



Expert Facility Activity No: EFH-EG-1

Assisting WMRA to draft a project proposal for a project/programme related to C&DW stream

SWIM and Horizon2020 Support Mechanism

March 2019

Version	Document Title	Author	Review and Clearance
1	Assisting WMRA to draft a project proposal for a project/programme related to C&DW stream	Mofida Allam Essam Nada	Anis Ismail Michael Scoullos



THE SWIM AND H2020 SUPPORT MECHANISM PROJECT (2016-2019)

The SWIM-H2020 SM is a Regional Technical Support Program that includes the following Partner Countries (PCs): Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, [Syria] and Tunisia. However, in order to ensure the coherence and effectiveness of Union financing or to foster regional co-operation, eligibility of specific actions will be extended to the Western Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina and Montenegro), Turkey and Mauritania. The Program is funded by the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) South/Environment. It ensures the continuation of EU's regional support to ENP South countries in the fields of water management, marine pollution prevention and adds value to other important EU-funded regional programs in related fields, in particular the SWITCH-Med program, and the Clima South program, as well as to projects under the EU bilateral programming, where environment and water are identified as priority sectors for the EU co-operation. It complements and provides operational partnerships and links with the projects labelled by the Union for the Mediterranean, project preparation facilities in particular MESHIP phase II and with the next phase of the ENPI-SEIS project on environmental information systems, whereas its work plan will be coherent with, and supportive of, the Barcelona Convention and its Mediterranean Action Plan.

The overall objective of the Program is to contribute to reduced marine pollution and a more sustainable use of scarce water resources. The Technical Assistance services are grouped in 6 work packages: WP1. Expert facility, WP2. Peer-to-peer experience sharing and dialogue, WP3. Training activities, WP4. Communication and visibility, WP5. Capitalizing the lessons learnt, good practices and success stories and WP6. Support activities.



Acknowledgements:

We would like to express our appreciation to Mr Essam Hannout from EEAA and Ms Doaa Barbary and her colleagues from WMRA for the valuable support.

Disclaimer:

This document has been produced with the financial support of the European Union. The contents are the sole responsibility of the implementing Consortium and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 NATIONAL CONTEXT	7
2 OBJECTIVE AND EXPECTED RESULT	8
3 OVERALL FRAME OF WORK.....	8
4 LOCATION & DATES	9
5 THE PROJECT PROPOSAL	9
6 SOME CONSIDERATIONS	10
ANNEX	11



ABBREVIATIONS

C&DW	Construction and Demolition Waste
EEAA	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
NSWMP	National Solid Waste Management Programme
SWEEP-Net	Solid Waste Exchange of Information and Expertise network (GIZ)
SWM	Solid Waste Management
WMRA	Waste Management Regulatory Agency



GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Waste Management Regulatory Agency - WMRA of Egypt is a new sector institution under the umbrella of the Ministry of Environment. It has the mission to develop the new policy of the Solid Waste Management (SWM) sector, update the national strategy for SWM, draft the new waste management legislation, lead the investment programs in the waste sector at the National and Governorate level in Egypt, coupled with enhanced professional capacity, and an investment pipeline for implementation of sectoral projects at the regional and local level. This new Solid Waste Agency is intended to take charge of the solid waste sector and to implement the National Solid Waste Management Programme (NSWMP).

This activity has the objective of providing technical assistance to WMRA and other relevant departments in the Ministry of Environment to initiate draft a proposal to raise new financial sources nationally and internationally for the specific stream of Construction and Demolition Waste (C&DW). This stream has never been developed before by WMRA and consequently the SWIM-H2020 SM will assist in the identification of business opportunities, financing mechanisms, access to finance, and incentives to set a strategy for C&DW management.

WMRA technical experience in this field is very primitive as there is no available data on this sector but according to a SWEEP-Net publication¹ in 2014, it is estimated that 4 million tons of C&D waste were generated in 2012 in Egypt which were mainly diverted to landfills, or dumped in unauthorized sites. Although the existing legislation is not sufficiently specific for the management of C&D waste, furthermore, its implementation is not effective and the enforcement is erratic.

The objective is to get more national experiences from the non-governmental sector which had deeper actions on the ground in the field of C&DW management to capture all ideas in one container to develop a proposal which has Logistical, Legislative and Practical approach for C&DW management by supporting environment staff from the National Solid Waste Management Regulatory Agency (WMRA) on how to get most of the efficient factors/actors together in a proposal to implement the C&DW stream in a sustainable and integrated way with focus on conceptualization, monitoring and access to finance.

¹ Challenges and opportunities for solid waste management in the Mashreq and Maghreb Countries (SWEEP-Net April 2014).



1 NATIONAL CONTEXT

In recent years, Egypt has experienced a problematic situation related to the management of site waste. Some waste contractors dispose of their waste illegally, often out of ignorance but also to save transportation or dumping costs, which has led to the extensive spread of uncontrolled dumpsites of construction and demolition waste.

In particular, over the last five years, the quantities of this waste as well as the sites of anarchic deposits (hotspots) have increased in an excessive way and this, following the anarchic constructions and the absence of follow-up and control.

Given this situation and given the negative impact on the environment that can result from the proliferation of these wild dumps, and factoring in the sustained extension of the construction activity, the Ministry of the Environment proposes to carry out a study on the demolition waste management and construction sites in a governorate in order to set up a value chain/stream for the management of construction and demolition waste.

The Waste Management Regulatory Authority (WMRA) was first created by the Ministry of Environment to fulfill the vision of building a “green, zero-waste Egypt”. WMRA is expected to be responsible for the solid waste management in Egypt, including the collection, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of solid waste in all governorates and municipalities. WMRA is in charge of planning and enforcing regulations of various solid waste management activities in Egypt, in order to achieve sustainable development consistent with Egypt's 2030 agenda.

The SWIM-H2020 SM has provided technical assistance to WMRA for the identification of different financing mechanisms and incentives for the C&DW sector (training in October 2018) and, with the coaching of SWIM-H2020 SM experts, a project proposal (funding application) for a C&DW project was drafted.

Through this proposal it was planned to develop a system for Construction and Demolition Waste Management in 5 locations in Egypt, selected based on facts and capabilities, starting with identifying the current situation of C&DW, the challenges, including gaps in legislations, then setting up a technical and financial model to better manage these valuable wastes in selected areas as demonstration/replicable projects.

C&DW management is based on the partnership between various stakeholders who could have economic benefits but also contribute to safeguarding the environment and developing a national income generating sector in the long term. The proposal has a five-year action plan for initiating the



system and supporting it with the needed legislation and incentives to for all stakeholders involved aiming for the same level of commitment based on a win-win-win approach for the public and private sectors and civil society.

WMRA has already implemented many projects with GEF (solid waste management, POPs, E-Waste, etc.) so it has the experience to undertake this project which is formulated as a GEF submission. It can relatively easily be re-formulated for opportunities and submissions with other donors. SWIM-H2020 SM experts encouraged the collection of the basic data (bibliographically or primary) needed.

2 OBJECTIVE AND EXPECTED RESULT

This activity had the objective of developing together with WMRA a draft proposal on piloting C&DW management in 5 cities in Egypt to be replicable elsewhere in the country.

The draft proposal directly addresses the GEF but it can be adjusted to address other possible funding opportunities with donors that collaborate with Egyptian Governmental Agencies such as GIZ and the EU. It should be notes that national financial contribution is essential for the nature and size of the proposal.

3 OVERALL FRAME OF WORK

SWIM-H2020 undertook to support WMRA as follows:

Task 1: Organization of a training on how to plan and implement new waste management streams (case of C&DW)

Outcome: Technical support to WMRA regarding the best available techniques and the different monitoring tools for C&DW management

Task 2: Assistance through coaching exercise for project proposal writing (case of C&DW)

Outcome 1: Knowledge transfer and experience exchange on different financing mechanisms and incentives for C&DW;

Outcome 2: Technical support to identify C&DW business opportunities and access to finance;

Outcome 3: Draft a project proposal (request for funding application) for a C&DW project/initiative.

This document will be prepared by the WMRA staff with the coaching of SWIM-H2020 SM experts.)

This report summarizes the results of under Task 2. A separate report addresses the Outcome of Task 1.



4 LOCATION & DATES

The drafting of the proposal was all conducted in Cairo, Egypt through meetings with WMRA staff physically at Cairo House – Fustat Area, WMRA headquarters during January – February 2019.

5 THE PROJECT PROPOSAL

In the meetings with the WMRA staff, it was clear that they are very interested in this activity but do not have enough capacity and resources to develop it without external assistance. They also do not have all the data on the sector to allow them to fully develop the task.

The SWIM-H2020 SM NKEs who worked with WMRA on developing the proposal were keen to contribute to a potential opportunity to address a major environmental and economic problem, especially in new cities such as 5th Settlement where the accumulation of mixed C&DW waste is huge.

Project Title: Development of a stream/value chain related to the management of construction and demolition waste (C&DW) in 5 new cities in Egypt

Objective: The purpose of this proposal is to provide a solution for C&DW in 5 new cities in Egypt (Badr city, New Damietta, 6th of October, Sheikh Zayed and the 5th Settlement) as a pilot. Primarily through data collection and statistical analysis of the state of C&DW in Egypt, then the introduction of an initiative for recycling and reuse of cement and construction of a recycling plant for C&DW to obtain environmentally friendly and economically affordable products.

Components: The project is structured in three phases:

Phase 1: Coordination, inception and characterization phase;

Phase 2: Setting-up technical and operational options;

Phase 3: Introducing complementary measures (Regulatory, organizational and monitoring).

Budget: Total project cost: 325,168,215.5 EGP

The full proposal is in Annex



6 SOME CONSIDERATIONS

Such a project needs sufficient financial support from government resources to set up the management and monitoring system and guarantee sustainability by considering the environmental and health benefits together with the financial ones. National bids should require the use of reused and recycled C&DW even if their cost is higher than that of ordinary raw materials.

There is necessity of identifying the real amounts of C&DW in urban and rural areas across the country to get accurate information on the problem. No reliable data is available for the time being in most governorates.

Enabling conditions for investments by the private sector (e.g. what are the legal drivers and certainties they require with regards collecting, treating and recycling C&DW) as well as the necessary requirements by public authorities to grant their support (e.g. health, safety and environmental standards, certification for recovered materials).

WMRA and the Ministry of Environment should not act separately from other stakeholders and decision makers/takers. C&DW management should be considered as a national environment and security safeguard action and should involve as much as possible more representatives of the public, private, research and NGO sectors also able to bring their perspectives, know-how and support networks.

Awareness campaigns notably towards the professionals of the sector, a platform to market projects and capacity building of concerned stakeholders need to be developed. According to SWIM-H2020 SM experts, these actions have more chance to be effective and successful if implemented in the context of real projects and actual seizing of opportunities requiring their deployment.



ANNEX
