receive a bilateral allocation aimed at supporting the implementation of the EU- Israel Action Plan through initiatives promoting the approximation of Israeli norms and standards to those of the EU. To this end, the twinning instrument will become available to Israel by the end of 2007. Since 2006, Israel has also received support from the TAIEX instrument.

The programme to be funded in Israel as part of the EU's National Indicative Programme (NIP) (2007-2010) will cost €8 million.

Jordan

The EU-Jordan Association Agreement came into force in May 2002 and forms the legal basis for relations between the two parties in the specific areas in which the Barcelona Process objectives can be pursued on a bilateral basis.

Support through the MEDA Programme

From 1995 to 2006, EU-Jordan cooperation operated within the framework of the MEDA Programme.

The European Union has dedicated considerable financial resources to ensure that the partnership with Jordan achieves its objectives. Since 1995, the country has received over €500 million of EU assistance.

The MEDA II Programme (2000-2006) mainly focused on implementing the Association Agreement and helping Jordan to modernise by rising to a series of social, economic and institutional challenges.

The National Indicative Programme (NIP) for 2002-2004 for Jordan provided €142 million and focused on boosting trade and support for economic reforms, human resources development and reinforcing pluralism, civil society and the rule of law. The 2005-2006 NIP also placed emphasis on improving living conditions and developing infrastructure.

Using several structural adjustment facilities, the EU supported economic and budgetary reforms in Jordan in order to address a difficult budgetary situation. In addition, support focused on improving living conditions and ensuring the welfare of the Jordanian population.

In 2006, the Commission continued to support the Jordanian government's reforms by approving the National Funding Plan worth €67 million in grant aid. This assistance will support Jordan's national education strategy and increase educational opportunities for the most vulnerable groups, help the country to implement its national reform programme, and support research and technological development in Jordan.

Twinning initiatives in Jordan

In October 2002, the EU and Jordan signed the first Support to the Association Agreement Programme (€20 million). The agreement aimed to upgrade the

Jordanian administration's institutional capacities so that it could implement all aspects of the Association Agreement.

A second such agreement signed in October 2005 released €15 million worth of funding. Six twinning projects were signed covering food safety, phytosanitary issues, customs, auditing, standards and norms, and trade and industry.

The 2007-2010 European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument will guide the Commission's financial cooperation with Jordan from now on. Target areas are:

- Political reform and good governance.
- Trade and developing investment.
- Boosting institutions.
- Financial stability.

The projects and programmes to be financed in Jordan as part of the Multi-Annual Indicative Programme between 2007 – 2010 allocated €10 million of funding to water management.

Lebanon

The EU-Lebanon Association Agreement came into force in April 2006 and aims to encourage and support the country's reform process and further its integration into European economic and social structures. The new EU Country Strategy supports Lebanon's own programme of democratic reform and will boost its economic prospects, especially through access to the European single market.

The MEDA II Programme (2000-2006)

From 1995 to 2006, EU cooperation with Lebanon took place within the framework of the MEDA Programme, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership's main operational and funding instrument. During that period, Lebanon received more than €300 million in EU funding, which was channelled via national projects focusing on a limited number of priority sectors. (Which sectors?)

Between 2002 and 2006, the Lebanon Country Strategy Paper focused on implementing the Association Agreement, fostering jobs and growth, and reducing poverty. Projects given approval included mine clearance, aid to Southern Lebanon and promoting human rights, environment and culture.

The National Indicative Programme (NIP) was allocated €80 million and supported Lebanon in the following spheres: trade development, rural development to alleviate poverty, environmental protection and the Tempus Programme for higher education (€3 million).

Find out more:

The 2005-2006 NIP focused on the following areas: support for new Neighbourhood Policy Initiatives (€10 million), economic and knowledge development (€6 million), boosting the competitiveness of the private sector (€18 million), supporting water management reform and the environment (€16 million).

The Commission has also provided support for the Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon. A significant portion of this aid is managed by the Humanitarian Aid DG.

Following the 34-day war between Israel and Hezbollah during summer 2006, the Commission pledged over €100 million for the reconstruction of Lebanon.

Lebanon can also access the European Union's twinning instrument. Twinning provides Member State expertise to partner countries so that they can adopt EU norms and standards.

The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) 2007-2010

The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument will guide the Commission's financial cooperation with Lebanon between 2007-2010. The first areas of intervention are political reform, social and economic reform, reconstruction and recovery.

The 2007-2010 National Indicative Programme will allocate a total of €187 million to Lebanon, with €86 million being used for implementing the action plan, which covers the energy sector, social conditions, education, trade, customs reforms and the environment etc.

Libya

The United Nations sanctions against Libya were lifted on 12th September 2003. Following this decision, political contact resumed between the EU and Libya. Libya is eligible for the European Neighbourhood Policy Programme. Cooperation, partnership and association agreements were concluded between Libya and the EU.

The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) 2007-2010

Although geographically eligible, Libya has not yet participated in the European Neighbourhood Policy.

Morocco

The EU-Morocco Association Agreement came into force in March 2000 and forms the legal basis governing relations between the EU and its North African neighbour. The agreement sets out in detail the specific areas in which the Barcelona Process objectives can be pursued on a bilateral basis.

The MEDA II Programme (2000-2006)

From 1995 to 2006, EU cooperation with Morocco took place within the framework of the MEDA Programme, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership's main operational and funding instrument. During that period, Morocco received more than €1.6 billion of funding, making it the leading beneficiary of EU aid among all the Mediterranean partners.

Initiatives under MEDA II mainly focused on implementing the Association Agreement and aimed to stimulate jobs and growth and reduce poverty. The 2002-2004 National Indicative Programme (NIP) amounted to €426 million and addressed a range of issues including reform of the public administration, the development of the northern provinces, the construction of the road network and environmental protection. The 2005-2006 NIP also placed an emphasis on improving living conditions (reforming the financial sector, the health insurance system, water management, transport and the public administration) and particularly human rights.

MEDA II's water initiatives in Morocco included a structural adjustment programme for the water sector (€120 million), various interest subsidies – sanitation in Moroccan towns – Oujda (€7 million), ONEP (National Office for Drinking Water) IV Environmental Protection (€4,790 million), depolluting the Mohammedia Power Station (€9 million), and Sanitation in Medium-Sized Moroccan Towns (€11 million).

In 2006, two new environmental programmes were adopted within the framework of the water and wastewater management policy, supported by an EU budget of €40 million.

Twinning cooperation with Morocco

As part of the “Support for the Association Agreement”, a twinning conference was held in Morocco in May 2004. Since then, nine twinning projects have received approval, and seventeen others are currently being prepared. The sectors covered are: auditing, money laundering, competition, veterinary and phytosanitary controls, customs, immigration, environment, consumer protection and maritime safety.

The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) 2007-2010

Morocco participates in the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). An action plan finalised in July 2005 includes mutually agreed priorities and objectives for cooperation in the political, economic, commercial, justice, security and cultural spheres.

The projects and programmes to be financed in Morocco between 2007 and 2010 within the framework of the NIP include, in the environmental sphere, the FODEP (Industrial Depollution Fund) which will receive €15 million and water purification, which will receive €35 million.

Syria

Current EU-Syria relations are governed by a cooperation agreement signed in 1997. Syria has now negotiated a wide-ranging association agreement with the EU, which should pave the way to the country fully participating in the European Neighbourhood Policy. The Association Agreement provides a comprehensive framework for economic, political and social partnership. Although signed in 2004, the agreement has not been implemented as the EU Member States decided that the current political situation makes it impossible to ratify.

The European Union is Syria's main aid donor: since 1995, it has allocated over €280 million via the MEDA Programme. MEDA I focused on promoting institutional reform, economic development and infrastructure projects. MEDA II, meanwhile, added health and education to these priorities. Aid has taken the form of technical assistance and policy advice.

The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) 2007-2010

A total of €130 million has been allocated to the implementation of the first NIP for Syria. The programme does not explicitly mention water.

Tunisia

Tunisia was the first Mediterranean country to sign an association agreement with the EU in July 1995. This agreement is the legal basis governing relations between

Tunisia and the EU. The Euro-Med Association Agreement came into force in March 1998.

The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument 2007-2010

Between 1995 and 2006, Tunisia was a major beneficiary of the MEDA Programme. The average annual commitment amounted to €85 million.

The projected budget for the National Indicative Programme between 2002 and 2004 for Tunisia amounted to approximately €250 million. Water is not explicitly mentioned in the programme.

Tunisia participates in the European Neighbourhood Policy. Applied in July 2005, the action plan includes cooperation initiatives in the political, economic, commercial and cultural spheres.

In the coming years, the Commission's priorities for cooperation work with Tunisia will particularly focus on sustainable development: environmental protection, energy efficiency, and renewable energy sources.

The projects and programmes to be funded between 2007 and 2010 in Tunisia as part of the National Indicative Programme include funding of €43 million for the water sector.

Appendix 3: “Water” projects involving non-EU Mediterranean countries

Titre	Zone ou pays	Sujet	Mots clés	Programme	Début	Fin	Budget
Support and Institutional cooperation in the water sector between Morocco and Spain	Morocco, Spain,	DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENT POLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT SANITATION -STRICT PURIFICATION PROCESSES WATER QUALITY		Bi-lateral: Spanish Ministry of Environment	01/01/07	31/12/07	200 000
Wastewater collection and treatment for Tarfaya	Morocco,	Wastewater collection and treatment ANALYSIS AND TESTS CHARACTERISTICAL PARAMETERS OF WATERS AND SLUDGES DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENT SANITATION -STRICT PURIFICATION PROCESSES WATER QUALITY	Wastewater collection and treatment	Bilateral (Belgium - Morocco)	01/01/03	30/06/07	1 576 988
				<u>Bilateral (Belgium - Morocco) Somme</u>			<u>1576988</u>
Drinking water distribution in the Agadir Region (Wilaya)	Morocco,	DRINKING WATER DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENT		Bilateral (Morocco, Belgium): PAGER	01/04/01	31/12/15	3 318 535
				<u>Bilateral (Morocco, Belgium): PAGER Somme</u>			<u>3318535</u>
Arab Integrated Water Resources Management Network	Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon,	POLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT		CAP-NET	01/01/02		

	Morocco, Lybia, Oman, Palestine, QatarSaudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab EmiratesYem en						
				<u>CAP-NET Somme</u>			<u>0</u>
Towards a Mediterranean Water Information Mechanism compatible with the Water Information System for Europe (WISE)	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, Syria, Palestine,	INFORMATION - COMPUTER SCIENCESMETHTODODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AID		EC-ENRTP	02/01/0 8	30/06/0 9	375 000
				<u>EC-ENRTP Somme</u>			<u>375000</u>
Developing Renewable Ground Water Resources in Arid Lands: a Pilot Case - the Eastern Desert of Egypt	Egypt,	groundwaterHYDRAULICS - HYDROLOGYMETHTODODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AIDRISKS AND CLIMATOLOGYWATER DEMAND	groundwater	GEF/UNDP - United Nations Development Programme	08/03/0 3		1 237 524
				<u>GEF/UNDP - United Nations Development Programme Somme</u>			<u>1237524</u>
South Israel 100 million m3/year seawater desalination facility: build, operate and transfer (BOT) project	Israel,	desalinationDRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENTSANITATION -STRICT PURIFICATION PROCESSES	desalination	IDE Technologies, Ltd.	01/01/0 0	13/02/0 3	3 363 318
				<u>IDE Technologies, Ltd. Somme</u>			<u>3363318</u>

Wastewater Distillation by Sun Energy - Treatment of Highly Contaminated Wastewater by Simple and Low Cost Procedures	Germany, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Tunisia,	solar energyWastewater TreatmentagricultureOlive millingWATER DEMAND	solar energy Wastewater Treatment agriculture Olive milling	INCO MED	01/02/95	31/03/98	
				<u>INCO MED Somme</u>			<u>0</u>
Programme of Research on Hill Reservoirs in the Semi-Arid Zone of the Mediterranean Periphery	Morocco, Tunisia, Sweden, Syria, Spain, United Kingdom,	agricultural economyhill reservoirNatural resourcesCatchment Basin Approachesustainable development	agricultural economy hill reservoir Natural resources Catchment Basin Approaches sustainable development	INCO MED (FP4)	01/11/96	01/04/01	
Development, Application and analysis of Raman, fluorescence and absorption spectroscopy using optical fibre remote sensing of chemical species in water for in situ environmental pollution studies in Cyprus, Israel, Italy and the United Kingdom	Cyprus, Israel, Italy, United Kingdom,	Pollution monitoringFluorescence and Absorption SpectroscopyENERGYINFORMATION - COMPUTER SCIENCES	Pollution monitoring Fluorescence and Absorption Spectroscopy	INCO MED (FP4)	01/10/97	31/12/00	360 000
Developing Sustainable Water Management in the Jordan Valley	Austria, Israel, Palestine,	Geographic Information Systemswater management	Geographic Information Systems water management	INCO MED (FP4)	01/11/97	30/04/01	,
Optimising marginal resources in intensive horticultural production in Southern Turkey and Northern Egypt	Egypt, Turkey, United Kingdom,	agricultural exploitationagricultural hydraulicshorticultureirrigation materialsurface irrigationAGRICULTURE	agricultural exploitation agricultural hydraulics horticulture irrigation material surface irrigation	INCO MED (FP4)	01/12/96	36 707	,

Innovative decentralised Energy and Water Management Policies can encourage the creation of a market economy and help rural development	Morocco, Jordan, Malta, Italy, Portugal,	water managementsustainable developmentrenewable energyMEASUREMENTS AND INSTRUMENTATION	water management sustainable development renewable energy	INCO MED (FP4)	01/12/98	01/04/02	
Sustainability and Optimisation of Treatment and Use of Wastewater in Agriculture	Belgium, Cyprus, Israel, Greece, Palestine,	agricultural waste waterwaste water treatment plant effluentWATER DEMAND	agricultural waste water waste water treatment plant effluent	INCO MED (FP4)	01/10/98	30/09/02	
A decision support system for mitigation of drought impacts in the Mediterranean regions	Italy, Jordan, Portugal, Tunisia,	irrigationAGRICULTUREHYDRAULICS - HYDROLOGYMETHODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AIDNATURAL MEDIUMPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENTRISKS AND CLIMATOLOGY	water management water supply management drought decision support system irrigation	INCO MED (FP4)	01/11/97	31/07/01	
REUSE AND RECYCLING OF WATER IN PULPING PLANTS	HungarySpain , SloveniaNetherlands,	acidificationpumporganic micropollutantwater analysisINDUSTRYENERGY	acidification pump organic micropollutant water analysis	INCO MED (FP4)	01/01/99	31/12/01	286 000
Decision support system for water management in the Mediterranean region	Cyprus, Malta, United Kingdom, France, Norway, Germany, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Palestine,	DSS-decision supportwater management	DSS-decision support water management	INCO MED (FP4)	01/11/97	31/10/00	
A system approach to wastewater biotreatment for the protection of Mediterranean coastal areas	Italy, Jordan, Egypt, Morocco, Spain, Greece,	biological filtration of waterwater analysismonitoring network/measuring networkWATER DEMANDINDUSTRY	biological filtration of water water analysis monitoring network/measuring network	INCO MED (FP4)	01/11/97	31/10/00	850 000

Desalination of sea-water using renewable energy sources	Greece, Jordan, Cyprus, Portugal, Italy,	water desalinationreverse osmosiswater managementwind powerwater resource managementDRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENTENERGYHYDRAULICS - HYDROLOGYPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT	water desalination reverse osmosis water management wind power water resource management	INCO MED (FP4)	30/09/97	31/03/00	
Relationships between sectoral policies and agricultural water use in the Mediterranean countries	France, Israel, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Egypt, Turkey,	WATER DEMAND		INCO MED (FP4)	01/04/98	31/03/01	
Development and Optimization of a New Process for Desalination of Sea Water by Means of Solar Energy”	Germany, Greece, Palestine, Tunisia,	Solar EnergyDesalinationAir HeaterCollectorMEASUREMENTS AND INSTRUMENTATIONINFORMATION - COMPUTER SCIENCES	Solar Energy Desalination Air Heater Collector	INCO MED (FP4)	01/11/98	31/10/02	
Wastewater Recycling and Reuse by Solar-Catalytic Treatment: A Pilot Study in the Textile Industry	France, Germany, Algeria, Tunisia,			INCO MED (FP4)	01/10/98	30/09/01	
				<u>INCO MED (FP4) Somme</u>			<u>1496000</u>
Efficient water use through environmentally sound hydroponic production of high quality vegetables for domestic and export markets in Mediterranean countries.	Egypt, Germany, Morocco, Turkey, France, Italy, Jordan,	agricultural waterWATER DEMAND	Efficient water use agricultural water	INCO MED (FP5)	01/01/03	31/12/06	1 126 077
Effects of climate change and climate variability on water availability and water management practices in Western	Tunisia, Portugal, Netherlands, Morocco,	Mediterranean climatewater resource managementINDUSTRYMETHHTODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AIDHYDRAULICS - HYDROLOGYAGRICULTURES LUDGES	Mediterranean climate water resource management	INCO MED (FP5)	01/03/01	28/02/04	578 500

Mediterranean							
Potable water distribution management	Italy, Spain, United Kingdom, Israel,	water economywater costdrinking waterwater managementwater distributionDRINKING WATERFINANCE-ECONOMYPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT	water economy water cost drinking water water management water distribution	INCO MED (FP5)	30/11/00	38 046	1 195 585
Improving durum wheat for water use efficiency and yield stability through physiological and molecular approaches	Italy, Morocco, Tunisia, Syria, Spain,	agriculturewater-use efficiencysustainability developementWATER DEMAND	agriculture water-use efficiency sustainability developement	INCO MED (FP5)	01/04/03	31/03/07	1 135 559
Wastewater recycling of olive oil mills in Mediterranean countries - Demonstration and sustainable reuse of residuals	Belgium, Greece, Germany, Morocco, Tunisia, Spain,	waste water treatment plant effluent	waste water treatment plant effluent	INCO MED (FP5)	01/03/00	28/02/03	899240
Water Recycling and Reuse by Application of Membrane Bioreactors: Textile and Municipal Wastewater as Examples	Austria, Algeria, Germany,	Water reusewater flow-rate/ velocity of flow (gdt)	Water reuse water flow-rate/ velocity of flow (gdt)	INCO MED (FP5)	01/03/00	28/02/03	540 000
Groundwater recharge in the Eastern Mediterranean - a comparative study on integrated evaluation techniques for groundwater resources along a hydro climatic gradient	Cyprus, Greece, Germany, Israel, Jordan,			INCO MED (FP5)	01/10/97	30/09/00	560000

Geo-Information for Sustainable Management of Land and Water Resources in the Mediterranean Region	France, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Lebanon, Israel, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Palestine, Jordan, Morocco,	water resource management Information monitoring coopération DSS AGRICULTURE RIGHT	water resource management Information monitoring coopération DSS	INCO MED (FP5)	01/05/01	31/10/03	310000
Sustainable water management in Mediterranean coastal aquifers: recharge assessment and modelling issues	Switzerland, Palestine, Morocco, France, Tunisia, Spain, Italy,	water resources management reuse GIS numerical modeling RIGHT INFORMATION - COMPUTER SCIENCES	water resources management wastewater reuse GIS numerical modeling	INCO MED (FP5)	01/01/03	03/12/05	655 717
Desertification in the Aral Sea Region : a Study of the Natural and Anthropogenic Impacts.	Belgium, Germany, Bulgaria, Russian Federation, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Ukraine	modelling climatology GIS desertification ANALYSIS AND TESTS METHODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AID POLICY- WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT RISKS AND CLIMATOLOGY	modelling climatology GIS desertification	INCO MED (FP5)	31/10/00	31/10/03	409202
Mediterranean usage of biotechnological treated effluent water	Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey,	biological wastewater treatment waste water treatment plant effluent water purification horticulture WATER DEMAND	biological wastewater treatment waste water treatment plant effluent water purification horticulture	INCO MED (FP5)	01/03/00	01/03/04	580000
Program for the prevention of diffuse water pollution with phosphorus from degraded and re-wetted peat soils	Germany, Sweden, United Kingdom, Israel, Poland, Slovenia	ANALYSIS AND TESTS PREVENTION AND NUISANCES POLLUTION WATER QUALITY		INCO MED (FP5)	01/02/01	31/12/03	1 359 597

Interactive regulation of phytoplankton succession by physical forcing and internal phosphorus loading: a comparative study in eutrophic freshwater lakes	Germany, Sweden, Hungary, Israel,	water analysis spectrometry spectral analysis method monitoring eutrophication phosphate removal ANALYSIS AND TESTS CHARACTERISTICAL PARAMETERS OF WATERS AND SLUDGES HEALTH - HYGIENE - PATHOGENIC MICROORGANISM POLICY- WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT PREVENTION AND NUISANCES POLLUTION	water analysis spectrometry spectral analysis method monitoring eutrophication phosphate removal	INCO MED (FP5)	31/01/00	31/01/04	
Crop Irrigation Management for Combating Irrigation Induced Desertification in the Aral Sea Basin	France, Italy, Portugal, Uzbekistan, Kirgistan, Syria, Tadjikistan	soil reasonable agriculture irrigation drainage decision making support AGRICULTURE METHHTODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AID POLICY- WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT WATER DEMAND	soil reasonable agriculture irrigation drainage decision making support	INCO MED (FP5)	31/12/01	31/12/04	652632
Control of Bacterial Regrowth in Water supply Distribution Systems in Water Short European and Mediterranean Countries	Palestine, Jordan, Portugal, United Kingdom, Lebanon,	water distribution hydraulic characteristic microbiological analysis INDUSTRY ENERGY	water distribution hydraulic characteristic microbiological analysis	INCO MED (FP5)	01/11/97	30/04/01	692 600
Water demand management knowledge base in the Mediterranean	Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, France, Germany, Portugal, Spain,	water management	water management	INCO MED (FP5)	01/01/03	31/12/06	749606
A Future for the Dead Sea Basin: Options for a More Sustainable Water Management	Israel, Austria, Palestine, Jordan,	water use water supply management	water use water supply management	INCO MED (FP5)	01/02/03	31/01/06	740000

Protection of groundwater resources at industrially contaminated sites	Germany, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Turkey,	groundwater pollutionheavy metalindustrial pollutionmicropollutantmetal pollutionINDUSTRYPREVENTION AND NUISANCES POLLUTION	groundwater pollution heavy metal industrial pollution micropollutant metal pollution	INCO MED (FP5)	01/04/00	01/07/03	
Monitoring and modelling coastal lagoons: making management tools for aquatic resources in north Africa	Denmark, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, United Kingdom,	monitoring network/measuring networksurvey controlwater quality improvement	monitoring network/measuring network survey control water quality improvement	INCO MED (FP5)	01/12/02	30/11/05	760474
Water use Efficiency in natural vegetation and agricultural areas by Remote sensing in the Mediterranean basin	Denmark, Egypt, Spain, France, Morocco,	water use efficiencyevapotranspirationHydrology & freshwater resourcesSinai information systemGISvegetation droughtland cover mappingAGRICULTUREHYDRAULICS - HYDROLOGYMEASUREMENTS AND INSTRUMENTATIONMETHODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AIDRISKS AND CLIMATOLOGYWATER DEMAND	water use efficiency evapotranspiration Hydrology & freshwater resources Sinai information system GIS vegetation drought land cover mapping	INCO MED (FP5)	01/02/00	31/01/03	764 800
New technologies for olive mill waste water detoxification and product recovery	Italy, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia,	industrial waste waterwater consumptionwater for agricultural usewater supplyWATER DEMAND	industrial waste water water consumption water for agricultural use water supply	INCO MED (FP5)	01/01/03	30/06/06	530000

Photo-electro-bio-catalytic treatment of drinking water supplies	France, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Israel,	groundwater pollutionorganic micropollutantwater managementDRINKING WATERDRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENTPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENTPREVENTION AND NUISANCES POLLUTIONWATER DEMANDWATER QUALITY	groundwater pollution organic micropollutantwater management	INCO MED (FP5)	31/01/01	30/04/04	1509900
Methods for assessing salt intrusion and transport in heterogeneous and fractured aquifers	France, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Italy, Israel,	analysisgroundwater natural rechargesalt pollutionANALYSIS AND TESTSHYDRAULICS - HYDROLOGYMEASUREMENTS AND INSTRUMENTATIONMETHODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AID	analysis groundwater natural recharge salt pollution	INCO MED (FP5)	30/11/00	30/11/03	2400850
Mediterranean cooperation for water desalination policies in the perspective of a sustainable development	Cyprus, Lebanon, Greece, Israel, Palestine, Egypt, France,	Desalinationwater resource managementGISMETHODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AIDPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT	Desalination water resource management GIS	INCO MED (FP5)	01/10/97	30/09/00	850 000
A strategic approach for the implementation of policies aiming to prevent the environmental problems caused by toxic metal cations in industrial wastewater	United Kingdom, Spain, Morocco, Lebanon,	industrial waste waterwater policyINDUSTRY	industrial waste water water policy	INCO MED (FP5)	01/01/01	31/12/03	866 424
Water Resources Management Under Drought Conditions: Criteria and Tools for Conjunctive Use of Conventional and Marginal Waters in Mediterranean Regions	Cyprus, Italy, Jordan, Spain, Israel, Egypt,	Water managementDrought mitigationWater reuseDSSdecision supportRIGHT	Water management Drought mitigation Water reuseDSS decision support	INCO MED (FP5)	01/04/00	31/03/03	880 520

Integrated concepts for reuse of upgraded wastewater	Belgium, Germany, Greece, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Austria, Israel, Hungary, Poland, Romania	water recycling water reuses sludge reuse collective wastewater treatment AGRICULTURE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENT INDUSTRY POLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT SANITATION -STRICT PURIFICATION PROCESSES WATER DEMAND	water recycling water reuse sludge reuse collective wastewater treatment	INCO MED (FP5)	28/01/03	28/02/06	3 377 326
Novel Catalytic Technologies for the Treatment of Wastewater from Agro-Food and Industrial Productions in MED Countries	France, Italy, Egypt, Spain, Tunisia,	wastewater treatment technologies cooperation training WATER DEMAND	wastewater treatment technologies cooperation training	INCO MED (FP5)	01/02/03	31/01/06	1 298 062
Inventory, analysis and valorization of traditional water techniques of European and Saharan drainage tunnels	Italy, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Spain,	agriculture hydraulic characteristic water catchment WATER DEMAND HEALTH - HYGIENE - PATHOGENIC MICROORGANISM	agriculture hydraulic characteristic water catchment	INCO MED (FP5)	01/05/03	31/07/06	1 050 000
Boron contamination of water resources in the Mediterranean region: distribution, sources, social impact and remediation	France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Israel, Cyprus,	water salinity aquifer grounwater protection chemical pollution detoxifications salt pollution collective wastewater treatment ANALYSIS AND TESTS DRINKING WATER HEALTH - HYGIENE - PATHOGENIC MICROORGANISM MEASUREMENTS AND INSTRUMENTATION POLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT PREVENTION AND NUISANCES POLLUTION WATER QUALITY	water salinity aquifer grounwater protection chemical pollution detoxification salt pollution collective wastewater treatment	INCO MED (FP5)	31/01/01	31/05/04	2 380 205

Mapping adaptation of barley to drought environments	Morocco, Jordan, Italy, France, Algeria, Spain, Turkey, Syria,	genetic and physiological dynamics water use WATER DEMAND	genetic and physiological dynamics water use	INCO MED (FP5)	01/01/03	31/12/06	1 197 811
Sustainable Water Use in Protected Mediterranean Horticulture	Spain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Palestine,	agricultural water water use irrigation water WATER DEMAND	agricultural water water use irrigation water	INCO MED (FP5)	01/03/00	30/09/03	950000
Improved management tools for water-limited irrigation: combining ground and satellite information through models	France, Jordan, Morocco, Netherlands, Tunisia, Syria,	irrigation water agricultural water water management WATER DEMAND	irrigation water agricultural water water management	INCO MED (FP5)	01/04/03	31/03/07	801 842
Sustainability of Mediterranean coastal lagoon ecosystems under semi-arid climate	France, Morocco, Malta, Tunisia, Spain, Portugal,	Mediterranean coastal lagoon LCAGIS ANALYSIS AND TESTS	Mediterranean coastal lagoon LCA GIS	INCO MED (FP5)	01/07/02	30/06/05	1087587
Agriculture and Urbanization in the Mediterranean Region: Enabling Policies for Sustainable Use of Soil and Water	France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Portugal, Sweden,	Sustainable development natural resources urbanization migration WATER DEMAND	Sustainable development natural resources urbanization migration	INCO MED (FP5)	01/10/08	30/09/02	
Mediterranean network on wastewater reclamation and reuse	Spain, Palestine, Morocco, Algeria, Israel, France, Italy,	water reuse wastewater reuse non-conventional water resources INFORMATION - COMPUTER SCIENCES SLUDGES	water reuse wastewater reuse non-conventional water resources	INCO MED (FP5)	01/10/02	30/11/03	120 000

Policy initiative to overcome water competition between the vital economic sectors of agriculture and tourism in the Mediterranean	France, Italy, Greece, Germany, Turkey, Tunisia, Jordan, Palestine,	water supplyrenewable energydesalination techniques	water supply renewable energy desalination techniques	INCO MED (FP5)	01/05/01	30/04/03	589 475
Sustainable management of scarce resources in the coastal zone	Austria, Australia, Egypt, France, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Portugal, Turkey, Tunisia,	Integrated coastal zone managementwater resourcesindicatorsscenario analysismodellingAGRICULTURE	Integrated coastal zone management water resources indicators scenario analysis modelling	INCO MED (FP5)	01/09/02	31/08/05	1 104 619
Photoelectrochemical purification of water	Algeria, Spain, France, Austria, Egypt, Israel, Morocco,	water purificationwaste water treatment plant effluent	water purification waste water treatment plant effluent	INCO MED (FP5)	07/03/00	31/03/04	1 128 164
Development of cost-effective reclamation technologies for domestic wastewater and the appropriate agricultural use of the treated effluent under semi- arid climate conditions	Greece, IrelandJordan, Netherlands, Palestine, Egypt,	Anaerobic treatmentPost treatmentAgricultural reuseTreated sewageIrrigationFertilisationWATER DEMAND	Anaerobic treatment Post treatment Agricultural reuse Treated sewage Irrigation Fertilisation	INCO MED (FP5)	10/03/00	09/03/03	895 050

Recycling chemicals, energy and water from aggressive waste streams with novel modified nanofiltration (NF) membranes.	Finland, Germany, Italy, Israel,	alcalimetric titrationacidityalkalinitywater filtrationultrafiltrationnanofiltrationmembrane collective wastewater treatmentCHARACTERISTICAL PARAMETERS OF WATERS AND SLUDGESDRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENTPREVENTION AND NUISANCES POLLUTIONSANITATION - STRICT PURIFICATION PROCESSES	alcalimetric titration acidity alkalinity water filtration ultrafiltration nanofiltration membrane collective wastewater treatment	INCO MED (FP5)	28/02/01	31/08/04	3013107
Cluster Projects	France, Germany, Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Greece,	information-informaticsRIGHT	information-informatics	INCO MED (FP5)	01/06/00	31/08/01	100000
Developing strategies for regulating and managing water resources and demand in water deficient regions	France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Cyprus, Israel,	water resourcewater consumptionwater distribution areawater economywater supply managementDRINKING WATERPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENTWATER DEMAND	water resource water consumption water distribution area water economy water supply management	INCO MED (FP5)	30/12/01	30/06/05	2 502 291
Photocatalytic destruction of cyanotoxins and pathogens inpotable (drinking) water.	Germany, United Kingdom, Israel,	pathogenic microorganismtoxicologyhygienehealthwater disinfectionwater neutralizationDRINKING WATERDRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENTHEALTH - HYGIENE - PATHOGENIC MICROORGANISM	pathogenic microorganism toxicology hygiene health water disinfection water neutralization	INCO MED (FP5)	30/11/00	30/11/03	
Partial Root Drying: A sustainable irrigation system for efficient water use without reducing yield	Cyprus, Morocco, Portugal, United Kingdom,	agricultural waterwater useirrigation waterWATER DEMAND	agricultural water water use irrigation water	INCO MED (FP5)	01/03/00	01/03/03	1 367 280

Water saving in Mediterranean agriculture	Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Spain, Syria, Turkey, Tunisia,	Water saving WATER DEMAND	Water saving	INCO MED (FP5)	01/01/03	31/12/05	1500000
Development of joint approaches for rural water supply with renewable energy in the Maghreb countries	Morocco, Germany,	MEASUREMENTS AND INSTRUMENTATION		INCO MED (FP5)	01/05/02	30/04/02	128 571
Humidity passive harvest technologies' assessment and optimisation	Palestine, Morocco, Italy, Greece,	techniques of irrigation policies sustainable techniques WATER DEMAND INFORMATION - COMPUTER SCIENCES SLUDGES	techniques of irrigation policies sustainable techniques	INCO MED (FP5)	01/01/03	30/06/05	680 000
Detoxification of waters for their recycling and potabilisation by solar photocatalysis in semi-arid countries	France, Portugal, Switzerland, Morocco, Egypt, Spain,	drinking water purification	drinking water purification	INCO MED (FP5)	01/01/03	31/12/05	1 706 000
Mediterranean co-ordination and dissemination of land conservation management to combat land degradation for the sustainable use of natural resources in the Mediterranean coastal zone	Belgium, France, Italy, Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Palestine, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey,	Coordination Cooperation Scientific Research RIGHT AGRICULTURE	Coordination Cooperation Scientific Research	INCO MED (FP5)	01/10/02	30/09/06	1 305 001

Crystallisation technologies for prevention of salt water intrusion	Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Israel,	freshwater interfacesalt pollutiongroundwater natural rechargeANALYSIS AND TESTSHYDRAULICS - HYDROLOGYMEASUREMENTS AND INSTRUMENTATIONMETHHTODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AID	freshwater interface salt pollution groundwater natural recharge	INCO MED (FP5)	28/02/01	29/02/04	1 948 609
PV and thermally driven small-scale, stand alone desalination systems with very low maintenance needs	Egypt, Germany, Jordan, Morocco, Spain, Turkey,	membrane distillation componentsdesalination systems	membrane distillation components desalination systems	INCO MED (FP5)	01/01/03	31/12/05	600 000
In situ monitoring of landfill related contaminants in soil and water by infrared sensing	Austria, France, Germany, Spain, Israel,	pollutionwater pollutionpollution controlorganic micropollutantremote sensingANALYSIS AND TESTSPREVENTION AND NUISANCES POLLUTION	pollution water pollution pollution control organic micropollutant remote sensing	INCO MED (FP5)	01/04/00	31/10/03	1 854 300
				<u>INCO MED (FP5) Somme</u>			<u>53432583</u>
Integrated water management of Mediterranean phosphate mining and local agricultural systems	France, Morocco,	collective wastewater treatmentwaste water spreadingwater purificationwater qualitysustainable developmentwater managementDRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENTPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENTWATER DEMANDWATER QUALITY	collective wastewater treatment waste water spreading water purification water quality sustainable development water management	INCO MED (FP6)	01/07/07	01/07/10	1 600 000
Promoting Twinning of River Basins for Developing Integrated Water Resources	France, Spain, Brazil, Sweden, Belgium, South Africa, Hungary, Uzbekistan, Indonesia,	hydrographic basinpublic-private partnershipwater resource managementPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENTRIGHT	hydrographic basin public-private partnership water resource management	INCO MED (FP6)	01/01/04	01/01/08	1 710 000

	Niger, Algeria, Morocco, Senegal Mexico Romania						
Innovative processes and practices for wastewater treatment and re-use in the Mediterranean region	Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Spain,	EU-INCO-MEDFP6CHARACTERISTICAL PARAMETERS OF WATERS AND SLUDGESDRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENTPREVENTION AND NUISANCES POLLUTIONRIGHTSANITATION -STRICT PURIFICATION PROCESSESWATER QUALITY	EU-INCO-MED FP6	INCO MED (FP6)	01/01/07	31/12/09	30816
Science-Policy Interfacing in support of the Water Framework Directive implementation	Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom, Cyprus, Greece, Germany, France, Lebanon, Morocco,	informationdata exchangecommunicationpolicyadministrative organisationINFORMATION - COMPUTER SCIENCESPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT	information data exchange communication policy administrative organisation	INCO MED (FP6)	01/11/06	30/11/08	1 070 000
Cultural Heritage environment and flooding		thunderstormstormnatural risks preventionnatural riskfloodingextreme precipitationdamageaccumulated precipitationRISKS AND CLIMATOLOGY	thunderstorm storm natural risks prevention natural risk flooding extreme precipitation damage accumulated precipitation	INCO MED (FP6)	01/01/07	01/01/09	770000

Observations, Analysis and Modeling of Lightning Activity in Thunderstorms, for use in	Israel, Italy, Greece, Italy, Cyprus,	accumulated precipitationfloodingthunderstormextreme precipitationRISKS AND CLIMATOLOGY	accumulated precipitation flooding thunderstorm extreme precipitation	INCO MED (FP6)	01/01/05	01/01/08	1644060
Promotion and Focussing of Current Research Activities of Membrane Technology in Water Treatment in the Mediterranean Region	Spain, Germany, Italy, Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Palestine,	Membrane Technologywastewater reuseEU-INCO-MEDFP6CHARACTERISTICAL PARAMETERS OF WATERS AND SLUDGESDRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENTSANITATION -STRICT PURIFICATION PROCESSES	Membrane Technology wastewater reuse EU-INCO-MED FP6	INCO MED (FP6)	15/08/06	15/08/08	249 885
Relationships between ecological and chemical status of surface waters	Finland, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, United Kingdom, France, Israel, IrelandSweden, Slovak RepublicPortugal, RomaniaNorway, Estonia	water resource managementwater qualityecologychemical pollutionANALYSIS AND TESTSPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENTPREVENTION AND NUISANCES POLLUTIONRIGHTTOOL TERMSWATER QUALITY	water resource management water quality ecology chemical pollution	INCO MED (FP6)	01/12/03	01/12/06	7445996
FLOODWATER RECHARGE OF ALLUVIAL AQUIFERS IN DRYLAND ENVIRONMENTS	Spain, Israel, Germany, NamibiaUnited Kingdom, South AfricaCanada	alluvial groundwateraquiferwater utility managementANALYSIS AND TESTSMETHODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AIDPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENTWATER DEMAND	alluvial groundwater aquifer water utility management	INCO MED (FP6)	01/07/04	01/07/07	2 605 295

The MedAqua Project Cluster	Jordan, Palestine, Netherlands, Austria, Cyprus, Greece, United Kingdom, Germany,	RIGHT		INCO MED (FP6)	01/01/03	30/06/04	60 000
Autonomous Desalination Units based on Renewable Energy Systems	Algeria, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Spain, Tunisia,	renewable energywater desalinationwater policyDRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENT	renewable energy water desalination water policy	INCO MED (FP6)	21/09/05		620000
technology enabled universal access to safe water	Netherlands, IndiaFrance, Germany, Portugal, Israel, Czech RepublicNorway, LatviaUnited Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium,	chemical pollutionbacteriological pollutionwater supply managementquality parameterwater treatmentDRINKING WATERHEALTH - HYGIENE - PATHOGENIC MICROORGANISMPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENTPREVENTION AND NUISANCES POLLUTIONWATER DEMANDWATER QUALITY	chemical pollution bacteriological pollution water supply management quality parameter water treatment	INCO MED (FP6)	01/01/06	31/12/10	19 233 315
Waste to water	France, United Kingdom, Greece, Egypt,	water desalinationreverse osmosisrenewable energyenergyDRINKING WATERENERGYWATER DEMANDWATER QUALITY	water desalination reverse osmosis renewable energy	INCO MED (FP6)	01/06/01	31/12/02	284 400

Institutional and Economic Instruments for Sustainable Water Management in the Mediterranean Region	Greece, France, Italy, Cyprus, Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Algeria, Morocco,	INECOInstitutional and Economic Instruments for Sustainable Water Management in the Mediterranean RegionPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT	INECO Institutional and Economic Instruments for Sustainable Water Management in the Mediterranean Region	INCO MED (FP6)	01/07/06	30/06/09	739 987
Mitigation of Water Stress through new Approaches to Integrating Management, Technical, Economic and Institutional Instruments	Italy, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Greece, Germany, France, Spain, Romania, Hungary, Portugal, Denmark, Poland,Bulgaria, Cyprus, Tunisia, Morocco,	Mitigation of Water Stresswater resource managementwater policyMETHODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AIDPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT	Mitigation of Water Stress water resource management water policy	INCO MED (FP6)	01/02/05	01/02/09	14 086 618
Sustainable Management of Water Resources by Automated Real-Time Monitoring	United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Belgium, Greece, Poland, Tunisia, Morocco,	monitoringMediterranean climatewater cyclewater resource managementANALYSIS AND TESTSMEASUREMENTS AND INSTRUMENTATIONMETHODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AIDPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENTRISKS AND CLIMATOLOGY	monitoring Mediterranean climate water cycle water resource management	INCO MED (FP6)	01/06/04	01/06/07	3 475 818

Integrated High Resolution Imaging Ground Penetrating Radar and Decision Support	Greece, Italy, RomaniaUnited Kingdom, Germany, Greece, Turkey,	irrigation pipelinemodellingradardecision making supportHYDRAULICS - HYDROLOGYMETHODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AIDPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT	irrigation pipeline modelling radar decision making support	INCO MED (FP6)	01/01/06	01/01/09	3 337 717
Water supply watershed planning and management: an integrated approach	Egypt, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia, Spain, France,	water resource managementwatershedmodelling	water resource management watershed modelling	INCO MED (FP6)	01/01/01	31/12/04	1 489 042
Mainstreaming Gender Dimensions Into Water Resources Development and Management in the Mediterranean Region	Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Greece, Italy, France, Spain,	irrigationMediterranean climatewater managementsustainable developmentagricultureINFORMATION - COMPUTER SCIENCESAGRICULTUREPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT	irrigation Mediterranean climate water management sustainable development agriculture	INCO MED (FP6)	01/01/06		1 249 365
Optimisation for Sustainable Water Resources Management	Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine, Tunisia, Morocco, Cyprus, Malta, Italy, Greece, Austria,	economic efficiencyenvironmental compatibilityand social equitywater resources managementFINANCE-ECONOMYPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT	economic efficiency environmental compatibility and social equity water resources management	INCO MED (FP6)	01/01/04	30/06/07	1 976 894
Mediterranean Dialogue on Integrated Water Management	Italy, Spain, Cyprus, Greece, Belgium, Malta, Austria, Turkey, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia,	communicationdata exchangeinformationwater managementpublic participationlocal governmentinternational organizationconsumerPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT	communication data exchange information water management public participation local government international organization	INCO MED (FP6)	01/01/06	31/08/10	2 000 000

	Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine,		consumer				
Sustainable Water management Improves Tomorrow's Cities' Health	Netherlands, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, ChinaSpain, PolandSwitzer land, Egypt,	water managementwater agencywater actorsustainable developmentpublic servicepublic-private partnershipnational organizationpolicyinternational co- operationINFORMATION - COMPUTER SCIENCESPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT	water management water agency water actor sustainable development public service public-private partnership national organization policy international co- operation	INCO MED (FP6)	01/01/0 6	01/05/1 0	25 191 396
				<u>INCO MED (FP6) Somme</u>			<u>90870604</u>
Network on gOvernance, Science and Technology for sustainable water ResoUrce management in the Mediterranean. The role of Dss tools	Algeria, CroatiaCyprus , Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Portugal, RomaniaSpai n, Tunisia, Turkey, Israel, Syria, Palestine,	public awareness on water managementIWRMPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT	public awareness on water management IWRM	INCO-MPC	01/08/0 4	31/07/0 6	1 010 000
				<u>INCO-MPC Somme</u>			<u>1010000</u>

Mediterranean Renewable Energy Programme	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey,	sea water pump water for agricultural use	sea water pump water for agricultural use	International program	01/06/02	01/06/10	4 000 000
Water Sector Investment Loan Project	Tunisia,	water resource management monitoring network/measuring network irrigation WATER DEMAND DRINKING WATER	water resource management monitoring network/measuring network irrigation	International program	01/06/00	01/06/06	258 000
Bursa Water and Sanitation Project	Turkey,	drinking water water utility management/service management waste water treatment plant effluent water legislation INFORMATION - COMPUTER SCIENCES DRINKING WATER	drinking water water utility management/service management waste water treatment plant effluent water legislation	International program	03/11/93	30/06/01	258 400 000
drinking water in rural area	Tunisia,	tax system water cost water market water price water socioeconomy rentability rating water resource management water distribution FINANCE-ECONOMY POLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT	tax system water cost water market water price water socioeconomy rentability rating water resource management water distribution	International program	02/05/04		
Antalya Water Supply & Sanitation Project	Turkey,	water resource management collective wastewater treatment TOURISM - SPORT - HOBBIES	water resource management collective wastewater treatment	International Program	25/05/95	30/06/03	244 000 000

32 world-wide water partners to bring the City of the Future one step closer	Ghana, Egypt, Brazil, China, United Kingdom, Germany, Poland, Spain, Israel,	water management water distribution water distribution TOURISM - SPORT - HOBBIES	water management water distribution water distribution	International program	21/04/06		22 000 000
Sustainable management of natural water resources to prevent vegetation deterioration in Abassan village in Gaza.	Palestine,	water resource management sustainable development DRINKING WATER POLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT WATER DEMAND WATER QUALITY	water resource management sustainable development	International program	01/06/02	01/07/03	30 000
Northern Gaza Emergency Sewage Treatment (NGEST) Project	Palestine,	water sludge water treatment water pollution waste water industrial waste INDUSTRY POLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT PREVENTION AND NUISANCES POLLUTIONS SANITATION -STRICT PURIFICATION PROCESSES SLUDGES WATER DEMAND WATER QUALITY	water sludge water treatment water pollution waste water industrial waste water	International program	07/09/04	30/06/10	43 000 000
Alacati Water Supply & Sewerage	Turkey,	brackish water domestic waste water drinking water waste water treatment plant effluent water catchment water demand water desalination water distribution water flow-rate/ velocity of flow (gdt) TOURISM - SPORT - HOBBIES	brackish water domestic waste water drinking water waste water treatment plant effluent water catchment water demand water desalination water distribution water flow-rate/ velocity of flow (gdt)	International program	14/04/98	31/12/04	24 000 000

Greater Tunis Sewerage and Reuse Project	Tunisia,	water purification collective wastewater treatment waste water treatment plant effluent WATER DEMAND DRINKING WATER	water purification collective wastewater treatment waste water treatment plant effluent	International program	29/05/9 7	31/12/0 5	107 000 00 0
Southern Area Water & Sanitation Improvement Project	Palestine,	water supply water treatment collective wastewater treatment policy DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENT FINANCE- ECONOMY INDUSTRY INFRASTRUCTURES POLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT SANITATION -STRICT PURIFICATION PROCESSES WATER QUALITY	water supply water treatment collective wastewater treatment water policy	International program	27/05/9 9	30/06/0 5	52 000 000
Regional Water Demand Initiative	Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen	WaDImena water governance water use efficiency equity sustainability water scarcity POLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT WATER DEMAND	WaDImena water governance water use efficiency equity sustainability water scarcity	International program	01/01/0 4	31/12/0 9	,
Water Supply & Sewerage Project	Tunisia,	waste water treatment plant effluent water supply drinking water	waste water treatment plant effluent water supply drinking water	International program	28/07/9 4	30/06/0 3	110 900 00 0
Gaza Water and Sanitation project II	Palestine,	waste water treatment plant effluent water purification water supply DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENT POLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT WATER DEMAND WATER QUALITY	waste water treatment plant effluent water purification water supply	International program	07/06/0 5	31/01/0 9	35 000 000

				<u>International program Somme</u>			<u>900588000</u>
Water & Stability	Egypt,	irrigation water conflictsAGRICULTUREPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT	irrigation water conflicts	International Programme	31/12/0 5	31/12/0 8	
				<u>International Programme Somme</u>			<u>0</u>
Development of an interregional network of monitoring of the quality of coastal water by bio- integrators for the durable protection of the Western Mediterranean	France, Spain, Tunisia, Italy, Morocco, Algeria,	INTERREG III B MEDOCCtracerwater analysis toxicity testsediment analysisorganic chemistryanalytical methodANALYSIS AND TESTSPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENTPREVENTION AND NUISANCES POLLUTIONWATER QUALITY	INTERREG III B MEDOCC tracer water analysis toxicity test sediment analysis organic chemistry analytical method	Interreg III B MEDOCC	01/01/0 4	30/06/0 7	1 516 246
				<u>Interreg III B MEDOCC Somme</u>			<u>1516246</u>
Integrated Management of wetlands (follow-up)	Italy, Germany, Albania, Poland	surface wateralluvial plaindeforestationflood protectionlandlake restorationPOLICY- WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENTPREVENTION AND NUISANCES POLLUTIONRISKS AND CLIMATOLOGY	surface water alluvial plain deforestation flood protection land lake restoration	Interreg III(Espace Cadses)	01/02/0 3	01/12/0 5	1 893 000
				<u>Interreg III(Espace Cadses) Somme</u>			<u>1893000</u>
Methodologies and Instruments for the Planning and the durable management of the Irrigation in condition of Dryness	Portugal, Spain, France, Turkey, Italy,	irrigationdroughtwater supply managementwater for agricultural useAGRICULTUREHYDRAULICS - HYDROLOGYWATER DEMAND	irrigation drought water supply management water for agricultural use	Interreg III(Espace Medocc)	30/06/0 5	30/06/0 7	1 100 000

Protection of the territory by the means of the ecological genius on the scale of the watershed	Portugal, Italy, Tunisia, Greece,	information data exchange natural catastrophe ecology environment management environmental protection HYDRAULICS - HYDROLOGY METHODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AID RISKS AND CLIMATOLOGY	information data exchange natural catastrophe ecology environment management environmental protection	Interreg III(Espace Medocc)	01/05/04	30/06/06	1 789 777
Dryness and Turning into a desert in the Mediterranean basin	Italy, Tunisia, Morocco, Greece,	drought desertification data exchange data processing ANALYSIS AND TESTS INFORMATION - COMPUTER SCIENCES MEASUREMENTS AND INSTRUMENTATION METHODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AID RISKS AND CLIMATOLOGY	drought desertification data exchange data processing	Interreg III(Espace Medocc)	01/02/02	30/09/04	2 725 200
MEDWET Areas	Spain, France, Italy, Morocco,	surface water water quality water pollution water planning water management INFRASTRUCTURES MEASUREMENTS AND INSTRUMENTATION POLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT PREVENTION AND NUISANCES POLLUTION TOOL TERMS WATER QUALITY	surface water water quality water pollution water planning water management	Interreg III(Espace Medocc)	01/01/03	31/10/04	2 205 608
Sustainable network of Installation of the Hydraulic Resources	Greece, Italy, France, Morocco, Tunisia, Lebanon,	water distribution area water recycling water resource water reuse water supply management water for agricultural use water for domestic use rain water HYDRAULICS - HYDROLOGY POLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT WATER DEMAND	water distribution area water recycling water resource water reuse water supply management water for agricultural use water for domestic use rain water	Interreg III(Espace Medocc)	30/03/05	30/06/07	900 000

Installation and management of the Mediterranean watershed	France, Greece, Morocco, Italy, Spain,	watershedwater policypollutionwater pollutionPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENTPREVENTION AND NUISANCES POLLUTIONWATER DEMANDWATER QUALITY	watershed water policy pollution water pollution	Interreg III(Espace Medocc)	30/07/05	30/07/07	650 000
				<u>Interreg III(Espace Medocc) Somme</u>			<u>9370585</u>
Development of a pilot model of eco-efficient industrial estate adopted to the Morocco situation through the establishment of an internal expert team for the technical assistance to companies in introducing waste water treatment and reuse	Morocco,	water resource managementindustrial waste water	water resource management industrial waste water	LIFE	01/02/05	01/02/07	481 609
Development of an Integrated Monitoring and Early Warning System to sustain the Quality and Multifunctionality of Surface Water	Cyprus,	surface watermonitoring network/measuring network	surface water monitoring network/measuring network	LIFE	01/03/96	30/04/00	581 939
An Agenda 21 for the basin slope of north-west Tunisia	Tunisia,	watershedAgenda 21sustainable development	watershed Agenda 21 sustainable development	LIFE	01/03/99	31/07/01	250 000
Policy Guidelines for Wastewater Management in the Gaza Strip	Gaza strip & West Bank	treatment processwaste water treatment plant effluentPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT	treatment process waste water treatment plant effluent	LIFE	01/04/00	30/06/02	452 700
Living Lakes: Sustainable Management of wetlands and shallow lakes	Greece, Spain, Germany, United	surface wateraquatic environmentsustainable developmentWATER DEMANDANALYSIS AND TESTSAGRICULTURE	surface water aquatic environment sustainable	LIFE	01/07/01	31/10/04	1 060 127

	Kingdom,		development				
Strengthening environmental control in Turkey, reinforcing the National Reference Laboratory of Golbasi	Turkey,	water quality improvement monitoring network/measuring network TOURISM - SPORT - HOBBIES	water quality improvement monitoring network/measuring network	LIFE	01/02/02	01/02/05	532 000
METAP Albania (Water supply and sewerage management), Turkey (Istanbul environment project) (Patara cultural heritage), Tunisia, Algeria (Meps)	Algeria, Cyprus, Lebanon, Albania, Tunisia, Turkey, Morocco,	environment management waste water treatment plant effluent ANALYSIS AND TESTS	environment management waste water treatment plant effluent	LIFE	01/04/93	01/06/97	1 245 000
Environmental action for the sustainability of natural resources through recycling of water and sludge from marble production	Palestine,	water pollution industrial pollution water treatment PREVENTION AND NUISANCES POLLUTIONS SANITATION - STRICT PURIFICATION PROCESSES WATER QUALITY	water pollution industrial pollution water treatment	LIFE	09/01/06	30/07/08	1 100 000
Demonstration of wastewater treatment in Tunisian tanneries	Tunisia,	industrial waste water	industrial waste water	LIFE	01/01/05	31/12/07	786 600
The Sources of the Jordan River, Humans and Nature	Israel,	water management plans sustainable development land environment management agricultural policy AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AID POLICY - WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT RISKS AND CLIMATOLOGY	water management water supply plan sustainable development land environment management agricultural policy	LIFE	01/11/05	01/11/08	630 881

Sakhnin Center as a Model for Environment Education and International Cooperation on Advanced Wastewater Treatment (A-WWT) in Rural Areas	Israel, Turkey,	waste water treatment plant effluent	waste water treatment plant effluent	LIFE	01/01/04	12/06/31	728 796
Demonstration of clean technologies in tanning processes	Egypt,	clean technologywaste water	clean technology waste water	LIFE	01/01/05	31/12/07	793 700
				<u>LIFE Somme</u>			<u>8643352</u>
Bustan Agricultural Development Programme	Egypt,	irrigationreasonable agricultureagricultureAGRICULTUREFINANCE-ECONOMY	irrigation reasonable agriculture agriculture	MEDA - NIPs	31/12/96	31/12/04	15 000 000
				<u>MEDA - NIPs Somme</u>			<u>15000000</u>
Samsun Wastewater Project	Turkey,	water resource managementmonitoring network/measuring network	water resource management monitoring network/measuring network	MEDA-NIPs	01/03/01	01/04/03	70 000 000
water sewerage in Taparura	Tunisia,	water purificationwater aerationPREVENTION AND NUISANCES POLLUTIONSANITATION -STRICT PURIFICATION PROCESSESWATER QUALITY	water purification water aeration	MEDA-NIPs	01/05/00	26/07/04	34 000 000
LOWER EUPHRATES DRAINAGE & IRRIGATION	Syria,	water for agricultural useirrigationWATER DEMANDANALYSIS AND TESTSHEALTH - HYGIENE - PATHOGENIC MICROORGANISM	water for agricultural use irrigation	MEDA-NIPs	01/07/86	01/12/01	12 000 000

Water Supply & Sanitation in support of two Palestinian refugee camps	Syria,	drinking water collective wastewater treatment water purification water supply waste water treatment plant effluent	drinking water collective wastewater treatment water purification water supply waste water treatment plant effluent	MEDA-NIPs	09/09/02	09/09/06	8 400 000
Development around the stoppings	Tunisia,	sustainable development water for agricultural use WATER DEMAND	sustainable development water for agricultural use	MEDA-NIPs	12/01/01	12/01/08	19 500 000
Water Supply Bseira & Hama	Syria,	drinking water water supply management waste water treatment plant effluent DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENT	drinking water water supply management waste water treatment plant effluent	MEDA-NIPs	03/01/94	31/12/03	24 000 000
Installation of the technical tools for management of water	Lebanon,	water management financing water policy sustainable development FINANCE- ECONOMY TOOL TERM POLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT	water management financing water policy sustainable development	MEDA-NIPs	01/06/06	01/06/09	5 000 000
Drainage of surface water in agricultural areas of the valley and delta of Nile	Egypt,	drainage water for agricultural use WATER DEMAND	drainage water for agricultural use	MEDA-NIPs	01/05/00		50 000 000
Programme Management Unit (PMU) of Grater Amman Water Sector Improvement Programme	Jordan,	urban waste water	urban waste water	MEDA-NIPs	04/04/00	04/04/04	5 000 000
Support Program with the Sector of the Water Resources	Algeria,	water resource management water legislation DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENT	water resource management water legislation	MEDA-NIPs	01/06/06	31/12/12	20 000 000

				<u>MEDA-NIPs Somme</u>			<u>247900000</u>
Sustainable concepts towards a zero outflow municipality	Egypt, Morocco, Turkey, Tunisia,	waste water treatment plant effluentwater purificationsludge reuse (gdt)DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENTHEALTH - HYGIENE - PATHOGENIC MICROORGANISMSANITATION -STRICT PURIFICATION PROCESSES	waste water treatment plant effluent water purification sludge reuse (gdt)	MEDA-WATER	01/09/03	01/09/07	4 413 255
Euro-Med Participatory Water Resources Scenarios Improving long-term access and rights to water for local populations in Egypt, Jordan and West Bank/Gaza.	Netherlands, United Kingdom, Jordan, Egypt, Palestine,	water resource management	water resource management	MEDA-WATER	01/05/03	01/05/07	3 842 521
Efficient Management of Wastewater, its Treatment and Re-Use in the Mediterranean Countries	Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Germany, Palestine, Italy,	wastewater treatmentsustainable development	wastewater treatment sustainable development	MEDA-WATER	01/05/03	01/05/07	3 185 503
Development of tools and guidelines for the promotion of sustainable urban wastewater treatment and re-use in agricultural production in Mediterranean countries	Greece, Spain, Morocco, Turkey, Cyprus, Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan,	waste water treatment plant effluentcollective wastewater treatmentWATER DEMAND	waste water treatment plant effluent collective wastewater treatment	MEDA-WATER	01/05/03	01/05/07	1 876 455
Institutional and social innovations in irrigation mediterranean management	France, Morocco, Egypt, Lebanon, Spain, Italy,	water supplyirrigationwater resource managementwater for agricultural useWATER DEMANDDRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENT	water supply irrigation water resource management water for agricultural use	MEDA-WATER	01/05/03	01/05/07	4 186 410

Stakeholder Participatory Sustainable Water Management at Farm Level Cooperation with Jordan and Palestine	Austria, Spain, Palestine, Jordan,	farmersustainable developmentirrigation waterWATER DEMANDDRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENT	farmer sustainable development irrigation water	MEDA-WATER	18/04/04	01/05/07	5 493 825
Improvement of irrigation water management in Lebanon and Jordan	Spain, Italy, Lebanon, Jordan,	water for agricultural useirrigationwater managementWATER DEMAND	water for agricultural use irrigation water management	MEDA-WATER	01/06/03	01/06/07	4 861 944
Mediterranean Drought Preparedness and Mitigation Planning	Spain, Cyprus, Morocco, Greece, Tunisia, Italy,	sustainable developmentcrisis managementWATER DEMANDMETHODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AIDDRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENT	sustainable development crisis management	MEDA-WATER	15/06/03	01/07/07	2 445 815
	Morocco,	FINANCE-ECONOMYPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENT		MEDA-Water	02/01/07		0
Autonomous desalination system concepts for sea water and brackish water in rural areas with renewable energies – Potentials, Technologies, Field Experience, Socio-technical and Socio-economic impacts	Greece, Egypt, Jordan, Denmark, Morocco, Turkey, Spain, Oman	water desalinationwater supplysolar energywater resource managementDRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENTSANITATION -STRICT PURIFICATION PROCESSES	water desalination water supply solar energy water resource management	MEDA-WATER	01/08/03	01/08/07	2 729 259
				<u>MEDA-WATER Somme</u>			<u>33034987</u>
The West Delta Water Conservation and Irrigation Rehabilitation	Egypt,	Irrigation Rehabilitationgroundwater exploitationIWRMwater use efficiencyAGRICULTUREFINANCE-ECONOMYHYDRAULICS - HYDROLOGYMETHODOLOGY - STATISTICS - DECISION AIDPOLICY-WATER POLICY AND WATER MANAGEMENTWATER DEMAND	Irrigation Rehabilitation groundwater exploitation IWRM water use efficiency	National	01/01/04		129 495 338

				<u>National Somme</u>			<u>129495338</u>
Improved System for Water Desalination by Solar Energy	Israel,	desalination solar energy DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENT ENERGY SANITATION - STRICT PURIFICATION PROCESSES	desalination solar energy	Pilot	01/01/06		73 000
				<u>Pilot Somme</u>			<u>73000</u>
The Fara'a and Jerash Integrated Watershed Management	Jordan, Palestine,	watershed water management	watershed water management	SMAP	20/01/03	20/01/06	4 950 430
Implementation of a photovoltaic water pumping programme in Mediterranean countries.	Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia,	renewable energy drinking water solar energy	renewable energy drinking water solar energy	SMAP	22/12/01	22/12/05	2 935 769
Water Community Program to Promote Community Based Awareness	Palestine, Israel, Jordan,	water policy water resource management	water policy water resource management	SMAP	22/12/01		703 729
Preparation of Environmental Master Plan for the Nahar-Al-Kabir River in Lebanon and Syria	Libya, Syria,	watershed river maintenance water distribution water resource management water supply management	watershed river maintenance water distribution water resource management water supply management	SMAP	01/05/01		1 790 315
				<u>SMAP Somme</u>			<u>10380243</u>
Assistance in Decentralized Rural Electrification through Photovoltaics	Syria,	hydraulic equipment/pumping equipment (gdt) electric power water desalination heat pump energy MEASUREMENTS AND INSTRUMENTATION	hydraulic equipment/pumping equipment (gdt) electric power water desalination heat pump energy	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPEMENT PROGRAM	01/02/97	01/02/02	553 700

				<u>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPEMENT PROGRAM Somme</u>			<u>553700</u>
	Morocco,	DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION : COMMON PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION AND TREATMENT			01/07/0 6	31/07/1 1	122 266 19 6
	France, Italy, Greece, Tunisia, Lebanon, Turkey, Syria, Morocco,				01/01/0 6	30/06/0 8	995 720
				<u>(vide) Somme</u>			<u>123261916</u>
				<u>Total</u>			<u>1 638 390 9 19</u>

Appendix 4: “Water” projects of the World Bank

Key words/sector : irrigation, drainage, water, sanitation, flood protection
252 references
* The amount of commitment on the date of presentation to the Council in millions of euros. This amount doesn't take into account eventual cancellations, but it includes financing provided through donations.

Title of the project	Project Nr.	Amount	Type	Country/ Zone	Status	Approval date
Pilot Forestry & Watershed Management Project	P004944	25	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	11-JUN-1992
Water Supply & Sewerage Rehabilitation Project	P004974	110	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	02-JUN-1994
Mascara Emergency Reconstruction Project	P038695	51	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	01-DEC-1994
West Mitidja Irrigation Project	P004929	110	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	30-MAY-1989
Pilot Public Health Management Project	P004937	16	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	05-MAR-1991
Sahara Regional Development Project	P004938	57	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	24-SEP-1991
Ain Temouchent Emergency Earthquake Recovery Project	P069947	83,46	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	22-JUN-2000
Urban Natural Hazard Vulnerability Reduction in the Wilaya of Algiers Project	P067605	88,45	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	08-AUG-2002
Second Rural Employment Project	P076784	95	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	29-APR-2003
Social Safety Net Support Project	P004978	50	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	25-APR-1996
Rural Employment Project	P043724	89	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	25-MAR-1997
Low-Income Housing Project	P042940	150	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	25-JUN-1998
Algiers Sewerage Project	P004889	82	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	04-APR-1978
Water Supply Engineering Project	P004895	5	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	15-JAN-1980
Bas Cheliff Irrigation Project	P004892	8	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	26-FEB-1980
ALGERIA- MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT	P077753	25	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Cancelled	N/A
Water Supply and Sewerage Rehabilitation Program Project - APL	P068238	115	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Cancelled	N/A
Algiers Urban Renewal Project	P004957	0	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Cancelled	N/A
National Water Supply & Sewerage Project (02)	P004903	250	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	26-MAY-1987
NAT. WATER II/B-LOAN	P004935	0	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	28-JAN-1988
Irrigation Engineering Loan Project	P004922	14	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	24-JUN-1988
Algiers Regional Water Supply Project	P004898	290	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	28-JUN-1984

National Water Supply and Sewerage Project	P004899	262	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	20-JUN-1985
Cheliff Irrigation Project	P004913	94	BIRD/IDA	Algeria	Fulfilled	12-MAY-1987
		<u>2044,91</u>		<u>Algeria Total</u>		
Southern Conveyor Project (02)	P008365	30	BIRD/IDA	Cyprus	Fulfilled	23-FEB-1988
Limassol - Amathus Sewerage & Drainage Project	P008374	25	BIRD/IDA	Cyprus	Fulfilled	07-JUN-1990
Southern Conveyor Project	P008358	27	BIRD/IDA	Cyprus	Fulfilled	06-MAR-1984
Khrysokhou Watershed Irrigation Project	P008356	16	BIRD/IDA	Cyprus	Fulfilled	12-MAY-1983
Limassol Sewerage and Drainage Project	P008359	16,8	BIRD/IDA	Cyprus	Fulfilled	08-MAY-1984
Vassilikos Pendaskinos Irrigation Project	P008351	11	BIRD/IDA	Cyprus	Fulfilled	06-FEB-1979
Southeast Coast Sewerage & Drainage Project	P008375	32	BIRD/IDA	Cyprus	Fulfilled	30-AUG-1991
Famagusta Sewerage Project	P008341	1,9	BIRD/IDA	Cyprus	Fulfilled	23-MAR-1971
Nicosia Sewerage Project	P008342	3,5	BIRD/IDA	Cyprus	Fulfilled	23-MAR-1971
Paphos Irrigation Project	P008346	14	BIRD/IDA	Cyprus	Fulfilled	08-JAN-1974
		<u>177,2</u>		<u>Cyprus Total</u>		
Drainage Project (05)	P005052	68	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	30-MAY-1985
Matruh Resource Management Project	P005153	22	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	27-MAY-1993
Second Pollution Abatement Project	P090073	20	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	In progress	23-MAR-2006
ONYX solid Waste Alexandria - Carbon	P098737	0	Compensation for carbon emissions	Egypt	In progress	19-FEB-2006
Irrigation Improvement Project	P005173	80	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	22-DEC-1994
Channel Maintenance Project	P005060	70	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	26-JUN-1986
Pumping Stations Rehabilitation Project (02)	P005149	31	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	15-MAY-1990
Alexandria Water Distribution Project	P005058	36	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	15-SEP-1988
Private Sector Tourism Infrastructure and Environmental Management Project	P005168	130	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	18-MAY-1993
National Drainage Project	P005146	120	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	26-NOV-1991
Egypt Community and Local Dev. Project	P095819	60	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Cancelled	N/A
West Delta Water Conservation and Irrigation Rehabilitation Project	P087970	145	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	In progress	21-JUN-2007
Nile Delta Drainage Project	P004983	26	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	24-MAR-1970
Upper Egypt Drainage Project	P004985	36	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	07-JUN-1973

EGYPT-ALEXANDRIA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	P094229	100	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	In progress	18-SEP-2007
Upper Egypt Integrated Governorates Development Project	P097326	200	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Proposition	N/A
EG-GREATER CAIRO DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	P094230	100	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Proposition	N/A
Integrated Sanitation& Sewerage Infrastructure Project	P094311	120	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Proposition	N/A
New Land Development Project	P005028	80	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	16-DEC-1980
Beheira Provincial Water Supply Project	P005032	56,6	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	02-JUN-1981
Irrigation Pumping Stations Rehabilitation Project	P005039	41,5	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	26-APR-1983
Water Supply and Sewerage Engineering in Dagaliya Damietta and Beheira Project	P005048	4	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	25-OCT-1983
Upper Egypt Drainage Project (02)	P004998	50	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	08-JUN-1976
Alexandria Water Supply Project	P005007	56	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	22-FEB-1977
Nile Delta Drainage Project (02)	P005002	66	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	31-MAY-1977
Water Supply Engineering and Technical Assistance Project	P005013	2	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	06-DEC-1977
Matruh Resource Management (02) Project	P077281	5,17	Global environment project	Egypt	Fulfilled	06-MAR-2003
EGYPT-Integrated Irrigation Improvement and Management Project	P073977	120	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	In progress	03-MAY-2005
Pumping Stations Rehabilitation III	P041410	120	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	06-AUG-1998
Second Matruh Resource Management Project	P074075	12,35	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	Fulfilled	06-MAR-2003
Sohag Rural Development Project	P040858	25	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	In progress	27-AUG-1998
East Delta Newlands Agricultural Services Project	P049166	15	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	In progress	04-NOV-1997
The Second National Drainage Project	P045499	50	BIRD/IDA	Egypt	In progress	15-JUN-2000
		<u>2067,62</u>		<u>Egypt Total</u>		
Salonica and Volos Sewerage Project	P008431	36	BIRD/IDA	Greece	Fulfilled	07-DEC-1976
Ground Water Irrigation Development Project	P008420	25	BIRD/IDA	Greece	Fulfilled	10-JUN-1971
East Vermion Irrigation Project	P008428	40	BIRD/IDA	Greece	Fulfilled	19-AUG-1975
Nestos and Yannitsa Irrigation Project	P008424	30	BIRD/IDA	Greece	Fulfilled	30-APR-1974
		<u>131</u>		<u>Greece Total</u>		
Sewerage Project	P037410	30	BIRD/IDA	Israel	Fulfilled	28-NOV-1972
		<u>30</u>		<u>Israel Total</u>		

Greater Amman Water Supply and Sewerage Project	P005270	30	BIRD/IDA	Jordan	Fulfilled	08-JAN-1985
Community Infrastructure Project	P049581	30	BIRD/IDA	Jordan	Fulfilled	21-AUG-1997
Jordan Valley Project	P005247	7,5	BIRD/IDA	Jordan	Fulfilled	02-JUL-1974
Amman Water & Sanitation Management Project	P048521	55	BIRD/IDA	Jordan	Fulfilled	16-MAR-1999
Zarqa and Ruseifa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	P005263	17	BIRD/IDA	Jordan	Fulfilled	07-DEC-1982
Amman Water Supply and Sewerage Project (03)	P005253	14	BIRD/IDA	Jordan	Fulfilled	23-MAR-1978
Eight Cities Water Supply and Sewerage Project	P005267	30	BIRD/IDA	Jordan	Fulfilled	24-MAY-1984
Disi/Amman Water Conveyor Project	P051749	100	Guarantees	Jordan	Cancelled	N/A
GULF OF AQABA EAP	P005237	0	Global environment project	Jordan	Fulfilled	13-JUN-1996
DISI WATER PROJECT	P077750	100	Guarantees	Jordan	Cancelled	N/A
Amman Water Supply Development Board Project	P005239	2	BIRD/IDA	Jordan	Fulfilled	22-DEC-1961
Emergency Recovery Project	P005317	10	BIRD/IDA	Jordan	Fulfilled	21-MAR-1991
JORDAN RIFT VALLEY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	P039748	30	BIRD/IDA	Jordan	Cancelled	N/A
Tourism Development Project (02)	P035997	32	BIRD/IDA	Jordan	Fulfilled	31-JUL-1997
Agriculture Sector Adjustment Loan Project	P005310	80	BIRD/IDA	Jordan	Fulfilled	08-DEC-1994
Water Supply Project	P005246	8,7	BIRD/IDA	Jordan	Fulfilled	22-MAY-1973
JO-REGIONAL & LOCAL DEVELOPMENT	P070958	20	BIRD/IDA	Jordan	In progress	19-DEC-2006
Water Supply & Sewerage Project	P005285	50	BIRD/IDA	Jordan	Fulfilled	15-MAY-1986
Agriculture Sector Technical Support Project	P005321	6,6	BIRD/IDA	Jordan	Fulfilled	08-DEC-1994
Water Project	P005241	3,5	BIRD/IDA	Jordan	Fulfilled	12-DEC-1963
		<u>626,3</u>		<u>Jordan Total</u>		
LB-MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE	P103875	30	Special financing	Lebanon	In progress	03-NOV-2006
Awali - Beirut Water Conveyor Project	P045101	65	Garanties	Lebanon	Cancelled	N/A
Greater Beirut Water Supply and Sanitation Project	P049903	65	BIRD/IDA	Lebanon	Cancelled	N/A
Bekaa Water Supply Rehabilitation and Modernization Project	P077334	48	BIRD/IDA	Lebanon	Proposition	N/A
Municipal Infrastructure Project (01)	P050544	80	BIRD/IDA	Lebanon	In progress	22-JUN-2000

Bekaa Emergency Water Supply Project	P103885	15	Special financing	Lebanon	In progress	20-MAR-2007
Ba'albeck Water and Wastewater Project	P074042	43,53	BIRD/IDA	Lebanon	In progress	04-JUN-2002
Cultural Heritage and Urban Development Project	P050529	31,5	BIRD/IDA	Lebanon	In progress	17-APR-2003
Coastal Pollution Control and Water Supply Project	P005342	53,1	BIRD/IDA	Lebanon	Fulfilled	18-FEB-1997
LB-ERRP SUPPLEMENTAL	P043297	50	BIRD/IDA	Lebanon	Fulfilled	30-MAY-1996
Solid Waste/Environmental Management Project	P005345	55	BIRD/IDA	Lebanon	Fulfilled	06-JUN-1995
Emergency Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Project	P005336	175	BIRD/IDA	Lebanon	Fulfilled	04-MAR-1993
Irrigation Rehabilitation and Modernization Project	P005344	57,2	BIRD/IDA	Lebanon	Fulfilled	29-JUN-1994
		<u>768,33</u>		<u>Lebanon Total</u>		
Sidi Slimane Agriculture Project	P005350	17,5	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	26-AUG-1964
Land Development for Low Income Families Project	P005514	130	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	10-JUN-1993
Water Supply Project (02)	P005389	49	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	07-JUN-1979
Municipal Finance Project (01)	P005517	104	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	10-JUN-1993
Sewerage Engineering Project	P005383	1,5	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	09-AUG-1977
Water Supply Project (05)	P005435	160	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	23-NOV-1993
First Water Sector Development Policy Loan	P095840	100	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	01-MAY-2007
Rainfed Agriculture Development Project	P069124	26,8	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	In progress	10-JUN-2003
Small and Medium Scale Irrigation Project	P005405	42	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	29-MAR-1983
HISTORIC CENTERS REVITALIZATION PROGRAM (MEKNES)	P076921	40	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Cancelled	N/A
Water Supply Project (03)	P005396	87	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	28-MAY-1981
RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	P040566	10	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	25-NOV-1997
Large Scale Irrigation Improvement Project (02)	P005462	215	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	30-MAR-1993
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	P086877	60	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	In progress	15-DEC-2005
Casablanca Rabat Water Supply Project	P005364	48	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	18-JUL-1972
Morocco Second Sewerage and Water Reuse Project	P005503	40	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	30-APR-1996
Sebou Irrigation Project	P005355	46	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	28-OCT-1969
Emergency Drought Recovery Project	P041303	100	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	29-AUG-1995

Support for the Social Development Agency Project	P073531	5	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	In progress	04-JUN-2002
Doukkala Irrigation Project	P005372	30	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	03-FEB-1976
IRRIGATION BASED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	P056978	32,57	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	In progress	31-MAY-2001
Doukkala Irrigation Project (02)	P005378	41	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	03-MAY-1977
MA-OUM ER RBIA IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION PROJECT	P093719	80	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Proposition	N/A
Souss Groundwater Irrigation Project	P005370	18,5	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	06-MAY-1975
Municipal Finance Project (02)	P005523	70	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	11-SEP-1997
Lakhdar Watershed Management Pilot Project	P005519	4	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	22-DEC-1998
Casablanca Sewerage Project	P005449	60	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	02-JUN-1987
National Water Supply Rehabilitation Project	P005423	60	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	02-JUN-1987
Small and Medium Scale Irrigation Project (02)	P005425	23	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	14-JUN-1988
Large Scale Irrigation Improvement Project	P005418	46	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	25-FEB-1986
Agriculture Sector Investment Loan Project	P005441	50	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	17-SEP-1991
National Initiative for Human Development Support Project (INDH)	P100026	100	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	In progress	12-DEC-2006
Forestry Development Project (02)	P005437	49	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	09-JAN-1990
MA-WATER RESOURCES MGMT.	P005521	20	BIRD/IDA	Morocco	Fulfilled	26-FEB-1998
		<u>1965,87</u>		<u>Morocco Total</u>		
Water Supply Project	P005545	15	BIRD/IDA	Syria	Fulfilled	31-MAY-1973
Lower Euphrates Drainage Project	P005557	30	BIRD/IDA	Syria	Fulfilled	10-APR-1979
Aleppo Water Supply Project	P005553	50	BIRD/IDA	Syria	Fulfilled	14-JUN-1977
Damascus Water Supply Project (02)	P005551	35	BIRD/IDA	Syria	Fulfilled	13-APR-1976
Aleppo Sewerage Project	P005563	70	BIRD/IDA	Syria	Fulfilled	13-MAY-1986
Balikh Irrigation Project	P005546	73	BIRD/IDA	Syria	Fulfilled	19-MAR-1974
Homs and Hama Sewerage Project	P005561	30	BIRD/IDA	Syria	Fulfilled	22-MAY-1984
		<u>303</u>		<u>Syria Total</u>		
Water Supply Project (07)	P005659	50	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	13-DEC-1983
Water Supply Project (02)	P005603	10,5	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	30-JUN-1970
Municipal Sector Investment Project	P005687	75	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	02-JUL-1992

Municipal Development Project (02)	P046832	80	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	24-JUN-1997
Natural Resources Management Project	P005736	26,5	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	13-MAY-1997
Southern Irrigation Project	P005634	25	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	22-JAN-1980
Sfax Flood Protection Project	P005654	25	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	24-MAY-1983
Water Supply Project (01)	P005601	15	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	03-DEC-1968
Agricultural Sector Investment Loan Project (02)	P050418	42	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	29-JAN-1998
Gulf of Gabes Marine and Coastal Resources Protection Project	P069460	6,31	Global environment project	Tunisia	In progress	10-MAR-2005
Greater Tunis Sewerage and Reuse Project	P005731	60	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	29-MAY-1997
Central Tunisia Irrigation Project	P005649	16,5	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	25-JAN-1983
TUN - Community-Based Integrated Rural Development	P086660	30	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Proposition	N/A
Urban Water Supply Project	P064836	38,03	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	In progress	17-NOV-2005
Medjerda Nebhana Irrigation Development Project	P005644	22	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	25-MAY-1982
Municipal Development Project (03)	P074398	78,39	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	In progress	05-DEC-2002
TN-Tunis West Sewerage	P099811	66,8	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	In progress	06-JUL-2006
Water Supply Project (06)	P005648	30,5	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	27-APR-1982
Urban Sewerage Project (03)	P005653	34	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	29-MAR-1983
Urban Sewerage Project (02)	P005631	26,5	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	22-MAR-1979
Water Supply & Sewerage Project	P005680	58	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	28-JUL-1994
Water Supply Project (03)	P005615	23	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	28-MAY-1974
Urban Sewerage Project (01)	P005618	28	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	28-JAN-1975
Irrigation Management Improvement Project	P005661	22	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	06-JUN-1985
Agricultural Sector Investment Loan	P005721	120	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	18-NOV-1993
Gabes Irrigation Project	P005665	27,7	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	16-JUL-1985
Tunisia: Sustainable Municipal Solid Waste Management Project	P095012	22	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	In progress	13-MAR-2007
Irrigation Rehabilitation Project	P005616	12,2	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	19-DEC-1974
Sidi Salem Multipurpose Project	P005623	42	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	24-MAY-1977
NORTHWEST MOUNTAINOUS AREAS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	P005733	27,5	BIRD/IDA	Tunisie	Fulfilled	23-DEC-1993
Water Supply Project (04)	P005626	21	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	02-JUN-1977
Tunisia- Nine landfills Carbon Finance	P099672	0	Compensation for carbon	Tunisia	In progress	10-APR-2006

			emissions			
Urban Sewerage Project (01)	P005618	28	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	28-JAN-1975
Tunisia- Jebel Chekir Solid Waste Carbon	P099670	0	Compensation for carbon emissions	Tunisia	In progress	10-APR-2006
Water Supply Project (05)	P005632	25	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	Fulfilled	17-MAY-1979
Water Sector Investment Loan Project	P035707	103	BIRD/IDA	Tunisia	In progress	22-JUN-2000
		<u>1317,43</u>		<u>Tunisia Total</u>		
Ceyhan Aslantas Multipurpose Project	P008901	74	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Fulfilled	13-FEB-1973
Emergency Flood & Earthquake Recovery Project	P058877	369	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Fulfilled	10-SEP-1998
Ankara Sewerage Project	P009061	173	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Fulfilled	21-DEC-1989
KOYKENT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	P077324	100	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Cancelled	N/A
Bursa Water & Sanitation Project	P009065	129,5	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Fulfilled	11-MAR-1993
Anatolia Watershed Rehabilitation Project	P070950	20	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	In progress	01-JUN-2004
Drainage & On Farm Development Project	P008961	255	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Fulfilled	20-MAR-1986
Privatization of Irrigation Project	P009072	20	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Fulfilled	14-OCT-1997
Izmir Water Supply & Sewerage Project	P008971	184	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Fulfilled	21-MAY-1987
Seyhan Irrigation Project (02)	P008885	24	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Fulfilled	25-FEB-1969
Earthquake Rehabilitation & Reconstruction Project	P009099	285	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Fulfilled	23-JUL-1992
Istanbul Water Supply Project	P008900	37	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Fulfilled	27-JUN-1972
Irrigation Rehabilitation Project	P008895	18	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Fulfilled	18-JAN-1972
Antalya Water Supply & Sanitation Project	P009093	100	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Fulfilled	25-MAY-1995
Istanbul Water Supply & Sewerage Project	P009034	218	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Fulfilled	01-DEC-1987
Municipal Services Project	P081880	275	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	In progress	23-JUN-2005
Istanbul Sewerage Project	P008945	88,1	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Fulfilled	27-MAY-1982
Anatolia Watershed Rehabilitation GEF Project (Black Sea)	P075094	7	Global environment project	Turkey	In progress	01-JUN-2004
Cesme-Alacati Water Supply & Sewerage Project	P008985	13,1	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Fulfilled	14-APR-1998
Seyan Irrigation Project	P008878	20	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Fulfilled	31-MAY-1963
Istanbul Municipal Infrastructure Project	P100383	322,15	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	In progress	28-JUN-2007
Igdir Aksu Eregli Ercis Irrigation Project	P008950	115,3	BIRD/IDA	Turkey	Fulfilled	05-JUN-1984

		<u>2847,15</u>		<u>Turkey Total</u>		
		<u>12278,81</u>		<u>Total</u>		

Appendix 5: Responses to the survey

<u>Operations implemented since 1995 in the water sector</u>																
Pays	Themes							Cost and financing (in Million JD)								
	Name of the programme or project	Water resources management	Water demand management	Drinking water	Water sanitation	Research programmes	Other	Year(s) of financemnt	Global amount of the project Million JD	European Commission (precise the initiative or programme) Amount	Banks (precise)			Bilateral aid (countries)		Other donors
Bank											Loan	Grant	Country	Amount	Donor	Amount
Jordanie 1 JD = 1 €	As Samra Wastewater Tratment Plant (BOT)				X			170					USAID	70		
					X								Government of Jordan	22		
					X								Contractor (SPC)	78		
Jordanie	Upgrading and expansion of Aqaba Wastewater Treatment Plant				X		2003-2007	25					USAID	25		
Jordanie	Zara Ma'en Water Conveyance Project			X			2003-2007	89					USAID (90%)	80,1		
													Government of Jordan (10%)	8,9		
Jordanie 1JD = 1,03 €	Rehabilitation of Water systems in Aqaba	X					2005-2007	13					USAID (85%)	11,05		

	régions libanaises (26 projets)																		
Liban	Grand Beyrouth																		
Liban	-agrandissement de la station de traitement de l'eau potable de Dbayeh (2ème étape)		X					2003-2004-2005	3 270 465					protocole italien	2 845 305				
Liban	-projet d'eau potable et d'assainissement pour le Grand Beyrouth: réseaux et réservoirs		X					2003-2004-2005	33 000 000								WB EIB	28 050 000	
Liban	-Travaux de poursuite et d'achèvement des projets hydrauliques et dans les différentes circonscriptions (connus sous le nom de bouchage des trous de financement)		X					2003-2004-2005	10 000 000								KFAED	8 500 000	
Liban	Liban-Nord																		
Liban	-projet d'approvisionnement en eau potable des villages et des agglomérations du Caza de Minyeh (Liban-Nord)		X					2003-2004-2005	8 000 000								SFD	7 200 000	
Liban	-poursuite et achèvement de l'approvisionnement en eau potable des villages connectés au réservoir de El Kornet (Liban-Nord)		X					2003-2004-2005	1 822 000								AFESD	1 822 000	
Liban	-poursuite et achèvement de l'approvisionnement en eau potable des villages connectés au réservoir de Harrar et Kab'ite (Liban-Nord)		X					2003-2004-2005	9 957 500								AFESD	9 957 500	
Liban	-poursuite et achèvement de l'approvisionnement en eau potable des villages faisant partie du projet de Beit Mellat (Liban-Nord)		X					2003-2004-2005	7 207 750								AFESD	7 207 750	
Liban	-les réseaux secondaires de la ville de Tripoli (Liban-Nord)		X					2003-2004-2005	8 700 000					Agence Française pour le Développement-France	8 700 000				

Liban	-projet de réhabilitation des systèmes hydrauliques qui dépendent de la station de Jradeh (Liban-Nord)		X					2003-2004-2005	8 987 835					protocole italien	5 392 701			
Liban	-projet d'eau potable pour la région de Bechareh (Liban-Nord)		X					2003-2004-2005	8 745 550					protocole italien	5 247 330			
Liban	Mont-Liban																	
Liban	-adduction d'eau de Nahr Ibrahim vers la ville de Byblos (Mont-Liban)		X					2003-2004-2005	1 800 000							KFAED	1 530 000	
Liban	-projet d'amélioration de l'approvisionnement en eau potable dans le caza de Byblos (Mont-Liban)		X					2003-2004-2005	16 000 000					protocole italien	6 720 000			
Liban	-projet de Fawar Antélias (Mont-Liban)		X					2003-2004-2005	22 000 000					protocole italien	14 520 000			
Liban	-création d'une ligne d'adduction d'eau de la source Joueizate vers les réservoirs de Bhannès (Mont-Liban)		X					2003-2004-2005	4 785 603							KFAED	4 067 763	
Liban	-travaux de fourniture d'eau à la région de JrOud Aley (Mont-Liban)				X			2003-2004-2005	4 835 000							KFAED	117 250	
Liban	-projet de réhabilitation des systèmes hydrauliques dans le caza du Metn (Mont-Liban)				X			2003-2004-2005	13 027 920					protocole italien	7 816 752			
Liban	-projet de réhabilitation des systèmes hydrauliques dans les cazas de Aley et du Chouf (Mont-Liban)				X			2003-2004-2005	27 488 984					IDB	27 488 984			
Liban	-captage des sources de Barouk, Ra'yane et Safa et construction d'une ligne d'adduction d'eau des sources de Ra'yane vers Aley (Mont-Liban)		X					2003-2004-2005	13 200 000							KFAED	11 220 000	
Liban	Sud-Liban																	
Liban	-projet d'approvisionnement en eau potable de Jezzine (Sud-Liban)				X			2003-2004-2005	1 705 000					AFD	1 705 000			
Liban	-réhabilitation et amélioration des systèmes hydrauliques et des conduites de Nabatieh (Sud-Liban)				X			2003-2004-2005	23 600 000					protocole iranien	16 875 000			

Liban	-travaux de captage et d'adductions de la source de Tasseh (Sud-Liban)	X					2003-2004-2005	3 330 000					AFD	2 830 000			
Liban	-projet d'approvisionnement en eau potable de la région de Habbarieh (Sud-Liban)		X				2003-2004-2005	7 500 000					AFD	6 375 000			
Liban	-projets d'approvisionnement en eau potable à l'Office des eaux de Jabal Amel (Sud-Liban)		X				2003-2004-2005	13 390 000		IDB	12 090 000						
Liban	Békaa																
Liban	-réhabilitation des systèmes hydrauliques qui dépendent des puits de Lucy (Békaa)	X					2003-2004-2005	22 000 000					protocole iranien	16 500 000			
Liban	-projet relatif aux raccordements et aux compteurs concernant le projet de réhabilitation des systèmes hydrauliques et des égouts de Baalbeck- Nabi Chit (Békaa)		X				2003-2004-2005	9 352 012							WB	7 949 000	
Liban	-projet d'approvisionnement en eau potable du caza de Baalbeck, partie nord-est (Békaa)		X				2003-2004-2005	11 250 000							KFAED	9 562 000	
Liban	Projet N°2-opération, maintenance et soutien institutionnel																
Liban	-projet d'aide technique au programme de planification des investissements- Unité de l'eau		X				2003-2004-2005	3 587 000	3 587 000								
Liban	-création d'une unité technique pour le soutien de l'Etablissement des Eaux de la Békaa		X				2003-2004-2005	4 550 000							WB	4 322 500	
Liban	-contrat d'opération et d'entretien des réseaux d'eau potable et d'assainissement dans Balbeck-Nabi chit		X				2003-2004-2005	5 760 000							WB	5 184 000	
Liban	Projet N°3-Amélioration de la ressource																
Liban	-projet de construction d'un lac collinaire à Brissa	X					2003-2004-2005	10 000 000							SFD	9 000 000	
Liban	-agrandissement de la station de Bahsas		X				2003-2004-2005	2 600 000					AFD	2 210 000			
Liban	-projet de Quatine Azar pour l'approvisionnement en eau potable d'une partie du caza du Metn		X				2003-2004-2005	3 590 750							KFAED	3 052 138	

Liban	-travaux du barrage El Habach et agrandissement de la station d'épuration	X					2003-2004-2005	8 280 000							KFAED	6 330 000
Liban	-poursuite et achèvement de l'étude du bassin de Annane et exécution des travaux de la première partie du projet	X					2003-2004-2005	44 000 000							KFAED	37 400 000
Liban	-poursuite et achèvement des études des projets de barrages: Dar B'ehtar, le lac de Jensaya et le barrage de Azzibé	X					2003-2004-2005	1 350 000				protocole italien	1 350 000			
Liban	-barrage de Dar B'ehtar: première étape	X					2003-2004-2005	15 000 000				protocole italien	9 000 000			
Liban	-barrage de Bissri:l'étape entre 2003 et 2005	X					2003-2004-2005	80 000 000		IDB	80 000 000					
Liban	-lac de Azzibé	X					2003-2004-2005	10 000 000				protocole italien	6 000 000			
Liban	-lac de Lebaa- Jensaya	X					2003-2004-2005	8 000 000				protocole italien				6 000 000
Liban	Projet N°4-les systèmes d'assainissement dans les principales villes côtières															
Liban	-projet de création d'une station secondaire d'épuration des eaux usées dans la région de Ghadir				X		2003-2004-2005	50 000 000							KFW IDB	50 000 000
Liban	-projet de création d'une ligne de collecte et d'évacuation des eaux usées pour la partie côtière sud du Grand Beyrouth (Cité Sportive, Ghadir, Nameh)				X		2003-2004-2005	8 000 000		IDB	8 000 000					
Liban	-projet d'assainissement sanitaire du Grand Beyrouth				X		2003-2004-2005	60 000 000							WB EIB	51 000 000
Liban	-projet d'une station d'épuration des eaux usées dans la région de Bourj Hammoud-Dora				X		2003-2004-2005	75 000 000								
Liban	-création d'une station de traitement des eaux usées et de réseaux pour la zone côtière du Kesrouan				X		2003-2004-2005	90 000 000							JBIC	90 000 000
Liban	-projet des réseaux des eaux usées dans Tripoli (1ère partie)				X		2003-2004-2005	10 000 000		EIB	10 000 000					

Liban	-projet des réseaux des eaux usées dans Tripoli (2ème partie)				X			2003-2004-2005	50 000 000			IDB	50 000 000						
Liban	-l'évacuateur marin de Tripoli				X			2003-2004-2005	8 800 000			EIB	8 800 000						
Liban	-station de traitement et réseaux d'assainissement à Tyr				X			2003-2004-2005	45 000 000			EIB	45 000 000						
Liban	Projet N°5-les systèmes d'assainissement dans les villes côtières de taille moyenne																		
Liban	-création de réseaux d'assainissement pour le littoral de Byblos (connectés à la station de traitement des eaux usées de Byblos)				X			2003-2004-2005	13 000 000					protocole italien	11 050 000				
Liban	-création de réseaux d'assainissement pour le littoral du Chouf (connectés à la station de traitement des eaux usées de Ras Nabi Younès)				X			2003-2004-2005	20 000 000								KFAED	17 000 000	
Liban	-création de réseaux d'assainissement connectés à la station de traitement des eaux usées de Chekka				X			2003-2004-2005	5 500 000								KFAED	4 675 000	
Liban	-création de réseaux d'assainissement et d'une station de traitement des eaux usées dans la localité de Abdeh				X			2003-2004-2005	25 000 000								SFD	22 500 000	
Liban	-création de réseaux d'assainissement connectés à la station de traitement des eaux usées Batroun				X			2003-2004-2005	5 500 000								KFAED	4 675 000	
Liban	Projet N°6-programme de protection de la ressource d'eau de la pollution																		
Liban	Liban-Nord																		
Liban	-station de traitement des eaux usées et réseaux d'assainissement dans la localité de Michmih et les villages avoisinants				X			2003-2004-2005	10 000 000					protocole italien	6 000 000				
Liban	-station de traitement des eaux usées et réseaux d'assainissement dans la localité de jébrael et les villages avoisinants				X			2003-2004-2005	8 500 000			IDB	8 500 000						

Liban	-station de traitement des eaux usées et réseaux d'assainissement dans le Koura				X			2003-2004-2005	8 500 000			IDB	8 500 000					
Liban	-station de traitement des eaux usées et réseaux d'assainissement dans la localité de Bak'oun et les villages avoisinants				X			2003-2004-2005	6 000 000					protocole italien	3 600 000			
Liban	Mont-Liban																	
Liban	-station de traitement des eaux usées et réseaux d'assainissement dans la localité de Qartaba et les villages avoisinants				X			2003-2004-2005	3 200 000					protocole italien	1 920 000			
Liban	-station de traitement des eaux usées et réseaux d'assainissement dans la localité de Hrajel et les villages avoisinants- caza de Kserouane				X			2003-2004-2005	4 750 000					protocole italien	2 850 000			
Liban	-projet de réhabilitation et d'agrandissement du réseau d'assainissement dans la région nord et création d'une station de traitement des eaux usées dans la localité de Khonshara				X			2003-2004-2005	7 500 000							KFAED	5 250 000	
Liban	-projet de réhabilitation et d'agrandissement du réseau d'assainissement dans la région centrale et de quelques villages de la région de Iklm El Kharoub				X			2003-2004-2005	15 000 000							KFAED	10 500 000	
Liban	-station de traitement des eaux usées et réseaux d'assainissement dans la localité de Mazrat El Chouf et de quelques villages avoisinants				X			2003-2004-2005	3 000 000					protocole italien	1 800 000			
Liban	-station de traitement des eaux usées dans la localité du Barouk				X			2003-2004-2005	1 800 000							KFAED	1 530 000	
Liban	circonscription de Nabatieh																	
Liban	-création de 2 stations de traitement des eaux usées et de réseaux d'assainissement dans les localités de de Bint Jbeil et des villages avoisinants				X			2003-2004-2005	6 450 000					protocole italien	3 870 000			

Liban	-réseaux d'assainissement faisant partie de la station de Nabatieh				X		2003-2004-2005	8 000 000							KFAED	6 800 000
Liban	-station de traitement des eaux usées et réseaux d'assainissement de la localité de Hasbaya et des villages avoisinants				X		2003-2004-2005	5 500 000					protocole italien			3 300 000
Liban	-station de traitement des eaux usées et réseaux d'assainissement de la localité de Jba'a et des villages avoisinants				X		2003-2004-2005	3 600 000					protocole italien			2 160 000
Liban	Békaa															
Liban	-projet d'assainissement de la ville de Zahlé et de ses environs				X		2003-2004-2005	17 281 250					protocole italien			10 541 563
Liban	-aide technique au bénéfice de la municipalité de la ville de Zahlé				X		2003-2004-2005	1 634 000					protocole italien			1 634 000
Liban	-projet d'assainissement du secteur Békaa ouest (de Joub Jannine et Saghbine)				X		2003-2004-2005	28 000 000		IDB	28 000 000					
Liban	-station de traitement des eaux usées et réseaux d'assainissement de la localité du Hermel et des villages avoisinants				X		2003-2004-2005	5 300 000					protocole italien			3 180 000
Liban	-station de traitement des eaux usées et réseaux d'assainissement de la localité de Anjar, Majdel Anjar et des villages avoisinants				X		2003-2004-2005	10 000 000					protocole italien			6 000 000
Liban	-station de traitement des eaux usées et réseaux d'assainissement de la localité de Qaraoun et des villages avoisinants				X		2003-2004-2005	8 200 000					protocole italien			4 920 000
Liban	-projet d'installation de 148 kms de lignes d'assainissement supplémentaires dans les localités de Baalbeck, Douris, Iaat, Tell El Abiad, Amechki				X		2003-2004-2005	16 000 000						WB		13 600 000
Liban	-contrat d'opération et d'entretien de la station de traitement des eaux usées de Baalbeck				X		2003-2004-2005	1 672 000						WB		1 504 800

Liban	-station de traitement des eaux usées de la localité de Laboueh				X			2003-2004-2005	4 500 000					protocole iranien	3 375 000				
Liban																			
Liban	TOTAUX								1 141 860 619						207 776 635			429 231 701	
Liban	TOTAL en milliers €								776 465						141 288			291 878	
		Thématique							Coût et financement (en milliers d'Euros)										
	Dénomination du projet ou du programme	Gestion de la ressource	Gestion de la demande	Accès à l'eau	Assainissement	Action de recherche	Autres	Année(s) de financement	montant total du projet	Commission Européenne (préciser le programme)	Banques (préciser les quelles)			Aides bilatérales (Pays)			Autres donateurs ou bailleurs		
											Banque	Prêt	Don	Pays	Prêt	Don	Donateur	Montant	
Maroc	PAGER : Toutes les provinces			X				1995											
Maroc	Construction des barrages Chakoukane et Bab Louta	X						1997											
Maroc	PAGER: Errachidia			X	X			1997											
Maroc	PAGER: Taroudant			X				1998			KFW					10 000			
Maroc	PAGER: Al Hoceima, Oujda-Angad,Berkane, Taourirt, Jerada,Boulemane, Sefrou, Ifrane?El Hajeb, Meknès, Khemisset			X				1998											
Maroc	PAGER: Errachidia, Zagora			X	X			1998											
Maroc	PAGER: Marrakec-Menera, Al Haouz,Chichaoua, Sidi Youssef,Ben Ali, Essaouira			X				1998		MEDA I									

Turquie	Name of the programme or project	Water resources management	Water demand management	Water supply	Sanitation	Research programmes	Other	Year(s) of financment	Global amount of the project	European Commission (precise the initiative or programme)	Banks (precise)			Bilateral aid (countries)		Other donors	
											Amount	Bank	Loan	Grant	Country	Amount	Donor
	Project 1																
	Demirdöven 1st Stage (Demirdöven Irrigation)	x						2002 - 2007	50 432 157 \$		CEB	24 500 000 \$					
Turquie	Project 2																
	Akçay Bozdoğan Project	x						2002 - in progress	100 772 000 \$		CEB	50 386 000 \$					
Turquie	Project 3																
	Biga - Bakacak Project	x						2002 - 2007	52 258 917 \$		CEB	17 500 000 \$					
Turquie	Project 4																
	Kesiksuyu - Savrun Irrigation Project	x						2002 - 2005	20 373 820 \$		CEB	9 487 196 \$					
Turquie	Project 5																
	Antalya Çayboğazı (Elmalı Plain Irrigation)	x						2002 - in progress	68 758 613 \$		CEB	36 200 000 \$					
Turquie	Project 6																
	Lower Ceyhan Aslantaş 2nd Stage Project	x						2002 - in progress	71 098 767 \$		CEB	23 135 000 \$					
Turquie																	

										DEUTSCHE BANK SAE	3 359 781 €							
										DEUTSCHE BANK SAE	23 150 698 €							
	Bozova Pumping Irrigation Project Section I	x					2001 - 2006	68 700 000 €		DEUTSCHE BANK SAE	19 038 814 €							
								65 300 000 \$		DEUTSCHE BANK SAE	57 300 000 \$							
										YAPI KREDİ BANK(Bahreyn)	6 000 000 \$							
Turquie										TÜRKİYE GARANTİ BANK (Lüksemburg)	2 000 000 \$							
	Project 12									ABN AMRO BANK NV	35 000 000 \$							
										NORDIC INVESTMENT BANK	15 000 000 \$							
	Yaylak Plain Irrigation Project	x					2001 - 2006	236 111 640 \$		BANK LEUMI LE ISRAEL BM	30 000 000 \$							
										ABN AMRO BANK NV	84 999 999 \$							
										KOÇBANK A.Ş.(Bahreyn)	35 000 000 \$							
Turquie										KOÇBANK A.Ş.(Bahreyn)	19 414 176 \$							
	Project 13																	
	Çine - Karpuzlu Project	x					1992 - 1998	75 654 734 \$		CEB	20 354 885 \$							
Turquie																		
	Project 14																	
	Koruluk project	x					1993 - 1996	12 853 670 \$		CEB	2 870 815 \$							
Turquie																		
	Project 15																	
	Altınova - Madra Project	x					1992 - 2002	103 780 058 \$		CEB	7 471 211 \$							
Turquie																		
	Project 16																	

	Ayhanlar Irrigation	x						2002 - 2005	3 883 481 \$		CEB	1 863 024 \$							
Turquie	Project 17																		
	Kırklareli - Armağan Project	x						1993 - 1998	32 477 107 \$		CEB	4 975 120 \$							
Turquie	Project 18																		
	Kuzgun - Daphan Project	x						1990 - 1997	123 372 047 \$		CEB	16 562 160 \$							
Turquie	Project 19																		
	Malatya Çat Project	x						1991 - 1995	167 395 344 \$		CEB	5 913 144 \$							
Turquie																			
	TOTAL								820 828 081 \$			344 724 534 \$							
									68 700 000 €			68 699 991 €							
Turquie																			
	SUBTOTAL								1 395 307 499 \$			612 086 036 \$							
									68 700 000 €			68 699 991 €							
Turquie																			
	TOTAL en milliers €								955 679,10 €			423 088,50 €							
Operations implemented since 1995 in the water sector																			
	Country :																		
		Themes								Cost and financing									
	Name of the programme or project	Water resources management	Water demand management	Water supply	Sanitation	Research programmes	Other	Year(s) of financemnt	Global amount of the project	European Commission (precise the initiative or programme)	Banks (precise)	Bilateral aid (countries)	Other donors						

										Amount	Bank	Loan	Grant	Country	Amount	Donor	Amount
	Project 20																
	Karamenderes project	x					1990 - 1996	113 170 913			CEB	21 131 000 \$					
Turquie																	
	Project 21																
	Konya 2nd Stage Project	x					1991 - 1998	283 928 298			CEB	59 371 925 \$					
Turquie																	
	Project 22																
	Lower Great Menderes Project	x					1991 - 1998	179 991 694			CEB	82 428 073 \$					
Turquie																	
	Project 23																
	Göhlisar Acıpayam Project	x					1991 - 1997	77 022 272			CEB	30 600 000 \$					
Turquie																	
	Project 24																
	Erzincan 2nd Stage Project	x					1991 - 1997	63 904 293			CEB	19 864 220 \$					
Turquie																	
	Project 25																
	Erzincan - Çardaklı Project	x					1993 - 2002	21 212 424			CEB	12 549 539 \$					
Turquie																	
	Project 26																
	Işıklı Baklan Project	x					1992 - 1996	173 520 580			CEB	51 375 287 \$					
Turquie																	
	Project 27																
	Şarkikaraağaç Project	x					1992 - 1997	45 868 695			CEB	20 254 616 \$					
Turquie																	
	Project 28																

	Çayiryolu Aydıntepe Project	x							1992 - 1996	41 953 134 \$		CEB	16 733 753 \$					
Turquie																		
	TOTAL									1 000 572 303 \$			314 308 413 \$					
Turquie																		
	SUBTOTAL									2 395 879 802 \$			926 394 449 \$					
										68 700 000 €			68 699 991 €					
Turquie	TOTAL en milliers €									1 636 068,27 €			636 818,22 €					
Operations implemented since 1995 in the water sector																		
Country :																		
Themes										Cost and financing								
Name of the programme or project		Water resources management	Water demand management	Water supply	Sanitation	Research programmes	Other	Year(s) of financemnt	Global amount of the project	European Commission (precise the initiative or programme)	Banks (precise)			Bilateral aid (countries)		Other donors		
											Amount	Bank	Loan	Grant	Country	Amount	Donor	Amount
Project 29																		
Bafra Project		x					1992 - 1997	101 540 391 \$		CEB	19 800 093 \$							
Project 30																		
Adiyaman - Çamgazi		x					1992 - 1999	75 324 526 \$		CEB	1 100 000 \$							
TOTAL								176 864 917 \$			20 900 093 \$							
Turquie																		

											KWF KREDITANST AL AVUSTURYA	21374						
											ABN AMRO BANK NV	158409						
											SOCIETE GENERALE	17300						
											NISSHO IWAI CORP	22180						
Turquie											TÜRKİYE GARANTİ BANKASI A.Ş. LUXEMBOUR G BRANCH	2830						
	BORÇKA DAM and HEPP	√									TÜRKİYE GARANTİ BANKASI A.Ş. LUXEMBOUR G BRANCH	122590		Austria				
											VA TECH FINANCE	9532						
											KWF KREDITANST AL AVUSTURYA	22789						
											ABN AMRO BANK NV	21701						
											NISSHO IWAI CORP	59351						
											SOCIETE GENERALE	202698						
	ERMENEK DAM and HEPP	√									BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRAL E	612930		Austria				
	DERİNER DAM and HEPP	√									SWISS BANK CORP.	33541		Russia				

	Greater Istanbul Water Supply Project (Melen System)								1996	680 481 166 €		JBIC	614 993 321 €						
Turquie																			
	Project 3																		
	Greater Istanbul Water Supply Project (Yeşilçay System)								1999	184 207 476 €		Kuveyt	110 228 730 €						
Turquie																			
	Project 4																		
	Capacity Building Support to the Water Sector in Turkey								2006	2 500 000 €	2 375 000 €								
Turquie																			
	Project 5																		
	Capacity Improvement for Flood Forecasting & Flood Control in the TR-BG CBC Region								2006	4 080 000 €	3 255 000 €								
Turquie																			
	Project 6																		
	Turkey Emergency Flood & Earthquake Recovery Project (TEFER)								2003	84 000 000 €		World Bank							
Turquie																			
Turquie	TOTAL en €									895 105 442 ,00 €			737 414 853,00 €						
Turquie	TOTAL en milliers €									895 105,44 €			737 414,85 €						

Appendix 6: Detailed programme tables

Detailed programme tables

Name of the programme	MED-POL Programme (Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring Programme –The marine pollution assessment and control component of MAP) (Page 18)
Geographical zone	Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Israel, Morocco, Slovenia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey
Financing	
Duration	1975-2005, phase I (1975-1980), phase II (1981-1995), phase III (1996-2005)
Total budget	
Main theme	Continuous surveillance and research in the field of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea
Objectives	<p>Phase I: -to assess the state of environment of the Mediterranean Sea and provide the participating States with scientific and technical information necessary for the negotiations and implementation of the protocols</p> <p>Phase II: - provide information necessary for the application of the Convention and its protocols</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide indicators and evaluation of the efficiency of the measures that have been taken to prevent the pollution in application of the Convention - provide scientific information that might lead to the modification of the Convention and its protocols <p>Phase III: - to present periodical assessments of the state of the environment in the hot spots and coastal areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to determine temporal trends of some selected contaminations in order to assess the effectiveness of actions and policy measures - to enhance the control of pollution by means of compliance to national and international regulatory limits
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the follow up work related to the implementation of the LBS Protocol, the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities, and of dumping and Hazardous Waste Protocols - to assist Mediterranean partner countries in the formulation and implementation of pollution monitoring programmes, including pollution control measures and the drafting of action plans aiming to eliminate pollution from land-based sources, mainly from urban environment and industrial activities - organisation of trainings, seminars and workshops for the scientific staff from beneficiary countries - assistance with the equipment of laboratories and with the implementation of a common methodology to analyse the pollution
	** no official document is available describing the results, limitations, positive points, threats and opportunities; therefore the following comments are based on experts' analysis**

Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preparation, with assistance of MED-POL, and adoption by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP MED) of regional and national activities to address land-based pollution, identifying priority target categories of polluting substances and activities to be eliminated or controlled by the Mediterranean countries by 2025. - 11 Monitoring Agreements have been signed during the period 1999-2004
Positive points	-targets formulated in accordance to related regional and international Conventions and programmes, such as the EU Directives, policies and strategies and the Stockholm and Basel Conventions
Limitations	- not all mediterranean countries are participating in this programme
Threats	- the non-participation of some mediterranean countries can limit the success of the programme
Opportunities	- close cooperation between the MAP and the EU can be foreseen with the implementation of the Horizon 2020 initiative and the EU environmental strategy for the Mediterranean COM (2006) 475
Programme officer	<p>Ms. S Colpan Polat Beken MED-POL Programme Officer UNEP Coordinating Unit for MAP Vas. Konstantinou 48 (2nd floor) 11635 Athens Greece Tel: 30-210 7273 132 Fax: 30-210 7253 196/7 E-mail: scpb@unepmap.org</p>

Name of the programme	Third Regional Workshop on Water Demand Management (Plan Bleu) (Page 18)
Geographical zone	The coastal countries of the Mediterranean: Spain, France, Monaco, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, the Palestinian Authority, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.
Financing	European Commission, MEDA – Water, UNEP.
Duration	19 TH – 21 ST March 2007, Zaragoza, Spain
Total budget	
Main theme	Saving and managing water as an alternative to conventional water resources
Objectives	The incorporation of demand management into water policies.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organisation of workshops on the management of water demand (19th - 21st March 2007, Zaragoza, Spain). - Exchange of good practice, circulation of the results of studies on water issues.
Results	Publication of recommendations on water demand management.
Positive points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alternative to conventional resources and a new approach put forward, which is simple to implement. -Unlike other initiatives funded by MEDA – Water, this initiative solely brings together the Mediterranean coastal countries, which are the directly affected countries. -Cooperation between the EU and UN.
Limitations	The recommendations are not accompanied by concrete objectives.
Threats	

Opportunities	
Programme officer	Mr Henri-Luc Thibault Director of Plan Bleu 15, rue Beethoven Sophia-Antipolis 06560 Valbonne France Tel: +33 4 92 38 71 30 Fax: +33 4 92 38 71 31 planbleu@planbleu.org

Name of the programme	MEDA Programme (Page 23)
Geographical zone	EU 27 + Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, (Libya has an observer status since 1999)
Financing	European Commission, EIB
Duration	1995-2006
Total budget	MEDA I (1995-1999): EC € 3,435 m EIB € 4,808 m (loans ?) MEDA II (2000-2006): EC € 5,350 m EIB € 6,4 m (loans ?)+ € 1 million for transnational projects 2003 committed MEDA funds € 600,3 m
Main theme	Provide financial support for the implementation of the Euro-mediterranean Partnership and the objectives derived from the 1995 Barcelona Declaration
Objectives	<u>Regional co-operation:</u> - the definition of a common area of peace and stability through the reinforcement of political and security dialogue (Political & Security Chapter) - the construction of a zone of shared prosperity through an economic and financial partnership and the gradual establishment for a free-trade area (Economic & Financial Chapter) - the rapprochement between peoples through social, cultural and human partnership aimed at encouraging understanding between cultures and exchanges between civil societies (Social, Cultural and Human Chapter) <u>Bilateral co-operation:</u> - support the economic transition - to prepare for the implementation of free trade through increasing competitiveness with a view of achieving sustainable economic growth, in particular through development of the private sector - strengthening the socio-economic balance – to alleviate the short term costs of economic transition through appropriate measures in the field of social policy
Activities	- the programme offers technical and financial support measures to accompany the reform of economic and social structures in the Mediterranean partner countries - the programme applies to States, local and regional authorities, actors of civil society -the priorities and actions decided are taking into account the

	<p>situation of each country and are described in National and Regional Indicative Programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - financial support to programmes such as MEDA-Water, SMAP, MED-PACT, SAFEMED, MEDSTAT
	<p>A mid-term evaluation of the MEDA II programme has been carried out by ECORYS in 2005 and parts of this document are used for the following comments.</p>
Results	<p>Association Agreements National and Regional Indicative Programmes Creation of EuropeAid Co-operation Office in 2001 Realisation of several projects, such as:</p> <p>Lebanon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project "Tripoli Wastewater" (EIB Loan interest subsidy – € 14,7 M) - Support to environmental protection (€ 18 m) <p>Jordan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Sector Intervention Programme (€13,7 m) - Management unit for the Amman Water Rehabilitation Programme (€ 5 m) <p>Morocco</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structural adjustment facility: water sector (€ 120 m) - Water sanitation in rural areas – PAGER (€ 40 m) - Hydro-agricultural installations of Sahla (€ 28,6 m)
Positive points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unique and ambitious programme, which laid the foundations of a new regional relationship and which represents a turning point in Euro-Mediterranean relations - decentralisation of the management of the programme through the involvement of the Delegations of the EU - improvement between MEDA I and II in terms of financial management, annual distribution of resources and efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more focus on Policy and Security Chapter in MEDA II, due to international circumstances - ex-post evaluation of MEDA Programme is planned
Limitations	<p>With DG Relex drawing the strategy and the 3 year indicative programmes and with AIDCO managing the projects and programmes and establishing the annual financing plans there is little space left for the participation of the beneficiary countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - very ambitious programme, willing to accomplish many objectives in a short period, with limited resources - the economic convergence between the Northern and Southern Bank of the Mediterranean Sea is rather weak. The establishment of free-trade zone by 2010 is unrealistic and the commercial exchanges between the southern countries remain weak. - the participation of the public and the civil society remained insufficient, lack of ownership - transversal issues, such as gender equality, poverty reduction or environment were not always integrated in all the documents and projects - weak transparency with regard to project selection and budgetary agreements - the project cycles in MEDA being long enough, delays in project implementation should be avoided - more flexibility in adaptation to circumstances - few small projects (traditionally carried out by civil society), because the administrative burden of MEDA is too important in comparison with small projects

	- insufficient coordination between DG Relex and AIDCO
Threats	
Opportunities	
Programme officer	European Commission DG Relex

Name of the programme	MEDA – Water (The regional Euro-Mediterranean programme for local water management) (Page 25)
Geographical zone	EU 27, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, and the Palestinian Authority (37 countries).
Financing	EU
Duration	2002 - 2007
Total budget	€ 40 million
Main themes	Participation of all the relevant groups (villages, minorities and women) in the water decision-making process. Use of non-standard resources: -Sanitation -Wastewater treatment -Management of irrigation water -Desalination -Drought management
Objectives	Application of the Turin Action Plan (1999), which seeks to improve local water management via cooperation by NGOs from EU member countries and from beneficiary countries. Building capacities, knowledge transfer, construction of prototypes, and information campaigns.
Activities	Nine projects: ADIRA – Autonomous desalination system concepts for seawater and brackish water in rural areas with renewable energies. EMPOWERS – improve the participation of all the relevant groups (villages, minorities and women) in the water decision-making process. EMWATER – wastewater management and treatment programme. IRWA – Improvement of Irrigation Water Management in Jordan and Lebanon. ISIIMM – Institutional and Social Innovations in Irrigation Management. MEDAWARE- development of tools and guidelines to promote wastewater treatment in urban areas and its reuse in the agricultural sector. MEDROPLAN – development of guidelines for drought preparedness. MEDWA – sustainable water management on farms. ZERO-M – development of a concept which will create municipalities with closed-loop usage of water (water access, wastewater treatment, reuse in agriculture). As part of the MEDA Water Programme, EMWIS – Euro-Mediterranean Information System on Know-how in the Water Sector – is responsible for developing and facilitating access to water information.
Results	Attitudes of members of the community to water management have changed. Communities are participating more in the water management decision-making process. An active dialogue with the authorities has been got underway. The concept of reusing water is better accepted. A larger number of women are involved in planning in their communities. Concrete projects have been carried out.
Positive points	- Nine concrete projects, four of which have a participative approach.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The villages are preparing and negotiating their water management improvement plans. - The concept of reusing water is better accepted. - Numerous exchanges of knowledge between North and South. - Coordination of projects by RMSU and the EC Delegation in Jordan has enabled relations with the North African countries and local and national officials to be strengthened.
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Projects and initiatives are often created at European level, frequently with insufficient prior consultation of end users vis-à-vis their real needs. - Projects are often managed at European level, whereas project management is also part of the knowledge transfer process. - The programme is still on a very local level, targeting villages and small local districts, which is often a disadvantage in terms of transmitting the results to central decision-makers. - Users should make increased use of information collected by EMWIS. - The first MEDA – Water Newsletter was published in March 2007, at the end of the programme.
Threats	
Opportunities	
Programme officer	<p>Mr Andrew Warsap Development Officer European Commission Delegation in Jordan Al Ameerah Basma Street North Abdoun Amman Jordan Tel: +962 656 68 191 Fax: + 962 656 86 746 E-mail: andrew.warsap@ec.europa.eu</p> <p>Mr Gert Soer Regional Monitoring and Support Unit Wadi Saqra Building, 6th floor, office 3, Wadi Saqra street, Amman, Jordan Tel/Fax: +962 (0)6 554 41 46 E-mail: rmsu.amman@medawater-rmsu.org Website: www.medawater-rmsu.org</p>

Name of the initiative	EMWIS – Euro-Mediterranean System on know-how in the water sector (Page 24)
Geographical zone	EU 27, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, and the Palestinian Authority.
Financing	European Commission, France, Italy and Spain.
Duration	Decision taken in 1996 (Marseille Conference), set up in 1999.
Total budget	€ 5.8 million (1999-2007)
Main themes	- Boosting regional water cooperation via the creation of a water information collection, processing and circulation system.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate access to water information in the Mediterranean region. - Develop the pooling of water information in the Mediterranean region. - Create common products and cooperation programmes.

Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organisation of one Steering Committee meeting per year. - Improve knowledge transfer between ENWIS partners, with particular emphasis on the joint MED-EUW/WFD process. - Define common standards for exchanging data between the National Water Information Systems, and develop their implementation. - Facilitate the collection of data on international initiatives. - Conduct a feasibility study on a Mediterranean Water Observation Mechanism. - Set up a “National Focal Point” (NFP) in each country. The NFP has the remit of bringing together information from the various relevant institutions. - Set up a website enabling access to national information.
Results	<p><u>Phase 1 (1999 - 2002)</u>: setting up of the system, the steering committee, a coordination committee, a technical unit, and of twenty national focal points. Training the national focal point teams.</p> <p><u>Phase 2 (2003-2006)</u>: reinforcement of national focal points via training, exchanging experiences, seminars, and information collection. Promotion of the system. Introduction of Arabic on the website. Helped to organise the Conference of Water Directors from the Euro-Mediterranean Countries and South-East Europe (6th – 7th November 2006 in Athens).</p> <p><u>Phase 3 (2007-2010)</u>: organisation of the Water Directors from the Euro-Mediterranean Countries and South-East Europe Conference (10th - 11th December 2007, Ljubljana, Slovenia).</p> <p>Support in terms of references, documentation and contacts for the “<i>Bilan et perspective de la coopération dans secteur de l’eau en Méditerranée</i>” (Assessment and Future Prospects for Cooperation in the Water Sector in the Mediterranean Region) study carried out by two <i>Ponts et Chaussées</i> civil engineers, funded by the Water Department of the Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development.</p> <p>Progress on creating National Water Information Systems.</p>
Positive points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A political dialogue and the creation of a network of Water Directors from the Mediterranean countries. - Strong political backing and the active participation of the water authorities in the Mediterranean countries (sending data, sharing experiences and information on policies carried out) involved in the scheme. - The setting up of regional and national websites containing institutional data on water. - Exchange of experiences between the main national authorities responsible for water management (revision of the legislation, cooperation between institutions). - The creation of National Water Information Systems.
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not all the countries participate to the same extent, as some fear criticism once their data is published. - It is difficult to share information, due to the various methods of processing information, the different legal contexts etc. - Limited incorporation of the WFD.
Threats	
Opportunities	
Responsible officer	<p>Mr Pascal Berteaud President of the EMWIS Steering Committee Water Director</p>

	<p>Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning. 20, avenue de Ségur 75302 Paris France Tel: +33 (0)1 42 19 1201 Fax: +33 (0)1 42 19 12 06 E-mail: pascal.berteaud@ecologie.gouv.fr</p> <p>Mr. Eric Mino Coordinator and Manager of the Technical Unit SEMIDE-UT BP 23 06901 Sophia-Antipolis France Tel: +33 (0) 492 942 290 Fax: + 33 (0) 492 942 295 Email: e.mino@semide.org</p>
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Name of the programme	Short and Medium-Term Priority Environmental Action Programme (SMAP) (Page 26)
Geographical zone	EU 27 + Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey
Governance	EC, since 2005 the Delegation of the EC in Egypt
Financing	EC-MEDA, UNEP, World Bank
Duration	1997- 2008 SMAP I: 1997-2000, SMAP II: 2001-2004, SMAP III: 2005-2008
Total budget	MEDA- SMAP I: 6 M € SMAP II : 30 M € <u>SMAP III: 15 M €</u> 51 M €
Main theme	Encourage all the mediterranean partners to adopt sustainable strategies and policies and to strengthen the status of the environment in the region
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integrated water management - integrated waste management - hot spots (both in terms of pollution and biodiversity loss) - integrated Coastal Zone Management - combating Desertification
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - capacity building - awareness raising and information campaigns - development of networks - impact assessment
	** no official document is available describing the results, limitations, positive points, threats and opportunities; therefore these comments are based on experts' analysis**
Results	<p>SMAP I - 6 regional environmental projects, out of which one focusing on water (Good Water Neighbours (GWN)-Water Community programme to promote community-based awareness)</p> <p>SMAP II – 8 projects, out of which three focusing on water (Photovoltaic Water Pumping Programme, MedMAP-Development of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas, Integrated Watershed</p>

	Management Project) SMAP III – 8 projects related to the ICZM (Integrated Coastal Zone Management)
Positive points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The GWN project succeeded in addressing several water problems at grass root level by developing low-cost solutions to save and re-use water at the community level. - Project model water-efficient school buildings that have been equipped and fitted with water saving and conservation systems. MedMPA- establishment of a baseline for marine biodiversity in seven countries.
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Middle East political situation that impedes on the free movement of the project teams and the community members and hinders cross-border cooperation. - Photo-voltaic Water Pumping System operations maintenance services and fees collection lack basic managerial capabilities. - MedMPA – the need and benefits of marine protected areas are not fully recognized in the region, therefore realization of some projects can be difficult. - Integrated Watershed Management Project – no data available - Lack of regional aspect in the SMAP III, where the projects tend to be more country oriented, rather than focusing on the regional cooperation.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Middle East political situation that impedes on the free movement of the project teams and hinders international cooperation for SMAP III. - Projects under SMAP I and II focused on cross-border cooperation and enabled countries to cooperate. With SMAP III the ICZM projects focus more on country projects rather than on cross-border cooperation and this can lead to a loss of established cross-border networks.
Opportunities	The project methodology can be applied for other areas.
Programme officer	Delegation of the EU to Egypt 37, Gamaet El Dowal El Arabeya St. El-Fouad Office Bldg. 11th floor Mohandessin, Giza (Cairo) Egypt Tel : (+20-2) 3749 4680 Fax :(+20-2) 3749 5363 E-mail : delegation-egypt@ec.europa.eu

Name of the programme	MED-PACT (Local Authorities Partnership Program in the Mediterranean) (Page 27)
Geographical zone	EU-27+ Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey
Financing	European Commission and EIB as Social, Cultural and Human Chapter of MEDA Programme
Duration	2006-2009
Total budget	€ 5 m / cca € 500 000 m per project
Main theme	To encourage a better understanding between civil societies of the North and South of the Mediterranean, through the development of cooperation, exchanges and dialogue among cities.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - through the partnership among cities, assist the countries in their efforts to reach a more balanced and sustainable development

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to promote better municipal planning and the use of better management tools and to involve different city actors - cooperate in three areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to assist with the definition, promotion and implementation of urban development strategies • to support the implementation of specific urban policies such as economic development (including tourism and cultural heritage), protection of the environment and better management of natural resources, development of mobility and transport policies, protection and integration of socially excluded • to strengthen local governance: implementation of modern institutional, legislative and administrative framework, financial management and training of local authority staff
Activities	As a result of a call for proposal, launched in April 2006, 9 projects have been selected, out of which one concerning directly the water sector: GUIFORMED: GUIDelines for the FORMation of managers and operators of MEDiterranean coastal wastewater treatment systems. Project coordinated by GATAB (Group of Municipalities of South Antalya) in Turkey, benefiting to municipalities in Lebanon, Tunisia and Turkey with a budget of € 550 000.
	** no official document is available describing the results, limitations, positive points, threats and opportunities; therefore these comments are based on experts' analysis**
Results	<p>GUIFORMED – Development of an Action Plan for each year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May 2007 – preparation of Need Assessment Questionnaire - November 2007 – the questionnaire has been send to partners <p>GEMM – October 2007-workshops in Turkey and Jordan</p> <p>ARCHIMEDE – September 2007 – first Newsletter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishment of Working Groups - SWOT Analysis has been carried out for urban regeneration - Selection of 4 projects – beginning of the implementation phase – January 2008 <p>- creation of the MED- PACT web site as well as of the project web sites</p>
Positive points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - most projects are managed by the leader cities and not the European Commission itself - first semester 2007-management of three projects has been decentralised towards the EU Delegations in Tunisia, Algeria and Israel
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GUIFORMED is the only project coordinated by other than north-mediterranean country - little involvement of the civil society (NGOs, associations of inhabitants etc.)
Threats	
Opportunities	- technical cooperation can be a good mean to improve the comprehension in the Mediterranean region
Programme officer	<p>European Commission EuropeAid and Delegations Jesus Lavina Rue de la Loi 200 B-1049 Brussels BELGIUM Tel: +32 2 2969532 Fax: + 32 2 2955665 E-mail: jesus.lavina@ec.europa.eu</p>

Name of the programme	SAFEMED Project (Euro-med cooperation on maritime safety and prevention of pollution from ships) (Page 28)
Geographical zone	EU-27+ Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey
Financing	Financed through MEDA programme – European Commission, EIB
Duration	2005-2008
Total budget	€ 4,5 m
Main theme	-to strengthen the maritime safety and security -to strengthen the cooperation in the field of marine environment
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to procure a sustainable improvement in the protection of the Mediterranean against the risks of accidents at sea and marine pollution - to further reduce the existing unbalance in the application of the maritime legislation in the region between the EU Member States and the Mediterranean Partners that are not members of the EU through promoting a coherent, effective and uniform implementation of international conventions and rules aimed at maritime environment, at maritime safety and security and at prevention of pollution from ships in both the Mediterranean and the EU
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - effective Flag State implementation and monitoring of classification societies - improvement of navigation safety through the development of traffic monitoring systems - protection of the marine environment through the implementation of various conventions and codes and development of guidelines - assessment of security of ships and port facilities through the level of implementation of the ISPS Code in the beneficiary countries and publication of recommendations on how to improve maritime security in this area - organisation of trainings, seminars and workshops for staff members of the beneficiary countries. Providing scholarships for enrolment in Master courses.
	A SAFEMED Project Progress Report has been published and presented at the 3 rd Meeting of the Maritime Safety Sub-group and the Euromed Maritime Transport Working Group (SAFEMED Advisory Committee Meeting) on the 18 th of December 2006 in Brussels and parts of this document are used for the following comments.
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in May 2007- 3 students from Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey graduated from the Master of Law course at IMO IMLI, Malta. For the academic year 2007-2008 3 students from Jordan, Tunisia and Turkey are enrolled in the Master programme. - the majority of seminars and workshops took place as scheduled and other courses and seminars are planned for 2008 - creation of the web site
Positive points	- an ambitious attempt to improve the balance in the application of the maritime legislation in the Mediterranean region
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - project beneficiaries should plan and prepare in advance the future activities of SAFEMED <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - beneficiaries should ensure that their staff members selected for participation in the training activities of the project possess the required profiles which are necessary to ensure maximum benefit from such activities - the enrolment rate in the Master programme is very low-3 out of

	potentially 10 staff members
Threats	- initial delays in the project might have jeopardized the planned outcome
Opportunities	- this project is an opportunity to develop a common, coherent and effective approach to the issues of maritime environment, safety and security in the Mediterranean region
Programme officer	<p>Project implemented by Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) “Maritime House” Lascaris Wharf Valletta VLT 1921 MALTA Tel: + 356 21 33 72 96/7/8 Fax: + 356 21 33 9951</p> <p>European Commission EuropeAid Leonidas Kioussis Programme Manager Centralised operations for Europe, the Mediterranean and Middle-East Rue de la Loi 200 B-1049 Brussels BELGIUM Tel: + 32 2 299 2851 Fax: +32 2 295 5665 E-mail: Leonidas.Kioussis@ec.europa.eu</p>

Name of the programme	Regional statistical co-operation programme (MEDSTAT) (Page 28)
Geographical zone	EU 27, EFTA, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey
Financing	MEDA Instrument
Duration	Since 1996
Total budget	MEDSTAT I (1996-2003): € 20 m MEDSTAT II (2006-2008): € 30 m
Main theme	To respond to the purpose of the Association Agreements between the EU and Mediterranean partners in terms of information need, most notably in the areas of free trade, sustainable development, social development and, since 2003, in the sector of environment (MEDSTAT-Env. II 2003-2006).
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to harmonise statistical methods in line with European and international norms and standards -to improve the compatibility of data in the partner countries as well as their compatibility with the statistical data of the EU and EFTA Member States -to enhance the quality of services offered to users by the National Statistical Institutes and their partner organisations involved in the production of statistics -to deliver timely, reliable, relevant, and high quality data important for political decision-making, good governance and the development of the Euro- Mediterranean Partnership
Activities	- collection and dissemination of coherent and harmonised data in the following nine statistical sectors:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade of goods and services - Transport - Migration - Tourism - Environment - National Accounts - Social statistics - Energy - Agriculture - organising training courses - providing the technical means required by the information systems of the National Statistical Institutes and other institutions involved in the production of statistics in the Mediterranean partner countries - developing swift and efficient systems of information exchange
	External evaluation took place in 2000 and parts of this document are used for the following comments
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publication of Euro-Mediterranean statistics, 2006 Edition - A number of identification missions in each Mediterranean Partner was carried out aiming to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carry out a detailed examination of the national statistical systems (NSS) to highlight strong and weak points in collaboration with data users and producers; • determine the capacity of the NSS to meet the needs of national and international data users in terms of effectiveness, adequacy and timeliness; • study the legal framework, the organisation of the statistical service and the financial, human resource, equipment and infrastructure availability and constraints; • propose appropriate short and medium term technical assistance. - Following the priorities identified during these missions, a number of MEDSTAT sub-programmes were established : external trade, environment, transport, migration, tourism, national accounts, non observed economy; and two horizontal sub-programmes: training and information systems. - Directors' committee gathers at least once a year and publishes a critical report. - Establishment of Reflection Group in 1998.
Positive points	
Limitations	<p>Recommendations of the external evaluation (2000):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MEDSTAT should pay more attention to users' needs - MEDSTAT needs to improve its visibility
Threats	
Opportunities	
Programme officer	<p>European Commission Statistical Office of the European Communities-Eurostat Sandrine BEAUJEAN sandrine.beaujean@ec.europa.eu DG AidCo Réjane BEURRIER Rejane.BEURRIER@ec.europa.eu Rue de la Loi 200</p>

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Name of the policy	The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) (Page 33)
Geographical zone	Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Palestinian Authority, Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco
Financing	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), National budgets, EIB loans
Duration	2007-2013
Total budget	European Commission: cca €12 bn EIB loans: €12.4 bn (€ 8.7 bn for the Mediterranean region) National budgets
Main theme	A comprehensive agenda for relations with EU neighbours, also in water related issues
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good governance and institutional reform - Progressive economic integration - Economic and social development - Deepening political and cross-border co-operation in various sectors (ex. water)
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adoption of country-specific, tailor-made ENP Action Plans, which are political documents defining short and medium-term priorities (3-5 years). These action plans contain water related components such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promotion of good environmental governance - Environment sectors (water, air, waste, nature) - Enhancing international and regional co-operation - Sustainable development strategies - Specific environment objectives within energy and transport - Each Action Plan is designed according to the specificities of the country in question.
	** no official document is available describing the results, limitations, positive points, threats and opportunities; therefore these comments are based on experts' analysis**
Results	So far, mediterranean countries such as Lebanon, Egypt, Palestinian Authority, Morocco, Jordan, Tunisia and Israel included water related actions to their ENP Action Plans .
Positive points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An ambitious political framework for EU relations with neighbouring countries. - The policy offers different possibilities to address water related issues and is supported by concrete financial instruments. - The formulation of ENP Action Plans and of concrete projects depends on active input by the partner countries.
Limitations	
Threats	
Opportunities	The joint definition of agendas of the EU and its neighbours on political, economic and sector level can be a good example of governance.
Programme officer	European Commission DG External Relations Mrs. Jenny Mård

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Name of the instrument	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) (Page 33)
Geographical zone	Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Palestinian Authority, Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and a Strategic partnership with the Russian Federation
Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bilateral - Regional – ENPI South, ENPI East - Interregional – Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF), TAIEX - Cross border - Thematic Programmes governed under Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)
Duration	2007-2013
Total budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Programmes – ENPI South environment €33m - Interregional Programme – ENPI South - Transboundary cooperation Programme – ENPI South - Environment thematic programme (governed by DCI): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - € 12.3 m – climate change/biodiversity - € 9.2 m – EU Water Initiative and EU Energy initiative - National programmes (examples): Jordan € 10m – water management programme scheduled for 2010 Tunisia € 43m – energy/ environment initiatives scheduled for 2007
Main theme	Assistance for agreed reform objectives, economic and social development and cross-border cooperation
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting priorities agreed in the ENP Action Plans - Simplified approach for cross-border co-operation
Activities	Technical assistance – institutional capacity-building
	** no official document is available describing the results, limitations, positive points, threats and opportunities; therefore these comments are based on experts' analysis**
Results	Priorities and indicative budgets for 2007-2010 have been set
Positive points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ENPI represents a comprehensive financial framework for EU relations with neighbouring countries. - This instrument combines different methods, such as co-financing, donations and loans and depends on active input by the partner countries.
Limitations	Water is rarely mentioned as a priority and it is often included in the environment component of the Action Plans although water is also important for the economy, public health etc.
Threats	The part of loans in the budget (€12.4 bn) equals the European Commission's financial support (€ 12 bn). The reimbursement of these loans might cause difficulties in countries with slower economic growth.
Opportunities	This instrument helps to support a better cross-border co-operation, which should improve relations with the neighbouring countries and thus help to establish a stable political environment around the EU borders.
Programme officer	European Commission DG External Relations

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Name of the initiative	Horizon 2020 initiative (Page 37)
Geographical zone	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria and Tunisia
Financing	Donors, Loans from International Financial Institutions, National contributions, EU (ENPI), private sector
Duration	2007-2020, Phase I: 2007-2013
Total budget	
Main theme	Substantial reduction of the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by 2020 in accordance with a specific time table
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to reduce the most significant sources of pollution in the industrial sector, the municipal waste and urban waste sector - strengthen the institutional and legal framework for the southern and eastern mediteranean countries - improve knowledge and rise awareness on the environmental issues in the Mediterranean region - to monitor and evaluate progress through indicators for achieving the initiative objectives <p>- a greater reliance on the NGO community for the formulation and implementation of this initiative</p>
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - build partnerships with the International Financing Institutions and Private Sector to mobilize resources for implementing the initiative - enhance coordination between organizations and institutions to better target resources - capacity building - transfer of knowledge and know-how especially in the research sector - cooperation with NGOs - monitoring and evaluation, development of indicators
	** no official document is available describing the results, limitations, positive points, threats and opportunities; therefore the following comments are based on experts' analysis**
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Timetable for the first phase (2007-2013) has been annexed to the Cairo Declaration (Nov. 2006) - first Steering Group meeting was held - conferences on involving private investors are being held
Positive points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - focusing on three main sources of pollution – industry, urban waste water, municipal waste - European Commission, the World Bank, EIB and UNEP-MAP are finalising the elaboration of the Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MEHSiP) that identifies the most polluted areas in the Mediterranean zone, that need to be treated in the first place (3-5 spots per country)
Limitations	- the initiative lacks concrete environmental objectives
Threats	

Opportunities	
Programme officer	

Name of the initiative	The Mediterranean component of the EU water initiative – MED-EUWI (Page 30)
Geographical zone	EU 27 + <u>countries from the South-East Mediterranean</u> : Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and the Palestinian Authority. <u>Countries from South-East Europe</u> : Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, and Montenegro.
Financing	Co-funded – EU and partner countries.
Duration	2002 – 2015 (linked to the Millennium Development Goals).
Total budget	Political initiative, funded by the States themselves, 2007 Work Programme Budget: € 855,000.
Main themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drinking water supply and sanitation, with emphasis on the poorest section of society. - Integrated water resources management at national and cross-border level. - Water, food and environment interaction, with emphasis on fragile aquatic ecosystems. - Non-conventional water resources.
Objectives	Develop a common European approach so that the Millennium Development Goals for water can be achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist with the development of water demand and supply management projects. - Improve coordination of programmes and projects, so as to make better use of funds and mobilise new financial resources. - Improve cooperation for project design and implementation based on strategic assessment.
Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting water as a cornerstone of sustainable development. - Expanding the network of partners, and improving funding mechanisms. - Drawing up models for restructuring the water sector, which involve the private sector.
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several conferences (Conference of the Water Directors, Athens, 6 – 7th November 2006) and seminars on the exchange of good practice, bringing together decision-makers, experts and private partners. - Launch of national dialogues in Egypt (November 2006), Lebanon (suspended due to the war and not yet restarted), Syria (initial phase) on the issue of water management.
Positive points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion and strengthening of regional networks of experts and decision-makers. - Launch of three national dialogues. - Encouraging the launch of similar dialogues in other countries.
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The stakeholders do not share a clear vision for the Mediterranean region. - Results are linked to the political situation in the partner countries and in a region which is often fragile. - Results are not very concrete or tangible.
Threats	
Opportunities	
Responsible officer	Mrs. Maria Papaioannou

	<p>Hellenic Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works Department of International Relations and EU Affairs 15, Amaliados str., 115 23 Athens T: +30 210 64 65 762, 64 59 213 F: +30 210 64 34 470 E-mail: m.peppa@tmeok.minenv.gr, m.papaioannou@minenv.gr Website: www.minenv.gr/medeuwi/</p> <p>By mutual agreement the programme will be managed by the Mediterranean component of the Global Water Partnership (GWP – Med). Mr. Vangelis Constantianos Secretariat of MED EUWI GWP-Med Secretariat 12, Kyristou str., 10556 Athens, Greece T: +30210-3247490, -3247267, F: +30210-3317127 E-mail: secretariat@gwpmmed.org Website: www.euwi.net</p>
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Name of the instrument	The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (Page 32)
Geographical zone	EU 27 + members of EFTA – Norway, Iceland, Switzerland and Lichtenstein, candidate countries – Croatia, Turkey, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
Financing	National budgets, structural funds, and cohesion funds.
Duration	Came into force in 2000, time limit for transposition in the MS: 2003.
Total budget	Made up by national budgets, structural funds, and cohesion funds.
Main themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Achieve “good water status” by 2015. - Define water in terms of biology, chemistry and morphology. - Water tariffs and promotion of controlled water usage. - Public participation in the implementation of the directive. - River basin district management and the cross-border dimension of this management.
Objectives	Provide a community framework for the protection and management of water in the EU
Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transposition - Identification of river basin districts. - Analysis of environmental and economic pressure / impacts. - Implementation of a monitoring programme. - Publication of river basin district management plans. - Promote public participation. - Definition and implementation of the tariff policy. - Publication of a programme of operational measures. - Definition, implementation, evaluation and adjustment of environmental objectives.
Results	Adoption and application of an implementation schedule: 2003 – Transposition into national law. 2003 – Designation of river basins and river basin districts, appointment of competent authorities. 2004 – Analysis of the pressure and impact of human and economic activity on the river basins. 2004 – Adoption of a Common Implementation Strategy (CIS). 2006 – Monitoring programme. 2006 - Public participation.

	<p>2009 – River basin district management plan. 2010 –Tariff plan. 2012 - Programme of operational measures. 2015 - Environmental objectives.</p> <p>Member States' performances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The legal transposition has produced mediocre results. - Administrative measures are beginning to be put in place. - Article 5 (analysis of pressure / impacts) has been applied in a wide range of ways, and there have been major shortcomings.
Positive points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The establishment of a coherent European management framework for all water-related legislation. This framework is based on comparable and binding principles and objectives. - Implementation based on the concept of subsidiarity and flexibility. - Via the adoption of the Common Implementation Strategy (CIS), this directive serves as an example of governance at several levels, and ensures the joint implementation of the water strategy. - Long-term planning at technical, financial and political level, as well as at regional, national and European level.
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The directive applies solely to the MS, with the other partners only being encouraged to comply, as the directive itself is non-binding. - Transposition into some national legislations (19 MS according to the Commission Report) was sometimes unsatisfactory. - Insufficiently in depth evaluation of the human impact and economic analysis. - Some data presented as part of the evaluations lacked coherence. - Insufficient public participation. - When transposing this directive, the incorporation of water management into other policies proved to be inadequate. - The price of water for households, industry and agriculture is often still unknown, and if published, the agricultural sector tends to pay less than the other sectors.
Threats	
Opportunities	
Responsible officer	<p>European Commission DG Environment Mr. Peter Gammeltoft Head of the Water and Marine Unit Bureau 93/130 Avenue de Beaulieu 9 B-1049 Brussels Tel: + 32 29 68 695 Fax: +32 29 68 825 Email: peter.gammeltoft@ec.europa.eu</p>

Name of the instrument	The joint MED-EUWI / WFD process (Page31)
Geographical zone	<p>EU 27 + <u>countries from the South-East Mediterranean</u>: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and the Palestinian Authority.</p> <p><u>Countries from South-East Europe</u>: Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, and Montenegro.</p>
Financing	EU

Duration	Phase I: 2004-2006, Phase II 2007-2009
Total budget	
Main themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of groundwater. - Management of water in agriculture. - Water scarcity and drought. - Reuse of wastewater. - Managing of shared water resources. - Monitoring. - Promotion of Mediterranean expertise in water management.
Objectives	<p>Promote integrated water management in the Mediterranean countries, enabling a common understanding and approach to the issue based on the principles of the water framework directive.</p> <p>Convergence of legislations on water resources.</p>
Initiatives	<p>Phase I: - Setting up of three working groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of groundwater - Greece and the EC - Management of water in agriculture – the EC via the common research centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability IES, Ispra, Italy, the Soils and Water Unit - Water scarcity and drought – Morocco, EC, France, MENBO with the support of EMWIS. - Technical recommendations made by these groups - Meetings of Water Directors as part of the EMWIS meetings <p>Phase II: - Setting up of pilot river basins to test the applicability of the principles of the Directive in the Mediterranean region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting up of three new working groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of wastewater – Malta and EC, with the support of EMWIS • Management of shared water resources – GWP - Med • Water monitoring - EMWIS
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommendations based on the current situation, emphasizing the management difficulties, the opportunities and challenges involved in applying the water directive in the Mediterranean region. - Exchanges between experts from the EU and the partner countries. - Setting up of pilot river basins (Litani / Lebanon, Sebou / Morocco), launch of tests.
Positive points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A dialogue on water management has been started in certain countries. - Desire to establish the same reference framework for the Mediterranean area. - Setting up of an expert network. - Objectives have been realised via the setting up of pilot river basins.
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The uncertain financial situation is weighing heavy on the progress of the process. - An insufficient number of pilot basins (two pilot basins for the entire region). - The objectives of the process should be tailored to the specific features of the region, which suffers more from drought than from flooding, for example. - WFD focuses on water quality, whereas the Mediterranean countries primarily experience problems relating to water quantity.
Threats	
Opportunities	
Responsible officer	European Commission

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Name of the strategy	The European Marine Strategy COM (2005) 504 and Marine Directive COM (2005) 505 (Page 32)
Geographical zone	EU-27 + Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Georgia, Lebanon, Morocco, Montenegro, Norway, Russia, Serbia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine
Financing	National budgets
Duration	2005-2021
Total budget	
Main theme	To promote protection and conservation of the marine environment in Europe
Objectives	To achieve a good environmental state of the European marine environments by the year 2020
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposal of the European Marine Directive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of four European Marine Regions on the basis of geographical and environments criteria (Baltic Sea, North East Atlantic, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea) - Assessment of the present state of the environment - Assessment of the environmental impact of human activities - Definition of a good environmental status and relevant indicators - Establishment of environmental targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of marine strategies for the marine waters of the Member States in each of the European marine regions - Monitoring - Proposal of an Action Plan to achieve the good state and its implementation
	** no official document is available describing the results, limitations, positive points, threats and opportunities; therefore these comments are based on experts' analysis**
Results	
Positive points	A common strategy taking into account the terms and implementation of marine Conventions (Barcelona Convention, OSPAR, HELCOM), thus functioning as an umbrella in the field of the European marine protection, but still leaving space to regional approaches and its specificities.
Limitations	The directive will apply solely to the MS, with the other partners only being encouraged to comply.
Threats	The expected results would be difficult to achieve without the active participation of the bordering non-EU countries and without the coordination between and within the participating EU and non-EU states.
Opportunities	If the bordering non-EU countries also endorse the common goals and related objectives of the strategy and actively participate in its further development and implementation through the regional conventions, this will be a good example of European environmental governance.

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Name of the instrument	LIFE-Third Countries (the Financial instrument for the Environment) (Page 29)
Geographical zone	Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Morocco, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Palestinian Authority.
Financing	Co-financing principle -European Commission, partner countries
Duration	1992-2006, LIFE I (1992-1995), LIFE II (1996-1999), LIFE III (2000-2006)
Total budget	€ 78 m
Main theme	Supporting Europe's neighbours in building capacity for environmental policy and action
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengthening of national environmental policies in the following sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solid waste management • biodiversity • climate change prevention • water resources - increase the environmental protection in the EU –bordering regions - support the implementation of regional and international guidelines and agreements
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengthening environmental management capacities by insisting on a strong ownership by local beneficiaries and on capacity-building - employing a “bottom-up approach” when designing projects - promoting transfer of knowledge via project partnership between the beneficiaries, European or local consulting companies, universities, international companies, the EU or local research institutions - support with the drafting and implementation of National Environmental Action Plans (NEAP) - selection and implementation of projects
Results	<p>** A publication “LIFE – Third Countries 1992-2006: Supporting Europe's neighbours in building capacity for environmental policy and action” was published in 2007 and a mid-term review of the programme was carried out in 2003 [COM (2003) 0668]. Parts of these documents are used for the following comments **:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - since 1992 LIFE had financed 227 projects in 21 countries, worth €120 m, out of which 65% (€ 78 m) represent the contribution of the European Commission . Out of these 227 projects 155 were realised in Mediterranean countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - during LIFE I (1992-1995) 50 projects were selected focusing mainly on the preparation of NEAP with the EC contribution of €

	<p>19,4 m</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - during LIFE II (1996-1999) 67 projects were selected focused of the implementation of the NEAP with the EC contribution of € 20,7 m - LIFE III (2000-2006) 112 projects selected, aiming at capacity building and implementation of environmental policies, with the EC contribution of € 40,3 m
Positive points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the programme was well managed and provided relatively quick and flexible answers to the environmental needs and priorities of third countries - LIFE programme was for a long time the only instrument primarily dedicated to supporting Community environmental policy - LIFE-TCY was well co-ordinated with other EU programmes such as TACIS, MEDA, PHARE or CARDS - contributed to the implementation of the policies - bottom-up nature of the programme
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management of the programme was judged as complicated and bureaucratic - programme was not enough co-ordinated with the 6th EAP - use and dissemination of the results was judged insufficient <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - there were more LIFE III-TYC projects in the north of the Mediterranean than in the south - LIFE III-TYC received only 6% (cca € 38,4 m) of the LIFE III budget in comparison with LIFE Nature and LIFE Environment that received 47% of the budget (cca € 300,8 m) each - lack of transparency in the project selection process - the contribution of the programme to the stimulation of debate and to the development of policy or legislation remain unclear
Threats	
Opportunities	
Contact	<p>European Commission DG Environment Mr. Philip Owen Head of the LIFE Third Countries Unit Rue de la Loi 200 B-1049 Brussels BELGIUM Tel : + 32 2 296 55 62 Mail : philip.owen@ec.europa.eu</p>

Name of the policy	The Enlargement Policy of the EU (Page 37)
Geographical zone	<p><u>Candidate countries:</u> Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey</p> <p><u>Potential candidate countries:</u> Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia including Kosovo according to UNSCR 1244 (<i>unilateral declaration of independence announced for February 2008- à suivre</i>)</p>
Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instruments for Pre accession Assistance (IPA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-annual Indicative Financial Framework for 2008-2010 (MIFF 2008-2010) COM (2006) 672 - Post-accession Transition Facility for Bulgaria and Romania - Extended Decentralised Implementation System (EDIS) for the 10 new

	Member States
Duration	Since 1973
Total budget	IPA: € 11,468 bn over the 2007-2013 period, out of which € 5740,6 m for the period 2007-2010 (cf. MIFF 2008-2010)
Main theme	Preparation of candidate countries and, to a certain level, of potential candidate countries, for the accession to the European Union through the fulfilment of accession criteria.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To help the transformation of the countries involved, extending peace, stability, prosperity, democracy, human rights and the rule of law across Europe. - Strengthen democratic institutions, reform public administration, carry out economic reforms, promote respect of minority rights and gender equality, support development of civil society and advance regional co-operation and contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction.
Activities	<p>IPA has five components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the transition assistance and institution building - cross-border cooperation - regional development - human resources development - rural development <p>The detailed priorities and activities are described in the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accession Partnership with Croatia (Council Decision 2006/145/EC) - Accession Partnership with Turkey (Council Decision 2006/35/EC) - European Partnership with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Council Decision 2006/57/EC)
Results	
Positive points	
Limitations	
Threats	
Opportunities	
Programme officer	

Name of the agency	European Environmental Agency (EEA) (Page 38)
Geographical zone	Members: EU 27 + Turkey, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland Cooperating countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Financing	The budget of the EU
Duration	Since 1994
Total budget	cca € 35 M for 2007
Main theme	To support sustainable development and to help achieve significant and measurable improvement in Europe's environment through the provision of timely, targeted, relevant and reliable information to policy making agents and to the general public.
Objectives	- to establish a monitoring network for the monitoring of the European environment in the fields such as air quality, water quality, the state of the soil, biodiversity, land use and natural resources, waste management, noise emissions, chemical substances, protection of coastal areas and marine environment
Activities	- recording, collecting, assessing and transmitting data on the state of the

	<p>environment from the European Commission services, EEA member states, international organisations, conventions and agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing the Community and the Member States with the objective information that they require to draw up and implement appropriate and effective environment policies - helping to monitor environmental measures - working on the comparability of data at European level - promoting the development and application of environmental forecasting techniques and scenarios building - ensuring that the reliable information on environment is widely circulated - coordinating Eionet (European environment information and observation network) and an information system
	<p>On the 22.December 2003 the European Commission published a report for the European Council entitled "Review of the European Environment Agency (EEA) [COM (2003) 800]"and parts of this document are used for the following comments.</p>
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - publication of reports and short briefings on particular issues - adoption of the 3rd multi-annual work programme (2004-2008) - adoption of annual work programmes and annual reports - contribution to the preparation of the 6th Environment Action Programme
Positive points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - key role of the EEA in determining the state of and trends in the environment - EEA aligns its activities with main priority themes of the European environment policy
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - insufficient output concerning some areas such as noise emissions and chemical substances - lack of financial resources has prevented EEA from meeting all demands for support - EEA undertakes sometimes activities without the guarantee that they can be financed - the description of Agency's tasks and priorities in not clear enough and focused - the autonomy of the Agency is not clearly safeguarded - no country from North Africa or Middle East is cooperating with EEA - insufficient communication with the general public
Threats	
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exploit the possibilities of cooperation with complementary community and international bodies (ex. EMWIS) and with MEDA countries
Programme officer	<p>Prof. Jacqueline McGlade Executive Director of the European Environment Agency Kongens Nytorv 6 1050 Copenhagen K Denmark Tel: + 45 33 36 7100 Fax: +45 33 36 7199</p>

Name of the organisation	The League of the Arab States (Regional organisation of sovereign Arab States) (Page 38)
Geographical zone	Middle-East and North Africa, 22 members and 3 observers: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi-Arabia, Syria, Yemen, Libya, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Kuwait, Algeria, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Mauritania, Somalia, Palestinian Authority, Djibouti, Comoros, United Arab Emirates

	(observers: Eritrea, Venezuela, India)
Financing	
Duration	Since 1945
Total budget	
Main theme	To draw closer relations between Member States
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - co-ordinate collaboration between the Member States - to safeguard their independence and sovereignty - to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - involvement in political, economic, cultural and social programmes designed to promote the interests of Member States - function as a platform for drafting and conclusion of landmark documents promoting economic integration among Member States - preservation of the Arab cultural heritage – literacy campaigns, reproduction of intellectual works, encouragement of cultural exchanges between Member States - cooperation with numerous sub-organisations such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COFWS (Centre of Water and Arab Water Security Studies) - Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development - RCTWS (Regional Centre for Training and Water Studies of Arid and Semi-arid zones)
	** no official document is available describing the results, limitations, positive points, threats and opportunities; therefore the following comments are based on experts' analysis**
Results	- creation of the Joint Arab Economic Action Charter
Positive points	
Limitations	
Threats	
Opportunities	
Contact	Amr Moussa Secretary General The League of the Arab States Cairo Egypt

Name of the centre	COFWS (Centre of Water and Arab Water Security Studies) (Page 38)
Geographical zone	Middle-East and North Africa, 22 members and 3 observers: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi-Arabia, Syria, Yemen, Libya, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Kuwait, Algeria, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Mauritania, Somalia, Palestinian Authority, Djibouti, Comoros, United Arab Emirates (observers: Eritrea, Venezuela, India)
Financing	
Duration	Since 1996
Total budget	
Main theme	Following up the issues concerning water in the Arab countries
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintain the Arab rights on water - work for a united Arab attitude concerning water
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - define and evaluate the water resources in the Member States, their current use and the future needs so as to help the Arab states achieve an optimal exploitation of these resources - conduct and submit technical and legal studies on all affairs and problems related to water

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepare studies to develop non-conventional water resources and the techniques of water desalination - help Member States to draw and implement integrated water policies - propose the basis for concluding agreements concerning water - setting-up a water data base, thus collecting, processing and evaluating information concerning water - training of specialists - coordination and cooperation with Arab organisations and international organisations concerned with water affairs, exchange of experts
	The information being mostly in Arabic on the web site, it is difficult to measure the results and estimate the positive points and limitation of this centre. The attempts to contact this centre to obtain more information were not very successful.
Results	
Positive points	
Limitations	
Threats	
Opportunities	
Contact	<p>Mrs. Ksia Chahra Director of the Centre of Water and Arab Water Security Studies PO BOX 4027 Damascus Syria Tel : 00963 9444 01022 E-mail : cofws@yahoo.com</p>

Name of the organisation	Arab Water Council (civil-society, non-for-profit, regional organisation) (Page 43)
Geographical zone	Middle-East and North Africa, 22 members and 3 observers: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi-Arabia, Syria, Yemen, Libya, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Kuwait, Algeria, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Mauritania, Somalia, Palestinian Authority, Djibouti, Comoros, United Arab Emirates (observers: Eritrea, Venezuela, India)
Financing	
Duration	Since 2004
Total budget	
Main theme	To coordinate efforts and visions of the Integrated Water Resources Management in the Arab World aiming to maximize the economic, social and environmental benefits of water in the Arab countries
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to promote better understanding and management of the water resources in the Arab States in a multi-disciplinary, non-political, professional and scientific manner - to disseminate knowledge, enhance sharing of experience and information for the rational and comprehensive water resources development of the region - influence decision-making process, policy formulation and strategic orientation for better water management in the region - represent the regional views at international and global for a related to water resources and its uses - advise the public, private and voluntary sectors on undertakings, development, planning, design, operation and maintenance of water systems at regional, national and local levels

	- assure the appropriate participation of the stakeholders in decision-making process and equitable sharing of the benefits of water development
Activities	
	The information being mostly in Arabic on the web site, it is difficult to measure the results and estimate the positive points and limitation of this centre. But try to develop contacts with this centre, in order to learn more about their activities and their results.
Results	
Positive points	
Limitations	
Threats	
Opportunities	
Contact	Dr. Mahmoud Abu-Zeid President of the Arab Water Council Cairo Egypt

Name of the initiative	AWF (African Water Facility) – an initiative led by the African Ministers’ Council of Water (AMCOW) (Page 55)
Geographical zone	Algeria, Congo Brazzaville, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Niger, Kenya, Cameroon, Uganda, Rwanda, Mozambique, Namibia, Chad, Tunisia
Financing	African Development Bank, donors such as: EU, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, France
Duration	Since 2004
Total budget	AWF Action Programme (2005-2009): € 500 M
Main theme	To mobilize and apply resources for the financing of water infrastructure and water facilitating activities in Africa.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to improve the enabling environment and to strengthen water resources management so as to attract massive and appropriate investments necessary to realise improved access to water and sanitation at national and regional level - assist countries to meet the targets and goals for the water sector established by the African Water Vision and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collection and examination of submitted projects - assistance with the realisation of chosen projects in the field of integrated water management, management of transboundary resources, water infrastructure, information and knowledge, follow-up and evaluation of policies and projects - publication of reports - preparation of action programmes
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AWF Action Programme 2005-2009 - 21 projects approved and actually in progress - publication of a report on the achievements linked to MDGs - organisation and publication of a report on a workshop on Integrated Water Resources Management in Libya - organisation and publication of a report on a workshop on Sustainable Water Management in East Africa, Mombassa
Positive points	
Limitations	- the budget for the period 2005-2009 has been approved, but the arrival

	of financial contributions is often delayed.
Threats	- no projects are being financed in North Africa
Opportunities	
Programme officer	Mr. Kordjé Bedoumra Director of the AWF African Development Bank BP 323-1002 Tunis Belvédér Tunisia Tel: +216 71 10 20 55 Fax: +216 71 10 37 44 info@africanwaterfacility.org

Appendix 7: List of persons met by the experts

PERSONNES RENCONTREES					
	Nom	Prénom	Pays	Organisation	Fonction
Mme	ABDALLAH	Dalia M.	Egypte	Ministry of International Cooperation, Cabinet of the Minister	Desk Officer Cooperation with EU
Mme.	ABED-RABBOH	Reem	Syrie	General Commission Environmental Affairs	Director. Water Safety Directorate
M	ABOU ZEID	Mahmoud	Egypte	Ministry of water resources and irrigation + Arab Water Council (President)	Minister
M	AIT KADI	Mohamed	Maroc	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche maritime	Président du Conseil Général du Développement Agricole
Dr. Eng.	AL MASRI	Abdul Aziz	Syrie	Consultant	Ancien Point Focal SEMIDE
Dr.	AL-KHOURI	Akram	Syrie	General Commission Environmental Affairs	Directeur Général
Dr.	ARSLAN	Awadis	Syrie	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform	Director of Natural Resources Reseach, GCSAR.
Dr. Eng.	AZEM	Mazem	Syrie	3SI (Irrigation)	Directeur général
M.	BABA SY	Mohamedou Ould	Tunisie	Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS)	Hydrogéologue
M	BADR	Ahmed	Egypte	European Commission delegation in Egypt	Utilities and Economic Development specialist
M	BADR	Marawan	Egypte	Office of the Minister of International Cooperation	Ambassador
M.	BANY MUSTAFA	Mohammed	Jordanie	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Coordinateur National Focal Point SEMIDE
M.	BARBIER	Jean-Pierre	France	Agence Française de Développement	Directeur Département Méditerranée et Moyen-Orient
M.	BEDOUMRA	Kordjé	Tunisie	Facilité Africaine pour l'Eau (BAfD)	Directeur
M.	BEILEH	Abdirahman	Tunisie	Facilité Africaine pour l'Eau (BAfD)	Coordinateur
MME	BELAMARI	Fatiha	Maroc	ONEP	
M	BEN OUMRHAR	Abdelmajid	Maroc	Ministère de l'Intérieur	Chef de la division Assainissement

M	BENBIBA	Majid	Maroc	Ministère de l'Energie, des Mines, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement	Directeur de la recherche et de la planification de l'eau. Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de l'eau (SEE)
M	BENEVENTO	Guido	Egypte	Embassy of Italy	
M	BENOIT	Guillaume	Maroc	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche maritime	Conseiller responsable de la mission d'appui au développement rural; Conseil Général du Développement Agricole
M.	BERTEAUD	Pascal	France	MEDAD Direction de l'Eau	Directeur de l'Eau
M.	BLINDA	Mohamed	France	Plan Bleu (PAM / CAR PB)	Spécialiste Eau
M	BOSCHET	Andre-François	Turquie	Ministry of Health. General Directorate of Primary Health - Pre-accession financial Assistance	Resident Twinning Adviser
MME	BOUROUS	Saïda	Maroc	Ministère de l'Energie, des Mines, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement	Observatoire National de l'Environnement du Maroc, Chef du Service Base de données environnementales. PFN Plan Bleu.
Mme.	CHAHRA	Ksia	League of Arab States / Syrie	Center of Water and Arab Water Security Studies	Chief of the center
M	CHAPON	Etienne	Egypte	Ambassade de France au Caire	Premier Secrétaire
M.	CIVILI	Francesco Saverio	Grèce	PAM	Coordinateur MED POL
M.	CONSTANTIANOS	Vangelis	Grèce	GWP Med	Secrétaire exécutif
M	COSTE	Philippe	Egypte	Ambassade de France au Caire	Ambassadeur de France en Egypte
M.	CREA	Antonino	Union Européenne	Cion. Européenne / DG AIDCO	Chef de secteur "Eau", Unité E7
M	DEGEORGES	Olivier	Egypte	Mission Economique Française au Caire	Chef de secteur – Infrastructure et Industrie
M	DEGEORGES	Olivier	Egypte	Mission Economique Française au Caire	Attaché Commercial, Secteur Infrastructure et Industrie
Mme.	DETOC	Sylvie	France	MEDAD Direction de l'Eau	
M	DEVAUD	Philippe	Egypte	Ambassade de France au Caire	Conseiller général de coopération multilatérale
M.	DIALLO	Ousmane S.	Tunisie	Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS)	Coordinateur Programme Eau
M	DIKMEN	Dilek	Turquie	Ministry of Health. General Directorate of Primary Health - Pre-accession financial Assistance	RTA Counterpart
M.	DONZIER	Jean-François	France	Office International de l'Eau (OIEau)	Directeur Général
Mme	Dr MAWAHEB	Abu-Azm	Egypte	EEAA Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	Chief executive officer
M.	DUPLA DEL	Tomas	Union	Cion. Européenne / DG RELEX	Dr. Proche et moyen orient - Sud Méditerranée

	MORAL		Européenne		
Mrs	DURIEUX	Catherine	Turquie	Ambassade de France en Turquie	Attachée de Coopération Institutionnelle et Technique
M	EL ALFY	Mohamed	Egypte	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban development	Assistant Minister For International
M	EL ATFY	Hessan	Egypte	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation	Water Director
M	EL HASSAN EL BADRAOUI	Moulay	Maroc	Ministère de l'Energie, des Mines, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement	Directeur des Etudes, de la Planification et de la prospective
Dr.	EL ZAHRAA	Fatma	Egypte	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ambassador; Assistant Minister for European Affairs
Mme	ELKADY	Heba	Egypte	EEAA Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	
M	ELKADY	Heba Farouk	Egypte	Cabinet of Ministers, Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs	International Affairs Officer
M	ELSAKKA	Gehan Mohamed	Egypte	EEAA Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	General Manager, Quality Sector. Manager of subcomponent of decentralization of Environmental Management
M	ELTANTAWY	Mohamed	Egypte	EEAA Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	Coordinator of the Cooperation with International Organizations
M	EMIE	Bernard	Turquie	Ambassade de France en Turquie	Ambassadeur de France en Turquie
M.	ENNABLI	Mohammed	Tunisie	IME Institut Méditerranéen de l'Eau	Président
Mme.	FALKENBERG AMBROSIO	Carmen	Union Européenne	Cion. Européenne / DG ENV	Elargissement et pays voisins (Unité E3)
M	FAROUK	Mohamed	Egypte	EEAA Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	General Director IC2M
Mme.	FEKI	Michèle	Syrie / France	Ambassade de France en Syrie, Mission économique	Conseillère Commerciale, Adjointe du Chef de la Mission.
M	FRELOT	Nicolas	Maroc	Ambassade de France au Maroc	Conseiller Adjoint pour la Coopération Technique
M.	GIRAUD	Jean-Pierre	France	Plan Bleu (PAM / CAR PB)	
M	GÖRMEZ	Baran	Turquie	Ministry of Environment	Junior Expert
M	GOUDA TALAAT	Kamal	Egypte	EEAA Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	CH Administrator
M.	GRONDIN	Pierre Marie	France	Programme Solidarité Eau	Directeur
M.	GUETTIER	Philippe	France	MEDAD Direction de l'Eau	Adjoint. JP Rivaud
M.	GUTIERREZ HIDALGO	Angel	Union Européenne / Syrie	Délégation de la Commission Européenne	Chef de la Section de Coopération Economique

Mme.	HADDADIN	Nisreen	Jordanie	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	NFP SEMIDE
M.	Haidar	Haidar	Japon / Syrie	JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency	Programme Officer. Water sector
M.	HAÏK	Jacques	Union Européenne	Cion. Européenne / DG AIDCO	Chef d'Unité E7
M.	HAMZA	Mekki	Tunisie	Direction Générale des Ressources en Eau	Directeur Général
Ms.	HOSNI	Waffica	Syrie	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform	NAPC. National Agricultural Policy Center.
M	ISMAIL	Mahmoud	Egypte	EEAA Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	Director General. Special Assignments & Environmental Disasters Management
M.	ITAGAKI	Osamu	Japon / Syrie	Ministry of Irrigation. GCWR.	Water resources policy adviser. JICA expert
M.	KACHOURI	Mohamed Nejib	Tunisie	Direction Générale des Ressources en Eau	Responsable du Point Focal du SEMIDE
M.	KADIOGLU	Sedat	Turquie	Ministry of Environment	Undersecretary, IPA Center
Miss	KADMANE	Meyada	Syrie	Ministry of Irrigation	Water Quality Control 15/07/2008
M	KARBAK	Arif	Turquie	Delegation of The European Commission to Turkey	Sector manager – Infrastructure and Research
M.	KEDAJ	Yvan	Tunisie	Facilité Africaine pour l'Eau (BAfD)	Chargé de mission
M.	KENNOU	Hechmi	Tubisie / France	IME Institut Méditerranéen de l'Eau	Directeur exécutif
M.	KHALDON H. KHASHMAN		Jordanie	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Secretary General
M	KHALIFA	Essam	Egypte	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation	Director for Research & Special Studies
Prof. Dr.	KHALIFA	Abdelkawi A.M.	Egypte	HCWW. Holding Company for Water and Wastewater	Chairman
Mme.	KLAUSCHEN	Angela	Grèce	GWP Med	Chargée de programme
Mme.	KODJOVI	Marie-Joëlle	France	IGD Institut de la Gestion Déléguée	Chargée de mission
M	KRAUZE	Gerhard	Egypte	European Commission. Delegation in Egypt	Sector Manager for Economic Modernization
Prof.	MAHMOUD	Mohamed Rami	Egypte	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation	Coordinator of EMWIS N.F.P
M.	MAMOU	Ahmed	Tunisie	Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS)	Conseiller scientifique
M.	MANZITTI	Emanuele	Union Européenne	Cion. Européenne / DG RELEX	Coopération économique EuroMed (Unité F1)
Mme.	MARD	Jenny	Union Européenne	Cion. Européenne / DG RELEX	Unité D2. Coordination de la politique de voisinage
Melle.	MATUSAKOVA	Andrea	France	MEDAD Direction de l'Eau	Expert institutionnel
M.	MAZZITTI	Walter	Union	Conseil de l'Europe	Chairman of the task force on water

			Européenne		
M	MEROLA	Nino	Egypte	Embassy of Italy	
M.	MILLO	Jean-Louis	France	Office International de l'Eau (OIEau)	Directeur de la coopération internationale
M.	MINO	Eric	France	UT SEMIDE	Responsable de l'UT
M	MORI	Marcello	Maroc	Délégation de la Commission Européenne à Rabat	Chef de section « accord d'association, eau, énergie, environnement, infrastructures, société civile et droits de l'homme »
M	MOULIGNAT	Jean-Hubert	Egypte	AFD Agence Française de Développement	Directeur, Agence du Caire
Prof. Dr.	MUALLA	Wael	Syrie	Damascus University	Président
Eng. Mme.	NAFFAA	Safaa	Syrie	General Commission Environmental Affairs	NFP Plan Bleu
M	NALBANTOGLU	Ugur	Turquie	General Directorate of State Hydrolic Works (DSI)	Head of Department
M.	OLIVER	Jean-Louis	France	Académie de l'Eau	Secrétaire Général
M	OSAMA	Abd El Aziz	Egypte	Ministry of International Cooperation	Program Support Unit Contact Person
M	ÖZDEN	Bahar	Turquie	Union of Municipalities of Turkey	Expert
M	ÖZKALDI	Akif	Turquie	General Directorate of State Hydrolic Works (DSI)	Deputy Director General
M	PADOUX	Laurent	Egypte	Mission Economique Française au Caire	Conseiller économique et commercial
M.	PARPAL	Joan	Espagne	MEDCITIES	Secrétaire Général
M.	PAYEN	Gérard	France	Conseil Consultatif sur l'eau et l'assainissement auprès du SG des Nations Unies	Membre
M	PERIE	Pierre	Maroc	AFD Agence Française de Développement. Maroc	Chargé de mission
M.	PIPIEN	Gilles	France	Banque Mondiale	
M	RASLAN	Mandouh	Egypte	HCWW. Holding Company for Water and Wastewater	CEO and Vice Chairman
M	REYMOND	François-Xavier	Turquie	Ambassade de France en Turquie	Deuxième Conseiller
M.	RIVAUD	Jean-Paul	France	MEDAD Direction de l'Eau	Responsable de la mission aff. Intern. et commun.
M.	RIZO	José	Union européenne	Cion. Européenne / DG ENV	Unité D2. Responsable EUWI
Mme.	ROUSSEL	Malika	France	IME Institut Méditerranéen de l'Eau	Chargée de la gestion des projets
Mr.	SAADI	Usama	Syrie	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform	NAPC. National Agricultural Policy Center. Chief of Information and Communication Division

Mrs.	SECER	Afire	Turquie	Ministry of Environment	Water and soil management Division
M	SERIEYS	Guy	Maroc	Ambassade de France au Maroc	Chef du Service de Coopération et d'Action Culturelle
M	SHAHIN	Hanan	Egypte	Cabinet of the Assistant Minister for European Affairs	Attaché
M	SHETA	Ahmed	Egypte	EEAA Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	Director. Environmental Disaster Management
M	SKIM	Ahmed	Maroc	Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de l'Eau	Ingénieur d'Etat Principal, Chef de la Division des Méthodes
M.	SOËR	Gert	Jordanie	MedaWater - IME - RMSU	Team leader
M.	SOUSSI	Nouri	Tunisie	Directeur de l'OTED	Point Focal "Plan Bleu"
M.	SOUSSI	Nouri	Syrie	OTED	Directeur. PFN "Plan Bleu"
Mme.	TAHA	Suzan	Jordanie	Free Lance (USAID)	Ancien Point Focal SEMIDE
M.	TASSOGLU	Spyros	Grèce	Central Water Agency	
Dr. M.	TAWIL	Walid	Syrie	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform	Deputy Director General, General Commission for Scientific Agricultural Research (GCSAR)
M.	TENIERE- BUCHOT	Pierre-Frédéric	France	Conseil Mondial de l'Eau	Membre du Conseil des Gouverneurs
Melle.	THEURIER	Lilia	Syrie	Ambassade de France en Syrie. SCAC	Adjointe au Conseiller Culturel
M.	THIBAUT	Henri-Luc	France	Plan Bleu (PAM / CAR PB)	Directeur
Mme.	THIVET	Gaëlle	France	Plan Bleu (PAM / CAR PB)	
M.	TORTOP	Ercan	Turquie	Ministry of Environment	Head of IPA Unit
M	ÜNAL	Adem Avni	Turquie	5TH World Water Forum	Member of Political Process Committee
M	ÜTKÜR	Sabahattin	Turquie	Union of Municipalities of Turkey	General coordinator
M.	WARSAP	Andrew	Jordanie	Délégation de la Commission Européenne	Development officer
Mme	YEHYA	Sanaa	Egypte	Ministry of water resources and irrigation	Information Technology, Manager of EMWIs N.F.P.
M	YOUSRI	Hatem	Egypte	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Department	Second Secretary
Mme	ZAHIA	Abou Zeid	Egypte	Ministry of International Cooperation	First Undersecretary of State for European Cooperation
M	ZEROUALI	Abdelaziz	Maroc	Agence du bassin hydraulique de l'Oum Er Rbia	Directeur de l'agence? Représentant le Maroc au Comité Directeur DU semide:emwis
M.	ZIMMER	Daniel	France	Conseil Mondial de l'Eau	Directeur exécutif