



# COUNTRY PROFILE on the solid waste management situation in EGYPT

April 2014

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Population:	84,748,160 (July, 2013)
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Generation:	21 million tons/year (2012)
Per Capita MSW Generation:	
- Urban areas	0.7 - 1.0 kg/day (2012)
- Rural areas	0.4 - 0.5 kg/day
MSW Generation Growth:	2 %
Medical waste generation:	28,300 tons/year (2010)
Industrial waste:	6,000,000 tons/year
Hazardous waste:	260,000 - 500,000 tons/year (2009, 2011)
Agricultural waste:	30,000,000 tons/year (2012)
C&D Waste:	4,000,000 tons/year (2012)
Waste Tyres:	N/A tons/year
e-Waste:	N/A tons/year
Packaging Waste:	N/A tons/year

## TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE

### Municipal Waste

MSW Collection Coverage:	
- Rural areas	0 - 30 %
- Urban areas	50 - 65%
MSW Final Destination:	
- Composted	7 %
- Recycled	10 - 15%
- Landfilled	7 %
- Openly dumped	80 - 88 %
Number of Dumpsites:	-
Number of Controlled Landfills:	-
Number of Sanitary Landfills:	
- Planned	22
- Under construction	2
- Constructed	-
- Operational	7

### Hazardous and industrial waste

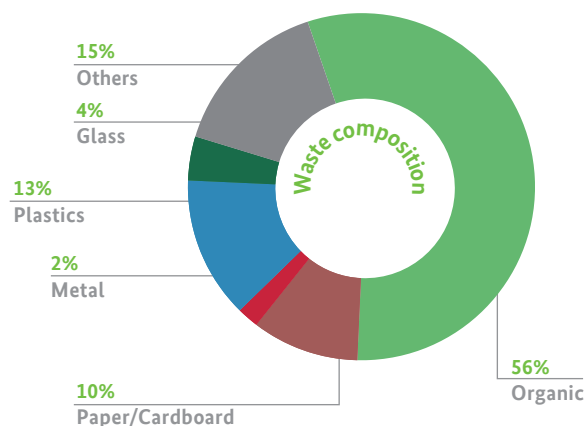
Number of hazardous landfills or plants (Chemical and physical treatment):	
- Planned	1
- Under construction	0
- Constructed	
- Operational	1
Types of disposal and treatments for medical waste:	Incineration & sterilization using shredding autoclaves

## Policy and planning environment

- It was decided to establish a new “Egyptian Integrated Solid Waste Management Sector (ISWMS)”, as a separate sector, under the MSEA. The new national authority is intended to take charge of the solid waste sector in Egypt and to implement the National Solid Waste Management Programme (NSWMP). The decree to set up ISWMS is expected upon the establishment of the new Egyptian Parliament;
- The NSWMP will shortly develop a new national waste management policy;
- An updated Egyptian waste management strategy is in the process of preparation.

## Legal framework

- Egypt has no SWM law;
- Up till now, law 38/1967 on General Public Cleanliness and law 4/1994 for the Protection of the Environment and their amendments are the main legislation controlling the SWM sector;
- The ISWMS will draft a new waste management legislation, and support its passage through the parliament;
- The Public Private Partnership Law 67/2010 (the PPP Law) will facilitate the development of the infrastructure of the solid waste sector.



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## Institutional framework

The main updates in the institutional framework are:

- The ISWMS will be established as a new sector under the umbrella of MSEA;
- The ISWMS will be responsible to develop the new policy of the sector, update the national strategy for SWM and draft the new waste management legislation; lead the investment programs in the waste sector; and support the Governorates and new housing communities;
- The NSWMP will support establishing the new policies, legislation and institutional arrangements for waste management at the national and Governorate levels, coupled with acting as an investment pipeline for implementation of sectoral projects at the regional and local levels; and
- SWM units will be established in the Governorates to handle the planning services and infrastructure, supervise the implementation and service provision.

## Financial & cost recovery arrangements

- Financing the solid waste management system is still a problem, due to the inadequate and often uncertain resources available;
- In urban areas, the waste collection cost per ton is about 125 L.E. and the corresponding cost for disposal is 100 L.E./ton (1 USD = 7 L.E.);
- The revenue from the waste collection fees doesn't cover the expenses needed for a sustainable waste management system;
- The gap between the available/allocated funding and the actual requirements of the service is increasing; and
- Adapting additional economic instruments.

## Private sector involvement

- The overall experience and results of private sector involvement were less than adequate;
- Since issuing the 2012 country profile, Suez Governorate terminated the contract with the private company and established a cleansing and beautification authority for handling the SWM sector, whereas the Ministry of Local Development contracted two private companies to provide the services in Dakahlia Governorate;

- Planned engagement of the informal sector within the formal sector is necessary;
- MSEA established a private sector partnership unit (PPP) to facilitate the implementation of large infrastructure projects with the private sector.

## Options for improvement

- Adaption of an Integrated Sustainable Waste Management policy and preparing the corresponding master plan and strategy;
- Greening the waste sector requires the articulation of a waste management policy based on the internationally accepted waste hierarchy;
- The national policy should promote the 3Rs;
- Policy development/reform and planned engagement of the informal sector within the formal sector is essential;
- The strategy should include promotion of resource-efficiency, sustainable consumption, waste reduction and recycling, and technology-based treatment and disposal;
- Adapting a decentralized approach for SWM, especially in rural Governorates;
- The Polluter Pay Principles (PPP) should be employed for all waste generators;
- The new SWM law to be drafted should be in association with the proposed national policy on resource recovery and 3Rs, promoting waste reduction, reuse, and recycling;
- Applying the extended producer responsibility to industrial, packaging and post-consumer waste;
- Applying full cost accounting to assist decision makers to better understand constraints and benefits of their SWM systems;
- Initiating a recycling or treatment system for construction and demolition waste and wasted tyres;
- Multi-stakeholders involvement is envisaged in the formulation of the national SWM policy, strategy, preparation of legislation, etc;
- Development and implementation of public awareness and education programmes for SWM.

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