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Agenda item 3: Presentation of the updated NAPs by the Contracting Parties

Agenda item 4: NAPs Common Programme of Measures/Measures to achieve GES, NAPs operational Targets, NAPs follow up indicators and linkages to H2020 Initiative and SDG relevant indicators

Agenda item 6: NAPs investment portfolio: lessons learned and challenges

Synopsis of updated NAPs: Hotspots, sensitive areas, targets, measures, indicators and investment portfolios

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SWIM and Horizon 2020 Support Mechanism

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I- Introduction

1. The formulation, for the first time in 2004-2005, of National Action Plans for protection of the Mediterranean Sea from land-based sources and activities marked a significant step by the Contracting Parties towards the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its LBS Protocol, and the respective Strategic Action Programme to combat pollution from land-based sources (SAP-MED). In 2015, the Contracting Parties updated their NAPs further to COP 18 Decisions, Istanbul, Turkey 2013, and as a follow-up to Decision IG 17/8 adopted by COP 15, Almeria, Spain, 2008. The aim of this update was to achieve good environmental status (GES) through the implementation of the requirements of the LBS Protocol regional plans and the provisions of SAP-MED. The updated NAPs were endorsed by COP 19, Athens, Greece, February 2016. The updated NAPs incorporate operational objectives, set at the national level, providing links to GES targets and SAP-MED priority pollutants with quantitative targets and deadlines for achievement. The NAPs provide the Countries with programmes of measures, preselected based on economic analysis, prioritized according to specific, commonly agreed criteria, aggregated and linked to the established operational targets, and monitored through a set of indicators with regards to the three ecological objectives (EO5 'eutrophication', EO9 'pollution' and EO10 'marine litter'). Each NAP includes a number of project fiches for financing investments based on the prioritized measures. The NAPs demonstrate a high level of commitment towards the pollution-related obligations under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, and the regional plans, and have fully streamlined the Ecosystem Approach, taking into account national specificities. As a result, the successful and effective implementation of the NAPs measures will systematically contribute in a concrete manner to the achievement of GES targets by 2020 and 2025 for a cleaner and healthy Mediterranean.

2. In this document, an assessment is undertaken of the updated NAPs from a regional perspective with the aim of identifying next steps to foster NAPs implementation. This is achieved by establishing and analyzing cross-links of "common" aspects with regards to:

- a) Selected operational targets with respect to GES operational objectives and timelines for achievement vis-à-vis legally binding deadlines in the regional plans and SAP-MED provisions;
- b) The extent to which priority measures are based on selected common operational targets;
- c) The interlinkages between the selected investment projects, as defined in the project fiches, and the common operational targets and priority measures;
- d) Synopsis on status of updated hotspots, high risk areas, and sensitive areas; and
- e) Selected indicators by the countries, with a focus on those of common nature, in order to establish a regional shortlist to be utilized for follow-up on NAPs implementation.

3. The information collected and analyzed in this document is obtained from the NAPs prepared by 12 Countries as well as available information from PoM/NAPs of EU Member States that are Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. This document was prepared in collaboration with and with financial support from the EU-funded Regional Project "SWIM and Horizon 2020 Support Mechanism".

II- Common operational targets

4. In line with the NAPs midterm baseline assessment, the Contracting Parties established a set of "quantifiable objectives" and as appropriate "operational targets" linking GES targets to the requirements of the regional plans and provisions of SAP-MED. Tables 1, 2 and 3 provide a cross-link between the operational objectives under EO5, EO9 and EO10, respectively, and the operational targets. The Tables highlight seven targets that can be labelled as "common". This is based on selection by more than one half of the 12 NAP countries (i.e. by 6 countries or more). It should be noted however that only operational objectives which reflect the requirements of the relevant regional plans and SAP-MED are included in these Tables.

Table 3: Cross-link between the operational objectives under EO10 and the operational targets addressed in the Countries' NAPs

Operational objectives under EO10	Operational targets in the NAPs under EO10	Albania	Algeria	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Egypt	Montenegro	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Morocco	Palestine	Tunisia
10.1 The impacts related to properties and quantities of marine litter in the marine and coastal environment are minimized	- Provide for the collection of XX% of solid waste [2019 to 2025]											
	- Construct XX municipal solid waste landfills [2019 to 2025]											
	- Adopt good practices in solid waste management including waste reduction, sorting, recycling, recovery, and reuse [2020 to 2025]											
	- Regulate/reduce usage/ discharge of XX% of fraction of plastics [2015 to 2025]											
	- Close/ remediate XX% of illegal solid waste dump sites [2019 to 2020]											
	- Reduce XX% of disposed marine litter on beaches/sea [2019 to 2025]											
	- Prevent riverine run-off of marine litter to the sea by XX% [2019 to 2020]											

5. Under EO5 or 'eutrophication', and as shown in Table 1, four operational targets were deduced from the detailed lists of targets presented in the NAPs. These targets fall under the EO5-related operational objectives addressing the introduction of nutrients into the marine environment. Two of the operational targets (2nd and 3rd targets) can be considered "common" targets based on the criterion of selection by more than one half of the NAP reporting countries. These targets address wastewater collection and treatment for agglomerations in excess of 2000 inhabitants, and reduction of discharge of BOD to water bodies. The remaining two targets which have been selected by 4 to 5 countries are covered in part by the common targets. The first target addresses connection to sewage networks which is covered by the second common target. The fourth target addresses reduction in nutrients from agricultural activities which is covered in part by the third common target. The deadlines set by the common targets also fulfill the deadlines of the remaining two targets.

6. The common targets under EO5 stem from the legally binding requirements of the 'Regional Plan for Reduction of BOD from Urban Wastewater' (Decision IG.19/7), specifically:

- Ensure that all agglomerations of more than 2000 inhabitants collect and treat their urban wastewater before discharging them into the environment [deadline 2019].
- Industrial Food Plants outlined in Appendix I which discharge more than 4000 PE into water bodies shall meet the following requirements: COD 160 mg/l or TOC 55 mg/l and BOD 30 mg/l [deadline 2014].

7. Regarding EO9 or 'pollution', five operational targets were derived in Table 2. These targets fall under the EO9-related operational objective on limiting concentration of priority contaminants in the marine environment. A single operational target (3rd target) was selected by 10 out of the 12 NAP countries. It is considered a "common" target. It addresses discharge of hazardous substances from

industrial plants and application of BAT/BEP to dispose wastes in a safe manner. This target stems from the provisions of SAP-MED under the sector “industrial development”. The remaining four targets were selected by 3 to 5 countries. These deal with control and reduction of discharges of POPs (PCBs), PAHs, heavy metals including mercury. These targets are addressed by the 3rd common target which covers all hazardous substances. The deadlines set by these targets are also covered by the “common” target.

8. Finally, and regarding EO10 or ‘marine litter’, seven operational targets are deduced from the NAPs in Table 3. These targets fall under the EO10-related operational objectives dealing with minimization of impacts of litter on the marine environment. Five of the operational targets included in the Table can be considered “common” targets. These address collection of solid waste, construction of municipal landfills, adoption of waste reduction, sorting, recycling, recovery and reuse measures, regulation and reduction of fraction of plastics, and closure of illegal solid waste dumps. The remaining two targets selected by 5 countries deal with reduction of disposal of marine litter on beaches and preventing riverine run-off of marine litter to the sea. Both targets can be achieved indirectly through planned activities under the five “common” targets, including the timeframe for achievement.

9. The five selected “common” targets stem from SAP-MED provisions and the legally binding requirements of the ‘Regional Plan on Marine Litter Management’ (Decision IG.21/7), specifically:

- SAP-MED Provisions:
 - Urban solid waste management is based on reduction at source with the following waste hierarchy: prevention, re-use, recycling, recovery, and environmentally sound disposal [deadline 2025].
 - Establish environmentally suitable and economically feasible systems of collection and disposal of urban solid waste in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants [deadline passed].
- Regional plan for marine litter management
 - Reduction of fraction of plastic packaging waste that goes to landfill or incineration [deadline 2019] / Adopt preventive measures to minimize inputs of plastic in the marine environment [deadline 2017].
 - Close to the extent possible existing illegal solid waste dump sites [deadline 2020].

10. It should be noted that the lack of specific operational targets by some countries compared to others reflects the current environmental status of these countries as defined in their midterm baseline assessment. Detailed review of these assessments will yield concrete answers to the selection made by the countries.

11. Regarding timelines for achievement of the common operational targets, Table 4 provides schematic illustrations of planned timelines of these targets as stipulated in the NAPs, and deadlines in the regional plans and SAP-MED which are applicable to the selected “common” operational targets. The number of countries which specified the timelines/year for achievement is also shown.

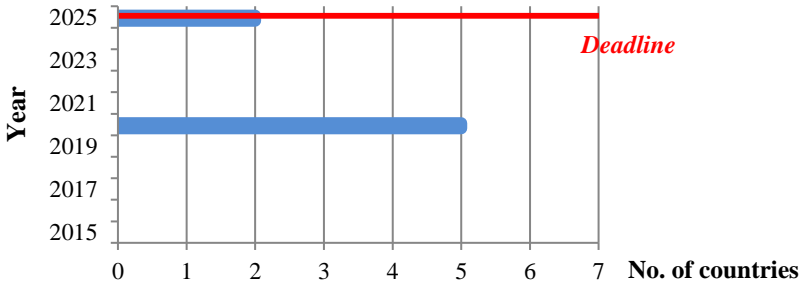
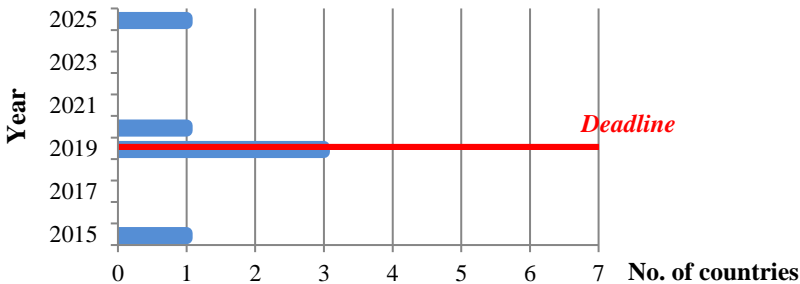

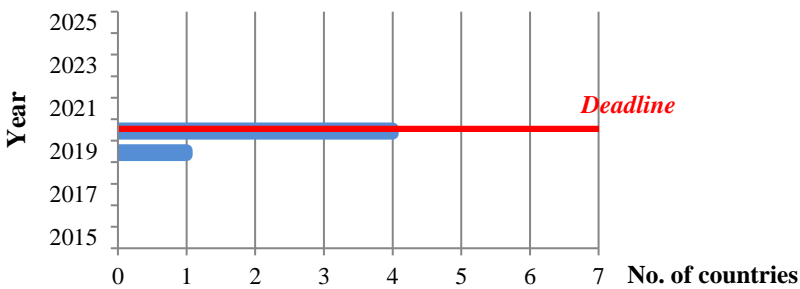
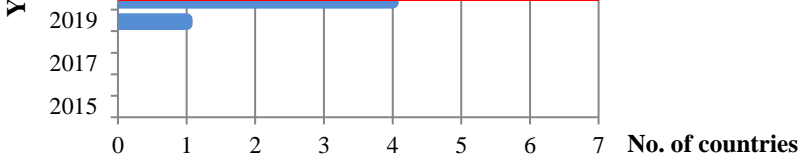
12. Based on the data and information shown in Table 4, an assessment of percentage number of countries which plan to meet the deadlines specified in the regional plans and SAP-MED is conducted and presented in the Table. Findings are highlighted in green, yellow or red depending on the ability of the countries to achieve the stated deadline. Accordingly, the following conclusions are obtained:

- Three common operational targets are planned for completion within prescribed deadlines by all countries which selected these targets in their NAPs. The targets are highlighted in green in Table 4. The targets include reduction of discharge of hazardous substances (EO9), adoption of good practices in solid waste management including waste reduction, sorting, recycling, recovery, and reuse (EO10), and closure/remediation of solid waste dump sites (EO10). Two

of these targets meet SAP-MED provisions, while the third meets the requirements of the regional plan on marine litter management.

Table 4: Planned timelines and required deadlines for achievement of the operational targets along with the number of countries which specified the date for completion

Common operational targets and findings	Number of countries and planned dates to achieve the common operational targets
Provide XX% of agglomerations in excess of 2000 inhabitants with wastewater collection and treatment by 2019 to 2025	<p>Year</p> <p>No. of countries</p> <p>Deadline</p>
60% of countries will meet regional plan deadline requirements for regional plan for reduction of BOD from urban wastewater (EO5)	
Reduce by XX% of BOD discharged to water bodies by 2018 to 2021	<p>Year</p> <p>No. of countries</p> <p>Deadline</p>
67% of countries will meet regional plan deadline requirements for regional plan for reduction of BOD from urban wastewater (EO5)	
Reduce discharge of hazardous substances from industrial plants (apply BAT/BEP) by XX% or dispose in a safe manner by 2020 to 2025	<p>Year</p> <p>No. of countries</p> <p>Deadline</p>
100% of countries will meet SAP-MED deadline requirements (industrial development sector/EO9)	
Provide for the collection of XX% of solid waste by 2019 to 2025	<p>Year</p> <p>No. of countries</p> <p>Deadline (passed)</p>
Construct XX municipal solid waste landfills by 2019 to 2025	
All countries will NOT meet SAP-MED deadline requirements (municipal solid waste sector/EO10)	
Adopt good practices in solid waste management including waste reduction, sorting, recycling, recovery, and reuse by 2020 to 2025	

Common operational targets and findings	Number of countries and planned dates to achieve the common operational targets
100% of countries will meet SAP-MED deadline requirements (municipal solid waste sector/EO10)	 <p>A bar chart with 'Year' on the vertical axis (2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025) and 'No. of countries' on the horizontal axis (0 to 7). Two blue bars represent countries planning to meet the target: one from 2019 to 2021 (at 5 countries) and another from 2019 to 2025 (at 2 countries). A red horizontal line at the year 2025 is labeled 'Deadline'.</p>
Regulate/reduce usage/dischARGE of XX% of fraction of plastics by 2015 to 2025	 <p>A bar chart with 'Year' on the vertical axis (2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025) and 'No. of countries' on the horizontal axis (0 to 7). One blue bar represents a country planning to meet the target from 2015 to 2025 (at 1 country). A red horizontal line at the year 2019 is labeled 'Deadline'.</p>
67% of countries will meet deadline requirements for regional plan on marine litter management (EO10)	 <p>A bar chart with 'Year' on the vertical axis (2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025) and 'No. of countries' on the horizontal axis (0 to 7). Three blue bars represent countries planning to meet the target: one from 2015 to 2025 (at 1 country), one from 2019 to 2021 (at 3 countries), and one from 2019 to 2025 (at 1 country). A red horizontal line at the year 2019 is labeled 'Deadline'.</p>
Close/ remediate XX% of illegal solid waste dump sites by 2019 to 2020	 <p>A bar chart with 'Year' on the vertical axis (2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025) and 'No. of countries' on the horizontal axis (0 to 7). One blue bar represents a country planning to meet the target from 2019 to 2025 (at 1 country). A red horizontal line at the year 2021 is labeled 'Deadline'.</p>
100% of countries will meet deadline requirements for regional plan on marine litter management (EO10)	 <p>A bar chart with 'Year' on the vertical axis (2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025) and 'No. of countries' on the horizontal axis (0 to 7). Four blue bars represent countries planning to meet the target: one from 2019 to 2021 (at 1 country), one from 2019 to 2025 (at 1 country), one from 2021 to 2025 (at 2 countries), and one from 2021 to 2025 (at 1 country). A red horizontal line at the year 2021 is labeled 'Deadline'.</p>

- Three common operational targets are planned to be achieved within prescribed deadlines by two thirds of the countries which selected these targets in their NAPs. These targets are highlighted in yellow in Table 4. The targets include provision of agglomerations in excess of 2000 inhabitants with wastewater collection and treatment, reduction of BOD discharges to water bodies and reduction in amount of plastic fraction in marine litter. These operational targets meet the requirements of the regional plans for reduction of BOD from urban wastewater and for marine litter management.
- One operational target will not meet the SAP-MED provision for establishment of environmentally suitable and economically feasible systems of collection and disposal of urban solid waste in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants (highlighted in red). The deadline of this requirement is already passed. Countries are planning to achieve this common target between 2019 and 2025.

III- Common priority measures

13. Based on the identified operational targets in the NAPs, the Mediterranean Countries assessed the gaps between the existing baseline, which reflects the current situation, and the desired targets that constitute the aim. Accordingly, potential measures were identified, aggregated and prioritized in Programmes of Measures. Tables 5, 6 and 7 establish cross-links between the common operational targets identified in Tables 1, 2 and 3 under EO5, EO9 and EO10, respectively, and the priority investment measures, compiled from the detailed lists of measures in the NAPs. These Tables highlight nine priority investment measures that can be labelled as “common” measures. This is based

on selection by more than one half of the 12 NAP countries ² (i.e. by 6 countries or more) or by 8 out of the 16 countries included in this assessment.

Table 5: Cross-link between the SAP-MED provisions and regional plans requirements under EO5 and the priority investment measures reported in the Countries' NAPs and PoM

Common operational targets under EO5	Priority investment measures under EO5	Albania	Algeria	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Cyprus	Egypt	France	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Malta	Monaco	Montenegro	Morocco	Palestine	Spain	Tunisia
Provision to agglomerations of more than 2000 inhabitants with wastewater collection and treatment [2019 to 2025]	Build/ extend sewage networks																
	Build/ expand/ upgrade WWTP																
Reduction of BOD discharged to water bodies [2018 to 2021]	Separate storm water and wastewater networks																
	Reduce storm water inflows to the Sea																
	Improve the reliability of sanitation systems																
	Minimize input of nutrients into groundwater from agricultural activities																
	Install pre-treatment facilities for wastewater from dairy plants																

Table 6: Cross-link between the SAP-MED provisions and regional plans requirements under EO9 and the priority investment measures reported in the Countries' NAPs and PoM

Common operational targets under EO9	Priority investment measures under EO9	Albania	Algeria	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Cyprus	Egypt	France	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Malta	Monaco	Montenegro	Morocco	Palestine	Spain	Tunisia
Reduction of discharge of hazardous	Build/ expand/ upgrade IWWTP																

² Albania, Algeria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia.

Common operational targets under EO10	Priority investment measures under EO10	Albania	Algeria	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Cyprus	Egypt	France	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Malta	Monaco	Montenegro	Morocco	Palestine	Spain	Tunisia
Regulate/reduce usage/ discharge of XX% of fraction of plastics [2015 to 2025]																	
Close/ remediate XX% of illegal waste dump sites [2019 to 2020]	Closure and rehabilitation of illegal dump sites																

14. Table 5 includes a summary list of seven investment measures falling under EO5 or ‘eutrophication’. These are derived from the programmes of measures in the NAPs/PoM. Two of the listed measures can be considered “common” priority measures as they have been chosen by more than 8 countries. The remaining five measures are selected by less than 2 countries as they are probably not identified as priority environmental issues in the midterm baseline assessment carried out by other countries. The common priority measures are related to building/ extending sewage networks and building/ expanding/ upgrading wastewater treatment plants. These investment measures stem from the respective operational targets aiming to provide agglomerations in excess of 2000 inhabitants with wastewater collection and treatment and to reduce BOD discharged to water bodies in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the “Regional Plan for Reduction of BOD from Urban Wastewater” (Decision IG.19/7).

15. Table 6 presents a summary list of six investment measures falling under EO9 or ‘pollution’ which are derived from the programmes of measures in the NAPs/PoM. Three of the listed measures were selected by 6 out of the 12 NAP countries; hence “common” priority measures. The remaining three measures were selected by 4 to 5 countries. The “common” priority measures involve building/ expanding/ upgrading industrial wastewater treatment plants and hazardous waste landfill facilities, in addition to remediation of contaminated industrial sites. These investment measures stem from the operational target fulfilling the provisions of SAP-MED under the sector of ‘industrial development’ regarding “disposal of all hazardous wastes in a safe and environmentally sound manner” with a deadline of 2025. The three measures which were not included in the “common” list address upgrading industrial facilities with BAT/BEP, and collection and treatment of wastes containing POPs and Mercury. These are covered by the selected common measures, particularly in building and upgrading industrial wastewater treatment facilities and hazardous waste landfills which will handle these wastes.

16. Regarding EO10 or ‘marine litter’, Table 7 shows six priority investment measures which were summarized from the list of measures included in the NAPs/PoM. Four of these measures can be considered “common” measures. These are related to establishing/ reinforcing collection of municipal solid waste; constructing/ upgrading solid waste landfills, strengthening waste collection and disposal systems, and closure and rehabilitation of illegal dump sites. These investment measures stem from the respective operational targets set to ensure collection and disposal of municipal solid waste, adoption of good practices in solid waste management, and closure/ remediation of illegal dump sites in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the in the ‘Regional Plan on Marine Litter Management’ (Decision IG.21/7). The two remaining measures, selected by 1 to 4 countries deal with additional solid waste

management tools for reducing marine litter. These are covered by the 4th priority measure which calls for strengthening waste collection and disposal systems.³

17. Finally, and with regards to the timeline for achievement of the common priority measures, a review of the detailed programmes of measures presented in the NAPs was conducted. It was found that the timelines for implementation of the priority investment measures are generally in line with the deadlines set in their respective operational targets. Therefore, and based on the findings presented in Table 4, it is concluded that:

- **All** NAPs envisaging planning to construct/ upgrade industrial wastewater treatment facilities may accomplish this goal by 2025.
- **All** NAPs envisaging planning to build/ expand/ upgrade hazardous waste landfill facilities may accomplish this goal by 2025.
- **All** NAPs envisaging planning to remediate contaminated industrial sites may accomplish this goal by 2025.
- **All** NAPs envisaging planning to close solid waste dump sites may accomplish this goal by 2020.
- About **two thirds** of the countries planning to provide agglomerations with excess of 2000 inhabitants with wastewater collection and treatment may accomplish this goal by 2019.
- About **two thirds** of the countries planning to reduce plastic fraction in marine litter may achieve their aim by 2019.

IV. Interlinkages of project fiches to common targets and priority measures

18. In order to facilitate implementation of priority measures that require significant investments, Countries were recommended to prepare projects fiches identifying potential projects that comply with regional plans requirements, and as appropriate with SAP-MED targets. A tabulated list of all “investment” type project fiches presented by the Countries in their NAPs is compiled in Annex A. The Table provides a cross-link between the scope of projects’ activities and related ecological objectives addressed by each investment project.

19. Tables 8, 9 and 10 provide interlinkages between the investment measures as outlined in the projects fiches and the common operational targets and common priority measures identified earlier for ecological objectives EO5, EO9 and EO10, respectively. Presentation is made on the country level. Based on tabulated data and information, it is found that a total of 32 projects address the municipal wastewater sector. A similar number of projects (32) address industrial development. The number of projects related to municipal solid waste/ marine litter, however, is limited to 11.

20. Regarding eutrophication (Table 8), all 32 projects deal with building and extending sewage networks (12 projects) and construction or upgrading of municipal wastewater treatment plants (20 projects).

21. Concerning pollution (Table 9), all 32 projects deal with building, expanding, upgrading industrial wastewater treatment facilities for treatment of hazardous wastes (13 projects), expanding and upgrading hazardous waste landfill facilities (6 projects), in addition to remediation of industrial and contaminated sites (13 projects).

³ This measure has been advocated by the EU countries of France, Malta, and Spain, as well as Monaco, as it reflects the advanced state of solid waste management in these countries.

Table 8: Cross-link between the number of proposed project fiches presented in the NAPs and the common operational targets and common priority investment measures under EO5 (eutrophication)

Common operational targets under EO5	Common priority investment measures under EO5	Number of project fiches proposed by										TOTAL	
		Albania	Algeria	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Montenegro	Morocco	Palestine		Tunisia
Provide XX% of agglomerations in excess of 2000 inhabitants with wastewater collection and treatment [2019 to 2025]	Build/ extend sewage networks	1	1	2	2			1	4	1			12
	Build/ expand/ upgrade municipal wastewater treatment plants	2	4	4	4			1	4	1			
Reduce by XX% of BOD discharged to water bodies [2018 to 2021]													
TOTAL		3	5	6	6			2	8	2			32

Table 9: Cross-link between the number of proposed project fiches presented in the NAPs and the common operational targets and common priority investment measures under EO9 (pollution)

Common operational targets under EO9	Common priority investment measures under EO9	Number of project fiches proposed by										TOTAL	
		Albania	Algeria	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Montenegro	Morocco	Palestine		Tunisia
Reduce discharge of hazardous substances from industrial plants (apply BAT/BEP) by XX% or dispose in a safe manner [2020 to 2025]	Build/ expand/ upgrade IWWTP		2		3	1	3					4	13
	Build/ expand/ upgrade hazardous waste landfill facility	1			2		1			1	1		6
	Remediate contaminated industrial sites	1	4		1	2			2			3	13
TOTAL		2	6		6	3	4		2	1	1	7	32

22. Regarding marine litter (Table 10), out of the 11 project fiches included in the NAPs, only Bosnia and Herzegovina proposed projects covering all four common priority measures, i.e. collection and disposal of solid waste, good practices in solid waste management/ reduction of fraction of plastics in waste, and closure/ remediation of illegal solid waste dump sites. The latter was also addressed by Albania, Montenegro and Morocco. As can be deduced from Table 10, almost one third of the project fiches presented under EO5 and EO9 are proposed in the field of marine litter. Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Palestine did not present any project fiches in line with the common priority

measures under EO10. Also, it is of interest to note that Lebanon which faces tremendous challenges related to collection and disposal of municipal waste has not presented any project fiches in this field.

Table 10: Cross-link between the number of proposed project fiches presented in the NAPs and the common operational targets and priority investment measures under EO10 (marine litter)

Common operational targets under EO10	Common priority investment measures under EO10	Number of project fiches proposed by											TOTAL	
		Albania	Algeria	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Montenegro	Morocco	Palestine	Tunisia		
Provide for the collection of XX% of solid waste [2019 to 2025]	Establish/reinforce collection of municipal waste			1										1
Construct XX municipal solid waste landfills [2019 to 2025]	Construct/upgrade municipal solid waste landfills			2										2
Adopt good practices in solid waste management including waste reduction, sorting, recycling, recovery, and reuse [2020 to 2025]	Strengthen waste collection and disposal systems			1				1	1			1		4
Regulate/reduce usage/ discharge of XX% of fraction of plastics [2015- 2025]														
Close/ remediate XX% of illegal solid waste dump sites [2019 to 2020]	Close and rehabilitate illegal dump sites	1		1					1	1				4
TOTAL		1		5				1	2	1		1		11

23. In general, and with few exceptions, the project fiches are in line with the applicable common operational targets and common priority investment measures developed to address the country's environmental situation.

V- Synopsis of updated hotspots

24. In 2015, the Contracting Parties updated the list of hotspots first developed in 2003. New update criteria were introduced which take into account GES targets based on six effects: public health; drinking water quality; recreation; other beneficial uses; aquatic life; and economy and welfare. The updated hotspot lists are included in the individual NAPs. They are considered priority areas which require immediate intervention as detailed in the countries' projects fiches. Table 11 provides an insight into the number and categories of hotspots identified by each country, and the principal environmental issues characterizing these hotspots on the national level. Additional details on the applicable ecological objectives for the identified hotspots are also presented. In that respect, it should be noted that based on the new update evaluation criteria, hotspot category (A) is labelled "hotspot"; hotspot category (B) is considered "high risk area", while hotspot category (C) is a "sensitive area".

25. Table 11 indicates that the total number of hotspots in the southern Mediterranean countries and the Balkans is 28. High risk areas are 40, and sensitive areas are 36. The environmental issues characterizing the hotspots include large population growth, unregulated industrial activities and solid waste/marine litter management problems. These environmental issues are related to the three ecological objectives and in line with the common operational targets.

Table 11: Number and categories of hotspots identified in each country, their principal environmental issues and applicable ecological objectives

Country	Hotspot	High risk area	Sensitive Area	Principal environmental issues	Applicable ecological objective		
					EO5	EO9	EO10
Albania	2	4	10	Mainly industrial consisting of highly toxic chemicals, heavy metals, POPs (pesticides), Arsenic, sludge, mining wastes.			
Algeria	7	0	0	Hotspots represent almost 65% of the length of the coastline. Almost 86% of industrial activities and 45% of population live in these areas			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	0	0	Areas facing population pressure, wastewater pollution, solid waste problems, transboundary impacts and marine litter			
Egypt	3	2	1	Hot spots include Lake Maryut, Abu Qir Bay, Lake Manzala, El-Mex Bay, Lake Burullus (or Kitchener) and Port Said. They constitute highly populated areas with major industrial activities			
Israel	0	3	14	Population pressure Shafdan WWTP: Sewage sludge, heavy metals, nutrients, grease, EIL Factory: Heavy metals, POPs Agan Factory: AOX, BTEX, Nutrients			
Jordan	1	1	0	Densely populated areas, with no access to Sea. Issues in urban wastewater, industrial pollution, solid waste, agricultural run-off, and illegal dumpsites			
Lebanon	8	14	1	Hotspots include cities/towns suffering from high outflow of pollutants into the coastal environment and environmental degradation			
Montenegro	1	6	4	Hotspots characterized by industrial contamination with heavy metals, POPs, PAHs, and hazardous materials			
Morocco	0	0	2	Tetouan and Tangier are sensitive areas attributed to the pollution caused by industrial facilities			
Palestine	1	4	1	Hotspots include cities/towns suffering from high outflow of pollutants into the coastal environment and environmental degradation			

Country	Hotspot	High risk area	Sensitive Area	Principal environmental issues	Applicable ecological objective		
					EO5	EO9	EO10
Tunisia	1	6	3	Hotspots characterized by industrial pollution particularly phosphogypsum and other hazardous pollutants			
Σ	28	40	36				

26. Figure 1 provides a comparison between the number of hotspots, high risk and sensitive areas per country.

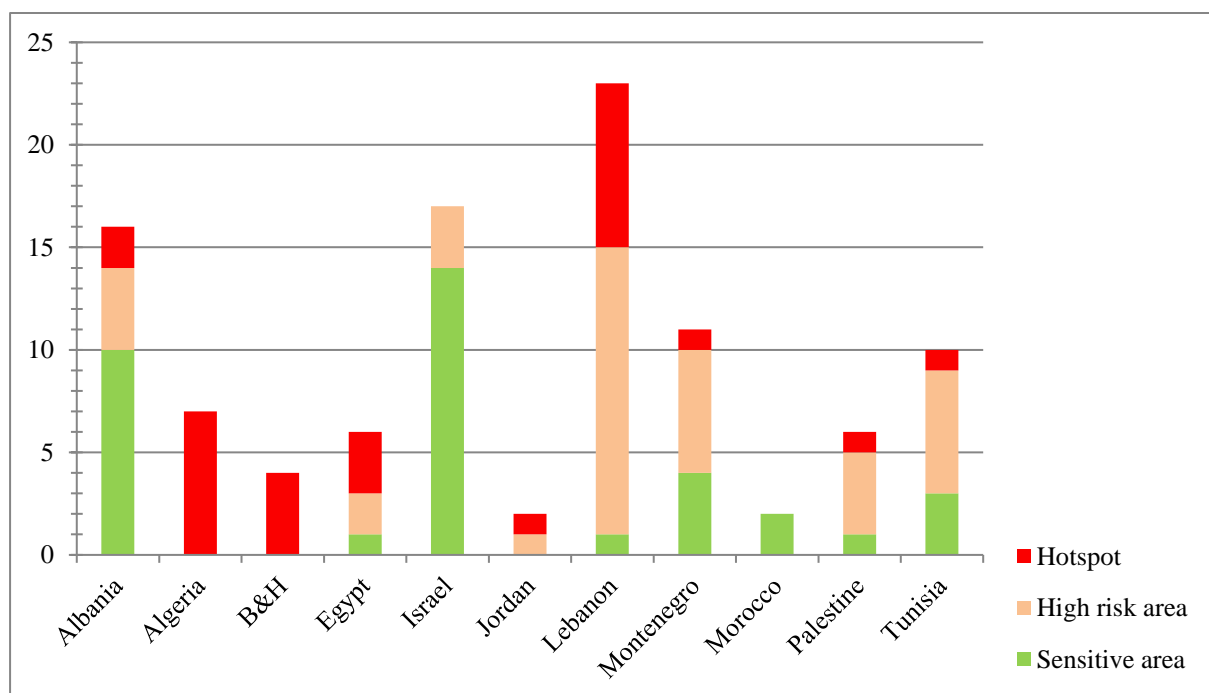


Figure 1: Comparison of the number of hotspots, high risk areas and sensitive areas for the southern Mediterranean countries and the Balkans

VI- Proposed core NAP indicators

27. Annex E of the NAPs update Guidelines (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.404/7) provided for a list of indicators including the H2020 Indicators, IMAF indicators and other indicators addressing the pollution related Protocols of the Barcelona Convention and the Regional Plans. In accordance with these Guidelines, Countries were expected to prepare a follow-up and reporting plan in order to track performance of NAPs implementation. The outcome of the plan is a set of time-bound performance indicators that includes, but not limited to the list of indicators elaborated in Annex E of the Guidelines.

28. Figure 2 shows the total number of indicators presented by each Country in their NAPs, categorized in accordance with the applicable ecological objectives. As can be seen, Algeria and Tunisia have the highest number of indicators exceeding 75, whereas for the other Mediterranean countries, the number of indicators generally ranges from 10 to 20 (with the exception of Montenegro at 31).

29. The list of indicators presented in the individual NAPs does not offer a consistent way to benchmark performance among the various Mediterranean countries as these vary in content and

scope. In order to systematically assess the progress in NAPs implementation, it is necessary to establish a set of core NAP indicators; one which can be used by all countries and MED POL to monitor the status of implementation of the NAPs, and to assess progress made in the realization of the programmes of measures. The following criteria are considered in the establishment of a common list of indicators:

- a) Indicators should be in line with the common operational targets, established earlier, regarding the three ecological objectives (EO5, EO9 and EO10);
- b) Indicators should, to the extent possible, be in line with IMAP common indicators already included in the NAP follow up Guidelines⁴;
- c) Indicators should, to the extent possible, be in line the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators⁵;
- d) Indicators should have been selected, if possible, by a number of countries in their NAPs (ideally over half the NAP countries); and
- e) Total number of indicators should not exceed 15; covering all three ecological objectives (EO5, EO9 and EO10).
- f) Indicators should establish a clear link between the measures, pressures and impacts/state.

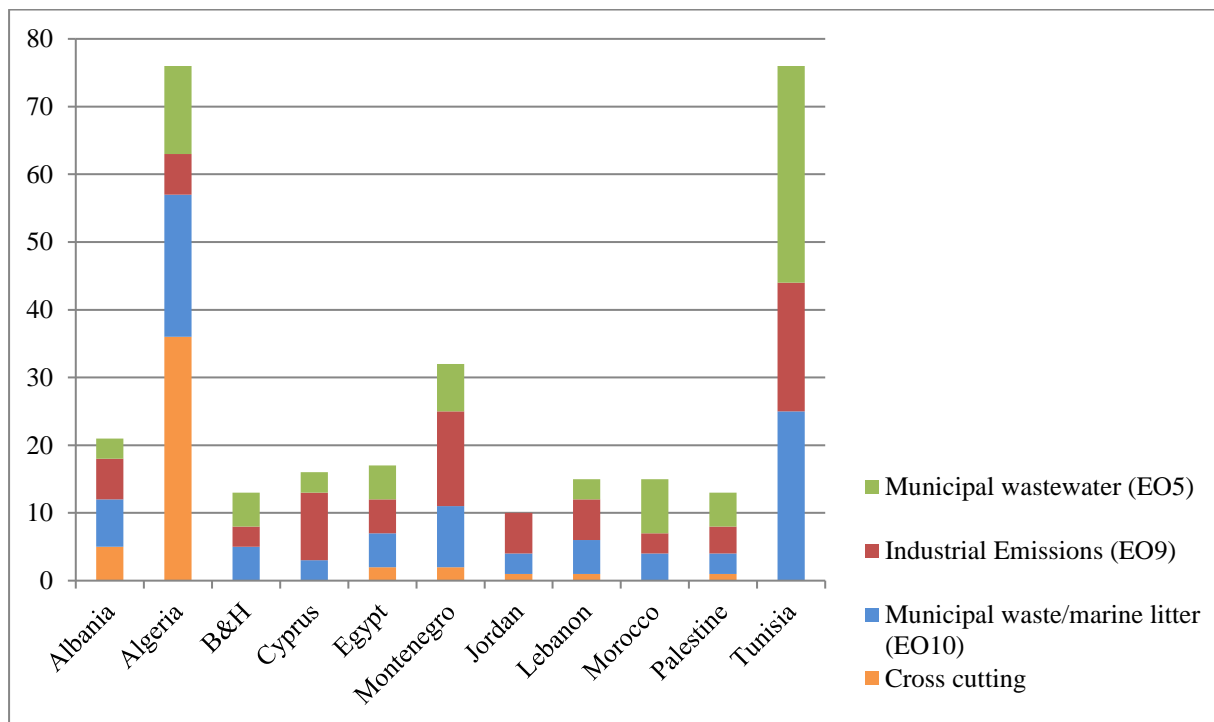


Figure 2: Total number of indicators adopted by the southern Mediterranean countries and the Balkans

30. Based on the forgoing, 15 core NAP indicators, divided into five indicators for EO5, five indicators for EO9, and five indicators for EO10, are presented in Tables 12, 13 and 14, respectively. In total, 12 NAPs update Guideline indicators are selected (chosen on the average by 5 countries) including H2020 and IMAP indicators. Six SDG indicators relevant to the scope of pollution control and prevention and assessment of marine and coastal environment are also chosen. Three of the SDG indicators are the same with NAP Guideline indicators while the remaining three are completely new. It is noted that the both IMAP and SDG indicators are selected based on their relevance to the selected common operational targets.

⁴ Decision IG.20/4. Implementing MAP ecosystem approach roadmap: Mediterranean Ecological and Operational Objectives, Indicators and Timetable for implementing the ecosystem approach roadmap.

⁵ Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1), Annex IV.

Table 12: Proposed core NAP indicators to fulfill the operational targets under EO5 and applicability to SDG and NAP-reported indicators, including IMAP and H2020 indicators

Common operational targets under EO5	Proposed NAP indicators under EO5	Type of indicator and reference			
		NAP Guideline Ref. No. ⁶	IMAP ⁷ Ref. No. ⁴	SDG Ref. No. ⁵	Reported in NAPs
Provide XX% of agglomerations in excess of 2000 inhabitants with wastewater collection and treatment [2019 to 2025]	Share of population with access to an improved sanitation system (total, urban, rural)	WW01		6.2.1 ⁸	6
	Volume of wastewater collected, of which volume of wastewater treated (in population equivalent)	WW02			4
	Wastewater treated (in population equivalent)	WW03		6.3.1 ⁹	7
Reduce by XX% of BOD discharged to water bodies [2018 to 2021]	Total loads of BOD5, Total nitrogen, Total phosphorus discharged to the Mediterranean Sea from urban wastewater treatment	WW05			5
	Concentration of key nutrients in the water column	WW06	5.1.1		5

Table 13: Proposed core NAP indicators to fulfill the operational targets under EO9 and applicability to SDG and NAP-reported indicators, including IMAP and H2020 indicators

Common operational targets under EO9	Proposed NAP indicators under EO9	Type of indicator and reference			
		NAP Guideline Ref. No. ⁶	IMAP ⁷ Ref. No. ⁴	SDG Ref. No. ⁵	Reported in NAPs
Reduce discharge of hazardous substances from industrial plants (apply BAT/BEP) by XX% or dispose in a safe manner [2020 to 2025]	Number of substances covered by national standards (ELV), for point source discharges into water or air	IND05			5
	Concentration of key harmful contaminants in the relevant matrix (biota, sediment, seawater)	IND01	9.1.1		5
	The amount of hazardous wastes environmentally soundly managed or exported by Y categories and by disposal/recovery operation (D-disposal, R-recovery, as well as treated in waste to energy facilities)	HW02			3
	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment			12.4.2 ¹⁰	
	Share of contaminated sites with toxic, persistent and liable to	IND06			4

⁶ UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.404/7

⁷ It should be noted that in cases where an IMAP indicator is identified and added to the table, it is the same indicator as the one used in the NAP Guideline indicator column.

⁸ SDG indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand washing facility with soap and water

⁹ SDG indicator 6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated

¹⁰ SDG indicator 12.4.2: Hazardous wastes generated per capita and proportion of hazardous wastes treated, by type of treatment

Common operational targets under EO9	Proposed NAP indicators under EO9	Type of indicator and reference			
		NAP Guideline Ref. No. ⁶	IMAP ⁷ Ref. No. ⁴	SDG Ref. No. ⁵	Reported in NAPs
	accumulate substances in the coastal area which have been closed/remediated including spills from industrial accidents				

Table 14: Proposed core NAP indicators to fulfill the operational targets under EO10 and applicability to SDG and NAP-reported indicators, including IMAP and H2020 indicators

Common operational targets under EO10	Proposed NAP indicators under EO10	Type of indicator and reference			
		NAP Guideline Ref. No. ⁶	IMAP ⁷ Ref. No. ⁴	SDG Ref. No. ⁵	Reported in NAPs
Provide for the collection of XX% of solid waste [2019 to 2025]	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities			11.6.1 ¹¹	
Construct XX municipal solid waste landfills [2019 to 2025]					
Adopt good practices in solid waste management including waste reduction, sorting, recycling, recovery, and reuse [2020 to 2025]	Share of recycled, landfilled and incinerated municipal waste with respect to collected amount	MW05		12.5.1 ¹²	5
Regulate/reduce usage/discharge of XX% of fraction of plastics [2015 to 2025]	Amounts/trends of marine litter washed ashore and/or deposited on coastlines, including analysis of its composition, spatial distribution and, where possible, source.	MW01	10.1.1		6
	Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density			14.1.1 ¹³	
Close/ remediate XX% of illegal solid waste dump sites [2019 to 2020]	Share of existing illegal solid waste dumpsites on land that have been closed (in past 10 years) with respect to the total number	MW07			5

31. To further substantiate the selection of the 15 core NAP indicators, the common priority measures which were specified earlier are cross-linked in Table 15 to the selected core NAP indicators. The aim is to examine whether the priority measures would provide the necessary data and information for determining these indicators.

Table 15: Cross-link between the common priority investment measures and the core NAP indicators

¹¹ SDG indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

¹² SDG indicator 12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

¹³ SDG indicator 14.1.1: Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density

EO	Proposed core NAP indicators	Common priority measures
EO5	Share of population with access to an improved sanitation system (total, urban, rural)	Build/ extend sewage networks
	Volume of wastewater collected, of which volume of wastewater treated(in population equivalent)	
	Wastewater treated (in population equivalent)	Build/ expand/ upgrade municipal wastewater treatment plants
	Total loads of BOD5, Total nitrogen, Total phosphorus discharged to the Mediterranean Sea from urban wastewater treatment	
	Concentration of key nutrients in the water column	
EO9	Number of substances covered by national standards (ELV), for point source discharges into water or air	Build/ expand/ upgrade IWWTP
	Concentration of key harmful contaminants in the relevant matrix (biota, sediment, seawater)	
	The amount of hazardous wastes environmentally soundly managed or exported by Y categories and by disposal/recovery operation (D-disposal, R- recovery, as well as treated in waste to energy facilities)	Build/ expand/ upgrade hazardous waste landfill facility
	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	
	Share of contaminated sites with toxic, persistent and liable to accumulate substances in the coastal area which have been closed/remediated including spills from industrial accidents	Remediate contaminated industrial sites
EO10	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Establish/ reinforce collection of municipal waste
		Construct/ upgrade municipal solid waste landfills
	Share of recycled, landfilled and incinerated municipal waste with respect to collected amount	Strengthen waste collection and disposal systems
	Amounts/trends of marine litter washed ashore and/or deposited on coastlines, including analysis of its composition, spatial distribution and, where possible, source.	
	Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	
Share of existing illegal solid waste dumpsites on land that have been closed (in past 10 years) with respect to the total number	Close and rehabilitate illegal dump sites	

32. As can be inferred, the proposed core NAP indicators under EO5 require data and information on wastewater collection and treatment, and on pollution loads of nutrients. These data are typically compiled by agencies responsible for sewage collection and wastewater treatment facilities. This is in line with the common priority measures listed in Table 15 under EO5.

33. Determination of the proposed core NAP indicators under EO9 require data and information on ELV's and concentrations of harmful contaminants, data on generation and management of hazardous solid and liquid wastes, and on remediation of contaminated sites. These data and information are typically found in hazardous waste management facilities and in agencies monitoring pollutants levels and concentrations and regulating remediation of contaminated sites. This is again directly in line with the common priority measures presented in Table 15 under EO9.

34. Finally, determination of the proposed core NAP indicators for EO10 requires the acquisition of data and information on municipal solid waste collection and disposal, including amounts recycled, reused, etc. Also information is required on floating and collected marine litter ashore, including data on composition, distribution, etc., in addition to the status of illegal dump sites. These data and information are usually found in landfill and solid waste management facilities, and in agencies dealing with landfilling and illegal dump sites. These requirements are also in line with the common priority measures included in Table 15 under EO10.

35. In conclusion, it can be stated that the proposed core NAP indicators (compiled in a single list in Table 15), constitute a feasible list of indicators for follow-up by the Contracting Parties and MED POL on NAPs implementation progress. Therefore, it is recommended that this list, further reviewed and adjusted for a better integration with the relevant SDG indicators, can be used as a monitoring and follow-up tool for benchmarking work progress among the various Mediterranean countries on the implementation of the NAPs and as appropriate of H2020.

VII. Next steps to foster NAPs implementation and follow-up

36. The key to successful NAPs implementation hinges on the ability of the Mediterranean countries to implement existing and new measures, enforce the related national regulatory framework, strengthen their capacities and realize key investments as outlined in the common priority measures of the NAPs. The investment measures consist of infrastructure and facilities' development projects in the sectors of municipal wastewater, municipal solid waste, hazardous waste management, and remediation of contaminated sites/ closure of illegal dump sites. Implementation of these investment measures can be only achieved if:

- Project is a national priority proposed through a coordination mechanism by relevant stakeholders.
- Project has political backing and support from central governmental planning agency.
- Project is conceived further to coordination with other donors and international financing institutions (IFIs).
- Project has secured necessary funding with a clearly set timeframe for completion.

37. It is also recommended that the momentum created during the elaboration of the NAPs is maintained and the national steering committees established to guide NAPs preparation continue to operate and provide guidance and review the progress of NAPs implementation.

38. UNEP/MAP Secretariat and the UfM H2020 initiative and their programmes will continue to provide assistance and support in line with their PoW.

VIII- Summary and conclusions

39. In 2015, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention updated their NAPs with the view to achieve good environmental status through implementation of the commitments of the regional plans and SAP-MED. An assessment was undertaken of the updated NAPs from a regional perspective with the aim of identifying next steps to foster NAPs implementation. This was accomplished by establishing cross-links of "common" aspects with regards to the NAPs operational targets, priority investment measures and their interlinkages with projects fiches, hotspots' status, and performance indicators. Accordingly, the following findings were reached:

- a. Seven common operational targets were established for the three ecological objectives (EO5 'eutrophication', EO9 'pollution' and EO10 'marine litter'). These include:
 - i. EO5: two common operational targets are defined in relation to wastewater collection and treatment for agglomerations in excess of 2000 inhabitants, and reduction of discharge of BOD to water bodies.

- ii. EO9: a single target is defined with regards to discharge/ emissions of hazardous substances from industrial plants and application of BAT/BEP to dispose wastes in a safe manner.
 - iii. EO10: four operational targets are established in relation to collection of solid waste, construction of municipal landfills, adoption of waste reduction, sorting, recycling, recovery and reuse measures, regulation and reduction of fraction of plastics, and closure of illegal solid waste dumps.
- b. Regarding timelines for completion of the common operational targets, it is found that:
 - i. Three common operational targets related to reduction of discharge of hazardous substances (EO9), adoption of good practices in solid waste management (EO10), and closure/remediation of solid waste dump sites (EO10), may be met timewise by all countries.
 - ii. Three common operational targets related to provision of agglomerations in excess of 2000 inhabitants with wastewater collection and treatment, reduction of BOD discharges to water bodies and reduction in amount of plastic fraction in marine litter may not be met timewise by one third of the countries.
 - iii. One common operational target related to establishment of environmentally suitable and economically feasible systems of collection and disposal of urban solid waste in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants will not be met by any country lacking such systems as deadline has already passed.
- c. Nine common priority investment measures were identified for the three ecological objectives. These include:
 - i. Municipal wastewater collection systems (EO5).
 - ii. Municipal wastewater treatment facilities (EO5).
 - iii. Industrial wastewater treatment facilities (EO9).
 - iv. Hazardous waste landfill facilities (EO9).
 - v. Remediation of contaminated industrial sites (EO9).
 - vi. Municipal solid waste collection system (EO10)
 - vii. Municipal solid waste landfill facilities (EO10).
 - viii. Strengthening of existing waste collection and disposal systems (EO10)
 - ix. Closure of illegal waste dumps (EO10).
- d. Countries have prepared 32 project fiches addressing issues in the municipal wastewater sector; 32 projects are related to industrial development and 11 in municipal solid waste/ marine litter. With few exceptions, the project fiches are in line with the applicable common operational targets and list of priority investment measures.
- e. The total number of hotspots in the southern Mediterranean countries and the Balkans is 28. High risk areas are 40, and sensitive areas are 36. The environmental issues characterizing the hotspots include large population growth, unregulated industrial activities and solid waste/marine litter management problems. These environmental issues are related to the three ecological objectives and in line with the common operational targets.
- f. In total, 15 proposed core NAP indicators divided into 5 indicators for EO5, 5 indicators for EO9, and 5 indicators for EO10, are established. The indicators are obtained from formal lists published by NAPs update Guidelines, IMAP and SDG. The indicators deal with the same issues addressed by the common operational targets, and are in line with the common priority investment measures. Hence, the proposed core NAP indicators provide the means by which the achievement of these targets can be assessed in the future.
- g. The successful and effective implementation of the NAPs measures will systematically contribute in a concrete manner to the achievement of GES targets by 2020 and 2025 for a cleaner and healthy Mediterranean.
- h. The Contracting Parties have taken important commitments through the NAPs and they bear the primary responsibility for their implementation. UNEP/MAP through its MED POL

Programme, UfM H2020 Initiative and other programmes will play an instrumental role and provide technical support to foster NAPs implementation.

Annex I

List of investment project fiches included in the NAPs and linkage to the related ecological objectives

List of investment project fiches included in the NAPs and linkage to the related ecological objectives

Country	Name of investment project as reported in the country project fiche	Related ecological objectives		
		EO5	EO9	EO10
Albania	Rehabilitation of six hotspots, which are inherited from the past			
	Waste Water Project in Utility: Shkoder UK Sh.A (Extension and Rehabilitation and WWTP)			
	Closing and rehabilitating all legal and illegal dumpsites with a potential risk - Rehabilitation of Vollodër Waste Dump, in Saranda			
	Rehabilitation of Gjanica river, Construction of the WWTP, closure and rehabilitation of the waste disposal site			
Algeria	Dépollution industrielle du Bassin Versant de l'Oued El Harrach (wilaya d'Alger)			
	Dépollution industrielle du bassin versant de l'Oued Seybouse (wilaya d'Annaba)			
	Dépollution industrielle du Bassin Versant de l'Oued Chlef (Wilaya de Chlef).			
	Réalisation des travaux de prospection, la réalisation de la zone de stockage temporaire ainsi que la zone de confinement des matériaux très pollués et le traitement des potiches contaminées au Hg : Dépollution du mercure du complexe mercuriel d'Ismail, travaux non encore entamés			
	Mise en place d'un dispositif de collecte des déchets contenant du mercure			
	Réalisation de 35 stations de traitement de lixiviats au niveau des CET			
	Renforcer le réseau des collecteurs, raccorder les agglomérations et réaliser les STEP et stations de relevage programmées			
	Accélérer la réalisation par le MREE/DEW des STEP de Baraki 2ème tranche			
	Accélérer la réalisation par le MREE/DEW de STEP Zeralda 2ème tranche			
	Accélérer la réalisation par le MREE/DEW de la STEP de Beni Messous 2ème tranche			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mostar Sewage Coverage Extension			
	Medium agglomerations sewage coverage extension			
	Mostar WWTP including extension			
	Construction of Čapljina WWTP			
	Construction of Neum WWTP			
	Rehabilitation and extension design of the Terbinje WWTP			
	Rehabilitation of the sanitary landfill Mostar according to EU standards including construction and connection of the waste management centers for the municipalities of Jablanica, Konjic, Citluk, Čapljina, Stolac, Ravno and Neum			
	Closure of illegal landfills in coastal areas and remediation of operational landfills			
	Construction of the sanitary landfill adequate for EU standards for the municipalities of Trebinje and Ljubinje			

Country	Name of investment project as reported in the country project fiche	Related ecological objectives		
		EO5	EO9	EO10
	Establishment of a system of separate waste fractions for the municipalities with more than 1000 inhabitants			
Egypt	Centralized Wastewater Treatment Plant for Tanneries in El-Mex Area, Alexandria Governorate			
	Alexandria Sanitary Drainage Company (ASDCO) - Governorate of Alexandria			
	Alexandria Treated Effluent Reuse			
	Installation of an Integrated Wastewater Treatment System, Alexandria Petroleum Company (APC)			
	Depollution of Kitchener Drain			
	Implementation of New Wastewater Treatment Plant in the Eastern area of Alexandria			
	Wastewater Treatment Plant of Port Said			
	An Integrated Project To Treat The End-Of-Pipe Effluent From National Paper Company			
	Approaching Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) in Alexandria for Mineral Oil Company (AMOC)			
	Construction of IWWTP for Solvay Alexandria Sodium Carbonate Company (SASC)			
	Installation of an industrial wastewater treatment plant (IWWTP) for Preserved Foods (KAHA El-Tabya Factory)			
Israel	Building A Sewerage System, Wastewater Treatment Plant And Starting Afforestation Project in Sallum			
	Construct Shafdan WWTP			
	Remediate site of EIL factory			
Jordan	Remediate site of Agan factory			
	Establish new industrial liquid waste treatment plants in 3 sites; i.e., Zarqa area, and Sahab and Irbid Industrial cities			
	Rehabilitation of El-Ekieder landfill to treat, dispose and manage solid and liquid hazardous (leachate) waste			
	Establish integrated waste management systems, waste-to-energy system, renewable energy plants, and bio-gas treatment in Halabat., Khaldeyeh, Duliel, and Mafraq area and GIS-based monitoring programs for agriculture, liquid waste and medical waste			
Lebanon	Establish small-scale decentralized waste treatment plants and systems that apply BEP and BAT and environmentally sound waste management of cleaner production, clean energy to treat used batteries, used oil, and e-waste			
	Strengthening MSWM in the coastal zones of Lebanon			
Montenegro	Upgrade and expansion of Saida's sewer network and STP			
	Remediation of polluted sediments in Bijela Shipyard			
	Improvement of the sewage system and construction of wastewater treatment in Municipality of Ulcin and remediation of the Port Milena Channel and its connection to the Bojana river			
	Improvement of the sewage network and wastewater treatment in Municipality of Bar			
	Improvement of the sewage network and wastewater treatment in Municipality of Kotor and Municipality of Tivat			
	Improvement of the sewage network and wastewater treatment in Municipality of Herceg Novi			

Country	Name of investment project as reported in the country project fiche	Related ecological objectives		
		EO5	EO9	EO10
	Control of marine litter inflow via rivers Bojana and Sutorina into the sea			
	Remediation of 37 illegal non-equipped solid waste disposal sites in coastal area			
Morocco	Mise en place des dispositifs de collecte et de traitement des eaux usées au niveau de 26 agglomérations situées dans les deux régions administratives méditerranéennes Tanger-Tétouan–Al Hoceima et l’Oriental			
	Mise en place des décharges contrôlées, aménagement et fermeture des décharges sauvages et développement des projets de recyclages au niveau des deux régions administratives méditerranéennes Tanger-Tétouan–Al Hoceima et l’Oriental			
	Projet relatif à la lutte contre les rejets de mercure provenant de l’usine de chlore-alcali de Tétouan et la décontamination du tronçon aval de l’Oued Martil			
Palestine	Building Hazardous Waste (HzW) Treatment Facilities and Constructing Solid Waste Recycling Plants in WB-Palestine			
Tunisia	Dépollution intégrale du lac de Bizerte			
	Mise en place d’une unité intégrée de traitement et d’élimination des déchets dangereux dans la région du nord de la Tunisie			
	Project de transfert des eut du grand Tunis vers les zones de réutilisation a l’intérieur du pays			
	Project de dépollution des entreprises industrielles dans le bassin versant de Oued Hamdoun			
	Project de réhabilitation de la baie de Monastir Baie de Monastir – Khenis - Sayyada			
	Man environnementale des entreprises industrielles et délocalisation de certaines d’entre elles			
	Man environnementale des entreprises industrielles et mise en terril du phosphogypse			
	Projet de valorisation des déchets ménagers et construction d’un centre d’enfouissement technique et fermeture de décharges anarchiques			