

Questionnaire for Session 5. Group work on Key Messages

Group no:			
Name:			
Country:			
Thematic messages	Still valid	No longer valid	If valid/no longer valid, why? (both regional and national justifications)
1. Steady progress in access to improved sanitation services has been achieved since 2003 in all the ENP-South partner countries			
2. In most of the ENP-South partner countries, access to sanitation is now over 90 %, implying that the efforts needed to reach 100 % have to be more targeted			
3. Access to sanitation systems still deserves attention in certain areas - gap between urban and rural coverage is striking			
4. Due to the migration from rural to urban areas, the emergence of urban poverty 'pockets' and inequities between urban and rural areas are still significant			
5. The progress in municipal wastewater management is more difficult to assess -the data available do not provide sound evidence or trends (at the regional level)			
6. The extent of wastewater reuse (both treated and untreated) is limited to 1 % in the ENP South partner countries			

7. Municipal solid waste generation (MSW) in the ENP-South partner countries continues to grow: (+15 % over the last 10 years)			
8. Despite important improvements in the last decade, the collection and treatment of MSW is a significant issue in most ENP South partner countries			
9. Few countries succeed in reaching full waste collection coverage, especially in rural areas			
10. Only two reporting years (2003 and 2008) for industrial emissions (National Baseline Budget) does not allow for precise conclusions. This highlights the importance of yearly pollutant reporting			
11. Attention needs to be given to the following key sectors : the production of energy, manufacture of refined petroleum products, treatment of urban wastewater, food packing, manufacture of cement and metals			
12. Most national laws and legislations support monitoring of industrial emissions. However, there is a lack of systematic implementation of monitoring activities			
Overarching messages – knowledge base	Still valid	No longer valid	If valid/no longer valid, why? (both regional and national justifications)
13. Data on access to sanitation systems and wastewater management is generally available at the national level, but not at the coastal river basin level due to the lack of integrated water information systems			
14. Reliable data on the type and efficiency of wastewater treatment at the regional scale is largely missing. This,			

combined with the important proportion of wastewater treatment plants which are not running effectively, hampered efforts to assess the efficiency of the infrastructure in place			
15. The production of reliable data and regular monitoring of waste streams is still necessary to support informed decision-making			
16. For most of the countries there is a lack of access to data and information which is a constraint when producing indicators on waste generation and management			
17. Establishing a coherent and sustainable system for monitoring industrial emissions requires further efforts at regional and national levels, in particular for the eastern and southern part of the Mediterranean			
18. Further efforts are required to address the targeted geographical levels and harmonize the regional datasets, in a way to facilitate the processing of data at the regional level and to put together a comprehensive regional database.			
19. More support is needed in building national capacities on monitoring and data analysis			
20. A revision of existing data policy in accordance with the SEIS principles will ease access and use of the reported data			

Overarching messages – capacities and governance	Still valid	No longer valid	If valid/no longer valid, why? (both regional and national justifications)
21. Targets and compliance objectives need to be defined throughout the wastewater management chain , which considers the link between sanitation, municipal wastewater collection, treatment and disposal in a holistic way			
22. The creation of more systemic approaches, such as attempts to provide economic and environmental values on water (known as water accounting), could support the assessment of progress in the area of wastewater and sanitation			
23. The adoption and use of international standards for the production of waste statistics still requires additional capacity building efforts and coordination among national institutions			
24. Enhancing the capacities of public authorities, in particular, their capacity to monitor and enforce the implementation of environmental legislation is regarded as crucial			
25. A systematic metric that enables the evaluation of the overall progress in setting up sustainable reporting mechanisms is still to be elaborated			