

Lack of sufficient fund is one of constraining factors contributing for afforestation project.

Examples of international assistances / projects:

- Afforestation projects are carried out with financial support from following institutions: ITTO, USAID, UNDP, WB, GTZ, WFP, FAO, MALR and other institutions.

Table 6.2: Major International Donors and Their Projects

Donors/Aid Institutions	Projects
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Egypt is a member of Near East Forestry Commission of FAO.
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	Afforestation of Serabium and Al-Kharga with Japanese support.
	Assessment and management of mangrove forests in Egypt for sustainable utilization and development
Japan (Private companies)	Utilization of sewage treatment technology with Effective Microorganisms (EM).
	Utilization of cultivation system for soil with high salinity content from fertilizer and biological agrochemicals.
France	Utilization of seed producing technology by nitrogen fixation.

6.2 Ambient Air Quality

Following section mainly discusses EEAA's effort to tackle issues on air quality degradation in Egypt.

Air Pollution

Regarding air pollution, following actions were listed in the National Environmental Action Plan of Egypt 2002/17.

1. Forming a strategy for controlling pollution and preventing smog episodes
Formulate a comprehensive strategy for controlling pollution and episodes with the results of two major projects: CAIP by USAID and EIMP by DANIDA.
2. Managing auto exhausts in urban and rural areas
Development of vehicle emission testing facilities and promotion of the use of CNG as a vehicle fuel. Lead-free gasoline has been introduced in Egypt.
3. Protecting air quality in rural area
Minimize open burning of agricultural waste and reduce exposure to pesticides and herbicides.
4. Reducing pollution from industrial activities within human settlements

Upgrading the industrial process and fuel combustion processes in small industrial businesses using cleaner production.

5. Managing and controlling air pollution from existing large industrial facilities and electricity power stations

Reduce air pollution in huge industrial area include Shoubra El-kheima, Helwan, Kafr El Zayat, Ameria, Max, Abu-Qier.

Establish an environmental friendly industrial zone

Major contributors of air pollution in urban area of Egypt are both stationary sources, like factory, and mobile sources, like vehicles. In Greater Cairo, automobile source is playing vital role. For dealing with mobile source, CNG fueled public buses and subsequent maintenance facilities were introduced in alternative fuel program under Cairo Air Improvement Project (CAIP). Also, as a vehicle emission testing program, furnishing testing equipment in private gas stations and testing on road (as a pilot project) were carried out. As for the stationary sources, on the other hand, CAIP focused on lead and implemented relocation of secondary lead smelters originally located in city of Cairo and upgrading the smelters. CAIP's activity is only a part of comprehensive actions for air pollution control, and there is a need to implement broad measures as noted in National Environmental Action Plan of Egypt. In addition, a severe air pollution episode known as 'Black Smoke (or Black Cloud), which resulted from open burning of solid waste and agricultural waste in harvest season, coupled with a metrological situation –was started to appear since fall of 1999. With support form DANIDA, EEAA developed national air quality monitoring network in Environmental Information Management Program, and developed pollution source monitoring system by transferring emission monitoring data of cement factories to EEAA. It could be said that EEAA has focused on monitoring activities.

6.3 Water Environment

Water Resource Management / Water Contamination

Many authorities are involved in issues on water resource management / water contamination in Egypt. According to National Environmental Action Plan of Egypt 2002/2017, following actions will be taken for water supply and pollution.

- 1) Water Quantity and Quality
 - a. Optimal use of available water resources
 - b. Groundwater development strategies