

TABLE 1: Activities to be Undertaken Under the Expert Facility (WP1) for all the Partner Countries.

Country	Component	SWIM-H2020 Themes	Related Country Requests	Expert Days	Link with the regional activities	Relevance to the Country's Strategic Framework
Algeria	Water	Sustainable options & interventions	<p>EFS-DZ-1: Support the reuse of treated wastewater in agriculture, through sensibilisation, and awareness raising:</p> <p>EFS- DZ-1.1: Support ONID in awareness raising and sensibilisation on treated wastewater reuse. Capitalization on the experience in the context of the SWIM program in the region Hennaya EFS- DZ-1.2: Provide technical assistance for the development of a communication & awareness plan on treated wastewater reuse</p>	20	Treated Waste Water Reuse	Algeria, in its National Strategy/ Plan for Water (PN Eau), aims <i>inter alia</i> at: increasing and securing the mobilization of non-conventional water resources; ... and supporting the food security strategy with the expansion of irrigated areas. Accordingly, reuse of treated wastewater in irrigation is currently one of the strategic directions in the water and environment sectors, as clearly reflected in the water law 05-12 and the associated regulatory texts. In addition, there is the National Plan for Wastewater Treatment, which also addresses treated wastewater reuse. However, a lot of in-depth work was identified as necessary in terms of awareness raising and communication about the proper treatment and health aspects of treated wastewater reuse in order to bridge the gap between the declared policies/legislations (a relevant regulatory text on treated wastewater exists) and their implementation. The expected result of the intervention is the enhancement of the implementation of related treated waste water reuse policies/plans.
		Sustainable options & interventions	<p>EFS-DZ-2: Identification of Non-Revenue Water (NRW) and intervention for leakage reduction:</p> <p>EFS-DZ-2.1: Support the water sector in the implementation of water savings based on two types of interventions aiming to reduce physical losses in the production and distribution network through the introduction of management systems and new technologies in detecting and repairing leaks EFS-DZ-2.2: Implement a pilot case and training</p>	80	N/A	<p>One of the main principles of IWRM adopted in Algeria's national water policy is related to water economy through the fight against leaks and water wastage, with goals based on systematic metering, rehabilitation of networks, and increased users' awareness. This is supported by the water law 05-12, which also sets amongst its objectives the protection of water against waste and overuse. However, despite the existing regulatory and policy framework, there are serious problems in the implementation of these policies. Improving technical and management capacity for efficiently reducing water leaks through the use of adequate technologies and management systems and measures contribute to addressing this gap. The expected result of the intervention is to support the country in implementing its Water Efficiency Policies with respect to minimizing physical losses in the hydraulic system (as one of the main elements in non-revenue water reduction); also contributing to improved service provision and increased cost recovery.</p> <p><i>Algeria was a focus country for a study undertaken within SWIM-SM phase 1 on documentation of best practices in nonrevenue water</i></p>
		Sustainable options & interventions	<p>EFS-DZ-3: Water Resources Protection against pollution:</p> <p>Assist in the implementation of perimeters of water protection zones by supporting task allocation and stakeholders' engagement.</p>	20		A study exists that has defined the water quality protection perimeter in Algiers well field (Champ de Captage). Furthermore, the implementation of the regulatory text is lacking and support is needed to help identify/allocate responsibilities for the above and engage the stakeholders. The expected result of this activity will reinforce the water security management plan (Plan de Gestion du Sécurité sanitaire (PGSS) following the regulations (water law - Decree and Circular on protection areas) and WHO guidelines.
	Environment	Environmental Integration	<p>EFH-DZ-1: Development and use of governance models and implementation of PNAEDD actions</p>	58	Support for the implementation of NAPs	Algeria has a good institutional and legal framework in the environment and solid waste sectors including the "Plan National d' Action pour l'Environnement et Développement Durable (PNAEDD) which was updated for the period of (2016-2020), while the National Integrated Municipal Waste Management Program (PROGDEM) is targeting zero waste by the year 2030. PNAEDD includes among others, the updating, development and implementation of

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						<p>master plans. Algeria has implemented a policy to improve the management of special and hazardous waste by the enactment of the 01-19 law of 12 December 2001, which is based primarily on the implementation of waste management tools including (National Plan for the management of Special wastes - PNAGDES) PNAGDES phase 1 is actually under evaluation before the preparation in the near future of the PNAGDES phase 2. Algeria has also prepared its first national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and now working on the second national implementation plan in preparation for the Conference of the Parties of the convention scheduled for mid-2017.</p> <p>Most coastal cities have developed and validated their communal schemes (master plans) for the management of municipal waste since 2012 but this process is still new and needs further support. In general, little progress has been made on the ground. Capacity enforcement is needed to achieve proper implementation of the policies and legislations.</p>
		Environmental Integration	EFH-DZ-2: Awareness and education about non-conventional water resources	10	Awareness, Education for Sustainable Development	<p>In Algeria several programmes of environmental education in primary and secondary schools and public awareness campaigns have been carried out in a rather <i>ad hoc</i> way. ESD has not yet been introduced systematically in the schooling system and it has been even less used in public awareness raising as a "management tool" for creating the enabling environment for the introduction and effective implementation of policies. This activity is intended as a 'demonstration' one and is expected to serve the following interlinked objectives: a) to provide a concrete example of design and application of an ESD programme supporting the implementation and use of non-conventional water resources, and b) to help the country to systematically use the Mediterranean Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development (MSESD) and the Action Plan (expected to be approved in December 2016) to adapt accordingly its educational agenda.</p>
		Environmental protection through enhancement of Green Economy	<p>EFH-DZ-3: Support to the development of a package of measures to increase businesses competitiveness through the implementation of eco-efficiency in production and consumption processes.</p> <p>This activity include the following: - To provide support for the adoption of standards "quality at the production process to achieve a good level of competitiveness and introduction of cleaner production processes"; - To provide support for the transfer of clean production technology (Generalization of the activities of the national action plan arising from Switch-</p>	25	Green economy, circular economy, SCP, CSR, green banking	<p>Algeria has commitments in the field of green economy. This is confirmed in the country's 2015-2019 five-year program. Algeria considers the green economy as a strong tool for environmental protection and as a pivot of development and technological progress. Some sectors are identified as "priority" by the Algerian government (renewable energy, waste management, water treatment, introducing energy efficiency in buildings) but the implementation of policies still lags behind. Also, the implementation of interlinked strategies such us the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, the National Sustainable Development Strategy and the National Development Plan for renewable energy and energy efficiency will be enhanced.</p>

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			Med program); - To provide support for the development of the communications plan and awareness for the green economy development program in Algeria (including through advocacy).			
		Marine litter	EFH-DZ-4: Characterization of marine and coastal litter on fourteen (14) coastal wilaya	10	Marine litter and plastic waste	These activities will support the implementation in Algeria of the obligations and measures relevant to the Regional Plan for Marine Litter Management in the Mediterranean of the Barcelona Convention and will contribute to the national strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) adopted in 2015 in the Framework of the implementation of the regional ICZM Protocol of the Barcelona Convention. This Strategy defines the priority intervention axes including monitoring and environmental assessment.
		Marine litter	EFH-DZ-5: Support for the development of a national management plan for coastal waste and marine litter	15	Marine litter and plastic waste	
Egypt	Water	Decentralized water management and Growth	EFS-EG-1: Improve Watershed Management (decentralized level), local governance and capacity building:	60	Decentralized water management (including management plans)	The National Water Resources Plan of Egypt 2005-2017 is currently under updating for the period 2017-2037 (a relevant EU support programme is currently under implementation and will conclude in 2017) It is obvious that a well-informed new National Strategic Plan (2017-2037) will be needed and the proposed activity will assist in the elaboration of this important policy document.
			EFS-EG-1.1: Provide technical assistance for the National Water Resources Plan at the planning sector			
			EFS-EG-1.2: Capacity Building on Watershed Management			
			EFS-EG-1.3: Support (i) the analysis of water uses' characteristics, calculate domestic water budget and (ii) the analysis of the hydrological cycle			IWRM interventions defined by Egypt in its IWRM plan of 2005-2017 consider watershed / trans-boundary cooperation as a prime objective. This activity will strengthen the capacity of the country in the technical and eventually hydro-political aspects of watershed management and will facilitate its implementation. Currently, WRM is implemented with a top-down approach (Ministerial level to decentralized level). At the decentralized level 26 Governorates exist, 5 of which are in the stage of developing Governorate Water Resources Management Plans (assisted by the EU support programme mentioned previously). SWIM-H2020 can support on technical aspects (e.g. hydrological aspects, water balance, indicators, etc.), as well as in supporting their replication to additional Governorates.
						The analysis of water uses' characteristics would inform the decision makers on the prevailing water use patterns (applied in this case on the domestic sector) and would help prioritise water demand management efforts (also considered as part of the national water policy as a measure to conserve water). In addition, it will help design adequate interventions and awareness campaigns that target high domestic consumers, and/or focuses on the type of domestic use(s) that require most of the water, while the analysis of the hydrological cycle would provide reliable and validated information needed for water resources planning, sector allocations, assessing the impact of climate change, etc. The result of this activity would also provide informed input to the planned support in drafting the Water Resources Plan proposed under activity (EFS-EG-1.1) for Egypt (see above). It is also closely linked to activity EFS-EG-2 (see below).

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			EFS-EG-1.4: Capacity Building for the Governorates on planning and infrastructure development (i.e. how to take a decision on investing in infrastructures/ water works and interventions) and on the application of governance concepts and decentralization			The EU 300 million eur investment on water in Egypt requires a coherent water planning and infrastructure development strategy open to inputs from the governorates and stakeholders. The proposed capacity building activity will contribute to the shaping of such a strategy. This will complement the Water Sector Reform Program (WSRP) funded by the EU (2011-2015) in which provisions for decentralization are included.
		Assessment of water resources' vulnerability and related risks	<p>EFS-EG-2: Drought and Water Scarcity Risk Management:</p> <p>EFS-EG-2.1: Capacity building on methods of water conservation</p> <p>EFS-EG-2.2: Raise awareness on the per capita consumption rates (based on the results of activity EFS-EG-1.3:(i) for Egypt)</p> <p>EFS-EG-2.2: Explore further measures and incentives for Water Demand Management - WDM (e.g. water tariffs, etc.) including new ways to save water and increase efficiency, on the basis of water needs per sector (including households and hotels)</p>	60	Drought and Flood Risk Management	Limited water supply in Egypt is exacerbated by climate change and the fact that the country shares more than 90% of its resources (the Nile River) with ten other countries; all located in the upstream stretches of the River. In order to implement the water demand management which is promoted by the NWRP 2005-2017, the water sector has to (1) be aware of the different types of water losses including losses as a result of water pollution and deteriorating water quality, (2) develop knowledge on water conservation methods and water demand management (WDM) tools (economic, technical, legislative and awareness-raising) as they are applied in the different sectors (irrigation, domestic, touristic), and (3) be informed on the prevailing water use patterns (applied in this case on the domestic sector) and possible reduction in water uses through the application of WDM.
	Environment	Municipal Solid Waste	EFH-EG-1: Capacity building of the new Solid Waste Agency	30	Solid Waste Management	The "Integrated Solid Waste Management Sector (ISWMS)" is a new sector institution under the umbrella of MSEA. It has the mission to develop the new policy of the SWM sector, update the national strategy for SWM, draft the new waste management legislation, lead the investment programs in the waste sector at the National and Governorate level in Egypt, coupled with enhanced professional capacity, and an investment pipeline for implementation of sectoral projects at the regional and local level. This new Solid Waste Agency is intended to take charge of the solid waste sector and to implement the National Solid Waste Management Programme (NSWMP) by adapting a "Decentralized system" and community participation functioning with roles and responsibilities clearly identified to each stakeholder. The proposed activity will support the newly established Agency and facilitate its first steps.
		Industrial Pollution	EFH-EG-2: Support for an Action Plan to deal with the pollution of the Nile River	58	Hazardous and Industrial Waste	<p>Industrial effluents including toxic substances, agricultural runoff with high concentrations of agrochemicals, and untreated or inadequately treated municipal sewage are being recklessly dumped into the Nile River, frequently combined. These have negative impact on the quality of the river water and human health.</p> <p>Egypt has requested support for the development of an Action Plan to deal with the above problems.</p>

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						Details need to be elaborated with the FP of Egypt.
		Marine litter	EFH-EG-3: Marine litter management	30	Marine litter and plastic waste	This action will support the implementation in Egypt of the obligations and measures relevant to the Regional Plan for Marine Litter Management in the Mediterranean of the Barcelona Convention and will contribute to Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) within the framework of the implementation of the regional ICZM Protocol of the Barcelona Convention.
Israel	Water	Ecosystem approaches in IWRM	EFS-IL-1: Support stream rehabilitation, river restoration: definition of ecological flows, definition of regulation/ criteria to determine good chemical and ecological status, and related methods	40	Decentralized water management (including management plans)	One of the "Main Policy Points" of the Long Term Master Plan for the National Water Sector (LT-MP NWS) under the "Management of the Natural Water System" refers to "rehabilitation and preservation of the resources as a national strategic asset". The activity will support Israel in implementing this policy with respect to river/stream rehabilitation/restoration as a basic approach to long term management of natural water sources, and introducing methods and tools for calculating ecological flows, and for determining good chemical and ecological status of water. Currently, efforts of restoring part of the original flow are implemented in the Jordan and Yarkon rivers, by releasing in these rivers a mix of groundwater with tertiary treated water which has also undergone through wetland treatment. Depending on data availability, SWIM-H2020 can either coordinate and provide technical guidance to assist the country in applying relevant methodologies, defining suitable indicators and thresholds, etc., and/or demonstrate the application of such methodologies in a selected river/ streams.
		Regulatory & legal frameworks	EFS-IL-2: Development of Environmental Impact Assessments in Water Policy: Assist in structuring environmental impact assessments of water policies (ex-ante, ex-post)	40	Governance, implementation and enforcement. Regulatory reform and incentives	There is no reference to Regulatory Impact Assessment in the LT-MP NWS. However, Israel has requested support in this field following the best practice currently applied in the EU. Through this activity, SWIM-H2020 will assist Israel in structuring and supporting the development of its water related policies with due consideration to their likely environmental impacts. Depending on the country's interest, a guiding document for conducting Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIA) or the so called Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) (referring to RIA that includes environmental impact assessment) can be an output of this activity, as well as the drafting of guidelines and criteria on which policy decisions (and decisions on measures) would be subject to an EIA and how to implement an EIA in these cases. Drafting of relevant bylaws is also relevant.
		Regulatory & legal frameworks	EFS-IL-3: Enforcement and regulation: Shifting from regulatory (quotas) to more economic incentives (smart regulations), consolidating existing regulations and by-laws and making them more implementable (for various topics: water tariffs (all sectors)), create incentives. EU contribution (models, approaches) on this issue is very welcome	40	Governance, implementation and enforcement. Regulatory reform and incentives	The implementation of this activity will support more than one policy recommendation within the LT-MP NWS for the incorporation of environmental principles in water system infrastructures and providing incentives for reducing pollutant emissions, reducing losses and cutting on water consumption, and moving from regulatory to more economic incentives. Currently there is a water allocation model and cross-subsidies. The domestic water tariff is the same across Israel, and a levee is used to lower the tariff. In agriculture two different schemas exist, depending on the water supplier: if the water is supplied from NICOROT, the tariff is around 70 cents; if the supply comes from treated wastewater, then each facility has its own tariff (~30 cents). The farmers' affordability is estimated to be around 40 cents. SWIM-

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						H2020 can support the investigation of options towards a reform in tariffs so that the governmental subsidized part is reduced.
	Environment	Green Economy	EFH-IL-1: Sectorial Green Public Procurement : Aiding the local industry to plan for shifting to green production for the local market	20	Green economy, circular economy, SCP, CSR, green banking	There is a clear government policy in Israel to support environmental policies by using various economic instruments in order to speed up the shift to green products and services. Some previous work with regard to Green Public Procurement has been done in Israel but more support is still needed. Green Public Procurement has been applied on purchases related to government budgets but in order to extend this practice efficiently to municipalities, producers should be capacitated to shift from traditional to green products that also meet the standards of the procurements.
		Industrial Pollution	EFH-IL-2: Support on olive oil mills waste –Regulation and methods (continue previous H2020 CB/MEP program)	20	Sustainable management of waste from olive oil mills	The problem of the unsustainable management of the Olive Oil Industry waste is an important issue for Israel and the MENA region in general. Potential synergies with neighboring and EU countries (e.g. Cyprus and Greece) were indicated during the inception mission and sharing of experience is needed especially for the treatment and disposal of olive oil mill waste. This activity will facilitate the streamlining of regulatory and methodological approaches for the treatment of olive oil mills waste.
		Solid Waste Management	EFH-IL-3: Support for plastic waste management and recycling: EFH-IL-3.1: Assessment of environmental, technical and economic aspects and problems of plastic waste management and recycling EFH-IL-3.2: Quantitative and qualitative assessment of existing best practice on plastic waste recycling schemes. EFH-IL-3.3: Identification and evaluation of national measures to improve the recycling of plastic waste and contribution (guidelines) for the introduction of a national plastic waste recycling strategy.	28	Solid Waste Management	Currently, only a fraction of Israel's plastic waste is being recycled although it is considered a substantial recycling stream. Worldwide reductions in oil and commodity polymer prices have undermined market confidence in the plastic recycling industry. The MoEP is interested in identifying key drivers and economic tools to achieve a sustainable and economic future for the plastics recycling sector. These activities may result with the introduction of a national plastic waste recycling strategy. These proposed interlinked activities (the exact content of which will be finalized with the FP) will directly contribute to the enforcement of the new law on plastic bags recently adopted and to be implemented starting in January 2017, which will end the distribution of free plastic bags in supermarkets.
		Solid Waste Management	EFH-IL-4: Support for the identification of best practice and assessment of the technical and economic aspects for glass waste sorting and recycling	15	Solid Waste Management	This activity will contribute to the development of the National Waste Management Strategy and Policy.

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		Solid Waste Management	<p>EFH-IL-5: Support for Construction and Demolition (C & D) waste management, e.g. on:</p> <p>EFH-IL-5.1: Regulation and enforcement EFH-IL-5.2: Collection systems operated by local authorities EFH-IL-5.3: Incentives for the reuse and recycling of materials (C & D) EFH-IL-5.4: Integration of recycling facilities and infrastructure in active quarries EFH-IL-5.5: Recycling facilities in city centers – infrastructure, management and health/well-being</p>	35	Solid Waste Management	The proposed activity will inform the forthcoming adaptation of the Cleanliness Law of Israel, to include Construction and Demolition waste which is not adequately addressed in the current Cleanliness Law. Some 4 thousand out of the 11 thousand tons of waste produced in Israel each year are construction and demolition waste. Recent years have seen a growth in the recycling rate of this waste due to the operation of some dedicated recycling facilities for this waste, but there is still a need to further support this process especially with regard to the enforcement and incentives. Also, local authorities have to be involved and provided with the tools and capacity to deal with the issue.
Jordan	Water		Addressing extreme water scarcity			The overall SWIM SM activities in Jordan will focus on the issue of extreme water scarcity that the country faces. This includes: natural root causes, namely droughts, and anthropogenically induced ones, namely unsustainable groundwater abstraction and inefficient water use practices.
		Sustainable options & interventions	<p>EFS-JO-1: Mainstreaming Drought Risk Management, with a focus on proactive measures:</p> <p>EFS-JO-1.1: Identify and support the design of proactive measures to alleviate effects of Droughts (including early warning systems, awareness-raising on the use of non-conventional water resources and promotion of the efficient use of the available water resources (in collaboration with GIZ-ACC project)).</p> <p>EFS-JO-1.2: Mainstream drought management issues in other sectors.</p> <p>EFS-JO-1.3: Provide training on the WEAP (Water Evaluation and Planning System) as a tool for supporting drought management</p>	85	Drought and Flood Risk Management	<p>Jordan has prepared a National Water Sector Strategy (NWSS) (2016-2025) which refers to the need to address drought management and adaptation to climate change through proper policies and regulations. Furthermore, the Water Reallocation Policy calls for launching awareness campaigns addressing the importance of issues such as water harvesting, conserving and protecting resources, while the Water Substitution and Reuse Policy proposes the reuse of treated wastewater in irrigation in order to enable freeing fresh water to be utilized for municipal uses. It also provides for using the treated wastewater in other economic activities, avoiding negative impacts on water and soil quality.</p> <p>The proposed actions are to support the country in enhancing preparedness and response to drought-related natural disasters and boost the resilience in the water sector through a series of interrelated activities that could contribute to:</p> <p>(a) the subsequent development of drought management policies and regulations as well as measures to address the problems.</p> <p>(b) develop cross sectorial links and provisions to ensure that sectorial policies do not counter their intended purposes of drought mitigation and preparedness-related efforts.</p> <p>(c) build the necessary critical mass of experts and officers able to support technically and operationally the drought management policies and their implementation.</p>

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		Assessment of water resources' vulnerability and related risks	EFS-JO-2: Socio-Economic Impact Assessments of Groundwater Over-Abstractions in Azraq Basin	30	Governance, implementation and enforcement. Regulatory reform and incentives.	This activity will support the implementation of Jordan's Water Substitution and Reuse Policy which aims to reduce groundwater abstractions in the highland aquifers to sustainable levels in order to reserve the resource for urban supply and preserve the ability of the aquifer as a buffer against drought-induced surface water shortfalls.
	Environment	Environmental Integration	EFH-JO-1: Support the Project Management Units, targeting the local level	38	Public participation/ Multi stakeholder dialogue	Through discussions during the fact finding mission with the official counterparts, the EUD and supporting partners in Jordan, it was concluded that H2020 SM should reinforce the capacities of the Project Management Units of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and also enhance synergies with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs (MoMA) in order to achieve more effective assessment, guidance and implementation of projects.
		Environmental Integration	EFH-JO-2: Strengthening of public awareness and Education for Sustainable Development in view of promoting: a shift away from the use of plastic bags; and/or the use of non-conventional water resources	20	Awareness and Education for Sustainable Development	Jordan has encouraged programmes on environmental education in primary and secondary schools while public awareness campaigns on thematic issues have been carried out by many public and private bodies. Nevertheless, ESD has not yet been introduced systematically in the schooling system. The proposed activity is intended as a 'demonstration' one and is expected to serve the following interlinked objectives: a) to provide a concrete example of design and application of an ESD programme supporting the replacement of plastic bags in super markets and/or the use of non-conventional water resources, and b) to help the country to systematically use the MSES and the Action Plan (expected to be approved in December 2016) to adapt accordingly its educational agenda.
		Green Economy	EFH-JO-3: Capacity building for preventing pollution through shifting towards Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption & Production (legal and economic instruments and incentives to promote circular economy and SCP)	60	Green economy, circular economy, SCP, CSR, green banking	The Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan and the Strategy on Green Economy of Jordan have been integrated in one document to be considered as important for the design of further assistance/capacity building. Also, as part of the draft Regional and Local Development (PDRL) the Jordanian Government has developed a National Strategy for solid waste management. The waste strategy, approved by the Cabinet in September 2015, sets a planning for waste management over the next 20 years which includes actions towards the development of green economy in this sector. This action will support the MoE in promoting the implementation of the above mentioned strategies and will include a number of activities (to be finalized with the FP), related to green economy including the development of legal and economic instruments and incentives to implement circular economy, SCP to prevent pollution, enabling the emergence of green jobs and businesses, new business models, integration of the informal sector, etc.

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Lebanon	Water	Decentralized water management and Growth	<p>EFS-LB-1: IWRM at the river basin scale, with a focus on capacity building and implementation aspects:</p> <p>EFS-LB-1.1: Training of managers for applying IWRM at basin level within the context of climate change</p>	80	Decentralized water management (including management plans)	<p>This activity will support the implementation of the new draft Law / Water Code, prepared and approved by the Ministry of Energy and Water, in enhancing IWRM at the river basin level and providing the basis for improved knowledge on climate change and its implications on water resources and their vulnerability, in compliance with the National Water Sector Strategy (NWSS) (2010-2020).</p>
			<p>EFS-LB-1.2: Support the translation of WEAP model outputs into policy relevant targets and subsequent programme of measures to achieve these targets (i.e. from information and models into concrete measures)</p>			<p>The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources has developed water balance models in four river basins using the WEAP model. The outputs of the models need to be assessed and translated into policy relevant targets and further support the design of programme of measures to achieve these targets.</p>
<p>EFS-LB-1.3: Capacity building for efficient functioning of River Basin organizations (structure, administration, operation)</p>	<p>The new water law and the signing of the Paris Pact which commits Lebanon to strengthen IWRM at the basin level, necessitate the enhancement of the internal operations management of the water authorities (River Basin Organisations (RBOs), Water Establishments (WEs)). The proposed activity will help in improving the RBOs and WEs operations as important components of a successful implementation.</p>					
		Regulatory & legal frameworks	<p>EFS-LB-2: Private Sector involvement in water infrastructure with emphasis on wastewater treatment plants:</p> <p>EFS-LB-2.1: Identify the necessary incentives and expand the environmental account fund in the banks of Lebanon to promote the use of non-conventional water resources (and/or water saving devices) in the water-related sectors (agriculture, industry, domestic, tourism). Cooperate with the relevant stakeholders to enable the establishment and/or expansion of existing technical board for evaluation and approval of the applications, and the development of the technical criteria for the evaluation of applications.</p> <p>EFS-LB-2.2: Support the MOEW and stakeholders on the interaction between the private and public sector in outsourcing wastewater plants' construction, operation and maintenance (including contracting between Water</p>	30	Treated WW reuse	<p>The NWSS calls for consideration of the different options for Private Sector Participation (PSP) which is seen as an enabler to incorporate know-how and fresh capital. To date PSP in Lebanon is limited. But there has been previous successful attempts (during the first phase of both H2020 CB/MEP and SWIM, as well as SMAP) to involve Central/National and Commercial Banks in financing small and medium size environmental and water projects, in which IFIs are usually not interested. Several partners, such as GWP-Med, SIDA and USAID which have been involved in this initiative are still working actively in this area and considerable progress has been achieved, mostly for funding renewable energy projects in Lebanon, with the involvement of the Central Bank of Lebanon. Activity EFS-LB-2.1 will expand the initiative to include the use of non-conventional water resources in tourism, aquaculture and eventually public water uses by municipalities. Combination of innovative water projects with use of renewable energy options could be favoured.</p> <p>Although Law 221 (article 4) also gives over the Water Establishments (WEs) the responsibility to plan, build, operate and maintain sewage treatment plants and networks, the WEs still focus their activities on drinking water. To date, the WEs lack the capacity to operate and maintain WWTPs and have accordingly been outsourcing these functions. Activity EFS-LB-2.2 will support the management of the relationship between the WEs and the private sector</p>

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			Establishments and the private sector)			
	Environment	Industrial Pollution Industrial Pollution	<p>EFH-LB-1: Develop a national module for the abatement of industrial pollution:</p> <p>EFH-LB-1.1: Design, develop and implement a national module on permitting, inspection and enforcement of the industrial sector</p> <p>EFH-LB-1.2: Organize a national training of trainers (ToT) workshop</p> <p>EFH-LB-1.3: Develop Guidelines on selected industrial sectors (e.g. poultry, paint and coating sector, printing presses, sand washing industry, gas stations)</p>	85	<p>Governance, implementation and enforcement. Regulatory reform and incentives</p> <p>and</p> <p>Hazardous and Industrial Waste</p>	<p>The legal framework addressing industrial discharges in Lebanon is general and weakly structured. Hazardous waste management is addressed in Law number 64/88 on the protection of the Environment from pollution generated from hazardous waste. Nevertheless, this law is old and does not reflect the new approach. Economic instruments were introduced through law 444/2002 to promote such compliance. The MoE is also working on finalizing the draft Decree for classification and management of hazardous waste. An Action Plan addressing management of industrial effluents was prepared by the MoE (published in 2013) in consultation with different stakeholders. A compliance decree for the industrial and classified establishments was issued in 2012 and became mandatory in 2016. Compliance deadlines were set for different classes of establishments. There are some national standards on environmental quality and provisions for risk management related to industrial pollution. It is however essential to note that, in the absence of a well-defined an enforced legislation, guidelines and stringent controls, industrial and hazardous wastes management is inefficient and industrial wastes are discharged together with municipal wastes. From a strategic point of view, industries could join efforts to create industrial waste treatment facilities, an action which could be supported by the central government.</p> <p>Through the first activity (EFH-LB-1.1), the central government, and particularly the MoE, will be supported/facilitated in undertaking initiatives for raising awareness and enforcing the implementation of pollution abatement measures at the level of industries.</p> <p>Through the second activity (EFH-LB-1.2), several important stakeholders of the sector will be trained on different aspects of the implementation of the legislation related to industrial pollution.</p> <p>With the third activity (EFH-LB-1.3) the competent authorities will be assisted in the development through a participatory way of Guidelines for a number of industrial activities</p>
		Solid Waste Management	EFH-LB-2: Training on available technologies for the treatment of leachate	25	Solid Waste Management, Hazardous and Industrial Waste	Municipal wastewater treatment plants are often not capable of processing the high organic and nitrogen loads in the leachate. The composition of the leachate in the MENA Region and especially in Lebanon plays a decisive role in selecting the appropriate technology. This training will introduce selected technologies that have predominantly been employed for landfill leachate treatment and the ways to adapt the proposed technology to the context of the Lebanon.
		Environmental integration	EFH-LB-3: Training workshop on the cost of environmental degradation (TOT)	8	Governance, implementation and enforcement. Regulatory reform and incentives	Cost of Environmental Degradation (COED) measures the lost welfare of a nation due to environmental degradation which can be specified in categories such as Agricultural land, Forests, Water, Air quality, Waste and Coastal zone. The objective of the COED is to quantify the degradations of the environment and provide a monetary value on these damages. The objective of the Training of Trainers course is to familiarize the trainees with the COED tool and to present case studies for the economical representation of environmental degradations from the region.

TABLE 1: Activities to be Undertaken Under the Expert Facility (WP1) for all the Partner Countries.

Country	Component	SWIM-H2020 Themes	Related Country Requests	Expert Days	Link with the regional activities	Relevance to the Country's Strategic Framework
Morocco	Water	Decentralized water management (including management plans)	<p>EFS-MO-1: Improve River Basin Management (supporting decentralization), local governance and participatory approaches in ways compatible to the WFD, through interlinked activities:</p> <p>EFS-MO-1.1: Support the definition of a new institutional setting (including local utilities, etc.) for the River Basin Authorities Council Boards (RBACB), promoting in parallel the involvement of the civil society and the water users.</p> <p>EFS-MO-1.2: Support the formulation of decrees and operational guidelines for the application of the revised water legislation (Law 36-15), and the transposition of its provisions into operational actions, streamlining of the water legislation towards the WFD.</p> <p>EFS-MO-1.3: Support the Twinning Projects (FR-ES-RO-MA) with capacity building (e.g. for the ABH and the RBACB to undertake their newly assigned tasks, for increasing awareness and knowledge on the Ecosystem' Approach, etc.) and TA (e.g. for implementing monitoring according to the WFD standards, for developing executive texts and guidance documents).</p>	90	Decentralized water management (including management plans)	<p>The proposed interlinked activities will support the implementation of the new water law of 2015 "Law 36-15" (currently at the Parliament) for integrated and decentralized management of water resources with respect to one of its fundamental principles "water management under good governance practices" that includes consultation and participation of the various relevant parties.</p> <p>There is an on-going project between FR-ES-RO-MA on making the national water legislation compatible with the WFD. The activities will provide supplementary expert input and will be in coherence with the National Regulatory Convergence Program (NRCP) developed to align Morocco's economy with Europe's, also on issues related to the water sector. The activities will be informed with examples from European and international experience and knowledge transfer.</p>
	Regulatory and legal frameworks	EFS-MO-2: Support the reuse of treated wastewater, through strengthening of the institutions, development of PPPs, participatory approaches, awareness-raising, and incentives:	<p>EFS-MO-2.1: Strengthen the institutional setup by providing assistance in relation to wastewater reuse governance, clarifying the roles of co-responsible bodies (MoW, MoE, Mol, MoA) and defining standards</p>	30	Treated WW reuse	<p>Chapter V of the new water law of 2015, "Law 36-15" (currently approved) on "Valorisation and use of non-conventional water resources", section on "reuse of treated wastewater and sludge", lays down the regulatory framework for reuse and specifies the areas which require the development of further supporting regulations and texts. Meanwhile, Phase I of the National Sanitation Plan (PNA) which runs up to the year 2019, will be followed by Phase II (in the pipeline) which will focus on treated wastewater reuse in rural areas/communities. It is noteworthy that the Wastewater Reuse Plan (WWRP) envisages the reuse of 325 million cubic meters of treated wastewater by the year 2030, targeting irrigation as well as industries, golf courses, etc. These interrelated activities will assist in preparing the supporting documents/executive texts, clarifying the necessary competences and responsibilities of the involved authorities. Support is needed in furthering the development of Private-Public Partnership</p>

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	Environment		<p>EFS-MO-2.2: Support the development of Private-Public Partnership (PPP) Contracts on wastewater reuse, with a focus on participatory approaches with end-users and awareness-raising among the stakeholders</p> <p>EFS-MO-2.3: Provide incentives for using treated wastewater (to minimize illegal abstractions)</p>			<p>(PPP) Contracts for wastewater reuse (between the end-users/ recipients and the operators of the plants) and in promoting acceptability by end-users and the wide public which has been identified as a barrier for reuse. To overcome this barrier participatory approaches and awareness-raising actions will be carried out based on success stories from other parts of the Mediterranean and beyond.</p> <p>The activities will also support the implementation of the WWRP by reviewing and updating the related standards on reuse.</p> <p>These activities are also important for alleviating the pressure from illegal abstractions which are very common, and in supporting the current measures proposed by the new law to mitigate the pressure on groundwater resources (Chapter VIII on water preservation and conservation).</p>
		Climate Change	EFH-MO-1: Support to the COP22: Provision of experts and facilitators to a side event of COP22	5	Climate change issues and COP22 in Morocco	<p>The COP22 on Climate Change is an important international and regional event with great national involvement and impact. Morocco is the first Arab country and the second African country to submit its contribution in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, as part of the new international climate agreement. In this context, the national goal of reducing emissions of greenhouse gas is 13% in 2030, compared to a scenario constant (2010) and could rise up to 32% subject to international financial support. With its commitment, Morocco has been selected to host the COP22 climate in 2016. Morocco continues to improve its performance in the fight against climate change, notably through the efforts on energy transition. The Higher Commissariat of Forest and the Ministry of Environment (MoE) are in charge of the organization of the event and the preparation of several side events. The EUD and the MoE have requested the support of SWIM-H2020 SM to the COP22 through the provision of experts and facilitators for the organization of side event(s). Details of the support will be elaborated together with the FP in Morocco.</p>
		Industrial Pollution	EFH-MO-2: Support on the development and implementation of the authorization of the hazardous waste management system	35	Hazardous and Industrial Waste	<p>Morocco has undertaken a series of actions to address the issues of industrial and hazardous waste management by strengthening the legal framework and developing the National Hazardous Waste Management Master Plan (PDNGDD), established in 2011, and adopted in 2013. A Decree (No. 2-14-85 of 20 January 2015) on the management of hazardous waste was recently adopted and plans are now in place to establish a National Special Waste Treatment and Disposal Center (CNEDS) which will significantly improve the situation.</p> <p>The proposed activity responds to the request of the Ministry of Environment which is responsible for the planning and supervision of industrial waste management, in order to support the development and implementation of a management system for the authorization of the hazardous waste, in the framework of the PDNGDD.</p>

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Country	Component	SWIM-H2020 Themes	Related Country Requests	Expert Days	Link with the regional activities	Relevance to the Country's Strategic Framework
		Green Economy	EFH-MO-3: Support in the development of sound green economy models focusing on knowledge management and innovation	20	Green economy, circular economy, SCP, CSR, green banking	For Morocco, the green economy is a priority issue. The National Charter of Regional Development (2015-2030) and the National Planning Program recommended urgent interventions on this topic. Morocco adopted in 2015 a 30-project plan on "green investments" to obtain private financing and promote state-private partnerships. The budget needed to transition Morocco to a "green economy" will be approximately US \$25 billion over 15 years. This activity (to be further defined with the FP) will focus on strengthening the MoE in using green economy models for addressing key Horizon 2020 priority areas not dealt with by SwitchMed or other relevant projects.
		Marine litter	EFH-MO-4: Strengthening participatory coastal management for the reduction of marine litter in the regions of Tangier-Tetouan and Oriental.	30	Marine litter and plastic waste	The activities EFH-MO-4 and EFH-MO-5 are intended to support Morocco in complying with the commitments to the Barcelona Convention (the related Regional Plan on Marine Litter Management and the ICZM Protocol), specifically in the regions of Tangier-Tetouan and Oriental, identified as hotspots by the NAP (2005). These activities will strengthen the participatory process involving all stakeholders (fishing, tourism, urban development, industry, water, etc. sectors) for effective coastal and marine litter management and will contribute to the development of an integrated management plan, building a common vision for the development and protection of the environment of the area.
		ICZM	EFH-MO-5: Contribution to the development of an integrated management plan for the coastal areas for the region Tangier-Tetouan and Oriental	28	Support for the implementation of NAPs	
Palestine	Water	Assessment of water resources' vulnerability and related risks	EFS-PS-1: Mainstreaming Drought Risk Management: EFS-PS-1.1: Mapping of groundwater resources vulnerability and risk with respect to the reduction of groundwater recharge (as a direct impact of reduced rainfall/drought and urbanization/reduction of open spaces and land use change) EFS-PS-1.2: Support aspects of mainstreaming drought/water scarcity into the legal framework on Disaster Risk Management (currently under development) and provide capacity building to water service providers and stakeholders EFS-PS-1.3: Training on the cost of environmental degradation	100	Drought and Flood Risk Management	The National Water Policy and Strategy (NWPS) (June 2013) addresses drought under the "Alleviation of Climate Change and Flood Risks" and stipulates the necessity to formulate reliable water protection zones based on detailed and advanced vulnerability assessment for all major water resources. The point 18.3 of the NWPS recommends that an annual assessment of the water budget is carried out. In addition this is a requirement in the Water Sector Plan 2017-2022: The first and second interrelated activities (EFS-PS-1.1 and EFS-PS-1.2): will support national and local authorities of Palestine in the development of the drought regulatory framework as an essential element in drought management and will help in formulating water protection zones. They will provide capacity building on the legal framework developed with emphasis on the local level. The third activity (EFS-PS-1.3) will build the capacity of the relevant staff, such as planning officials and high-level staff with regards to the methodologies used for assessing the cost of environmental degradation.
			IWRM			EFS-PS-2: Support the Conference planned on IWRM, water rights, etc. by bringing experts for the Conference (scheduled for March 2017, the exact

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Country	Component	SWIM-H2020 Themes	Related Country Requests	Expert Days	Link with the regional activities	Relevance to the Country's Strategic Framework
			date tbc)			
	Environment	Environmental Integration	EFH-PS-1: Enhancing environmental awareness including of the media and support for implementing Education for Sustainable Development	30	Awareness, Education for Sustainable Development	<p>Public awareness campaigns on specific environmental issues have been carried out in Palestine, while a number of environmental education programmes have run in primary and secondary schools. However, the involvement of the media is both of the above has been limited and the MoE and other ministries have requested support in better engaging the media in these efforts. Meanwhile, ESD has not been introduced systematically in the schooling system.</p> <p>The proposed activity is intended as a 'demonstration' on how this can be done, and is expected to serve the following interlinked objectives: a) to provide a concrete example of design and application of a campaign and/or an ESD programme supporting solid waste management and recycling or the use of non-conventional water resources, and b) to help the country to systematically use the MSES and the Action Plan (expected to be approved in December 2016) to adapt accordingly its educational agenda.</p>
		Environmental Integration	EFH-PS-2: Support in environmental inspection and enforcement of environmental legislation	28	Governance, implementation and enforcement. Regulatory reform and incentives.	Institutions in Palestine need support and technical assistance in the inspection process and enforcement of environmental legislation. This activity will address the use of environmental enforcement and will facilitate the relevant national and local institutions in enforcing national and international standards and laws, applying the EIA policy, and inspection of facilities and setting out the conditions needed to regulate the treatment and disposal of solid and liquid waste.
		Industrial Pollution	EFH-PS-3: Provide technical assistance for addressing industrial pollution focusing on specific industries	30	Hazardous and Industrial Waste or Green economy, circular economy, SCP, CSR	The National Strategy and SWM Plan of Palestine was initially foreseen for the period 2010-2014. Now there is a process for preparing the 2016-2022 National Plan and Strategy which is expected to include provisions for dealing with industrial waste. The proposed activity will focus on capacity building in dealing with specific issues (e.g. PRTR, rehabilitation of polluted areas, design and implementation of environmental management plans, development of guidelines and tools on pollution reduction and prevention) for selected types of such waste in key industrial sectors, such as tanning, dairy, tahina and olive mills.

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Country	Component	SWIM-H2020 Themes	Related Country Requests	Expert Days	Link with the regional activities	Relevance to the Country's Strategic Framework
		Hazardous waste	EFH-PS-4: Support for hazardous waste management	30	Hazardous and Industrial Waste	<p>Palestine has an urgent need for support on the issue of hazardous waste. The problem is that most of them are disposed of together with industrial, agricultural and municipal wastes. A Master Plan for hazardous waste management was developed in February 2010 but never approved. This activity may promote the approval of the MP and will support its implementation and enforcement on the ground in terms of separation, handling, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste including also the introduction of standards for acceptable levels of hazardous substances in the disposed waste.</p> <p>Activities includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support separation, handling, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste including also the introduction of standards for acceptable levels of hazardous substances in the disposed waste. 2. Introduce best practice pilots to safe disposal of hazardous waste (both solid and liquid) 3. Introduce best practices in developing the institutional structure for hazardous waste management.
Tunisia	Water	Decentralized water management and growth	<p>EFS-TN-1:Support the development of good governance practices at the local level (decentralized water management):</p> <p>EFS-TN- 1.1: Modernization of existing institutional settings with engagement of the civil society and establishment of participatory approaches. Support aspects related to the transition of the BIRH (Bureau des Inventaires et Ressources Hydrauliques) to an independent EPNA (e.g. functioning, process of licensing, monitoring, enforcement, etc.). Bring experiences on the development and functioning of 'Water Police'.</p>	30	Decentralized water management (including management plans)	<p>The New Water Code (awaiting approval) takes into consideration the implementation of the new constitution which points at new features of water governance including decentralization and public participation.</p> <p>Activity EFS-TN- 1.1 includes the analysis of stakeholders/actors and their responsibilities as well as modes of participation based on lessons learned from similar experiences in water police.</p>
		Sustainable options and interventions	EFS-TN-2: Assist in the development of a Rural Sanitation Strategy	40	N.A.	<p>To date, there is no rural sanitation strategy in place in Tunisia. Subsequently, the development of sanitation in rural areas has been lacking significantly when compared with the urban environment. This is due to the lack of (a) a clear institutional framework for sanitation in rural areas, (a) a national plan for rural sanitation, (c) definition of the types of technical interventions required, (d) incentives and funding means (grants, soft loans etc .) that allow to catch up with the delay (e) information, (f) users' participation, etc. This activity will support Tunisia in the development of a strategy that addresses all such gaps.</p>

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Country	Component	SWIM-H2020 Themes	Related Country Requests	Expert Days	Link with the regional activities	Relevance to the Country's Strategic Framework
		Assessment of water resources' vulnerability and related risks	EFS-TN-3: Strengthen groundwater management to reduce over-exploitation and pollution of groundwater resources, also related to drought risk management: EFS-TN-3.1: Introduce and develop a zoning approach as best practice in groundwater resources' protection: conditions and criteria for the development of groundwater protection zones (include desalination aspects)	40	Decentralized water management (including management plans) & Drought and Floods Risk Management	The Strategic Study "Hydraulic system for Tunisia with a view to horizon 2030" (Chapter III on groundwater exploitation) mentions that in the last 30 years groundwater exploitation increased from 710 Mm3 to 2.133 Mm3, while the number of wells has significantly increased, and several aquifers are now over-exploited. Drought conditions have further impacted the groundwater resources (aquifers of Cap Bon, du Sisseb, de Kairouan, de Sidi Bouzaid, ref. Chapter XI). The proposed activity will help in introducing and developing a zoning scheme based on the vulnerabilities of local groundwater system(s). The zoning approach will initially be applied in a chosen "hot-spot" (to be determined, e.g. Grombalia).
	Environment	Solid Waste Management	EFH-TN-1: Capacity building for recovery and recycling of a variety of wastes with focus on rural areas	20	Solid Waste Management	Tunisia has a good legal framework for the development of SWM streams (dating back to the 2007 Sustainable Integrated National Waste Management Program - PRONGIDD) including the decree 2005-3395 of 26/12/2005: fixing the conditions and procedures for collecting used batteries and accumulators (Eco-batteries), the decree N°2002-693 of 1/4/2002: on terms and conditions of recovery of lubricating oil and used oil filters and their management (Eco-zit and Eco-filter) and the decree 2001-843 of 14/4/2001: amending Decree No. 97-1102 of 2 June 1997 on the conditions and procedures for recovery and management of packaging bags and used packaging. The proposed activity will cover not only the enforcement of the above legislation and policies, but also the evaluation and the introduction of adjustment measures to specific SWM streams including packaging waste, plastics, E-Waste, tires, lubricating oils, used batteries, etc. and the reinforcement and extension of these practices to rural areas, following recent developments in Tunisia, pushing for decentralization and a more strengthened local governance.
		Environmental Integration	EFH-TN-2: Support in the implementation of Education for Sustainable Development	15	Awareness, Education for Sustainable Development	Several programmes of environmental education in schools have been carried out in Tunisia. ESD has not yet been introduced systematically in the schooling system as a "management tool" for creating the enabling environment for the introduction and effective implementation of policies. This activity is intended as a 'demonstration' one and is expected to serve the following interlinked objectives: a) to promote the minimization of packaging waste and in particular the use of plastic bags, and b) to help the country to use the Mediterranean Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development (MSESD) and the Action Plan (expected to be approved in December 2016) to adapt accordingly its educational system.
		Green Economy	EFH-TN-3: Institutional and technological support for accelerating the transition towards Sustainable Consumption and Production	53	Green economy, circular economy, SCP, CSR, green banking	Significant progress has been made in incorporating environmental constraints and climate change impacts in some sectoral strategies and policies in Tunisia, but these efforts remain fragmented and poorly integrated. The green economy is at the heart of the NSDS (2014-2020). Tunisia has also set a short term goal to integrate Green Jobs in the new National Strategy for Employment (2014-2017) while a Green Economy Strategy (2016-2036) is under validation. The country considers that the green economy must develop in the context of a

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						<p>multi-dimensional integrated vision that takes into account limited natural resources, potential for sustainable job creation, competitiveness, improvements in industry, and poverty reduction.</p> <p>The proposed activity will support through the demonstration of case studies and best practices, eco-innovation within companies as a trigger element for the country's transition to a green and inclusive economy, which must meet needs in terms of skills development, innovation, and access to finance and technologies, in order to encourage private initiatives, and particularly those of SMEs.</p>
		Industrial Pollution	EFH-TN-4: Technical assistance in the development of a National Manual for the evaluation of dredged material	15	Hazardous and Industrial Waste	<p>The Ministry of Environment has undertaken the development of several waste management plans (or guidelines and manuals), including on hazardous wastes. The list of hazardous waste was published through a Decree (no 2000-2339 of 10/10/2000) and the waste management plans (ex: for dredged material especially if it contains hydrocarbon residues), usually include sectoral studies which present the institutional and legal situation related to the specific waste and suggest technological solutions and treatment options. The Ministry of Environment has asked for technical assistance for the development of a National Manual for the evaluation of dredged material which will be in line with the above mentioned strategy on SWM.</p>
		Industrial Pollution	EFH-TN-5: Technical assistance for the sustainability and replication of Lake Bizerte governance process	15	Public participation/ Multi stakeholder dialogue	<p>This programme is labelled by the Union for the Mediterranean and is part of the European Union's Horizon 2020 Initiative, which aims to de-pollute the Mediterranean by the year 2020. Bizerte Lake UGPO was established in June 12, 2015. The representative of the Lake Bizerte Project confirmed that there is a problem of environmental governance in the area of the Bizerte Basin and there is a need for assistance in this regard.</p> <p>The option of the establishment of a local Advisory Committee could be considered for this unique case. The activity includes assistance for the consolidation of the Lac of Bizerte governance structures and for replication of this experience in other depollution projects.</p>