



# **National Solid Waste Management Programme (NSWMP) Egypt**

## **Side Document: Donor Activities**

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## INTRODUCTION

It is important for the development of the National Solid Waste Management Programme (NSWMP) to take into account the major existing programmes and projects in solid waste management (SWM). This is needed so that the NSWMP can ensure consistency between programmes wherever possible, and can facilitate co-operation and the sharing of good practices and lessons learned between programmes and projects.

In addition, it is important for the NSWMP to take into account initiatives in Egypt related to international co-operation on SWM, international reporting requirements, etc.

The aim of this Annex is to provide a summary of some of the main current programmes and projects in SWM, and international/regional initiatives in SWM in Egypt. There are likely to be several other projects in SWM at present, which are not covered in this Annex, and as information is obtained on other projects they will be taken into account when developing the NSWMP.

### 1 Summary of Programmes and Projects

NGO's have implemented projects in 7 Governorates (Fayoum – Red Sea – South Sinai - Menya – Qena – Luxor - Behyra) funded by European donor bodies. These Governorates represent 32% of the total Governorates, the remaining 68% did not benefit from these projects. Most of these projects were implemented by NGO's and financed by international donors in Upper Egypt (Fayoum - Menya – Qena - Luxor). The following table explains these projects:

*Table 1: Projects financed by international donors*

Area	Governorate	Project	Donor body	Donor	Starting date	Finalization date
<b>Delta</b>	Behyra	Collection and transfer of SW	Denmark	Danida	2009	2009
<b>Upper Egypt</b>	Fayoum	Support to Decentralization of Environmental Management		Danida	2005	2008
	Menya	SWM project	Italy	UNDP	2005	2007
	Qena	Collecting SW	UK	SEAM	2003	2005
<b>Coastal zone</b>	Red Sea	Project of measuring daily generation rates of wastes in the village of Shalateen, recycling and disposal of wastes.	USA	Life	16/12/2006	21/12/2006
<b>Sinai</b>	South Sinai	A project for SWM was funded within the SSDP project, including: 1. Establishing a factory for production of organic fertilizers in Sharm Sheikh 2. Establishing 6 intermediate stations in the Governorate 3. Establishing 8 units for feeding animals in different cities 4. Rehabilitation of construction waste dumpsites 5. Providing equipment and vehicles for SWM	EU	EU		
<b>Egypt</b>	Menya, Sohag, Assuit, Qena, Sharkia, Behira	The most demanding villages first stage (151 villages)	Egypt	MSEA	2008	2010
	Menya, Sohag, Assuit, Qena, Luxor	The most demanding villages first stage (373 villages)	Egypt	MSEA	2010	ongoing
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	First Country report on the SWM in Egypt	Germany	KFW	May 2010	July 2010
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	An update on the first Country report on the SWM in Egypt	Germany	KFW	Sep 2011	Dec 2011

The following provides a summary of the main current programmes and projects in SWM in Egypt:

- The Municipal SWM Private Sector Participation (PSP) study (2010), supported by World Bank PPIAF. This study is being carried out by Rebel Group (Netherlands) and EcoConServ. The objective to prepare a strategic plan for improved involvement and efficiency of PSP in municipal SWM, based on the experience and lessons learned to date in various governorates. The study will be completed in early 2011.

- The Upstream Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) for Egypt's SWM Reform (2010), supported by the World Bank and UNDP. This project is being carried out by EcoConServ for the Ministry of Local Development, and involves an analysis of the poverty and social impacts of likely reform in the SWM sector. The study will be completed in early 2011.
- The Rapid Survey to Identify Key Sectors in Egypt to Facilitate Identification of the Potential for Cleaner Development Mechanism (CDM) Project Activities – Municipal Waste Sector (2010). This study is being carried out by EcoConServ for EEAA, funded by EEAA. The study will be completed in 2011.
- The MoLD has developed a national strategic document on the SWM Sector. The national strategy includes an assessment of the existing situation and an action plan covering the main components of the waste management system. The background work was carried out by EcoConServ and more details are provided in Annex A.
- The USAID decentralisation project with MoLD is relevant to the management, responsibilities and accountability for SWM. It is possible that this project will finish in 2011.
- The EU Twinning Project on Integrated Waste and Hazardous Substances Management in Egypt started in 2008, and involves the support by representatives of the Government of Germany to EEAA. Municipal solid waste (MSW) was taken out of the ToR for the twinning project and the components were included in the ToR for the NSWMP. The twinning project therefore focuses on hazardous waste and medical waste. Outputs include guidelines, classification systems, training, etc. This project has finished in July 2011.
- The GIZ Participatory Development Programme (PDP) started in 1997 (under a different name) and focuses on improving services in informal areas of Cairo. These are illegal housing areas and cover 60% of Cairo (12m people). The Ministry of Economic Development is the main counterpart. The PDP has only recently started with SWM initiatives, in two informal areas of Qalyoubia Governorate covering about 70,000 people in each area, where there are mainly informal waste collectors. The PDP will focus on building capacity, raising awareness, testing source segregation, etc. Two resource recovery centres are being planned. PDP works closely at governorate levels, with local administrations and NGOs.
- GIZ Private Sector Development Project (PSDP) does include some experience with recycling projects and small local enterprises.
- There are few examples of major investments through International Development Banks in the SWM sector. KfW managed two feasibility studies on SWM investments in 2007 in Qena and Kafr El-Sheikh Governorates, but the investments did not proceed. The Government of Finland provided funding for the Nasreya treatment facility for hazardous waste in Alexandria.
- In June 2008 a declaration has been signed between representatives of ten countries from the region (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauretania, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen) expressing their willingness to catch-up the achievements of the RSWMP and transfer it into a permanent structure for the exchange of experience and expertise. The German Government has been approached for technical assistance. At the regional meeting in June 2009 the regional network "SWEEP-Net" has been officially launched.
- The first Country report on the SWM in Egypt was prepared in July 2010, the report contains updated information on the SWM sector in Egypt, since METAP published "Egypt Country Report" in January 2004 and now SWEEP-Net are going to update this report and it is expected to finish at the end of 2011.
- Project of "the most demanding villages", which was funded by the MSEA, and conducted through two stages; the first stage included 151 villages and is already completed, the second stage is still undergoing and it includes 373 villages. A program has been prepared for each village among the most demanding villages, aiming at developing SWM system at each of these villages. The program provided support in the activities of removing waste piles and enhancing the capacities for collection and transfer of waste through waste collection bins in addition to establishing intermediary stations for transfer of wastes and establishing safe landfills for waste disposal in each village.

## **2 Summary of International Initiatives and Co-ordination**

The Government of Egypt co-ordinates all IFI and donor activities in SWM through the Ministry of International Co-operation. In addition, there are several inter-municipal committees and task forces on waste management, which are described in Annex C.

The Country Report on SWM in Egypt (2010) is an output of the activities of the Regional Solid Waste Exchange of Information and Expertise Network in Mashreq and Maghreb Countries (SWEEP-net). The activities are supported by GIZ. The report contains information on the SWM sector in Egypt, updated from the report published by METAP in 2004. The Country Report concludes that there is a priority need to develop a national network to collect and consolidate information on SWM from different institutions and organisations in Egypt. Currently SWEEP-Net is going to update this report and it is expected to finish at the end of 2011.

Egypt is a signatory to some relevant international conventions, such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

The EU Twinning Project on Integrated Waste and Hazardous Substances Management in Egypt also covers trans-boundary issues related to hazardous waste.

## **3 Initial Conclusions and Recommendations on Programmes and Projects in SWM**

There is an urgent need to strengthen the co-ordination of IFI and donor activities in SWM, and to ensure that the activities are consistent and are compatible with the strategic framework of Egypt in the SWM sector.

One of the core functions of a national SWM implementing entity would be to co-ordinate the international programmes, projects and investments in SWM in co-operation with other relevant ministries and governorates. This would ensure that all programmes and projects have consistent objectives. In addition, such an entity could be responsible for facilitating the sharing of good practices and lessons learned between programmes and projects.

The planning of projects and programmes in SWM should be based on the agreed and adopted coherent SWM strategy with identified priorities, activities in investment, and capacity building. This would facilitate monitoring and evaluation of implemented projects against agreed targets and benchmarks.



## 4 A success story that can be useful for the NSWMP

A successful and leading experience is a pilot project in one district of Giza Governorate that has to do with sorting of municipal waste at source, which was implemented by the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs in cooperation with the Giza Cleansing and Beautification Authority in 2009.

The project aims to maximize the utilization of waste and utilization of materials that can be re-used again, through the separation of waste at source and get the highest percentage of organic waste that can be exploited in the production of organic fertilizer.

The total number of housing units who benefited from this project was 1400 housing units, where plastic bags were distributed for waste collection as follows:

- Black bags for collecting organic waste
- Green bags for collecting solid waste (paper - cardboard - glass - plastic)

The total amount of waste generated per day was 4 tons of municipal waste (3 tons of organic waste and 1 ton of solid waste).

The Governor of Giza announced decision No. 2651 in 2009 to form a supervisory committee for the project consisting of the following candidates:

- The Chairman of Giza Cleansing and Beautification Authority, the project manager, and the director of public relations as representatives of the Giza Governorate;
- The Chairman of the Central Department for Waste, and the managing director of municipal waste as representatives of the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs.

A delegation from the twinning projects that is financed by the European Union has visited the project as shown in the following pictures.

