



## LIFE - Third Countries



*Projects-Projekten-Projets-Projectos-Proyectos-Projecten-Progetti-Projektit-Projekte  
Projets-Projectos-Proyectos-Projecten-Progetti-Projektit-Projekte-Projects-Projekten*

# 2006



European Commission

# LIFE-Third Countries 2006: Commission funds 16 environment projects in Third Countries with more than €6 million

The European Commission has approved funding for 16 new environment projects in the Mediterranean and Baltic regions, under the LIFE-Third Countries programme 2006. These projects were selected from 100 proposals and represent a total investment of just under €10 million of which the EU will cover up to €6.5 million.

### LIFE-Third Countries in 2006

The Commission has selected 16 projects to be implemented in Albania, Algeria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Israel, Morocco, Russia, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey, including two international projects, for funding through the LIFE-Third Countries programme. These projects aim to improve the environment and achieve sustainable development by contributing to the creation or strengthening of the relevant institutions, policies, monitoring tools, training facilities, networks, and databases. They cover a wide range of issues, from waste management and air pollution prevention and control, to river basin management and sustainable tourism. Some projects promote harmonisation with EU environmental regulations.

### Background

LIFE-Third Countries is a component of the LIFE programme. LIFE is the EU's financial instrument supporting environmental and nature conservation projects throughout the EU, as well as in some candidate, acceding, and neighbouring countries. Its objective is to contribute to the development and implementation of EU environmental policy by financing specific actions. Since 1992, LIFE has co-financed some 2,750 projects, contributing approximately €1.35 billion to the protection of the environment.

LIFE-Third Countries specifically contributes to establishing capacity and administrative structures, and assisting in the development of environmental policies and action programmes in Third Countries bordering on the Mediterranean and the Baltic Seas. The two other components of LIFE, LIFE-Nature and LIFE-Environment, focus respectively on nature conservation, and innovation in environmental protection measures.

The LIFE III programme finishes at the end of 2006. Thereafter a new programme, "LIFE+", will run from 2007-2013 with a budget of approximately €2.1 billion. The LIFE+ proposal is currently undergoing its second reading in the European Parliament. The key difference between LIFE+ and LIFE is that, instead of being managed by the Commission, most of its budget will be managed by National Agencies in the Member States who will carry out the calls for proposals and the selection and monitoring of the projects. LIFE Third Country projects will not be financed under LIFE+.

More information on each project is available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/index.htm>.

## Index of projects selected in 2006

Location	Project number	Title of project
<b>ALBANIA</b>	LIFE06 TCY/AL/00202 CBSTD	Sustainable tourism development
<b>EGYPT</b>	LIFE06 TCY/ET/000226 IBISS	Integrated water management
	LIFE06 TCY/ET/000232 FLAFLOM	Flash floods
<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>	LIFE06 TCY/INT/000246 SAVA RIVER BASIN	Sava Basin protection
	LIFE06 TCY/INT/000250 DESTINATIONS	Costal tourism
<b>ISRAEL</b>	LIFE06 TCY/IL/000240 TRANS-BOUNDARY WATER	Common water
<b>MOROCCO</b>	LIFE06 TCY/MA/000254 WASTESUM	Waste management of small urban communities
	LIFE06 TCY/MA/000256 NAORA	Reuse of water for irrigation
<b>RUSSIA</b>	LIFE06 TCY/ROS/000267 GEOINFORM	Subterranean management
	LIFE06 TCY/ROS/000269 KALAIR	Modelling pollution patterns
<b>SYRIA</b>	LIFE06 TCY/SYR/000271 SUMASY	A municipal waste strategy for Syria
<b>TUNISIA</b>	LIFE06 TCY/TN/000275 COPEAU	A network for monitoring water quality
<b>TURKEY</b>	LIFE06 TCY/TR/000282 SMILE	Managing Istanbul Local E-waste (electronic and electrical equipment waste)
	LIFE06 TCY/TR/000283 AQM-GIS-IST	Monitoring air quality in Istanbul
	LIFE06 TCY/TR/000284 PRE-THERM	Eco-friendly thermal tourism
	LIFE06 TCY/TR/000292 HAWAMAN	Improving Industrial Hazardous Waste Management

## Sustainable tourism development

### Official title

Capacity building for sustainable tourism development

### Background

During the past few years, tourism in Albania has developed in a rather uncontrolled manner, resulting in several negative environmental impacts, such as increased waste and air-pollution, as well as greater pressure on natural resources and the landscape. These current trends have to be reversed so that the tourism sector in Albania continues to grow but in a more sustainable way.

### Objectives

The overall objective of the project is to incorporate sustainability into tourism development in Albania. It will focus on non-coastal tourism development areas, thereby complementing past integrated coastal-zone management (ICZM) initiatives. The project aims at building capacity to meet sustainable development goals. More precisely, it will:

- facilitate the transfer of know-how in sustainable tourism development;
- develop, test, and implement environmental management instruments;
- support the establishment of a new administrative structure dealing with sustainable tourism development issues in Albania; and
- compile and disseminate best practices in sustainable tourism development.

LIFE06 TCY/AL/00202

CBSTD



### Beneficiary:

#### Type of beneficiary

Professional organisation

#### Name of beneficiary

Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Tirana

#### Postal Address

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Tirana

ALBANIA

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Fax +355 4 227997

Email bsala@cci.gov.al

#### Name of contact person

Luan Bregasi

### Duration of project:

35 months (Jan 2007 – Dec 2009)

### Total budget in euro:

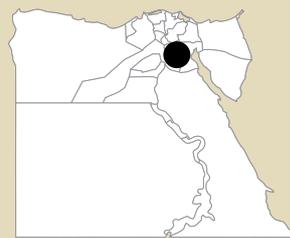
720,778

### EC contribution in euro with %:

504,545 (70%)

## Integrated water management

LIFE06 TCY/ET/000226  
IBISS



### Official title

Italian-Egyptian Capacity Building in the Integrated Water Supply and Sanitation

### Background

Due to the shortage of water resources, improving water management is a key issue in Egypt. Currently, around 50% of the drinking water fed into the country's distribution networks is lost through leakages. This not only poses an environmental concern, but also represents an annual economic loss estimated at EGP. 1.3 billion (€177 million). In addition, the quality of water resources for potable use is poor, especially in rural areas where insufficient coverage with sanitation infrastructure has negative impacts on human health, crop productivity and fisheries.

### Objectives

The project's overall objective is to contribute to the efficient use and protection from pollution of water resources in Egypt. This will help reduce negative impacts on the environment and human health. More specifically, the project aims to:

- Strengthen the capacity of participating Egyptian utilities to manage water resources in a sustainable way and provide high quality services through the transfer, demonstration, and implementation of advanced methodologies to control and manage water loss.
- Foster cooperation, promote the exchange of experience, and develop a common approach to water management between key water stakeholders, especially the utilities and national authorities responsible for water and sanitation.
- Support the Egyptian Government in planning the extension of sanitation coverage to rural areas through the identification of technologies that are both environmentally sound and sensitive to the local context.
- Disseminate and contribute to the reproduction of the proposed methodology to Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries.

### Beneficiary:

#### Type of beneficiary

Small and medium sized enterprise

#### Name of beneficiary

Holding Company for Water and Wastewater

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#### Name of contact person

Abdel Kawi Khalifa

### Duration of project:

24 months (Jan 2006 – Dec 2007)

### Total budget in euro:

800,000

### EC contribution in euro with %:

559,900 (69.99 %)

## Flash floods

### Official title

Flash Floods in Egypt: protection and management

### Background

Flash floods can cause severe damage and loss of life in desert areas such as the Sinai Peninsula. They also represent a constraint to regional development and a major source of erosion and pollution. On the other hand, however, floodwater can be an important source of water replenishment in arid regions. The wise use of floodwater in these areas is therefore important for the sustainable management of water resources.

### Objectives

The project's overall objective is to achieve a sustainable management of water resources in the Sinai Peninsula. The project specifically aims to develop and implement an integrated flash-flood management strategy for the Wadi Watier, which flows into the Gulf of Aqaba near Nuweiba City (South Sinai). The initiative, which takes the needs and interests of the local population into account, comprises:

- The establishment of an early-warning system, including response chains and strategies.
- The adaptation of land-use and implementation of protection measures appropriate to local levels of risk and vulnerability.
- The improvement of water-storage options and facilities.

The project will set up an innovative system for rainfall forecasting and early warning for flash-floods in the pilot area of Wadi Watier. Based on rainfall-runoff and hydrodynamic modelling, flood-risk maps will be derived and best-storage options and suitable flood-protection measures will be identified. The project will develop a master plan for flash-flood management and an emergency-response plan with the local authorities in the pilot area.

LIFE06 TCY/ET/000232

FLAFLOM



### Beneficiary:

#### Type of beneficiary

Research institution

#### Name of beneficiary

Water Resources Research Institute

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El-Qanater El-Khairia

EGYPT

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Email [wri@wrii.org.eg](mailto:wri@wrii.org.eg)

#### Name of contact person

Mohamed Abdel Motaleb

### Duration of project:

36 months (Jan 2007 – Dec 2009)

### Total budget in euro:

834,464

### EC contribution in euro with %:

540,000 (69.73 %)

## Sava Basin protection

LIFE06 TCY/INT/000246  
SAVA RIVER BASIN



### Official title

Protection of Biodiversity of the Sava River Basin Floodplains

### Background

The Sava River basin is ecologically very valuable, due to its intact floodplains, which support both flood alleviation and biodiversity. However, due to the recent history of warfare and political instability in the Balkans, available information on biodiversity along the Sava is either out of date or not available. At the same time, there is a strong need for a better environmental management of the area. The main challenge for the management of the Sava is to reconcile economic development with the sustainable use and long-term protection of the landscape and biodiversity along the river's banks. The objectives of the Sava Basin Commission which was established in June 2005 include the sustainable water resource management of the Sava through the elaboration of an integrated river basin management plan in accordance with EU Waterframework Directive.

### Objectives

The project's overall objective is to protect and manage the unique landscape and biodiversity along the Sava River. The project aims to support Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina in:

- Identifying, protecting and managing floodplains of importance for the landscape and biodiversity by applying the criteria of the Birds and Habitats Directives.
- Designing a coherent trans-boundary ecological network of core areas, buffer zones, and corridors.
- Identifying floodplain areas capable of storing floodwater.
- Building capacities in the implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives.
- Introducing land-use practices that support the protection of landscape and biodiversity.
- Supporting the development of rural tourism.
- Raising awareness of the need to protect and manage the unique landscape and biodiversity along the Sava through trans-boundary cooperation.

### Beneficiary:

#### Type of beneficiary

NGO-Foundation

#### Name of beneficiary

IUCN - The World Conservation Union

#### Postal Address

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SWITZERLAND  
Phone +41 22 999 0001  
Fax +41 22 9990002  
Email tim.christophersen@iucn.org

#### Name of contact person

Achim Steiner

### Duration of project:

36 months (Dec 2005 – Dec 2008)

### Total budget in euro:

641,210

### EC contribution in euro with %:

863,940 (69.59 %)

## Costal tourism

### Official title

Development of Strategies for Sustainable Tourism Investments in the Mediterranean Nations

### Background

Mediterranean countries remain a major world tourism destination. A growing demand for tourism, especially in Southern Mediterranean countries in the last five years, has led to increasing environmental pressures, above all in coastal zones. Such pressures raise the need for more sustainable tourism practices, and decision-makers, investors and the public are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of the natural environment for sustainable tourism development.

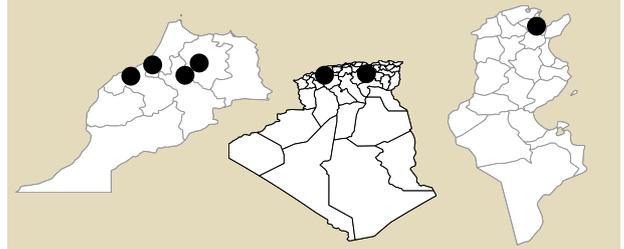
### Objectives

The overall objective of the project is to establish a continuous planning and management process for sustainable tourism development in coastal areas of 3 Mediterranean countries (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria).

The project aims to:

- Introduce decision-making tools for an effective management of tourism destinations in three demonstration areas, one in each country.
- Produce guidelines for tourism investors to help them assess the sustainability of their investments in terms of environmental risks and added value for local communities.
- Strengthen the capacity of investors in the selected demonstration sites to use environmental management tools in their tourism activities.
- Raise awareness for sustainable tourism practices in Southern Mediterranean countries.

LIFE06 TCY/INT/000250  
DESTINATIONS



### Beneficiary:

#### Type of beneficiary

NGO-Foundation

#### Name of beneficiary

Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre

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#### Name of contact person

Ivica Trumbic

### Duration of project:

26 months (June 2006 – Aug 2008)

### Total budget in euro:

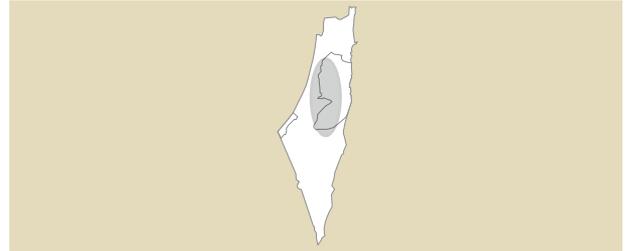
702,864

### EC contribution in euro with %:

419,923 (59.74 %)

## Common water

LIFE06 TCY/IL/000240  
TRANS-BOUNDARY WATER



### Official title

Protecting trans-boundary groundwater sources from pollution: research, training and guidelines for Israeli and Palestinian municipalities

### Background

One of the most significant water resources for Palestinians and Israelis alike is the shared groundwater systems of the coastal and mountain aquifers that are currently under threat of pollution. The coastal aquifer has been subject to industrial pollution in Israel, leading to closure of some wells. Unsustainable management practices have acutely worsened the aquifer's water quality in the Gaza Strip as well. Regarding the mountain aquifer, pollution by sewage has rendered the water of many natural springs undrinkable, and results from monitoring in recent years indicate that pollution has also reached groundwater in deep wells. It is thought that the majority of polluting activities are either caused by local municipalities or takes place in areas under their jurisdiction.

### Objectives

The project's overall objective is the reduction of groundwater pollution in Israeli and Palestinian municipalities. More specifically the project aims to:

- Research sources of groundwater pollution from anthropogenic activity in Israeli and Palestinian municipalities.
- Establish guidelines for monitoring, managing, and reducing sources of groundwater pollution in Israeli and Palestinian municipalities.
- Strengthen technical know-how and build a network of Israeli and Palestinian water practitioners at the municipal level.
- Promote commitment within Israeli and Palestinian municipalities to improve environmental performance in their jurisdictions with help of the established guidelines.

### Beneficiary:

#### Type of beneficiary

NGO-Foundation

#### Name of beneficiary

EcoPeace / Friends of the Earth Middle East

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66102 Tel Aviv  
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Email gidon@foeme.org

#### Name of contact person

Gidon Bromberg

### Duration of project:

24 months (Sept 2006 – Sept 2008)

### Total budget in euro:

399,060

### EC contribution in euro with %:

279,342 (70 %)

## Waste management of small urban communities

### Official title

Management and Valorisation of Solid Domestic Waste for the Small Urban Communities in Morocco

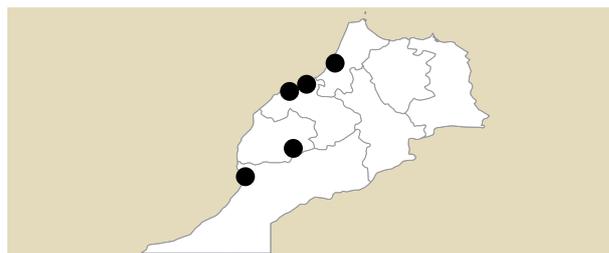
### Background

Morocco is facing serious problems associated with the poor management of solid waste which must be urgently addressed to avoid any further degradation of the environment or detrimental affects on human health. With a predominantly urban population (51%), waste management is characterised by poor collection practices and the presence of "dumps" within residential areas and peripheral districts which adversely affects the development of economic activities, tourism and the quality of life generally. In addition, water resources are potentially at risk with uncontrolled discharges to watercourses and groundwater. There is a pressing need to plan for new facilities to dispose of solid waste.

### Objectives

The project's objective is to develop and establish an integrated system for the authorities to manage municipal solid waste in a more sustainable way across urban communities in Morocco. The project will be based on a strategic planning approach incorporating the development of a Geographical Information System for the improved planning and decision making of waste management systems and facilities, most notably new landfill sites. It will also consider the environmental and life-cycle impacts of proposed waste management systems and facilities, strengthen the existing capacity of key stakeholders active in the area of waste management and carry out extensive dissemination activities associated with the project's results.

LIFE06 TCY/MA/000254  
WASTESUM



### Beneficiary:

#### Type of beneficiary

University

#### Name of beneficiary

Faculty of Sciences of University Chouaib Doukkali

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MOROCCO  
Phone +212 23 343003  
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Email facultessciences@ucd.ac.ma

#### Name of contact person

Yahia Boughaleb

### Duration of project:

27 months (Jan 2007 – March 2009)

### Total budget in euro:

622,500

### EC contribution in euro with %:

435,750 (70 %)

## Reuse of water for irrigation

### Official title

Wastewater treatment and reuse for irrigation: demonstration, management and administrative capacity building for sustainable water use and environmental protection

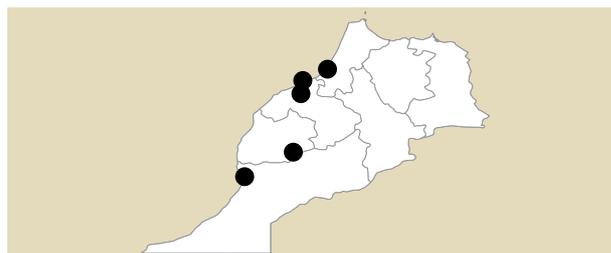
### Background

Irrigation is the largest water consuming activity in Morocco. In countries where rainfall is insufficient to supply those needs, reuse of domestic and industrial waters is needed. However, regulations for the reuse of wastewater for irrigation are not yet in place in Morocco. This is due to the difficulties in establishing the required infrastructures for wastewater treatment and the important economic role which water is playing in current irrigation practices. This is causing a strong negative environmental impact that the project will address.

### Objectives

The project aims to demonstrate the use of best available technologies for wastewater treatment, pollution reduction, and water reuse in irrigation and build administrative capacity for the management of the entire water cycle, in particular in the Settat province. The results will be used to support environmental legislation, improve environmental management, and promote strategies for sustainable development of agriculture and water resources management. The demonstration activities will comprise the adaptation and operation of an anaerobic reactor, which has been developed under the LIFE I-Environment programme, and the INCO-Programme of the EU. The treated water should satisfy national and European norms and regulations for water reuse for irrigation.

LIFE06 TCY/MA/000256  
NAORA



### Beneficiary:

#### Type of beneficiary

University

#### Name of beneficiary

Université Hassan I

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Settat  
MOROCCO  
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#### Name of contact person

Ahmed Nejmeddine

### Duration of project:

36 months (Oct 2006 – Sept 2009)

### Total budget in euro:

562,074

### EC contribution in euro with %:

338,151 (70 %)

## Subterranean management

### Official title

Integrating Geological Information in City Management to Prevent Environmental Risks

### Background

Recent Russian legislation has increased the responsibilities of local authorities for mineral resources and sub-surface area management, creating a need to strengthen their management and technical capacities in this field. In St. Petersburg, the creation of an efficient geographical information system (GIS) for geology is one of the priorities for the city's sustainable management. Such a system would serve as an example for other Russian local authorities.

Environmental problems faced by St. Petersburg problems include:

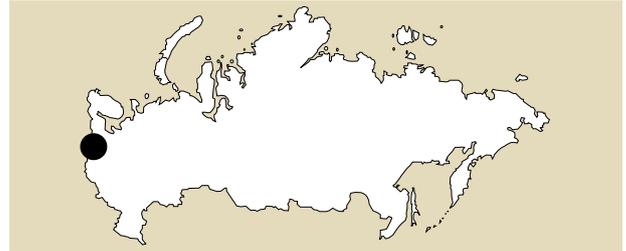
- natural gas generation in drained areas and buried water bodies;
- 'palaeovalleys', which cause geological instability and damage to the underground engineering network (pipes, sewers, gas and oil reservoirs);
- karst formation and side erosion (which currently affect an area with 2,400 buildings);
- radon danger in the south-eastern part of the city; and
- groundwater pollution.

### Objectives

The overall objective of the project is to protect the environment in the Baltic Sea Region by strengthening the capacity of St. Petersburg authorities at all levels in the use of geological information for decision-making in city planning. More specifically, the project aims to:

- Unify relevant information and improve its accessibility to facilitate decision-making.
- Enhance local administration's capacity to provide timely and relevant geological information.
- Reduce environmental risks through improved decision-making related to the locating of industrial facilities, underground oil and gas reservoirs, and other infrastructure.

LIFE06 TCY/ROS/000267  
GEOINFORM



### Beneficiary:

#### Type of beneficiary

Local authority

#### Name of beneficiary

Committee for Nature use, Environmental Protection and Ecological Safety, City of St Petersburg

#### Postal Address

5/3 Kamennooostrovsky Avenue  
197046 St Petersburg  
RUSSIA  
Phone +7 812 2338301  
Fax +7 812 2338301  
Email ecatsp@mail.lanck.net

#### Name of contact person

Dmitry A. Golubev

### Duration of project:

36 months (Jan 2007 – Dec 2009)

### Total budget in euro:

476,080

### EC contribution in euro with %:

327,100 (69.90 %)

- Reduce the risks of groundwater pollution through the use of a groundwater flow model in decision-making.
- Manage subsurface resources and prevent over-exploitation.
- Provide relevant training.

## Modelling pollution patterns

### Official title

Kaliningrad Air Pollution induced by traffic: modelling system design, installation and validation

### Background

The City of Kaliningrad's authorities are seriously concerned by the city's growing car traffic, which is leading to continuously higher air pollution. The main urban pollutants involved are nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), dust (PM) and hydrocarbons, especially benzene.

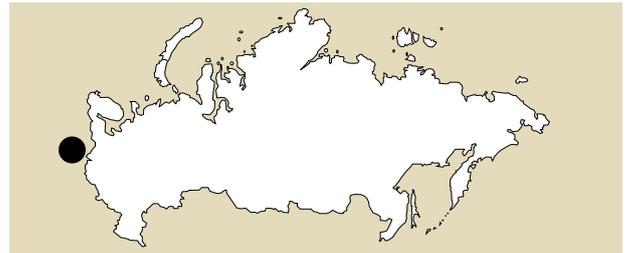
### Objectives

The project's objective is to build a modelling tool to be used by the municipal institution ECAT-Kaliningrad (ECAT) to study the patterns of air pollution induced by traffic in Kaliningrad. Through the application of optimised emission-reduction strategies, the project will seek to reduce air pollution caused by traffic in the city's "hot spots". The initiative will also support the effective control and monitoring of the transport sector's impact on the environment through the implementation of the following activities:

- Development of a traffic, a meteorological, an emissions, and an air-pollution dispersion model, taking into account urban effects and site-specific characteristics.
- Gathering of geographical data in a GIS-type environment.
- Collection of traffic data, including flow observations and statistical data on traffic demand at various times of typical days.
- Development of maps of emissions on a grid.

The key results of the project should be the definition of emission-reduction scenarios and an air-pollution abatement strategy, which will be used by the municipality to prioritise and enforce emission-reduction policies.

LIFE06 TCY/ROS/000269  
KALAIR



### Beneficiary:

#### Type of beneficiary

Local authority

#### Name of beneficiary

Municipal Institution Environmental Centre  
"ECAT Kaliningrad"

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236029 Kaliningrad  
RUSSIA  
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#### Name of contact person

Boris Komovnikov

### Duration of project:

18 months (Jan 2007 – June 2008)

### Total budget in euro:

426,182

### EC contribution in euro with %:

283,950 (69.82 %)

# A municipal waste strategy for Syria

## Official title

Building Sustainable Municipal Waste Management in Syria

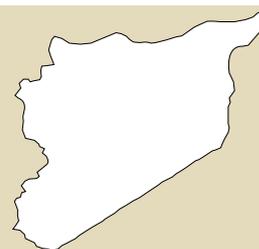
## Background

Syria is developing the administrative capacity to address its environmental problems, including those related to solid waste management. Due to increasing population in both urban and coastal areas, coupled with industrial and tourism related development, solid waste is becoming more and more of a problem. The potential for detrimental health impacts is increasing and unpleasant living conditions are becoming more common. It is estimated that 90% of solid waste is collected in urban areas, with only 64% collected in rural areas. There are also serious problems associated with the disposal of waste, which is typically "dumped" on the outskirts of urban areas.

## Objectives

The main objective is to develop a strategy for sustainable solid waste management in Syria, incorporating an institutional and legal framework and an action plan for the strengthening of solid waste management. The project aims to conduct (1) an assessment of the needs of solid waste management legislation and proposals for new legislative requirements; (2) an assessment of the institutional structures and recommendations for improvements; (3) training in solid waste management of ministerial, regional and local governments, NGOs, educational target groups and civil society; (4) dissemination of the project's outputs to a number of stakeholders; and (5) recommendations for infrastructure needs.

LIFE06 TCY/SYR/000271  
SUMASY



## Beneficiary:

### Type of beneficiary

NGO - Foundation

### Name of beneficiary

Syrian Environment Protection Society (SEPS)

### Postal Address

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### Name of contact person

Ghassan Shahin

## Duration of project:

24 months (July 2006 – June 2008)

## Total budget in euro:

353,718

## EC contribution in euro with %:

246,552 (70 %)

## A network for monitoring water quality

### Official title

Network for water quality monitoring

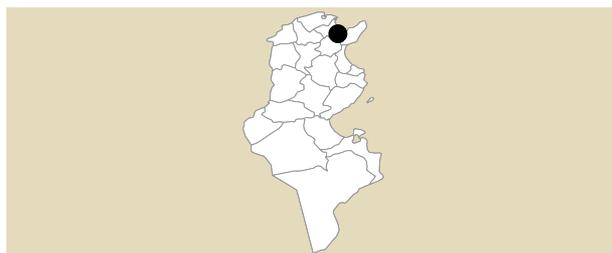
### Background

The protection of water resources is a national priority in Tunisia. Water quality is degrading due to discharges of untreated urban and industrial wastewater in lakes, rivers, and 'oueds', diffuse pollution due to the agricultural use of pesticides and fertilisers, and contamination by solid waste. However, there is no inventory or assessment of the pollution sources. Tunisian authorities also lack the required monitoring and institutional capacity to fully enforce laws and regulations.

### Objectives

The objective of the project is to reinforce the capacity of the National Environment Protection Agency to monitor and control water pollution. The project aims to support the institutional strengthening of ANPE to improve water pollution control, promote coordination between stakeholders in charge of water monitoring, and upgrade the local monitoring equipment. Activities will include the development of a manual of procedures, training of staff, and purchase of mobile laboratories and equipment.

LIFE06 TCY/TN/000275  
COPEAU



### Beneficiary:

#### Type of beneficiary

National authority

#### Name of beneficiary

Agence Nationale de Protection de l'Environnement

#### Postal Address

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#### Name of contact person

Noura Laroussi

### Duration of project:

37 months (Oct 2006 – Oct 2009)

### Total budget in euro:

790,593

### EC contribution in euro with %:

448,620 (69.87 %)

# Managing Istanbul Local E-waste (electronic and electrical equipment waste)

## Official title

Sustainable Management of Istanbul Local E-waste

## Background

The total amount of electronic and electrical equipment waste (WEEE), already considerable in Turkey, keeps increasing. Although WEEE contains hazardous and toxic materials, almost 100% of WEEE ends up in the regular waste stream as there is very little information and awareness on WEEE. This causes serious problems due to the seepage of toxic materials at landfills and atmospheric emissions from incinerators.

## Objectives

The project's objective is to implement a sustainable management system for electronic and electrical equipment waste (WEEE) in Istanbul, in line with EU objectives in this field. The project aims to eliminate obstacles for the collection and handling of used electrical equipment. It will also prevent and reduce the amount of waste produced by the various EEE at the end of their life cycle and prolong their life cycle through a separate collection and re-use system. Finally, it will contribute to the treatment and the neutralisation of hazardous and toxic waste found in EEE.

The project will first establish plans and proposals for implementing WEEE management regulations (including a Directive for an Implementation Action Plan) and introduce voluntary agreements, administrative and financial tools, and training of staff for the reduction of WEEE. It will gather data in order to establish a database with information on EEE and WEEE and operate a separate WEEE collection system. It will finally assess the market for re-use of WEEE, prepare an Economic Impact Assessment and run a public awareness campaign.

LIFE06 TCY/TR/000282  
SMILE



## Beneficiary:

### Type of beneficiary

Local authority

### Name of beneficiary

Istanbul Buyuksehir Belediyesi (Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality)

### Postal Address

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### Name of contact person

Cengiz Güngör

## Duration of project:

30 months (Nov 2006 – Apr 2009)

## Total budget in euro:

739,899

## EC contribution in euro with %:

495,092 (69.91 %)

## Monitoring air quality in Istanbul

LIFE06 TCY/TR/000283  
AQM-GIS-IST



### Official title

Development of a GIS based decision support system for urban air quality management in the city of Istanbul

### Background

The city of Istanbul, which counts more than 12 million inhabitants, suffers from serious urban air pollution. The situation has improved as a result of a number of pollution prevention activities, including fuel switching, burning devices improvement, and industrial emissions abatement. However, air pollution is still one of the main environmental challenges for the municipality. The municipality only operates a small network of air quality monitoring stations. The city has neither a proper air quality information system nor a good understanding of the emissions-air quality linkages.

### Objectives

The project aims to strengthen the capacity of Istanbul municipal staff in monitoring and managing air quality and eventually to improve the quality of urban air in Istanbul. Specifically, the project will develop an advanced GIS-based decision-support system, including a detailed assessment and mapping of the ambient air quality in Istanbul, a comprehensive emission inventory and mapping of air pollution sources, and an air quality model. The Municipality will use the GIS-based decision support system to develop and implement relevant environmental and urban policies for the City of Istanbul.

### Beneficiary:

#### Type of beneficiary

Local authority

#### Name of beneficiary

Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality

#### Postal Address

M. Nezihi Ozmen Mh. Kasim Sok. No 25  
34010 Merter/Istanbul

TURKEY

Phone +90 212 4494745

Fax +90 212 4494745

Email msumen@ibb.gov.tr

#### Name of contact person

Cengiz Güngör

### Duration of project:

24 months (Aug 2006 – July 2008)

### Total budget in euro:

314,635

### EC contribution in euro with %:

160,295 (54.85 %)

## Eco-friendly thermal tourism

LIFE06 TCY/TR/000284  
PRE-THERM



### Official title

Preservation of Thermal Water Resources and Sustainable. Exploitation for Therapeutic Tourism

### Background

The area of Karahayit & Pamukalle represents one of the most important tourist attractions area in the Aegean region of Turkey. Karahayit, a UNESCO site since 1990, is famous for the archaeological remains of the ancient city of Hierapolis (from the Hellenic and Roman period) and its thermal water resources. The area falls under the statutory protection of the Special environment Protection Council of the Ministry. However, the use of thermal water is not regulated or controlled. Excessive usage, unauthorised wells, and improper management of water after use pose a serious environmental problem, which is likely to lead to the depletion of the resource and the loss of this unique tourist attraction and source of income for Karahayit.

### Objectives

The project's objective is to preserve the thermal water resources of the area of Karahayit & Pamukalle and exploit their therapeutic qualities in a sustainable manner in order to strengthen tourism and the local economy. The project aims to develop and start implementing fully documented plans to regulate the use of thermal waters and ensure the sustainability of thermal water resources, whilst thermal health facilities and therapeutic tourism is developed.

### Beneficiary:

#### Type of beneficiary

Local authority

#### Name of beneficiary

Municipality of Karahayit

#### Postal Address

Karahayit Belediyesi  
20020 Karahayit/Debuzku  
TURKEY  
Phone +90 258 2714325  
Fax +90 258 2714327  
Email karahayit@superonline.com

#### Name of contact person

Ibrahim Vural

### Duration of project:

20 months (June 2006 – Jan 2008)

### Total budget in euro:

357,860

### EC contribution in euro with %:

240,000 (70 %)

# Improving Industrial Hazardous Waste Management

## Official title

Improvement of Industrial Hazardous Waste Management in Turkey

## Background

Hazardous waste generation in Turkey is estimated at between 1.4-2.4 million tonnes per year. The management of such huge growing amount of waste is unplanned and so, mixed with other non-hazardous wastes or dumped illegally. There is only one dedicated facility (combined landfill and incineration plant) to dispose of hazardous waste in the country, together with smaller facilities which recover hazardous wastes (oil, paint sludge, etc) as well as a number of cement kilns which use hazardous waste as an alternative fuel. Whilst a recent Turkish regulation on the monitoring of hazardous waste was implemented in 2005 and awareness of the environmental risks from hazardous waste is growing, the level of guidance on the definition, monitoring, and management is weak.

## Objectives

The project's objective is to improve the management of industrial hazardous waste in Turkey and tackle the significant increase in hazardous waste generation and environmental risks that such waste may cause. The project will elaborate a medium term overall concept for hazardous waste management with a particular emphasis on the development of an inventory of hazardous waste. Other key activities will include definitions of detailed treatment procedures; the introduction of a waste record system; the introduction of a monitoring system; and the development of a manual for hazardous

LIFE06 TCY/TR/000292  
HAWAMAN



## Beneficiary:

### Type of beneficiary

National authority

### Name of beneficiary

Ministry of Environment and Forest, General Directorate of Environmental Management, Waste Management Department

### Postal Address

Eskişehir Yolu 8. km  
06530 Ankara  
TURKEY  
Phone +90 312 2851784  
Fax +90 312 2855875  
Email amahirerdem@yahoo.com

### Name of contact person

Musa Demirbas

## Duration of project:

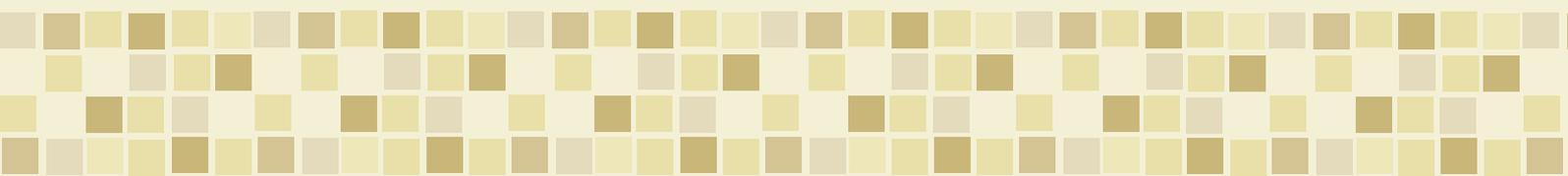
24 months (Sept 2006 – Sept 2008)

## Total budget in euro:

828,046

## EC contribution in euro with %:

579,570 (69.99 %)



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