Summary Project Fiche
2003

1. Basic Information
1.1 CRIS Number: 2003/005-856-01
1.2 Title: Infrastructure and rehabilitation project for the main cities in northern Cyprus
1.3 Sector: IN
1.4 Location: northern Cyprus

2. Objectives
2.1 Wider Objective
To support the economic and social development of northern Cyprus, thereby contributing to the reduction of the existing socio-economic differences between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities. To upgrade the infrastructure and the citizens’ living environment in the northern part of Cyprus.

2.2 Immediate Objectives
Objective 1
To extend the provision of modern sewerage services to new inhabited areas of the northern part of Nicosia. To support the rehabilitation and revitalization of the walled city of Nicosia, the conservation of the architectural and cultural heritage according to the provisions of the Nicosia Master Plan.

Objective 2:
To initiate phase 1 of the construction of a modern waste management system for the town of Famagusta. To provide a better access of the inhabitants to drinking water via the construction of a water tank tower. To support the rehabilitation and revitalization of the city of Famagusta, the conservation of the architectural and cultural heritage.

Objective 3:
To modernize the sewerage system of Kyrenia by upgrading the current purification plant and building a second one. To eliminate health hazards linked to the presence of asbestos pipes in the drinking water system of Kyrenia, by replacing in a first phase 50% of the old pipes. To improve the living conditions in a town suffering from traffic congestion, and to provide support to the rehabilitation and revitalization of the city of Kyrenia, the conservation of the architectural and cultural heritage.

3. Description
3.1 Background and Justification
Since the events of 1974, inter-communal relationships have been missing for almost an entire generation of Cypriots. The lack of contact is making both communities susceptible to misinformation and mistrust. Such a situation has deteriorated the relationship between the two sides and undermines the objective of the United Nations to bring about a comprehensive peace settlement.

Although it is obvious that bi-communal contacts cannot in themselves bring a resolution to the conflict, they can contribute to the creation of a positive atmosphere of reconciliation and mutual trust, which could, in turn, facilitate direct negotiations between the leaders of the two communities. Moreover, the Security Council has urged in various resolutions that confidence-building and goodwill measures be pursued and that, more specifically, bi-communal person-to-person contacts be facilitated.

Following the Helsinki Council decision, Commissioner Verheugen obtained the agreement of both sides to restart EU-funded bi-communal activities.
The agreement was conditional on the neutrality of the implementing agency. As mentioned above, UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) is accepted by both sides as a neutral platform and has been involved since 1998 in the main bi-communal initiative since the events of 1974, namely, the Nicosia Master Plan.

Since 2001, UNDP has been responsible for the implementation of the Partnership for the Future (PFF) Programme funded by the EU that aims to revitalise old Nicosia and to support SMEs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Programme Infrastructure and rehabilitation for the main cities of northern Cyprus” will build on the experience acquired by the current project funded by the EU through UNDP, Rehabilitation of Old Nicosia.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In particular the Programme aims to support the improvement of infrastructure in the main cities, the conservation of their architectural heritage to boost the economy by launching local works tenders, to attract tourists in northern Cyprus and to improve the living environment of the residents of the cities involved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.1.1 Nicosia

The historic, cultural and architectural aspects of the walled city of Nicosia reflects the mixture of the cultural values of East and West, culminating in an important and rare example of international heritage.

In the last century, the city’s role has been strengthened as the administrative, commercial and cultural center of the island.

Several problems have accompanied this rapid growth mainly due to the unplanned, uncontrolled and wasteful nature of urban sprawl that is pulling the city outward in many directions.

Decades of neglect and physical decay, along with the steady movement of people away from the city’s center, are transforming old Nicosia into an urban ‘frontier’ disintegrating at its core.

The Nicosia Master Plan has identified a large menu of projects as priority interventions that will act as nodes for encouraging local economic development, thus creating a multiplier effect.

The Nicosia Master Plan (NMP) was formulated at the request of the local authorities of both communities with UNDP and UNCHS (HABITAT) support. Over a twenty year period, the goal of the NMP was to tackle the main urban issues affecting the city: urban sprawl, traffic and accesses, zoning and historic preservation. The NMP identified a set of policies needed to control the city’s growth and reverse trends of decay in the Walled City. In a second phase, priority projects aiming at halting physical deterioration and socio-economic disintegration in the historic core were prepared.

As the European Commission has in the past contributed financially to the implementation of NMP, the proposed actions constitute the continuation of earlier support.

The Nicosia Master Plan’s urban rehabilitation schemes in the Walled City have had very positive results.

The Nicosia Master Plan objectives are still valid today since it contributes to removing the traces of the conflict and allows citizens from both sides to return to these otherwise neglected neighbourhoods.

Several projects within the Nicosia Master Plan have been implemented over the years since its inception in 1984:

- 1984 - The EU (CEE at that time) funded two parallel projects in both parts of Nicosia, namely the Pedestrianisation of Ledras and Onasagarou streets in the GCC and the Improvement of the Kyrenia Avenue and surrounding areas in the TCC.
- From 1987 to the end of 1997, the UNHCR executed the USAID funded Bi-communal Humanitarian Programme funding the parallel implementation of the rehabilitation of two neighborhoods in the Walled City, namely the Chrysaliniotissa and Arab Ahmet Rehabilitation Projects.
- The UNDP/USAID funded and UNOPS executed Bi-communal Development Programme, which took over the UNHCR Programme in 1998.
- The EU funded Programme Partnership for the Future and in particular:
  - Phase 1 - The rehabilitation of the Omeriye and Selimiye areas in Nicosia
  - Phase 2 - The rehabilitation of the Phaneromeni and Samanbahce areas in Nicosia
  - Phase 3 - The rehabilitation of the Market in the Selimiye area
Achievements in the Turkish Cypriot community still need strong external support but the revised implementation strategy is starting to bear fruit.

The menu of possible projects on works carried out with EU assistance may include (by order of priority):

- Upgrading of infrastructure in the field of sewerage
- Or Design of an infrastructure Master Plan and geographic information system for Nicosia
- Phase 2 of the rehabilitation of the Market in the Selimiye area
- And/or Completion of activities included in Phase 1 /Phase 2/ Phase 3 and Phase 4 (in pipeline) of the EU funded Programme “Rehabilitation of Old Nicosia”

If funds remain available, or sub-projects cannot be implemented, additional sub-projects will be identified in a need assessment based on the priority interventions identified by Nicosia Master plan and attached in Annex 1.

3.1.2 Famagusta

The city of Famagusta is one of the finest examples of medieval architecture in the eastern Mediterranean. The most important periods in its history are those of Lusignan followed by the Venetian and Ottoman. Much of the history of the town is obscure as there are no written records and our only source of material is from travelers’ accounts of merchants passing through. Some historians declare that it was founded by King Ptolemy Philadelphus of Egypt in 285 BC. By the 14th century, the town was one of the principal markets of the eastern Mediterranean, the rendezvous place of rich merchants and the headquarters of many Christian religious orders as revealed by numerous churches of various denominations still seen in the town today.

Famagusta was protected by massive walls that encircle the town and the citadel castle guarding the harbor and is an open-air museum with a high potential for tourism.

The significance of Famagusta in the historical and cultural identity of Cyprus cannot be overstated therefore a Master Plan for the walled city must be constructed in order to preserve important sites and to aid in the development of the city as a premier tourist attraction.

As such, the walls of the city are the finest example of the Venetian period and their restoration will preserve the cultural heritage of the city.

Projects to safeguard the historical heritage of the town have been already carried out with local funds:

- Palace Square Pedestrianisation Project (completed in 1998)
- Princess Elizabeth Avenue Pedestrianisation project (completed in 2001).

According to the information received, after the completion of the restoration and pedestrianisation projects, the commercial investments and studies for developing tourism substructure have increased.

The present state of solid waste management in Cyprus in general and in its north in particular is unsatisfactory. The city of Famagusta does not benefit from a proper waste management system deterring potential tourists as well as being a nuisance for the inhabitants

Famagusta’s drinking water comes from Morphou and it is stored in a central water tank. Distribution of water from the central tank to the town is done via pumping stations. However, because of the altitude differences water cannot be supplied with equal amount and pressure.

Distributing water from a central water tank tower to the town via pumping station will make sufficient high-pressure water available to all parts of the town.

The menu of possible projects, on works carried out with EU assistance may include (by order of priority):

- Phase 1 of waste management system
- Construction of high pressure water tank tower
- Preparation of the Famagusta Master Plan
- Rehabilitation works which may include: restoration of the Venetian Walls, restoration of “Palace street” to connect Palace Square to the Othello Castle, illumination of main road;

If funds remain available, or sub-projects cannot be implemented, additional sub-projects will be identified in a need assessment to be endorsed by the EU Delegation.
3.1.3 Kyrenia

Kyrenia is located on the north coast and is the smallest urban centre of the island. However, its extraordinary location, the impressive medieval Castle, minarets, historical neighbourhoods and the unique harbour make Kyrenia a great attraction for tourists.

The harbor area has been neglected for decades, suffering from modern interventions such as the rapid growth of casinos, cafes, bars and restaurants. The rapid growth has resulted in a serious problem in urban wastewater treatment in Kyrenia. All restaurants and bars on the seafront have pipes directly linked to the sea, causing pollution to the surrounding beaches.

The surrounding areas of the harbor have lost their original value and should be upgraded within a comprehensive urban strategy.

In addition, the town is suffering from traffic congestion and limited existence of pedestrian facilities.

The purpose of the project is to support the upgrading of the Kyrenia harbour area and the conservation of the architectural and cultural heritage of its neighbourhoods.

The menu of possible projects of works carried out with EU assistance may include (by order of priority):

- Sewerage purification plant
- Improvement of the drinking water system
- Pedestrianisation/upgrading of main avenues linked to the harbor – Phase 1 and/or upgrading of the harbor and/or surrounding urban areas with environmental, historical and architectural value.

If funds remain available, or sub-projects cannot be implemented, additional sub-projects will be identified in a need assessment to be endorsed by the EU Delegation.

3.2 Linked activities:

There are various projects or programmes currently being funded with similar aims as follows:

- Partnership for the Future Programme – EU grant
- UNDP Bi-communal Development Programme – UNDP/USAID cost-shared programme
- Turkish funded projects
- Locally funded projects

3.3 Results

to meet Objective 1

Nicosia:

- Sewerage system of Nicosia extended hence Health condition of the selected areas upgraded
- Or: Infrastructure Master Plan and Geographic Information System designed and operational
- Municipal market Phase 2 completed and/or completion of activities Phase 1/2/3/4/ Rehabilitation of Old Nicosia

Famagusta

- Completion of Phase 1 waste management system, hence health condition of the selected areas upgraded
- Completion of high pressure water tank
- Preparation of the Famagusta Master Plan completed
- Restoration works (such as phase 1 of the Venetian Walls, restoration of Palace street to connect Palace Square to the Othello Castle) completed
to meet Objective 3

Kyrenia:
- Sewerage purification plant 1 repaired and plant 2 built, hence health condition of the selected areas upgraded
- Drinking water system upgraded, hence health condition of the selected areas upgraded
- Urban situation with regards to traffic congestion, pedestrianisation, access to public/private facilities improved
- Urban fabric with historical and architectural value upgraded

3.4 Activities

In order to meet the specific objectives and to achieve the results indicated in 3.3 above, the project will implement the following activities:

to meet Objective 1/ Objective 2/ Objective 3

- Conclude agreements with local partners for the implementation of the selected activities in accordance with the provision set up in the EU-UN framework Agreement
- Preparation of the Survey- Project Design and Tender Dossier of the identified interventions
- Launch of the Tenders
- Contracting
- Implementation of the works
- Monitoring the implementation of the activities
- Awareness of the citizens on the on-going project activities through public awareness campaigns, technical seminars and promotion operations

4- Institutional Framework

4.1 Nicosia

Nicosia Master Plan team is composed of technicians from various departments under the leadership of the local authority of Nicosia.

The structure is similar in both communities, although in the GC the NMP is autonomous in a sense that it has a physical identity, in the TCC, the NMP is an ad hoc entity.

The Nicosia Master Plan develops all projects, tenders undertaken by the respective authorities in accordance with the applicable tender regulations.

Implementation will be undertaken by sub-contractors supervised by the NMP teams.

4.2 Famagusta N/A

4.3 Kyrenia N/A

5- Detailed Budget (million EURO)

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<th>Component</th>
<th>Investment(1)</th>
<th>Institution Building(2)</th>
<th>Total Phare (=I+IB)</th>
<th>National co-financing</th>
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</table>

(*) Including direct and indirect costs
6- Implementation Arrangements

The implementing agency will be the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

UNDP will establish the appropriate implementation structure for this project. The implementation arrangements will be specifically designed to take into account the particular political conditions in Cyprus. UNDP will perform the supervision and monitoring of the various activities mentioned above in order to ensure the proper execution of the project as a whole.

Specific supervision and monitoring features have been designed in order to take into account the particular situation of the island.

UNDP will follow the provision described in the EU-UN Framework Agreement signed in 2003.

The UNDP will perform the supervision and monitoring of the various activities mentioned above in order to ensure the proper execution of the project as a whole.
7- Implementation Schedule

7.1 Starting of the project activity 3rd quarter 2003
7.2 Project completion: 3rd quarter 2005

8- Equal Opportunity

UNDP is an equal opportunity employer.

9- Conditionality and sequencing

Each component of the project adopts a logical approach to design and implementation.

10. Rates of return N/A

11. Investment criteria N/A

12. Conditionality and sequencing N/A

Annexes to project Fiche

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format
2. Detailed implementation chart
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (including disbursement period)
# PARTNERSHIP FOR THE FUTURE

**Programme Name:** Infrastructure and rehabilitation of the main cities in northern Cyprus and number:  
Date of drafting:  
Project Number: 01  
Total Budget: 6.0 million EURO  
EU contribution: 6.0 million EURO

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<th>Project</th>
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<th>EU contribution: 6.0 million EURO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wider Objective(s)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Indicators of Achievement</strong></td>
<td><strong>How, when and by whom indicators will be measured</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| To support the economic and social development of northern Cyprus, thereby contributing to the reduction of the existing socio-economic differences between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities. | Discrepancies in the macro-economic indicators between northern and southern Cyprus progressively reduced. | Periodical reports produced by the project staff  
Feedback from project stakeholders | Co-operation from the local authorities will be an essential factor for the success of the project activities. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Immediate Objectives</strong></th>
<th><strong>Indicators of Achievement</strong></th>
<th><strong>How, when and by whom indicators will be measured</strong></th>
<th><strong>Assumption and Risks</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Objective 1** To support the rehabilitation and revitalization of the walled city of Nicosia, the conservation of the architectural and cultural heritage according to the provisions of the Nicosia Master Plan and to upgrade the infrastructure and the citizens’ living environment | Restoration and infrastructure works in the selected project areas completed  
Increased number of residents in the project areas and neighborhood  
Increased number of commercial activities in the project areas  
Increased number of tourists in the project areas | Periodical reports produced by the project staff  
Reports produced by the local partners on the various activities  
Feedback from project stakeholders | Cooperation of the relevant authorities  
Selected projects will not have any physical or administrative constraints |

| **Objective 2** To support the rehabilitation and revitalization of the city of Famagusta, the conservation of the architectural and cultural heritage and to upgrade the infrastructure and the citizens’ living environment | Restoration and infrastructure works in the selected project areas completed  
Increased number of residents in the project areas and neighborhood  
Increased number of commercial activities in the project areas  
Increased number of tourists in the project areas | Periodical reports produced by the project staff  
Reports produced by the local partners on the various activities  
Feedback from project stakeholders | Cooperation of the relevant authorities  
Selected projects will not have any physical or administrative constraints |

| **Objective 3** To support the rehabilitation and revitalization of the city of Kyrenia, the conservation of the architectural and cultural heritage and to upgrade the infrastructure and the citizens’ living environment | Restoration and infrastructure works in the selected project areas completed  
Increased number of residents in the project areas and neighborhood  
Increased number of commercial activities in the project areas  
Increased number of tourists in the project areas | Periodical reports produced by the project staff  
Reports produced by the local partners on the various activities | Cooperation of the relevant authorities  
Selected projects will not have any physical or administrative constraints |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs related to objective 1</th>
<th>Indicators of Achievement</th>
<th>How, when and by whom indicators will be measured</th>
<th>Assumptions and risks</th>
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<tr>
<td>Municipal market Phase 2 completed and/or completion of activities Phase 1/2/3/4</td>
<td>Agreements with local partners for the implementation of the selected activities in accordance with the provision set up in the EU-UN framework Agreement concluded</td>
<td>Periodical reports produced by the project staff</td>
<td>Cooperation of the relevant authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to historical sites improved</td>
<td>Survey- Project Design and Tender Dossier of the identified interventions completed as per work programme</td>
<td>Reports produced by the local partners on the various activities</td>
<td>Selected projects will not have any physical or administrative constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure upgraded with regards to sewerage/water system</td>
<td>Implementation of the works completed as per work programme</td>
<td>Feedback from project stakeholders</td>
<td>Awareness campaign on project activities will be carried out before the start up of the works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health condition of the selected areas upgraded</td>
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<td>Activities carried out according to the work programme</td>
<td>Local contractors capability to carry out the works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual environment of the selected areas upgraded</td>
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<tr>
<th>Outputs related to objective 2</th>
<th>Indicators of Achievement</th>
<th>How, when and by whom indicators will be measured</th>
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<tr>
<td>Completion of Phase 1 waste management system</td>
<td>Agreements with local partners for the implementation of the selected activities in accordance with the provision set up in the EU-UN framework Agreement concluded</td>
<td>Periodical reports produced by the project staff</td>
<td>Cooperation of the relevant authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion of high pressure water tank</td>
<td>Survey- Project Design and Tender Dossier of the identified interventions completed as per work programme</td>
<td>Reports produced by the local partners on the various activities</td>
<td>Selected projects will not have any physical or administrative constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of the Famagusta Master Plan completed</td>
<td>Implementation of the works completed as per work programme</td>
<td>Feedback from project stakeholders</td>
<td>Awareness campaign on project activities will be carried out before the start up of the works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration works which could include: Restoration of the Venetian Walls, Phase 1 (including Sea gate) and related infrastructure completed, restoration of Palace street to connect Palace Square to the Othello Castle completed, access to historical sites improved</td>
<td></td>
<td>Activities carried out according to the work programme</td>
<td>Local contractors capability to carry out the works</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health condition of the selected areas upgraded</td>
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<td>Visual environment of the selected areas upgraded</td>
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<th>Outputs related to objective 3</th>
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<td>Urban waste water treatment plant and related infrastructure Phase 1 completed</td>
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<td>Drinking water system improved</td>
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<td>Reports produced by the local partners on the various activities</td>
<td>Selected projects will not have any physical or administrative constraints</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban fabric with historical and</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architectural value upgraded</td>
<td>Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>Street pedestrianisation/upgrading completed</td>
<td>Local contractor selected through a transparent tender process</td>
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<td>Access to social, cultural and commercial facilities improved</td>
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<td>Visual environment of the selected areas upgraded</td>
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Awareness campaign on project activities will be carried out before the start up of the works

Local contractors capability to carry out the works
## IMPLEMENTATION CHART
Infrastructure and rehabilitation project for the main cities

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<tr>
<th></th>
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P = Project preparation
D = Design
C = Contracting
I = Implementation
X = Closure

**= Mission for monitoring the final acceptance of the Construction Works
CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE OF EU FUNDING

Title: Infrastructure and rehabilitation project for the main cities

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All figures in million Euro
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