

第 3 部 資料

I 主要面会者一覽

第1次プロ形

環境庁(Egyptian Environmental Agency)

Dr. Ibrahim Abdel Gelil	Chief Executive Officer
Dr. Tarek Genena	Director, Technical Cooperation Office for the Environment (TCOE)
Ms. Dahila Lotayef	Program Manager, Industry & Air Pollution Unit, TCOE
Ms. Dina El-Nakhal	Program Officer, Industry Unit, TCOE
Ms. Heba El-Behairy	Program Officer, Donors Coordination Unit, TCOE

在エジプト日本国大使館 (敬称略)

小原 学	大使
坂場 三男	公使
三宅 光一	一等書記官
山下 善太郎	一等書記官

JICAエジプト事務所

竹内 喜久男	所長
不破 雅美	次長
玉林 洋介	職員
西野 泰子	職員

第2次プロ形

公営事業省(Ministry of Public Enterprises)

Dr. Sabry Aglan	Advisor to the Minister of Public Enterprises
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環境庁

Dr. Ibrahim Abdel Gelil	Chief Executive Officer
Eng. Dahlia Lotayef	Director, Technical Cooperation Office for the Environment (TCOE)

金属産業持株会社

Mr. Abd El Lattif Ali Sohiman	General Director of Technical Affairs
Ms. Sawsan Ahmed El Badawy	Chief of Planning & Production Follow

Up Sector

国際協力庁

Mr. Ahmed Ragaei

First Undersecretary

工業省工業化総局

Ms. Samia Ahmed Fali

Head of Central Dept. for Technical
Affair

在エジプト日本大使館 (敬称略)

三宅光一

一等書記官

山下善太郎

一等書記官

JICAエジプト事務所 (敬称略)

竹内喜久夫

所長

不破雅美

次長

坂田章吉

担当職員

Mr. Alfred

現地職員

II M/M (第1次プロ形)

MINUTES OF MEETING
OF
THE PROJECT FORMULATION STUDY
ON
INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION CONTROL
IN
THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Cairo, March 12, 1998

細谷 芳孝

Mr. Takatoshi Hosoya
Leader
Project Formulation Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency
(JICA)
Japan

4/10/98

Dr. Ibrahim Abdel Gelil
Chief Executive Officer
Egyptian Environmental Affairs
Agency (EEAA)

Egypt

On instruction by the Government of Japan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) dispatched a project formulation study team ("the Team") to the Arab Republic of Egypt from March 7 to 27, 1998. The purpose of the visit of the Team was to have preliminary discussions with the Egyptian authorities ("the Egyptian side") concerned on a proposed study project, in the form of a development study, for industrial pollution control in Egypt ("the Study").

During the stay of the Team in the Republic, the Team and the representatives of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) had a series of discussions on the subject matter, and agreed to record the following points for confirmation and for consideration by their respective Governments. A list of attendants of the meetings is given as Annex I.

I IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

1. The Egyptian side stated that the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt attaches a very high priority on the abatement of industrial pollution and, wishes to enhance the cooperation with the Government of Japan, and specifically the study project described below II is important for that purpose.
2. The Team, in reply, stated that, it also basically believes that the study project, if realized properly, is going to be worthwhile.
3. The Team stated, however, that it must collect more information to ascertain the workability of the Study, and that such information will include, among others, reliable data on waste water situation, willingness and preparedness of related organizations, specifically industries to participate in the Study etc.
4. Thus both sides agreed to have the technical members of the Team stay on in Egypt to collect relevant information. The Team stated that if the team could not get enough information, the Team would inform it to the Egyptian side. And then, if the Egyptian side proposed some more candidate factories with basic information by the end of April and the Team, considering the result of the field survey, found the possibility to implement the Study, the Team would recommend the authorities concerned of the Japanese Government to give consideration to dispatch further study team for formulation of the Study.

II TENTATIVE FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

The Team and the Egyptian side (hereinafter collectively referred to as "both sides") discussed the concept of the Study, and agreed, tentatively, to the following framework of the Study. Both sides, however, agreed that this framework is subject to modification, depending on the results of the supplementary information-gathering activities to be conducted later this month, and beyond if necessary.

1. Subject-Matter of the Study

The Study will take up water pollution as its main subject matter.

2. Expected Output of the Study

- (1) Recommendations, including several waste water treatment system designs, will be prepared for the selected representative factories;
- (2) Technological know how on the selection of appropriate waste water treatment will be transferred to the Egyptian personnel participating in the Study through joint work with the JICA study team;
- (3) A demonstration plant will be installed in a representative factory, primarily for demonstration purposes, through implementing one of the designs as mentioned above 2 (1) and will be transferred to the Egyptian side after the completion of the Study.
- (4) Practical skills to operate waste water treatment plants will be transferred to the Egyptian counterpart personnel by using the demonstration plant;
- (5) Estimation in the Greater Cairo area will be conducted for the possible pollution abatement effects expected from the introduction of waste water treatment systems in factories, and;
- (6) Recommendations will be prepared for the Egyptian Government on policy measures to encourage Egyptian factories to process their waste water properly. Such recommendations might include, among others, those on effective monitoring and surveillance of waste water discharges, pragmatic application of environment-related regulations, etc.

3. Geographical Areas and Industrial Sub Sectors to be Covered

- (1) The Study will be limited to the Greater Cairo area.
- (2) The Study will cover the industrial sub sectors chosen from the following, for they seem to be the major pollutants in the above mentioned study area:
 - Textile
 - Chemical
 - Metal
 - Pharmaceutical
 - Food

4. The Activities of the Study

(1)Waste Water Treatment System Design

- a. **Appropriate waste water treatment systems (end-of-pipe systems) for the representative factories (see c. below) will be designed based on the data gathered on the quality and quantity of waste water discharged from these factories. One representative factory will be chosen from each of the selected sub-sectors.**
- b. **To supplement the above-mentioned recommendations on waste water treatment systems, introductory methods of water treatment that are inexpensive, practical and easy-to-introduce will be recommended. The factories are encouraged to put these supplementary recommendations into practice, while considering the possibility of installation of the full-scale systems suggested in a. above.**
- c. **The representative factories, as mentioned above, will be selected by**

consultation between the Egyptian and Japanese sides, according to the following criteria*:

- factories that are considered major pollutants and are in need of improvement in their anti-pollution measures,
- factories that are representative of the sector,
- factories that are interested in designing of waste water system and willing to cooperate with the Study*

The Egyptian side will be responsible for coordination and any other arrangements necessary for the selection of appropriate representative factories and for the facilitation of smooth implementation of the Study in the factories .

*In order to arise factories' interest and willingness, the Egyptian side considers to extend the grace period of enforcement of environmental regulations for the representative factories.

(2) Installation of A Demonstration Plant

A demonstration plant will be installed in one of the representative factories, if certain prerequisites* are satisfied. This demonstration plant will be built with equipment provided by JICA, and will be used for demonstration of appropriate water treatment systems as well as for actual operation of the factory. The Egyptian Government and the representative factory will, collectively, take necessary measures so that the plant thus installed will be used effectively as a model for the enhancement of Egyptian factory-owners' awareness on the importance of appropriate water processing systems.

* The prerequisites to introduce a demonstration plant are as follows:

- 1) The appropriate factory should :
 - have a reasonable quantity and quality of waste water, so that the equipment cost will not exceed JICA's budgetary limitations, and
 - be appropriate to install a demonstration plant that is applicable to other factories
- 2) The Egyptian side (including the factories) bears the local costs necessary for the installation and operation of the plant (plant site preparation, piping between the plant and the factory, transportation from the port to site, customs clearance and payment of import duties, installation work of the plant, etc.).
- 3) The Egyptian side is responsible for the coordination of the smooth installation.

(3) Policy recommendations

Based on the activities mentioned in (1) through (3) above, **the Study will prepare various recommendations to the Government of Egypt, including specific suggestions on ways to promote installation of appropriate waste water systems into the factories, and application and enforcement of relevant regulations.** This activity will take into consideration other donors supported activities in this field.

5. Conceptual Flow and Tentative Image of the Study

Conceptual Flow and Tentative Image of the Study is given as Annex 2 and 3 respectively.

III ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NEEDED TO VERIFY WORKABILITY AND JUSTIFIABILITY OF THE STUDY

1. As mentioned above I 3, the Team insist that confirmation of the situation of many factories in Cairo should be necessary for the selection of representative factories. Then, the technical members of the Team should start to investigate technical points for as many factories as possible.
2. The Egyptian side promised to investigate the willingness of industries to cooperate and to make necessary arrangements for visits of the factories that would accept to cooperate with the Study.
3. The Egyptian side stated that, if the technical members of the Team could not get enough information , the Egyptian side submits an additional list of candidate factories which accept to cooperate with the Study by the end of April.

IV UNDERTAKINGS OF THE EGYPTIAN AND JAPANESE SIDES FOR THE STUDY

Both sides agreed that, if the Study is to be implemented, the Egyptian side and JICA will take responsibilities for the Study respectively , as shown in Annex 4, which will be confirmed in the Scope of Work (S/W), a document to be signed at the time of official commencement of the Study .

V OTHERS

Both sides recognized that the role of the Ministry of Public Sector Enterprises(MOPSE) and the affiliated holding companies, etc. .was useful for smooth implementation of the Study, and then agreed that both sides considered to establish the implementation mechanism to collaborate between EEAA, MOPSE and the affiliated holding companies, etc. before signing of Scope of Work.

Mr. HOSOI, Teikichi

Technical Expert; Cosmo Oil Co., Ltd.

Mr. YAMAMOTO, Hideo

Technical Expert; Yamamoto International
Consultant Office

Mr. IMAI Takehiko

Technical Expert; International Development
Associates Co., Ltd.

JICA Egypt Office

Mr. FUWA, Masami

Dupty Representative

Ms. NISHINO, Soko

Assistant Representative

List of Members of the Egyptian and Japanese Delegations

Egyptian Side

Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency

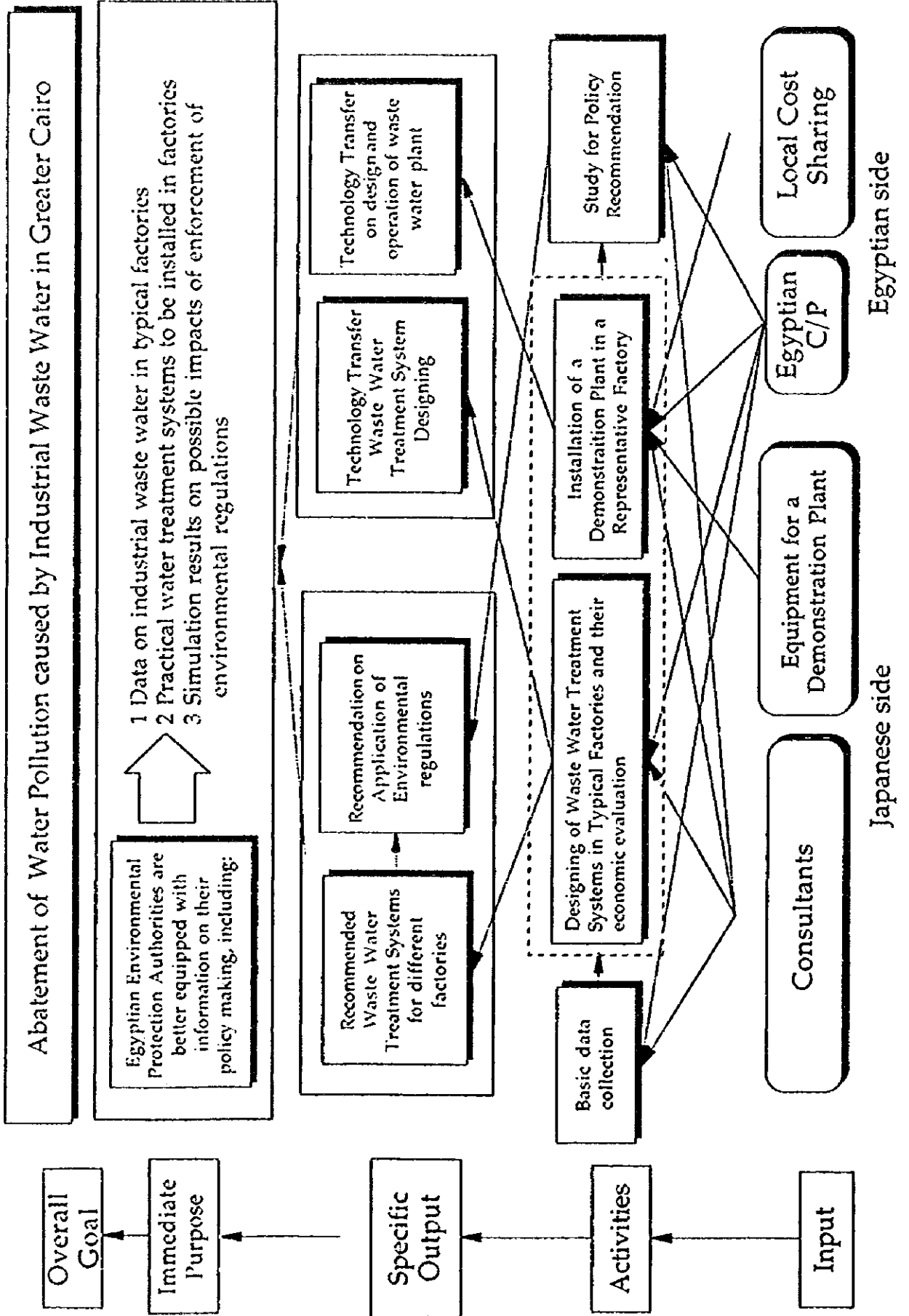
Dr. Ibrahim Abdel Gelil	Cheif Exective Officer
Dr. Tarek Genena	Director, Technical Cooperation Office for the Environment (TCOE)
Eng. Dahila Lotayef	Program Manager, Industry Unit, TCOE
Ms. Dina El-Nakhat	Program Officer, Industry Unit, TCOE
Ms. Heba El-Behairy	Program Officer, Donors Coordination Unit, TCOE

Japanese Side

JICA Project Formulation Study Team

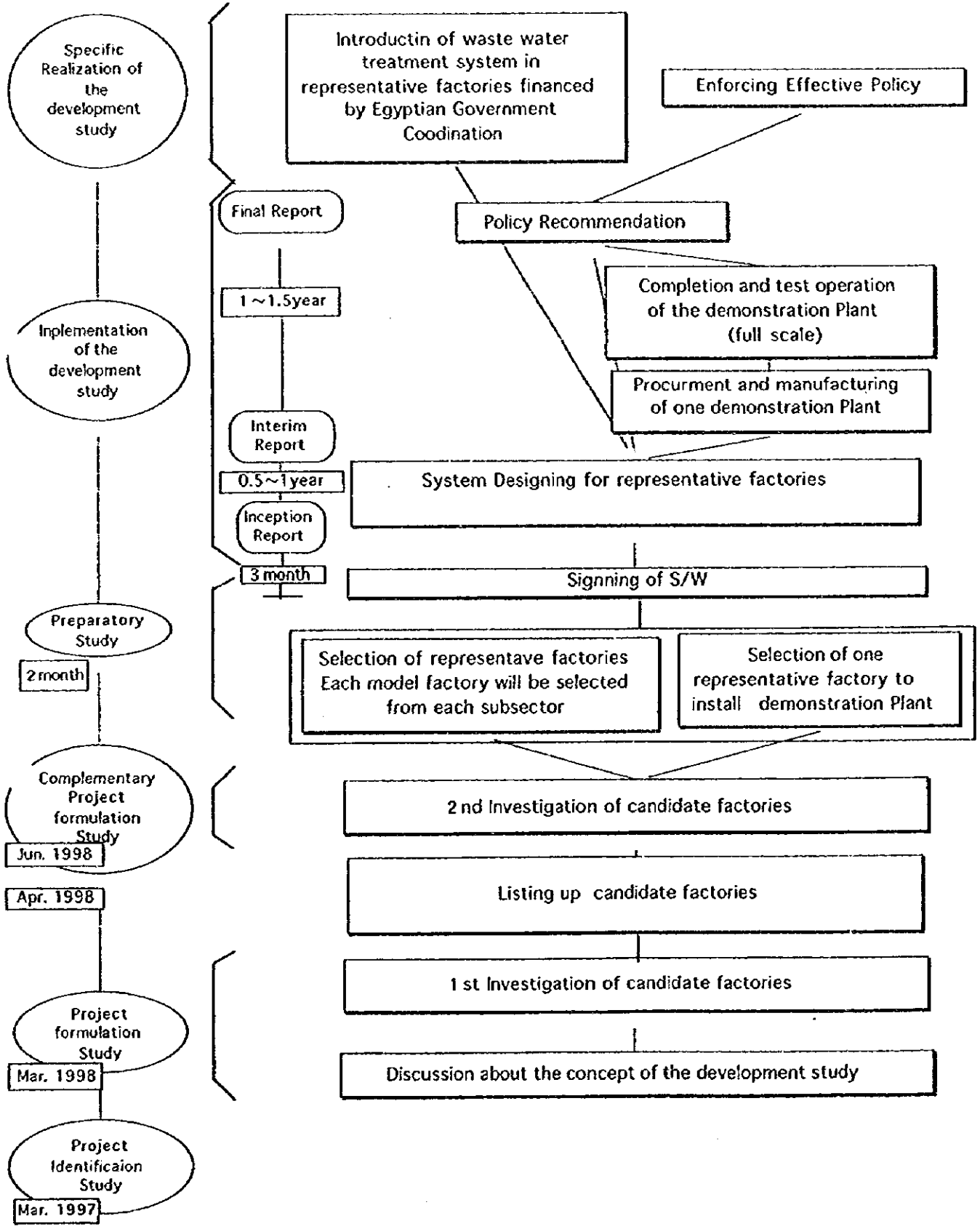
Mr. HOSOYA, Takatoshi	Managing Director; Mining and Industrial Development Study Department, JICA
Mr. SEIYAMA, Kenji	Staff; Development Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. SAITO, Mitsuru	Staff; Technical Cooperation Division, International Trade Policy Bureau, Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Mr. KATO, Toshinobu	Deputy Director; Industrial Development Study Division, Mining and Industrial Development Study Department, JICA
Mr. OKUMURA, Munehiro	Ex-JICA Expert
Mr. SUZUKI, Akihiko	Staff; Industrial Development Study Division, Mining and Industrial Development Study Department, JICA

A Development Study on Industrial Pollution Control
 ----Conceptual Structure----



T.G.

The Tentative Image of The Development Study on Industrial Pollution Control



(4)

T.G.

Undertakings of The Egyptian and Japanese Sides for The Study

1. Undertakings of the Government of Egypt

(1) Within the framework of the Agreement, the Government of Egypt shall take necessary measures to the Team as follows:

- to permit the members of the Team to enter, leave and stay in Egypt for the duration of their assignment therein, and exempt them from consular fees (the Agreement Article V.2.(a))
- to exempt the members of the Team from consular fees, custom duties, internal taxes and other charges of a similar nature as well as from the requirement of obtaining import licenses and certificate of foreign exchange coverage to be imposed in Egypt in respect of the equipment, machinery and materials which they carry with them for the performance of their duties, provided that these equipment, machinery and materials are registered with the authority concerned of the Government of Egypt at their initial delivery in Egypt. Such equipment, machinery and materials will remain the property of the Government of Japan unless otherwise agree upon. (the Agreement Article VII. 4)
- to exempt the members of the Team from income taxes and other fiscal charges payable under the legislation of Egypt in respect of any emoluments or allowances remitted to them from overseas (the Agreement Article V. 1.(1). (a))
- to bear claims, if any arises, against the members of the Team resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with, the discharge of their duties, except when the two Government agree that such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the members of the Team. (the Agreement Article VI.)

(2) To facilitate smooth conduct of the Study, EEAA shall take necessary measures in cooperation with other relevant organizations:

- to secure permission for entry into private properties or restricted areas for the conduct of the Study within the laws and regulations in force in Egypt.
- to secure permission for the Team to take all data and documents (including photographs) related to the Study out of Egypt to Japan within the laws and regulations in force in Egypt.
- to provide medical service as needed. Its expenses will be chargeable on the members of the Team.
- to ensure the safety of the members of the Team when and as it is required in the course of the Study.

(3) EEAA shall, as its own expenses, provide the Team with the followings:

- available data and information related to the Study

- counterpart personnel
- suitable office space with necessary office equipment and furniture in Cairo
- credentials or identification cards

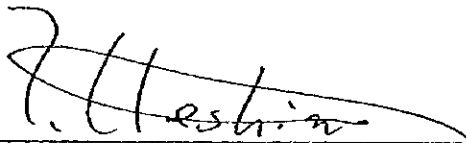
2. Undertakings by JICA

For the implementation of the Study, JICA shall take the following measures :

- To dispatch, at its own expense, the Teams to Egypt
- To pursue technology transfer to the Egyptian counterpart personnel in the course of the study.

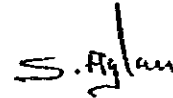
MINUTES OF MEETING
OF
THE PROJECT FORMULATION STUDY
ON
INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION CONTROL
IN
THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Cairo, March 18, 1999

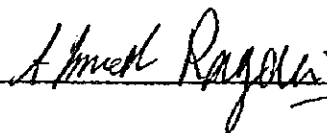


Mr. Takumi Ueshima,
Leader,
Project Formulation Team,
Japan International Cooperation Agency
(JICA),
Japan

Dr. Sabry Aglan,
Advisor to the Minister of Public
Enterprises,
Ministry of Public Enterprises (MOPE),
Egypt



Dr. Ibrahim Abdel Gelil,
Chief Executive Officer,
Egyptian Environmental Affairs
Agency (EEAA),
Egypt



Mr. Ahmed Ragaei,
First Undersecretary,
Ministry of International Cooperation
(MOIC),
Egypt

On instruction by the Government of Japan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) dispatched a project formulation study team ("the Team") to the Arab Republic of Egypt ("the Republic") from March 13 to 19, 1999. The purpose of the visit of the Team was to have preliminary discussions with the Egyptian authorities concerned ("the Egyptian side") on a proposed study project for industrial pollution control in Egypt ("the Study").

During the stay of the Team in the Republic, the Team and the representatives of the Ministry of Public Enterprises (MOPE) and the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) had a series of discussions on the subject matter, and agreed to record the following points. A list of attendants of the meetings is given as Annex 1.

I TENTATIVE FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

The Team and the Egyptian side (hereinafter collectively referred to as "both sides") tentatively agreed on the following framework of the Study, which will be finalized when an official arrangement called "the Scope of Work" is concluded.

1. Objectives of the Study

The objective of the Study is to provide the government of Egypt with a comprehensive package for the abatement of industrial waste water pollution. Such comprehensive package will include effective recommendations on the enforcement of environmental policies and regulations, and appropriate waste water treatment system design for enhancement of public awareness on the importance of appropriate waste water treatment.

2. Phasing of the Study

The Study consists of two steps, "Phase 1" & "Phase 2". Phase 2 will be implemented if the prerequisites stipulated in " II" below are satisfied.

3. Expected Output of the Study

<Phase 1>

- (1) Basic design with cost estimation on appropriate industrial waste water in-process and treatment systems ("the System(s)") for the selected factories ("the Representative Factories");
- (2) Transfer of technological know-how on the selection of appropriate waste water treatment systems, through provision of technical assistance from the Japanese side to the Egyptian side to conduct the Study;
- (3) Recommendations for the Egyptian side on policy measures to encourage factories to process their industrial waste water properly.

<Phase 2>

- (1) Installation of an industrial waste water treatment plant ("the Demonstration Plant");
- (2) Transfer of practical skills to operate the Demonstration Plant;
- (3) Recommendations on policy measures and practical action plans to enhance public awareness on the importance of appropriate waste water treatment

4. The specific works of the Study (See Annex 2)

<Phase 1>

- (1) The Representative Factories will be selected, according to the criteria mentioned below, from candidate factories listed as follows.

candidate factories *

- the General Company for Ceramics and Porcelain Products
- Al Nasr Company for Granular Wood and Rating
- Egyptian Iron and Steel Company
- Egyptian Company for Iron Alloys
- Delta Steel Factories
- Al Nasr Company for Steel Pipes
- Sugar and Integrated Industries

※Note The Team proposed that candidate factories should be selected from broader base. The Egyptian side stated, in reply, that it will be difficult to list up further candidate factories, because other factories neither found any serious problems concerning waste water treatment nor had any interests in the Study.

Criteria for selection of the Representative Factories

- factories that are in need of improvement in their anti-pollution measures;
- factories that are typical so that the recommended waste water treatment systems can be expected to be diffused to other factories in Egypt;
- factories that are interested in designing or upgrading their waste water treatment systems and willing to cooperate with the Study;
- factories that are financially (either self-financing or from other financial resources) able to adopt the recommendations on the waste water treatment system;
- factories in which similar projects by other donors are not under way;

- (2) The Systems for the Representative Factories will be designed on the basis of the following criteria.

- The Systems are of an adequate technical level so that they will be able to be adopted and spread widely in Egypt;
- The waste water treatment plants, constructed on the basis of the Systems, will be composed of equipment and materials procured primarily in Egypt;

B

,and,

- The waste water treatment plants, constructed on the basis of the Systems, will be able to be maintained easily and operated at a low cost:

(3) To supplement the recommendations on the Systems, introductory methods of water treatment that are inexpensive, practical and easy-to-introduce will be recommended.

(4) Based on the activities (1) to (3) above, the Study will make a set of recommendations for the Egyptian side on policy measures to encourage factories to process their industrial waste water properly

(5) Whether the Demonstration Plant can be introduced to one of the Representative Factories or not will be decided based on the result of Phase 1, according to the prerequisites mentioned in "II" below.

<Phase 2>

Detailed contents will be discussed at the end of Phase 1.

II PREREQUISITES TO INTRODUCE THE DEMONSTRATION PLANT

Both sides agreed that the Demonstration Plant will be introduced to one of the Representative Factories (" the Demonstration Factory"), if following prerequisites are satisfied.

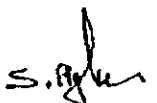
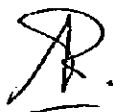
(1) An appropriate waste water treatment system can be found which satisfy following requirements :

- The equipment cost will not to exceed JICA's budgetary limitations;
- The system doesn't produce sludge containing toxic substance which can not be treated properly.;

(2) The Egyptian side assures that following requirement :

- The Demonstration Factory will prepare a sufficient and appropriate site for installation of the Demonstration Plant;
- The Demonstration Factory, with support of its holding company, will bear the local costs necessary for the installation and operation of the Demonstration Plant*

※The items of the local costs, which will be discussed at the end of Phase 1, are plant site preparation, piping between the plant and factory, transportation of equipment and materials from the port to site, customs clearance and payment of import duties, operation and maintenance costs, etc.;



- Demonstration activities of the waste water treatment system by the Demonstration Plant will be executed, for the purpose of ensuring diffusion to other factories in Egypt;
- The setup for operation will be established in the Demonstration Factory.
- The Egyptian side will utilize the Demonstration Plant properly and effectively in line with anticipated purpose even after end of the Study;

III INSTITUTIONAL SETUP FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STUDY

Concerning institutional setup for implementation of the Study, both sides agreed as follows:

1. Steering Committee

The steering committee, of which the secretariat would be established within MOPE, would be organized for ensuring smooth implementation of the Study. The committee members will be composed of, but not limited to, the representatives of the following organizations ;

- MOPE
- EEAA
- holding companies
- the Representative Factories (sub-members)

Responsibilities of each steering committee member are as follows;

- (1) MOPE, as a responsible agency and leading counterpart, will make overall coordination for the Study .
- (2) EEAA, as a responsible agency and supervising counterpart, will make necessary advices for smooth and effective implementation of the Study. Furthermore, it will take necessary measures to reflect the recommendations to be proposed in the Study in their policy issues to encourage factories to process industrial waste water properly.
- (3) Holding companies and the Representative Factories, as executing agency, will act as partners of Japanese consultants to be employed by JICA for the Study.

2. Working Group


The Egyptian side would assign appropriate counterpart personnel who will form a working group to help the Japanese consultants to carry out the Study. The members of the group will be composed of, but not limited to, the representative of the following organizations.:

- Holding Companies
- the Representative Factories






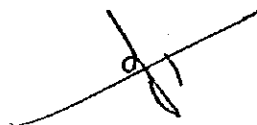
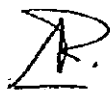




IV FURTHER STEPS TO BE TAKEN FOR STARTING PHASE 1

Both sides agreed to carry out following works as necessary steps to start Phase 1, :

- (1) The Egyptian side is required to forward the letter to the Japanese Embassy, through official channel, stating the change of both the responsible agency and the executing agency of the Government of the Egypt for the Study.
- (2) The Team is required to make a recommendation for the Japanese authorities to proceed with the next step necessary for official commencement of the Study.



List of Members of the Egyptian and Japanese Delegations

Egyptian Side

Ministry of Public Enterprises

Dr. Sabry Aglan Advisor to the Minister of Public Enterprises

Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency

Eng. Dahlia Lotayef Director, Technical Cooperation Office for the Environment (TCOE)

Mr. Walid Wagieh Darwish Program Officer, Industry Unit, TCOE

Holding Company for Metallurgical Industries

Mr. Abd El Lattif Ali Sohiman General Director of Technical Affairs

Ms. Sawsan Ahmed El Badawy Chief of Planning & Production Follow Up Sector

Ministry of International Cooperation

Mr. Ahmed Ragaei First Undersecretary

Japanese Side

JICA Project Formulation Study Team

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Mr. OKUMURA, Hironobu Assistant Chief of International Organization, Technical Cooperation Division, International Trade Policy Bureau, Ministry of International Trade and Industry

Mr. OKUMURA, Munehiro Water Environment Research Treatment Institute Co. Ltd.

Mr. SUZUKI, Akihiko

Staff, Industrial Development Study Division,
Mining and Industrial Development Study
Department, JICA

Embassy of Japan

Mr. MIYAKE, Koichi

First Secretary

Mr. YAMASHITA, Zentaro

First Secretary

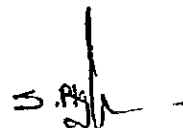

JICA Egypt Office

Mr. SAKATA, Shokichi

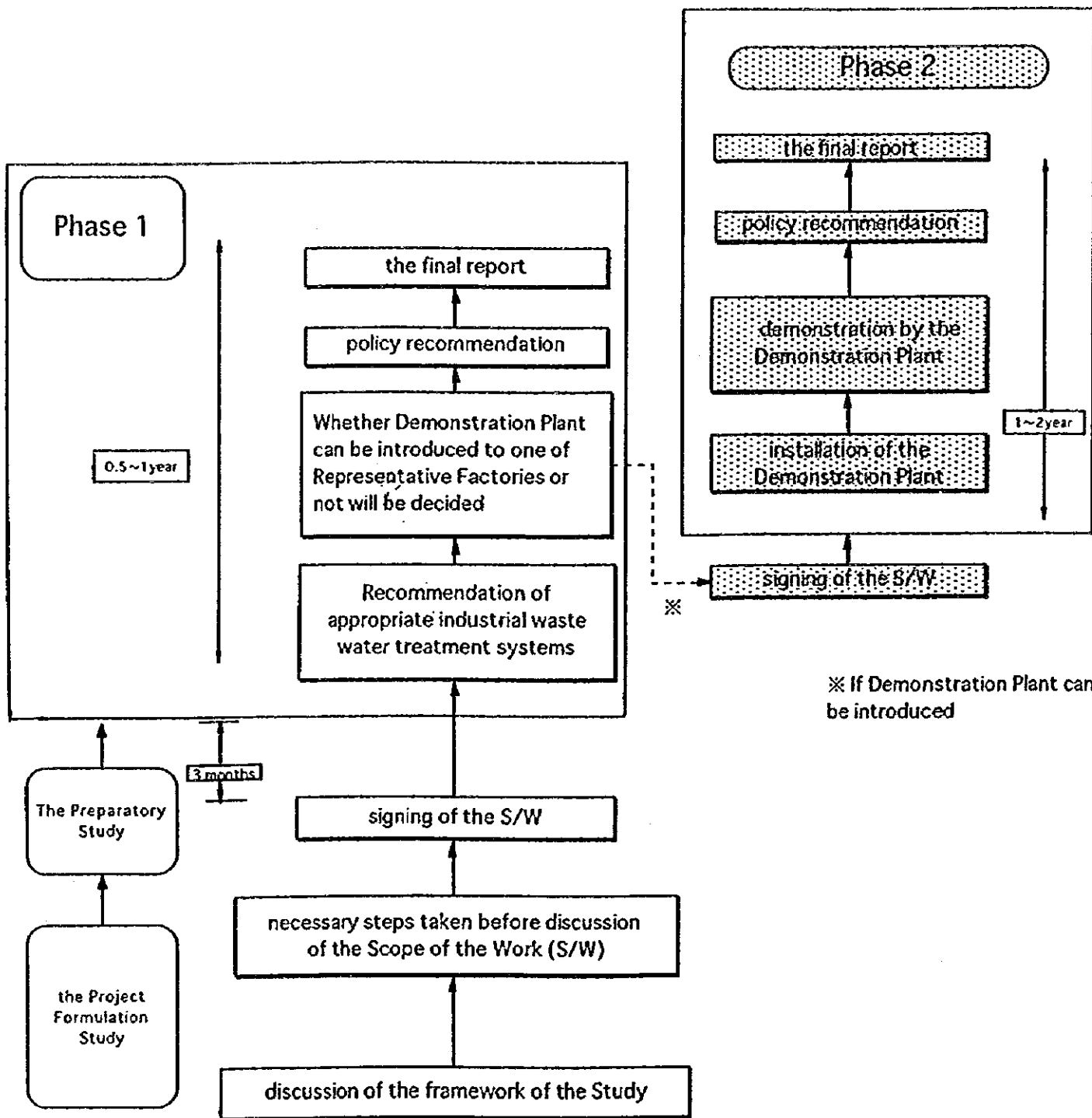
Assistant Resident Representative

Mr. Alfred Zoser

Project Coordinator



Operational Flow of the Study



R.

S. H. G.

IV 「輸出産業の育成支援」に係る Questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE
FOR
THE PROPOSED STUDY ON AN INTEGRATED STRATEGIC PLAN
FOR THE EXPORT ORIENTED INDUSTRIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

- 1 Please give us brief explanation on the present situation of macro economy in Egypt.
- 2 Please give us brief explanation on the basic policy of national economy. (Financial policy, Monetary policy, Foreign exchange policy, External trade policy etc.)
- 3 Is there any comprehensive industrial promotion strategy and policy? Is there any priority industrial sub-sector to be developed? If so, please give us brief explanation and related written materials.
- 4 Please give us the name and function of present authorities concerned with national export development?
- 5 Please give us detailed statistical information (time series) on manufacturing sub-sectors.
- 6 Please give us explanation on present policy measures to encourage export oriented industries.
- 7 GOFI has any specific industrial sub-sectors to be targeted for export promotion in its mind?
- 8 Please give us present situation on foreign direct investment ("FDI"). If there is any specific measures to further promoting FDI, give us those details.
- 9 How GOFI evaluates international competitive advantages of present manufacturing sectors in Egypt? What does GOFI think are major impediments in further export development?
- 10 Please give us information on industrial association on private sectors.
- 11 Has there been any assistance by other donors regarding export development related issues? If yes, please give us outline of such activities.

V 現地収集資料

- 1 Environment Today, Volume 2, Year 2, February 1998
- 2 PROJECT LIST (各ドナー)
- 3 Protecting the Environment, USAID, February 1998
- 4 PROJECT LIST (各ドナー)

1～3：第1次プロ形時 4：第2次プロ形時



Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
February 1998

Environment Today

1 Environment Today, Volume 2, Year 2, February 1998



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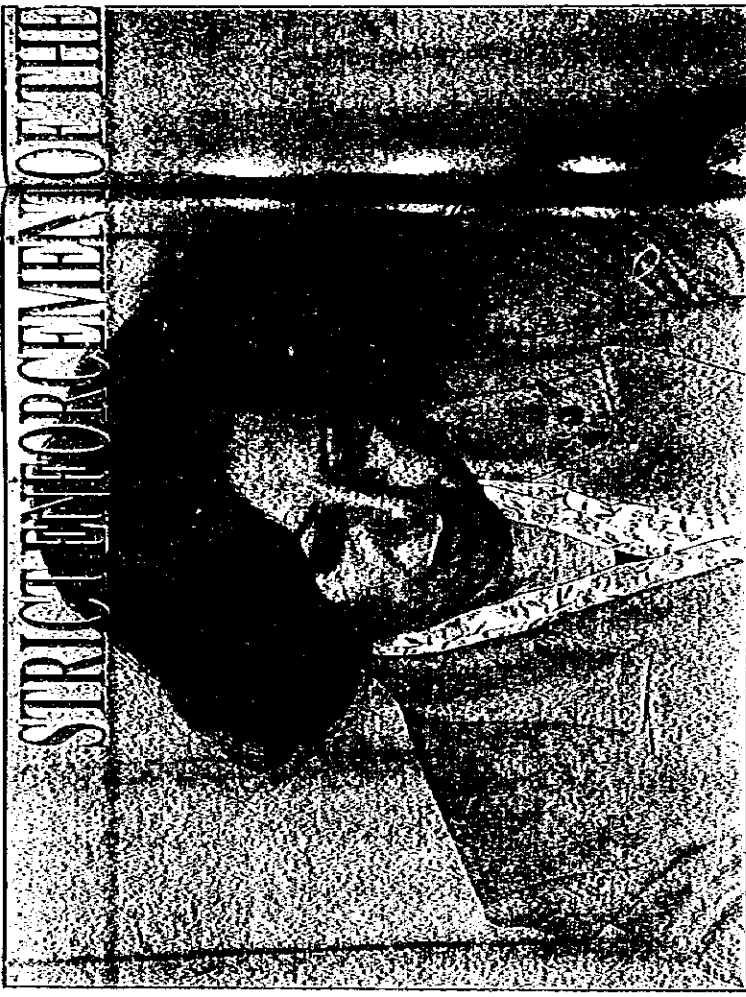
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مدير عام
البيئة اليوم
11

البيئة اليوم
11

STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW



H.E. Dr. Nadia Makram Ebeid, State Minister of the Environment

Dr. Nadia Makram Ebeid, State Minister of the Environment, in a frank interview with Environment Today announces the Ministry's plans and activities, along with the latest on the enforcement of the Environmental Law no. 4 starting March 1998. "No compromises in enforcing Environmental Law no. 4 in March 1998," Dr. Makram Ebeid confirms, after the passing of the by-laws and

regulations in February 1995, the Ministry of the Environment granted the business and industrial sectors a grace period of three years, but that will end on the 28th of February 1998. The purpose of the grace period was to give industries a chance to clean up the environmental damage they were causing and learn how to act conscientiously towards the natural world around them.

Soon, in March 1998, the "No. 4" will be replaced. The Ministry is expecting a lot of resistance from polluting companies, but it matter how disadvantaged they may feel, they will have to comply with the law.

The Ministry of Environment has several tools at its disposal to enforce the law and overcome resistance. The most important, according to Dr. Makram Ebeid, is the public's involvement and cooperation with the Ministry, backed up by a powerful Environmental Police Force and supported by a huge awareness campaign about the environmental law that will inform people of their rights and obligations. In addition, governors, mayors and other government officials in the different governorates are committed to enforcement of the environmental law. The Ministry of Justice, too, will establish units specialized in tackling environmental issues.

The Environment Ministry's ultimate goal is to see that environment issues are integrated in all development policies and national projects in order to maintain sustainability and sound management of our limited natural resources. To that end, the ministry will also strengthen its ties with the EEA.

COORDINATION WITH ADMINISTRIES

The Ministry of Environment is aware of its crucial role in lining up with other ministries. "The Ministry's basic function is that of coordination with other ministries," Dr. Makram Ebeid explained. The limits of coordination can be seen already in the Petroleum Ministry's success in providing the 1997 oil market with unleaded gasoline. The other 10% will cover leaded gasoline, which contains 0.2% of lead/litre, less than the legally permitted percentage according to current international standards.

In addition, the Ministry of Industry is working on providing cars with "catalytic converters" which convert carcinogenic hydrocarbons into "noncarcinogenic" gases, i.e., molecules that do not cause cancer. The same goes for the Ministry of Trade and Supplies, which is taking firm measures against fraudulent products that jeopardize the public's health. In this respect, it is also worth mentioning the considerable efforts being made by the Ministry of Health and Population to promote public health by ensuring a healthy environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

velop formal curricula for environmental education. Similarly, the Ministry of Information is subsidizing workshops for media professionals with the Ministry of the Environment to help them cover environmental issues more effectively. More education is also expected in the future, agreed with H.E. Dr. Sabhat El-Shirafi on the subject. The interview was conducted by THE MINISTRY SPEAKS OF MOKR.

At the top of the Ministry's agenda is the enforcement of the Environmental Law. Then comes:

- improving health and environmentally safe practices;
 - promoting environmentally-friendly technologies;
 - forming partnerships with regional and international initiatives; and
 - supporting the sustainable environmental management of natural resources and safeguarding biological diversity.
- Expanding green space in Egyptian cities is also a top priority. "I will personally be inaugurating one new garden a month," Dr. Makram Ebeid said. The ministry has already opened several gardens, and others are in the process of being finalized. This activity is in addition to the Cairo Air Improvement project, whose primary aim is to convert public transport vehicles into green public transport vehicles, thus improving the quality of air we breathe. Heavy polluters such as cement factories will have to install filters. Many have done so already, but Dr. Makram Ebeid insisted there would be no exception. "I'm not going to compromise with any cement factory that releases toxic dust into the air," she said.

A tax of 5 LE is charged for every ton of cement produced. Such a policy doesn't apply to other industrial sectors. "Collective money is not our aim," explained the minister, the important issue is that industries learn how to change so as to ensure a healthy environment for all citizens — especially the 20% that are responsible for 80% of all the pollution caused, the Minister added.

Everyone in Egypt is looking forward to the benefits that will come with the implementation of the Environmental Law. Environment Egypt wishes the Ministry of the Environment the best of luck in this and all its endeavours.

EnviroEgypt

Cairo International Conference Centre
24-26-1998 February

Since the Rio World Summit on the Environment, Egypt has set environmental conservation and protecting its natural resources firmly at the head of its priorities. Egypt is a signatory to all the international environmental treaties that have been signed since Rio. In addition, a comprehensive law to protect the environment was passed by the Egyptian parliament three years ago (law 4 of 1994). This law provided for a three-year grace period before industry and business would be obliged to comply with new compulsory emissions quotas. This grace period expires at the end of February 1998. Furthermore, from now on all new industrial projects will be required to furnish an environmental impact assessment before they will be issued with a permit.

Meanwhile, major donors such as the World Bank, USAID, the EC, GTZ, DANIDA, CIDA, and others, have been assisting the Government of Egypt in the capacity-building process that will allow it to implement the new law effectively. This process includes the establishment of state-of-the-art laboratories, both fixed and mobile, throughout the country, training sampling teams, establishing an environmental police force and setting up technical committees, as well as conducting surveys of industrial blackspots and drawing up a list of those companies whose operators are to be SHUT DOWN or who will be FINED.

At the same time, environmental awareness within the business

community has been increasing. Industry has at last grasped the fact that pollution is the consequence of waste. In other words, it is the company's money that is flowing out into the air, soil and water and polluting it. Many new firms are now commonly heard in use within the business community, such as "eco-efficiency", "dematerialization", "waste-minimization" and others. Furthermore, industry is increasingly aware that the growth in the number of green consumers means that in future these people could make or break their sales. The developed world is closing its doors to polluting products and polluting industries, thus creating a huge demand for eco-labelling and ISO accreditation.

It is also becoming ever easier for Egyptian companies to act green, as well as thinking green. Several donors are making available grants and loans for the acquisition of cleaner technologies and all the associated machinery and equipment. This is true both for mainstream production technologies and end-of-the-pipe waste management technologies. Such offers include two funds of \$25 million each provided by KfW, one for public and the other for private sector projects, \$10 million from the World Bank and the \$300 million USAID CIP programme, that can be used to procure machinery and equipment.



Dr. Nadia Miskram Elheid



Amal Osman



Dr. Abdel-Munim Saady

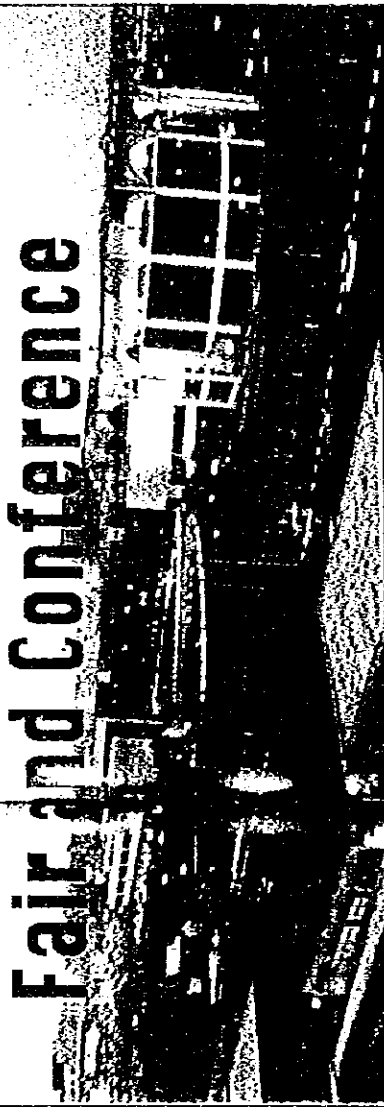


Sued El Tawil



Ahmad Shouky

Fair and Conference



the recent decision to hold the First International Fair and Conference on Environmental Technologies and Management and Local Manufacturing, "Envirotech 98".

The Fair and Conference are being organized by the potential clients, that is, by the local business community, through their representatives (the Association of Exporters for Environmental Companies - AEPEC, the Federation of Egyptian Industries - FEI), and DEVENT, in cooperation with the American Chamber of Commerce (AmCham), the Egyptian

Businessmen's Association (EBA) and the German Arab Chamber of Commerce (GACC). Political support has been provided by Egypt's Prime Minister, H.E. Dr. Kamal El-Ganzoury, who has personally agreed to inaugurate the event, which is to be held under his auspices.

Premier fair organizer "Magnum", an affiliate of GACC/DIET, has been entrusted with the task of organizing and implementing a high-quality professional event on a very short timescale. All the donor financial instruments will be represented at the event, to ensure the availability of funding for the implementation of contracts signed during the fair.

The event will be held from 24 to 26 February 1998, just before the grace period for law 4 of 1994 expires, so as to guarantee maximum impact and immediate implementation of business. It will be held at the Cairo International Conference Centre (CICC), the premier fair and conference venue in Egypt, whose state-of-the-art premises have already hosted many major international events over the past few years.

national financial market of US\$2.2 billion in Egypt, which is forecast to have grown to over US\$2.1 billion by March 1998. This market includes mainstream and end-of-the-pipe technologies, machinery, and equipment, consultancy and management systems.

The huge demand this market creates, as well as the government's determination rigorously to apply the new environmental law, the availability of funds from different donor agencies, and the presence of local companies with manufacturing capability, all jus-

grants and loans for the acquisition of cleaner technologies and all the associated machinery and equipment. This is true both for mainstream production technologies and end-of-the-pipe waste management technologies. Such offers include two funds of \$25 million each provided by KfW, one for public and the other for private sector projects, \$10 million from the World Bank and the \$300 million USAID CIP programme, that can be used to procure machinery and equipment.

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At the same time, environmental awareness within the business

The new environment law in Egypt is soon to be put to the test

Profitability not penalties will be the principal underlying industrialists' reactions. Sherrine Nasser investigates

The three year grace period granted to environmentally polluting industries by law will end in March 1988. Factories that fail to clean up their act will be subject to penalties including fines and up to three years imprisonment in case of repeated violation.

"This is a real challenge set before the Ministry, the law and the industrial sector in Egypt," said Dr. Tarek Genina, head of the Technical Cooperation Office for the Environment. As the grace period comes to an end, many questions have been raised as to whether or not the environment act will be seriously implemented and if an immediately punitive system will be set up. One of the first questions is: How can the law be fully implemented? "We can not afford any more environmental degradation in Egypt. Factories that pollute must become a nuisance," he added.

Although there are many doubts of industrialists' beliefs to be fully implemented, "Scientific studies have revealed that industries pollute the air with carbon dioxide, lead and mercury heavy metals. Industrial activity also produces three per cent of the pollutant liquid and solid waste thrown into the water ways," said El-Hefnawi.

According to the latest statistics released by the Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency (EEAA), metal, chemical, petrochemical, textile and food industries are considered the most polluting. Industrial activity produces five tons of solid waste and 876 million cubic metres of

waste water every year. The figures are alarming," commented El-Hefnawi.

The greatest bulk of environmentally polluting factories are situated in Cairo and Alexandria. There are almost 126 factories in Cairo and 85 in Alexandria. Both cities are two of the most polluted.

Moreover, there are more than 800 lead smelters situated in the middle of residential areas in Cairo. These release almost 1100 tonnes of lead into the air every year.

So far, there are at least 325 factories that have already adopted an environmentally friendly approach in their operations. "Most of these are 24 thousand industrial establishments all over the country. Will the Ministry of Environment be able to force them to abide by the law?" inquired Genina.

"The Ministry is Responsible," El-Ghundi suggested. "The government should strictly apply the law so that industrialists realize this is not just talk." Many believe that the law will not apply to big industries such as cement, metal, and petrochemicals, because these industries are regarded as the most important to the national economy and that they will not be shut down and have their licences withdrawn if they violate the law. "But their economic importance does not make up for the detrimental effects they impose on the environment, through their production," El-Ghundi noted.

One of the first companies to establish a department for environmental protection is the Suez Canal Company. "The department was established in the eighties. Industrialists are becoming more aware of the fact that they will not be able to manage in a free market unless they provide an environmentally-friendly product," said Hani Solabi, head of the department.

Solabi added that cement factories, in general, have made real efforts to reduce the amount of emissions to meet the legal standards. "Two mil-



ABDELKAZZEL GHENDIL



TAREK GENINA



lion types of filters have been installed and are regularly maintained in order to reduce the amount of dust to less than 500 milligrams per cubic metre as prescribed by the Environment Law," said Solabi. Cement factories under construction are required to release less than 200 milligrams of dust per cubic metre. The average dust between \$10m to \$25m is 500 mg per cubic metre, but we can not ignore the positive aspects of an environmentally-sound policy on the long-term," he said.

Environment Law no. 4 of 1984, quantifies how much pollutants may be released in the air, land and water in different areas. "The EEAA has established a surveillance system to check emissions and waste. A number of regional laboratories have been set up," said Dr. Genina.

Penalties stipulated by the law vary depending on the severity of the violation. A factory releasing more gas emission than permitted is likely to pay a fine of LE20,000 to LE40,000. The penalty of polluting Nile with industrial wastes amounts to LE20,000. "In addition to the fines, the guilty party must rectify the pollution. If the violation is repeated, the person in charge of the establishment is subject to a period of three years imprisonment," said El-Ghundi.

The EEAA has introduced a number of support activities to help different factories abide by the law. "The EEAA has established a link between the industrial sector and environmental groups to help different industries adopt environmentally-friendly policies," simply more profitable, environmental, audit," said Genina.

They offer grants as well as soft long-term loans. Among these are the KFY Bank in Germany which has provided a grant of 56 million Deutsch Marks to help establish industrial waste water programmes. The Bank provides 80 per cent of the cost of establishing industrial pollution abatement techniques in addition to technical assistance," said Genina.

USAID is supporting the establishment of an environmental management system in 1981 of Ramadan City while the World Bank has started an environmental pollution abatement project for different industries. Industrialists have become more committed to a water environment as they have realized that pharmaceutical companies have this distinction has boosted it to increase its exports to Europe.

to apply such a policy is the Afro Medical Corporation. "We have realized that the only way to become a market leader is to be environmentally responsible," said Amin Hagar, the company's general manager.

Hagar explained that Afro Medical had to make the hard choice between starting a new production line or applying pollution prevention techniques. "We chose to adopt an environmentally-friendly strategy, and we were certain that the costs will be recouped within three years," he said.

Prior to applying the new technique, the company used to release 300 tons of organic solvents per year into the atmosphere, as well as massive quantities of 65 pound dust produced during the manufacturing process. "We had to launch an action plan to train personnel and to select suitable technology," Hagar said. The company applied for a loan from the KFY Bank in Germany which extended a low interest, long-term loan of LE2.5 million. "The technique stopped almost 85 per cent of the organic solvents from going into the atmosphere and as a result, saved the company 50 per cent of the solvents' overall cost," he said. Moreover, by implementing this programme, the company was able to secure the ISO 9002, and the CE-Mark, a seal of quality management which only five other Egyptian pharmaceutical companies have. This distinction has boosted it to increase its exports to Europe.

Pollution Prevention for Hospital Hazardous Waste

There is a large variety of medical wastes but the volume is small relative to industrial facilities. Hospitals use toxic chemicals and hazardous materials for numerous diagnostic and treatment purposes.

Medical wastes include:

1. Cultures of infectious material coming from medical and pathology laboratories.
2. Pathological wastes such as tissues, organs and body parts removed during surgery.
3. Diapers wastes which have been in contact with body fluids.
4. Medical equipment discarded after contact with infectious material.
5. Medical equipment and waste from surgery or autopsy that have been in contact with infectious material.

The most significant types of hazardous wastes are:

1. Chemotherapy and antineoplastic chemicals
2. Pathological waste
3. Pharmaceutical chemicals
4. Radioisotopes
5. Solvents
6. Mercury
7. Waste anesthetic
8. Other toxic, corrosive and miscellaneous chemicals.

Chemotherapy wastes, including antineoplastic chemicals mixed with other inert materials represent the highest volume of hazardous waste.

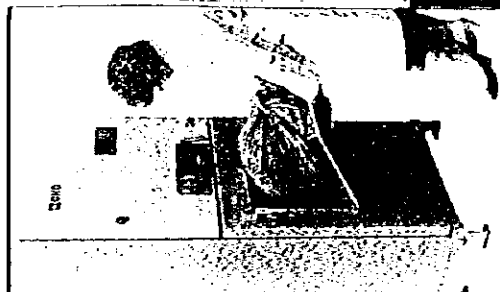
There is increasing awareness of the need for proper disposal of medical waste and of the need to apply proper hazardous waste disposal practices for waste containing both infectious and hazardous components. The mixture of non-hazardous and hazardous in infectious and hazardous waste must also be considered hazardous. Also all items which are potentially infectious waste should be handled as hazardous waste.

Waste Management in Hospitals. Tracking of hazardous waste in hospitals is often complicated by a lack of records on waste generation, leading to hazardous waste and potentially hazardous waste being disposed in the main sewerage system.

DR. AMIAL RIYAD

The waste minimization plan consists of recycling as well as the environmentally preferable solution of source reduction. The waste minimization assessment consists of:

1. Planning and organization.
2. Careful review of an institution's operations and waste streams, seeking target areas for assessment and waste management.
3. Assessment phase.
4. A number of areas with the potential to minimize waste are identified and selected.
5. Feasibility analysis phase.
6. The technical and economic feasibility of the selected options are then evaluated.



4. Implementation. The most promising options are implemented.

The operating strategy of waste minimization includes:

1. Keeping hazardous waste separate from non-hazardous.
2. Keeping hazardous chemical wastes segregated from infectious wastes.
3. Keeping recyclable waste separate from non-recyclable waste.
4. Minimizing dilution of hazardous waste.
5. Making sure that all chemicals and waste are clearly marked.
6. Centralizing purchasing and disposal of drugs and other hazardous chemicals.
7. Monitoring drug and chemical flows within the hospital from the receipt of raw material to disposal as hazardous waste.
8. Improving inventory control.

9. Training employees in hazardous material management and waste minimization.

10. Establishing an internal recycling program.

11. Encouraging drug and chemical suppliers to become partners in a waste minimization program.
12. Replacing hazardous chemicals with non-hazardous whenever possible.
13. Avoiding disposal of non-biodegradable waste into the sewer.

The principal available techniques for treating medical wastes are:

1. Incineration.
2. Steam Sterilization.
3. Gas Sterilization.
4. Chemical disinfection.
5. Thermal inactivation.
6. Irradiation.
7. Microwave treatment.
8. Medical Waste Incineration.

Incineration is the process by which combustible materials are burned, producing combustion gases and non-combustible residue and ash. Proper operation of the incinerator will limit atmospheric emissions of pollutants to acceptable levels. Emissions include sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, acid gases, toxic metals, heavy metals, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and nitrogen and sulfur. The incineration of the solid residue and sterilized pathogenic waste, before the waste is sent to land, is also made necessary. Despite the high waste incineration, some capital waste may be transferred to off-site incinerators, but strong incineration is a more attractive option because it reduces the handling and transportation of waste and there are economic advantages of waste heat recovery.

The hospital waste incineration process can be separated into the following steps:

1. Waste preparation
2. Waste charging
3. Waste combustion
4. Treatment of combustion gases
5. Residue ash handling

The following factors influence the effectiveness of medical waste incineration:

1. Incineration temperature. Lower incineration temperature increases the destruction of organic compounds.
2. Time in the incinerator. The longer the solids are in the incinerator, the more complete the destruction of organic materials will be.
3. Mixing waste with air is another parameter that affects the completeness of the combustion and the treatment effectiveness.
4. Characteristics of the waste will influence incineration temperature. Good operation and maintenance practices are essential to safe, reliable operation of the facility.



Hospitals may provide an essential humanitarian service, if they are also a source of potentially life-damaging pollution.

2 Project List

Program / Project (on-going & planned)

Title	:	Environmental Facility for the Public Sector Industry DM 6 Million for Study and Experts DM 50 Million for Project Implementation
Objectives	:	Industrial Waste Water Treatment and Minimization for the Public Sector Companies affiliated to the following holding companies : <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Holding Company for Chemical Industries- The Holding Company for Engineering Industries- The Holding Company for Food Industries- The Holding Company for Pharmaceuticals
Outputs	:	Rehabilitation and modernization measures with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- up to 50 % of investment cost when supporting an end-of-the-line project- up to 25 % of investment cost when investing in more modern technology
Implementing Body:		EEAA/TCOE National and International Consultants
Source of funding:		International: KFW National: Commercial Egyptian Banks
Duration :		5 years
Starting and completion dates:		July 96 - December 2001

Program / Project (on-going & planned)

Title	:	National Industrial Pollution Prevention Programme
Objectives	:	Promotion of low-cost pollution prevention measures that would yield environmental and economic benefits, within relatively short pay-back periods
Outputs	:	Industrial audits Demonstration projects <i>(On-going in three industrial sectors: oil & soap, food and textiles industries)</i>
Implementing Body:		EEAA/TCOE National and International Consultancy firms
Source of funding:		International: Donor Agencies (ODA) National: Contributions from the facilities
Duration :		Not defined (Parallel implement. in all sectors) SEAM Project November 94 - November 97
Starting date:		October 94

Program / Project (on-going & planned)

Title : Integrated Environmental Management Programme for the 10th of Ramadan City

Objectives : - Development of a strategy that integrates command and control with economic incentives in order to establish an effective environmental management system
- Introducing the pollution prevention concept and procedures to the 10th of Ramadan industrialists.

Outputs : - Design an integrated environmental management system
- Provide technical assistance to industries
- Provide training and promotional material

Implementing Body: EEAA/TCOE - ECEP/EP3

Source of funding: International: USAID
National: Contributions from the facilities

Duration : 2 years

Starting and completion dates: March 96 - March 98

Program / Project (on-going & planned)

Title : Integrated Environmental Management Programme for the 6th of October City : Market Based Instruments

Objectives : Addressing Industrial Waste Water problems in the City.

Outputs : Phase I: Development of appropriate Market Based Instruments

Implementing Body: EEAA/TCOE - ERM Economics - ER

Source of funding: International: ODA

Duration : 9 months

Starting and completion dates: January 96 - September 96

Program / Project (on-going & planned)

Title : Pollution Abatement Project in Kima Factory

Objectives : Implementation of an action plan that would make KIMA comply with the current environmental regulations; and achievement of major improvements for the occupational health environment of the plant.

Outputs :- Minimization of industrial waste water discharge

- Combined treatment of polluting waste waters from the plant with sewage from the residential area
- Minimization of NOx emissions and NH3 fugitive emissions
- Energy savings and increased production in the Ammonia section
- Major improvement of the occupational health situation, and significant reduction in air pollution

Implementing Body: Kima factory
National and International consultants

Source of funding: International: DANIDA (Million L.E. 32)
National: KIMA factory (Million L.E. 27.8)

Duration : 3 years

Starting and completion dates: December 96 - December 99

Program / Project (on-going & planned)

Title: Hazardous waste management in Alexandria
FIM 13 Million as a grant

Objectives: Development of a hazardous waste management system in Alexandria governorate and surrounding industrial areas

Outputs: System for transportation of industrial hazardous waste
Transformation stations for industrial hazardous waste
Treatment Center for industrial hazardous waste
Institutional support for EEAA's branch in Alexandria

Implementing body: EEAA/TCOE
National and International Consultancy firms

Source of funding: International: FINNIDA

Duration: 4 years

Starting date: January 1997

Program / Project (on-going & planned)

Title: Hazardous waste management in Greater Cairo

Objectives: Development of a hazardous waste management system in Greater Cairo and surrounding industrial areas

Outputs: System for transportation of industrial hazardous waste
Transformation stations for industrial hazardous waste
Treatment Center for industrial hazardous waste

Implementing body: EEAA/TCOE
National and International Consultancy firms

Source of funding: International: Grant from DANIDA

Program / Project (on-going & planned)

Title: Egyptian Pollution Abatement Project (EPAP)

Objectives: Providing funds and technical assistance for the implementation of the environmental projects within the industrial plants

Outputs:

- Institutional and Technical Support (\$5,5 Million-FINNIDA)
- Projects implementation (\$35 Million-World Bank) ٤٢ {٤} ١٩
- (\$19,5 Million -European Investment Bank, *still under negotiation*)

Implementing body: EEAA/FCOE
National and International Consultancy firms

Source of funding: International: FINNIDA, World Bank, European Investment Bank

Duration: 6 years (1996 - 2002)

Starting date: 1996

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EEAA	- Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
TCOE	- Technical Cooperation Office for the Environment
KFW	- Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
NIPPP	- National Industrial Pollution Prevention Programme -
ODA	- Overseas Development Administration
SEAM	- Support For Environmental Assessment & Management
ECEP	- Energy Conservation and Environment Protection Project
EP3	- Environmental Pollution Prevention Project
USAID	- United States Agency for International Development
ERM	- Environmental Resources Management
ER	- Environmental Resources

EPAP Environmental Pollution Abatement
Programme → World Bank

Mr. Yehia Sherif
| Dr. Hama

DANIDA (Mr. Khaled) Dkhalia Lotayef

Eng. Mohamed Kandil
Industry Unit

Mr. John Warburton (British)
TCOE

DONOR-FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY SECTORS

USAID/CAIRO

By: Elzadia Washington & Christian Bonnaffon

TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
England	ODA 1 Capacity Building in Environmental Impact Assessment and Industrial Auditing Outside EEAA (A National Industrial Pollution Prevention Program)	3 years	6,400,000	Capacity Build.	EEAA
	ODA 2 Preparation of Governorate Environmental Action Plan in Sohag And Dakahlia	3 years	6,400,000	Capacity Build.	EEAA
	ODA 3 Support to the Environmental Management Units in Sohag and Dakahlia	3 years	6,400,000	Capacity Build.	EEAA
	ODA 4 Demonstration Projects in Industrial Pollution Control in Sohag and Dakahlia	3 years	6,400,000	Industrial Pollution	EEAA
	ODA 5 Creation of an Environmental Database	3 years	6,400,000	Capacity Build.	EEAA
CANADA Note 1S--	C\$ National Land Use Information Service To support the GOE's efforts to improve, consolidate and integrate land use information for more effective policy development, legislation and decision making.	1996 - 2001	3,681,885		EEAA
	CIDA 2 A. Integrated Soil and Water Improvement (ISAWIP) Sustainability B. Institutional Support to the Development Support Communications Center (DSCC)	1994 - 1997	1,546,392		

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
CIDA 3	<p>ISAWIP has contributed improvements to the irrigation and drainage systems, reduce soil salination, and strengthened agriculture extension. It embodied an integrated management approach. Project components include: institutional strengthening of the DSCC; support on CADD and GIS techniques; advisory support to the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and the Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources (MPWWR).</p> <p>Canada - Egypt - McGill Agricultural Response Program (CEMARP)</p> <p>CEMARP seeks to increase Egypt's capacity to meet national agricultural goals. In the ongoing third phase, special attention is being given to research and training activities that enhance the participation of women, strengthen institutions, promote decentralization and regional development, and develop skills in the areas of resource management. Extension is intended to incorporate environmentally focused benefits to EFRA and MPWWR.</p>	1990 - 1996	13,254,786		
CIDA 4	<p>River Nile Protection and Development (RNPD II)</p> <p>Provides institutional strengthening to the Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources by enhancing its technical and managerial capabilities. It will support the development of environmentally sensitive long term water resources planning processes, including the assessment of water quality as well as the protection of the hydraulic structures controlling the Nile.</p>	1992 - 1997	10,235,641	Water Resources	
CIDA 5	<p>Environmental Information Systems (EIS) Pilot Phase</p>	1993 - 1995	368,189		

DONOR-FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY SECTORS

USAID/CAIRO

By: Elzadia Washington & Christian Bonnaffon

TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
CIDA 6	<p>It is intended to create a national capability able to support integrated environmental policy development, reporting and decision making. This pilot phase seeks to test institutional and technical conditions for the future establishment of an EIS within the EEAA.</p> <p>Environmental Information Systems (EIS), Main Project The EEAA will gain an enhanced credibility which will allow it to influence the decisions related to environmental management. Some of the project components include: developing an action plan for EEAA information needs; developing an operational geographic information system; integrating up to seven GOE agencies in the water sector in one EIS technical system; training of staff on computers and EIS; developing a documentation center.</p>	1995 - 2000	9,425,626		
CIDA 7	<p>Nile 2002 This program of activities will embrace a number of activities to enhance Nilotic capabilities to manage their resources, centered upon the River Nile. Ongoing activities include support for the Nile 2002 Conference series, a Nile Atlas, a Nile Basin Action Plan, etc.</p>	1995 - 2002	TBD	Water Resources	
CIDA 8	On-Farm Soil and Water Management	1995 - 2002	18,409,426		

DONOR-FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER SECTORS
USAID/CAIRO
 By: Elzadia Washington & Christian Bonnaffon

TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
	<p>The project aims at assisting the GOE in carrying out research and development work on soil and water management issues and to implement pilot-scale projects on both newly reclaimed lands and old lands. The project is expected to assist in: optimizing the utilization of available agricultural lands and water resources; the development of soil and water management practices which have national significance; improving the linkages between policy, research and on-farm activities disposal; increasing awareness and actively addressing environmental problems and hazards affecting the water supply, land use and agricultural production at the selected sites.</p>	1996 - 2003	18,409,426	Water Resources	
CIDA 9	<p>National Water Quality and Availability Program (NWQAP) The project is intended to provide support through professional, technical and management functions which are necessary to improve the water quality testing and availability management systems. Elements such as national water quality monitoring program, capacity building and research and development are basic project components. It could include special, environmentally - sensitive component for areas near El Salam Canal.</p>	1995 - 2000	14,727,541		
CIDA 10	<p>Environmental Technology and Management Fund Project (ENVIROTECH)</p>				

DONOR-FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY SECTORS
USAID/CAIRO

By: Elzadia Washington & Christian Bonnaffon

TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
DENMARK Danida 1	<p>The proposed project would be in the form of a fund that could be accessed by the Egyptian private and voluntary organizations through 3 main channels: a) Environmental Technology and Management Support whose purpose is to a certain degree, the public sector. b) Community Participation Support which provides financial support for community based voluntary organizations to carry out locally generated environmental improvement initiatives. c) Environmental Enterprise Support which will encourage Egyptian entrepreneurs to access and exploit the market for environmental goods and services by developing new "green" business enterprises.</p> <p>Organizational Support Programme Institutional capacity building of EEAA through a twinning between EEAA and Danish Environmental Protection Agency: development of an organizational plan for the expansion of EEAA, guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessments, Establishment of Administrative systems within EEAA, development of mechanisms for cooperation with line ministries and governorates, etc.</p>	1993-96	2,700,000	Capacity Build. Institutional Development	EEAA
Danida 2	<p>Environmental Education & Training Programme Establishment of an Environmental Education and Training Unit in EEAA to carry out training of staff in EEAA and other ministries, to promote environmental education and to raise public environmental awareness</p>	1995-99	4,300,000	Capacity Build. Training and Awareness	EEAA

UNUK-FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND LIVING RESOURCES

USAID/CAIRO

By: Elzadia Washington & Christian Bonnaffon

TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
Danida 3	Environmental Information & Monitoring Programme Establishment of national environmental monitoring programme for air and coastal waters and a data base of pollution sources; institutional support to an Environmental Information Center in EEAA (With CIDA)	1996-99	1,800,000	Capacity Build. Information and Monitoring	EEAA
Danida 4	Economic Instruments Pilot activity of introducing economic disincentives) to legal instruments for encouraging environmentally sound practices and compliance with the regulations; and to provide a source of income to the EEAA Environmental Fund.	1996 - TBD	TBD	Capacity Build. Institutional Development	EEAA
Danida 5	Community Action for the Environment Grant to CARE to raise environmental awareness in 40 local communities in Aswan, Qena, Sohag, and Fayoum Governorates; Preparation & initiation of environmental community action plans.	1994-99	300,000	Capacity Build. Training and Awareness	
Danida 6	Environmental NGO Support Programme Establishment of a secretariat for the Environmental NGO Committee to support NGO coordination, preparation of actions and fund raising.	1996 - TBD	TBD	Capacity Build. Training and Awareness	
Danida 7	Aswan Governorate Environmental Management Unit Establishment of an operative regional environmental authority to promote environmental management at the governorate level and to implement	1996- TBD	TBD	Regional Env. Management	

TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
	<p> pilot and demonstration projects North Sinai Environmental Action Plan and Awareness Preparation of a Governorate Environmental Action Plan (GEAP) to describe the existing situation, identify, and make priorities for the need for action within the field of environment </p>	1994-95	100,000	Regional Env. Management	
Danida 9	<p> Kimia Fertilizer Factory Pollution Control Project Reduction of the total pollution load through a process of environmental auditing, waste minimization, facility upgrading and waste treatment facilities </p>	1996- TBD	TBD	Industrial Pollution "BlackSpot"	EEAA
Danida 10	<p> Kom Ombo Sugar Factory Project Reduction of the total pollution load through a process of environmental auditing, waste minimization, facility upgrading and waste treatment facilities </p>	TBD	TBD	Industrial Pollution	
Danida 11	<p> Industrial Pollution Management in 6 October City and/or 10th of Ramadan Preparation of a general industrial pollution abatement programme focus on cleaner technologies and industrial symbiosis with the goal of establishing a demonstration project for "sustainable industrial settlements". </p>	TBD	TBD	Industrial Pollution	EEAA
Danida 12	<p> Hazardous Waste Management at Cairo University Hospital </p>	1996-98	3,100,000	Hazardous Hospital Waste	EEAA CUH

DONOR-FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY SECTORS
 USAID/CAIRO
 By Elzadia Washington & Christian Bonnaffon

TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
Danida 13	<p>Establishment of a handling system for hazardous hospital waste including segregation at source and incineration of infectious waste, in order to prevent pollution of the environment and to protect health workers and garbage collectors from occupational risks.</p> <p>Safe landfill for hazardous waste in Greater Cairo</p> <p>Establishment of a storage site and safe landfill for hazardous waste (mainly industrial) from Greater Cairo. Establishment of operational procedures including collection, categorization and handling.</p>	TBD	TBD	Hazardous Waste Management	
Danida 14	National Coastal Zone Management Workshop and Seminar Support to the National Interministerial Committee on CZM for preparing an action programme representing a consensus among stakeholders.	1995	100,000	Coastal Zone Management - Planning	
Danida 15	Technical Assistance to the Shore Protection Authority Strengthening of SPA capacity in coastal engineering, planning and physical impact assessment of infrastructure projects	1995-96	100,000	Coastal Zone Management- Coastal Erosion	
Danida 16	Fellowship Programme to Shore Protection Authority, The Coastal Research Institute and the Hydraulics Research Institute in coastal engineering Training of staff from SPA, CRI, and HRI in coastal engineering.	1995	400,000	Coastal Zone Management	
Danida 17	National Oil Spill Contingency Plan Updating and revision of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan and establishment of a comment center for oil spill response.	1995-97	1,600,000	Coastal Zone Management (Coastal Pollution)	EEAA
Danida 18	Reception Facilities for Oily Waste and Garbage in	1996/TBD	TBD	Hazardous	EEAA

DONOR-FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND BUILDING SECTORS

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TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
	Alexandria and Suez Establishment of reception facilities for ship generated garbage and oily waste in the harbors of Alexandria and Suez, in compliance with the international MARPOL convention			Industrial Waste	
Danida 19 European Economic Union Note: 1\$= 1.35 Community EEC1	Engineering Wetland at Lake Manzala Establishment of an engineered wetland as a demonstration of a low-cost technology for treatment of large quantities of waste water of mixed industrial, municipal and agricultural origin	TBD	TBD	Coastal Zone Management (Coastal Pollution)	
	ECU Ras Mohamed National Park Phase I extended the area of Ras Mohamed by upgrading its level to status of national park, and by implementing a preliminary management plan. Phase II includes two more areas for protection. The management and protection measures of phase one are extended.	1990 - TBD	3,603,704		EEAA
EEC 2	Integrated Management Plan and Implementation for St. Katherine Protection Area The project will facilitate the creation of a national park in the area of exceptional granitic massif of South Sinai for protection of the unique environment, flora and fauna.		4,444,444		
EEC 3	Oil Pollution Combating Emergency Center at the Entrance of the Gulf of Aqaba		3,360,015	Water Resources	

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TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
EEC 4	Management Plan for Lake Bardawil To set up an emergency response center and to establish procedures and mechanisms for combating oil pollution at the entrance of the Gulf of Aqaba, an area that suffers from severe oil spill pollution.				
EEC 5	Channel Maintenance Project The objective of this project is the maintenance of 33,000 km of irrigation canals and 14,000 km of drains, as well as the rehabilitation of 37,000 km of service roads. It will also support weed control of the Nile River and major waterways in Egypt's irrigation system. The weed control will be exerted through a combination of mechanical (mowing instead of over-excavation), biological and manual methods, excluding the use of chemicals.	1992 -	115,226,636	Water Resources Water Resources	
EEC 6	Upper Gulf of Aqaba Oil Spill Contingency Project The project is an extension to the previous Oil Spill Combating Project creating a regional linkage to similar activities in Israel and Jordan.		2,148,148	Water Resources	
FINNIDA 1	The Strengthening of the Regional Branches of EEAA				EEAA
FINNIDA 2	Strengthening of Governorate Environmental Management Units and the Preparation of GEAPs in Beni Suef and Damietta			Institutional Capacity Build.	
FINNIDA 3	Implementation of Pilot Projects in Beni Suef and Damietta				
FINNIDA 4	Hazardous Waste Management Project in Alexandria	1995-TBD		Hazardous	EEAA

**DONOR-FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
USAID/CAIRO**

By: Elzadia Washington & Christian Bonnaffon

TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
Germany Note: 1\$= DM 1.392	and the Delta Region FINNIDA 5 Assistance in Environmental Auditing and Management in Two Industrial Sectors			Waste Manage	
Germany 1	Reduction of Dust Emissions in the Egyptian Cement Industry Reduction of dust emissions of cement factories in Helwan. Components include: problems analysis and evaluation of ways and means to reducing dust emission ; preparation, implementation assistance & follow-up programme for immediate actions to reduce emission and improve organization and management.	1992-96	6,823,242	Industrial Pollution	
Germany 2	Rehabilitation of Misr Chemical Industrials (MCI) Increase production of chloralkali and derived products using advanced technologies, meeting international environmental standards	1994-	111,111,111	Industrial Pollution	
Germany 3	National Drainage Project Safeguarding the quality and productivity of soil in areas where water logging and salinity prevail and are hampering agricultural production		35,911,801		
Germany 4	Program Support to Private Sector Industry and it's Environmental Protection through Commercial Banks	1994-	45,967,105		

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
 USAID/CAIRO
 By: Elzadia Washington & Christian Bonaffon

TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
	<p>Providing medium and long term financing for modernization and/or extension of private sector industry, with special emphasis on environmental awareness and environmental investment, to improve environmental standards, reduce pollution and improve industrial safety. Program Components include: private sector industry will be provided with favorable financial packages to cover (i) imported equipment for modernization/extension investment (medium to longer term credits with conditions at the lower end market) and (ii) cost of environmental measures (grants up to 50% of cost); financing of services of environmental consultants (environmental assessments).</p>	TBD	TBD		
Germany 5	<p>Nag Hammadi Barrage Contributing to river Nile regulation and stabilization; safeguarding irrigation; generating electricity by using a renewable source of energy without polluting the air. Project components include (elaboration of a feasibility study; (b) implementation of the project.</p>	TBD	6,464,124		
Germany 6	<p>Ductile Iron Pipes Plant (El Nasr Castings) Reducing air and water pollution arising from casting operations</p>	TBD	57,458,881	Water Resources	
Germany 7	<p>Sewerage Project Kafr El Sheikh Collection and adequate treatment of waste water in about 50 villages of the Governorate and thus improving the living conditions of the population and reducing health hazards.</p>	TBD			
Germany 8	<p>Improvement of Cotton Pest Management</p>	1991-95	3,950,298		

DONOR-FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY SECTORS

USAID/CAIRO

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TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
Germany 9	<p>Environmental Protection Fund (Public Sector Industry)</p> <p>Introducing new techniques for pesticide application in cotton growing, which reduces the need for pesticides and thus reduces costs and environmental hazards. This project complements a program for financing imported agricultural inputs.</p> <p>Financing of investment to improve environmental protection in Public Sector Companies, concentrating on waste water treatment. Project components include: Financing of studies for preparation of projects envisaged for financing under the facility (in cooperation with EEAATCOE); extending funds to public sector companies as grants to cover up to 50% of cost of eligible investments, subject to the availability of secured financing proven by the participating banks for the remaining investment needs (25% credit extended by the agent bank) and 25% own funds of the end users.</p>	TBD	16,519,428		EEAATCOE
German 10	<p>Alexandria Battery Plant Decontamination Project</p> <p>Supporting the rehabilitation, restructuring and privatization of the company. Project components include: Feasibility study of the transfer of the plant from Alexandria to Borg El-Arab; elaboration of a concept for the restructuring and privatization of the company; transfer and rehabilitation of the plant including measures to meet international environmental standards; decontamination of the present plant premises in Alexandria.</p>	TBD	TBD		
German 11	<p>Promotion of Renewable Energy - Wind Park Safarana/NREA</p>	TBD	10,773,540		

UNUK-FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND WILDLIFE SECTORS
 USAID/CAIRO
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TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
	Establish a wind park in Safarana at the Red Sea coast with a total of about 7 MW in order to feed electricity into the national grid by making use of the favorable wind conditions in the area, thus avoiding pollution of the air				
German 12	Irrigation Improvement Project Improving irrigation structures in two Governorates in the Delta with a net irrigation area of about 250,000 feddan, resulting consumption. Precondition for improving the irrigation structures is the formation of water user groups by the farmers.	TBD	47,762,695		
German 13	River Nile Protection Program/SFD Protecting the valuable land along the Nile from being eroded by the river's water. As the works are to be carried out by labor intensive construction methods, the program will create job opportunities and income for unskilled labor and thus alleviate poverty in the region.	1995-97	28,729,440	Water Resources	
German 14	Integrated Pest Management Elaborating and implementing concepts for integrated plant protection.	1992-98	6,823,242		
German 15	Protection and Development of Agricultural Resources in the El Quasr Region Demonstrating sustainable resource management in order to preserve water, land and vegetation in the semi-arid North-West Region (Pilot Project) by introducing ecologically appropriate and adapted dry-land farming.	1987-97	12,569,130		
German 16	Solid Waste Management in Aswan	TBD	3,447,533	Waste	

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
	Improving the solid waste disposal management system in the city of Aswan.			Management	
German 17	Promotion of Environmental Awareness and Institutional Strengthening (EEAA/FES)	TBD	TBD		EEAA/FES
Italy 1	Environmental Protection in Old and New Lands in Egypt Transformation of agricultural systems in areas with fragile ecological profile into agro-forestry systems. The first phase involves definition and optimization of the technical components. R&D activities will be carried out aimed at identifying the effects of tree species on the land. The second phase will include the improvement of plants from public and private nurseries, and establishment of new nurseries.	4 years	2,750,000	Desertification	EEAA/M.A.L.R.
Italy 2	Siwa Oasis: Archeological and Environmental Master Plan A feasibility and design study is proposed to ensure the effective integration of plans to lower ground water levels, protect Siwa's two most important monuments (the Oracle Temple and Old Town Aghurmi), safeguard the area's unique flora and fauna, and improve the economic condition of the inhabitants while preserving the traditional culture.	6 - 9 MONTHS	300,000	Desertification	Governorate of Marsa Matruh
Italy 3	Training and Restoration of Al Ghoury Mosque, Hanging Virgin Church and Chephren Pyramid	3.5 years	2,900,000	Cultural Heritage	Supreme Council of Antiquities

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Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
	<p>This overall program aims at the training all levels from administrative, executive, and management staff down to the skilled technicians. It would include: planning, monitoring and evaluation; design and implementation of restoration works and techniques; implementation of restoration facilities for training of 20 technical officers for art work restoration of Al Ghoury Mosque and the Hanging Virgin Church; implementation of restoration activities in 2 training stations for 20 art restorers.</p>				
Italy 4	<p>Establishment of a National Center for Archeological Conservation and Restoration The project aims at the creation of a self sustained body to ensure continuity in training and scientific addressing of conservation. It would have the following outputs: establishment of a national center for archeological conservation and restoration; formulation of a program for a short and long term training activities; establishment of a program for research activities for the restoration of monuments.</p>	3.5 years	2,100,000	Cultural Heritage	Supreme Council of Antiquities
Italy 5	<p>Site Management Plan for the Area of Luxor Site Management Plan for the City of Rashid The sited management plan for the Luxor area includes planning first implementation activities, and the running of a management plan. The plan includes restoration activities in archeological sites, as well as routine monitoring of conservation conditions of monuments and routine maintenance activities.</p>	3 years	1,500,000 for Rashid	Cultural Heritage	Supreme Council of Antiquities
Italy 6	<p>Program for Surveying & Cataloging the Egyptian Monuments</p>	3 years	1,750,000	Cultural Heritage	Supreme Council of Antiquities

UNFUNDED FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER RESOURCES

USAID/CAIRO

By: Elzadia Washington & Christian Bonnaffon

TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
Italy 7	<p>The program for surveying and cataloging of the Egyptian monuments requires a global trial to list with rapid operation technologies that includes a first phase for Pharaonic monuments, and a second phase for Islamic and Coptic monuments.</p>	3 years	2,300,000	Irrigation	EEAAW.R.C.
Japan	<p>Agricultural Water Resources Planning The project will achieve its objectives through the following components: inventory of water uses in agriculture and identification of a classification system to rank water uses according to objectives; Identification of parameters to be considered in the ecological balance; identification of measures to correct unacceptable situations; implementation of support for implementation of measures; establishment of a system to monitor the attainment of the ecological balance; activation of a debate on the issues of the ecological balance.</p>	TBD	TBD	Industrial Pollution	EEAA
Japan 1	<p>Industrial Pollution Abatement in Five Major Industrial in the Industrial City of Kafr El Zayat Water treatment of waste water from five Government factories in the Delta region which contain high levels of BOD's and heavy metals.</p>	TBD	TBD	Industrial Pollution	EEAA
Japan 2	<p>Regional Environmental Research and Training Center Construction of a center for environmental research and training.</p>	Postponed		Capacity Build.	EEAA
Japan 3	<p>Mini Laboratory Network in EEAA Regional Centers To provide equipment for water and air monitoring systems in eight EEAA mini laboratories.</p>	TBD	TBD	Capacity Build.	EEAA
Japan 4	<p>Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Amiriya Water Treatment Plant</p>	1994-TBD	10,500,000	Water Resources	WGA

DONOR-FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER SECTORS

USAID/CAIRO

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TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
Japan 5	The Water Supply and Sewer Upgrading in Monib, Giza City (Phase 2)	1994-TBD	24,000,000	Water Resources	EEAA
Japan 6	The Study for Improvement of Solid Waste Management in Alexandria	1994-TBD	TBD	Waste Management	Alexandria Gov
Japan 7	The Dispatch of Japanese Experts in the Field of Industrial Auditing and Consulting, Air Pollution Abatement, and Environment Dispatch 1 expert (later 2) in air pollution and waste management to EEAA.	1994-TBD	0		EEAA
Sweden	SIDA 1 Sector Study and Environmental Upgrading in Two Industrial Sectors				
	SIDA 2 Industrial Energy Conservation Fund				
	SIDA 3 Reduction of Air Pollution from Lead Smelters in the General Metals Company in Helwan			Air Pollution	
	SIDA 4 Improvement of Solid Waste Management (national and regional level)			Waste Management	
	SIDA 5 Environmental Training Courses			Capacity Build. Training & Awareness	
Switzerland Note: 1\$= 3.4 Swiss. 1	Egyptian Pound Hazardous Materials/Substances Information and Management System Finance the compiling of a catalogue of hazardous materials.	1995 - 1996	1,000,000	Hazardous Materials	EEAA
	Switz. 2 Debt Reduction - Counterpart Fund Egyptian - Swiss Development Fund	1995 - 2000	19,485,294	General	EEAA

DONOR-FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND WILDLIFE SECTORS
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TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
	Portion of fund used for environmental protection in rural communities (not large projects).				
Netherlands/Neth. 1	Consensus Building Activities for Integrated Coastal Zone Management			Coastal Zone Management	
World Bank METAP 1	Mediterranean Environmental Assistance Program Establishment of environmental management units in Ismailia and El Sharkia Governments.	TBD	590,000	Capacity Build.	EEAA
METAP 2	Mediterranean Environmental Assistance Program Ozone Depletion Substances Initiative To assist the Government in the replacement of CFC's	TBD	TBD	Air Pollution	EEAA
GEF 1	Global Environmental Facility Egyptian Red Sea Coastal and Marine Resource Management To develop and implement policy, plans, and regulations for coastal zone environmental management. To strengthen institutional Capacity, and environmental management.	1995-98	5,300,000	Coastal Zone Management	EEAA
GEF 2	Global Environmental Facility Oil Pollution Management in the Mediterranean Sea To combat pollution from maritime sources.	TBD	TBD	Coastal Zone Management	EEAA
United Nations	Lake Manzala Engineered Wetlands	TBD	4,500,000	Coastal Zone	

DONOR-FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY SECTORS

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TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
	The project is designed to create engineered wetlands within Lake Manzala to reduce the level of municipal, industrial, and agricultural pollutants flowing into the Mediterranean Sea from Egyptian Sources and to improve the overall water quality of the lake.			Management (Coastal Pollution)	
UNDP 2	Energy Efficiency Improvements and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction	TBD	4,910,000	Air Pollution	
UNDP 3	Protection of Marine Ecosystems of the Red Sea Coast The project aims to protect marine ecosystems of the Egypt Red Sea Coast, including coral reefs and other critical habitats which are important to fisheries and to maintaining high biodiversity.	TBD	4,700,000	Coastal Zone Management	
UNDP 4	GEF Small Grants Program The project aims at demonstrating that a role exists at the community and grass roots levels with relation to environmental concerns.	TBD	200,000	General	
UNICEF	UNICEF 1 Integrated Water, Sanitation, and Environment The components include: Administration of small scale systems, administration of handpumps, installation of sanitary systems, establishment of solid waste management, environmental awareness, and hygiene education, capacity building on local manufacturing, training, monitoring and evaluation. One village in each of the 4 governorates of Upper Egypt will be developed.	3 years	1,200,000/year		Ministry of Local Administration (MLA) - The Organization for Reconstruction
UNICEF 2	Committee Based Water Supply	3 years			

UNUNFINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL
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TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
UNICEF 3	<p>The components include: Administration of small scale systems, and handpumps, planning and design of small scale systems, training on repairs of handpumps, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Advocacy of Information and Capacity Building at a National Level</p> <p>Activities: Overall management of sector water and sanitation, Study subsidy map for water and sanitation services in Egypt, preparation of the master plan for water and sanitation in Egypt.</p>	Phase 1 Finish. Phase 2 on hold	100,000		MLA Ministry of Housing and Utilities
UNICEF 4	<p>Water and Sanitation Sector Mobilization Conference (MOLA)</p> <p>Yearly conference to provide a voice for the sector.</p>	yearly	10,000/year		Ministry of Health
UNICEF 5	Activation of Ministry of Health Hygiene Education		20,000/year		Ministry of Education
UNICEF 6	Reorientation and Development of Education Curriculum		15,000		Publishers
UNICEF 7	<p>Assessment of Children's Environmental Attitudes</p> <p>Competition through two leading children's magazines: "Samir", and "Mickey".</p>		10,000		University of Ainshamas
UNICEF 8	NGO Capacity Building in Environment		Phase 1: 8,000 Phase 2: 12,000		United Coop for Agriculture Production
UNICEF 9	Development of Village Environmental Concept		15,000		Governorates
UNICEF 10	<p>Hygiene Education Awareness</p> <p>in 4 governorates in Upper Egypt, and the slum areas of Alexandria and Cairo.</p>		40,000/year		

DONOR-FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY SECTORS
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TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
UNICEF 11	Technical Research and Development Assessment of traditional and simple technology. Assessment of the 6 new technologies for wastewater treatment.		30,000		National Research Center
UNICEF 12	Preparation of Groundwater maps for Egypt Complete for the 4 governorates in Upper Egypt.		20,000		Cairo University
FAO 1	Protected Cultivation To promote investment opportunities in the field of protected cultivation through the provision of regular backstopping and know how to the private sector, university graduates, farmers and other interested parties on the application of protected cultivation techniques as well as contribute to optimum utilization of land and water resources.	1987 - 1994	1,844,400	Water Resources	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Wealth, Fisheries and Land Reclamation - Agriculture Research Center
FAO 2	Monitoring, Forecasting & Simulation of the Nile River- Egypt, Phase 1 & 2 Objectives: 1) Improvement of the water resources development sector through improvement of the High Aswan Dam reservoir operation management strategy based on better general knowledge of hydrological conditions in the Nile Basin, and improved short-term and long-term forecasts of Nile inflows into the reservoir. 2) Strengthening cooperation and coordination among the Nile Basin countries in evaluating different Nile water resources development scenarios and designing optimal strategies for using Nile resources based on sound modeling tools and fully integrated operational models for simulating the whole Nile Basin as a single water resources management entity.	1993 - 1995	3,800,000	Water Resources	Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources (MPWWR)
FAO 3	Preparatory Assistance to Implement National Action	1993 - 1994	68,000	Water Resources	Agriculture

DONOR-FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY SECTORS

USAID/CAIRO

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TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
FAO 4	<p>Program on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Develop. The objective is to provide preparatory assistance to implement the initial phase of the National Program on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development. Six Projects which have been formulated for implementation during the initial phase: National Coordination Unit; New Lands Demonstration Farm; Reuse of Treated Wastewater ; Protected Agriculture; Conjunctive use of Groundwater, Noubaria Canal Seepage Control.</p> <p>Sand Dune Stabilization in Selected Desert Areas The project will attempt to benefit from past experiences as well as the data collected from past sand dune fixation previous works, to establish a large scale implementation project sand encroachment control. Meanwhile, a number of sand dune fixation pilot areas representing the different environmental and ecological zones, would be carried out in selected desert areas. The above mentioned areas could be a demonstration for large scale implementation projects in the next phases.</p>	TBD	1,700,000		Research Center Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Wealth, Fisheries, and Land Reclamation
FAO 5	<p>Environmental Rehabilitation and Sustainable Agricultural Development in Siwa Oasis Objectives: rehabilitate the 900 Feddans of old oasis and to improve the global efficiency of water, to formulate a master plan for the sustainable agricultural development of Siwa oasis; to initiate the implementation of the master plan through a 300 feddans sand dune fixation project, and the reclamation and implementation of the irrigation system, including the drilling of necessary wells, of 500 feddans of new lands.</p>		3,000,000		

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
USAID 1 States	Energy Conservation and Environment Project (ECEP) To promote and accelerate the adoption of improved commercial technologies, processes and practices for saving energy and increasing energy efficiency and reducing energy related environmental pollution. To improve the capabilities of Egyptian institutions in promoting and implementing energy-saving, pollution-reducing, and productivity-enhancing investments.	1988 - 1996	50,000,000		EEAA
USAID 2	Science and Technology Cooperation (STC) To redirect Egyptian Science and Technology (S&T) programs to solving real end-user identified production and environmental problems of private and public sector industries.	1987 - 1996	24,000,000		EEAA
USAID 3	The Egyptian Antiquities Fund Project To promote preservation and restoration of Egyptian antiquities.	1994 - 1996	15,000,000		
USAID 4	Private Voluntary Organizations Development To support and strengthen PVO community self-help activities.	1991 - 1994	9,000,000	General	
USAID 5	Sector Policy Reform Program To support higher Egyptian economic growth by promoting increased macro-economic stability, market pricing and greater private investment and trade.	1994 - 1995	200,000,000		
USAID 6	Cairo Air Improvement Project Reduce emissions in Cairo's air that pose the greatest health risks.	1995 - 2002	70,000,000	Air Pollution	EEAA OCEP
USAID 7	Alexandria Wastewater System Expansion	1979 - 1994	390,000,000	Water	

UNFINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER SECTORS

USAID/CAIRO

By: Elzadia Washington & Christian Bonnaffon

TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
USAID 8	<p>Provincial Cities Development</p> <p>To help three provincial city governments (Fayoum, El Menya, and Beni Suef) effectively plan, budget, build and maintain urban infrastructure, and improve the water and wastewater systems.</p>	1981 - 1994	110,000,000	Resources	
USAID 9	<p>Cairo Sewerage II</p> <p>To expand the Cairo sewage collection system into the largely unsewered areas on the west bank of the Nile and to increase the capacity of the associated treatment facilities.</p>	1984 - 1996	816,000,000	Water Resources	
USAID 10	<p>Canal Cities Water and Wastewater II</p> <p>To further improve the delivery of water and wastewater services in the Canal Cities of Port Said, Ismailia and Suez.</p>	1987 - 1999	380,000,000	Water Resources	
USAID 11	<p>Water and Wastewater Institutional Support</p> <p>To enhance the capability of the Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities (MHPU) and its executive agency, the National Organization for Potable Water and Sanitary Drainage (NOPWASD), in meeting municipal water and wastewater needs throughout Egypt.</p>	Active	15,000,000	Water Resources	
USAID 12	<p>Secondary Cities Development</p>	1994 - 2002	215,000,000		

DONOR-FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY SECTORS
USAID/CAIRO
 By: Elizabeth Washington & Christian Bonnaffon

TBD- To be Determined

Name of Donor	Project Title/Description	Duration	Funding Amount (\$)	Environmental Areas	Counterparts
USAID 13	<p>To expand and develop sustainable, replaceable water and/or wastewater facilities in selected urban population centers in Egypt; Mansoura, Sharm El Sheikh, Nuweiba, Luxor and Kom Ombo-Darao-Nasr.</p> <p>Rehabilitation and Modernization of the Aswan High Dam Hydroelectric Power Station</p> <p>To enhance the reliability of the High Dam's electrical generating capacity.</p>	1982 - 1995	140,000,000		
USAID 14	Alexandria Electrical Network Modernization	1989 - 1997	50,000,000		
USAID 15	<p>Power Sector Support</p> <p>To support past and promote future continued Government of Egypt (GOE) progress in reducing electricity sector subsidies and in making other energy sector policy changes by providing capital infrastructure incentives to the GOE.</p>	1989 - 1999	461,000,000		
USAID 16	<p>Power Sector Support II</p> <p>To accelerate and enhance the transformation of the Egyptian Electricity Authority (EEA) into an autonomous electricity utility capable of operating on a commercially sound, self-sustaining basis.</p>	1994 - 2001	200,000,000		
USAID 17	<p>Irrigation Management Systems Project (IMS)</p> <p>To help Egypt improve the operating efficiency of its irrigation system and to strengthen the Ministry of Public Works Resources' (Ministry</p>	1981 - 1995	336,000,000		