

Chapter 10: International Linkages



[10.1 Co-operation and Involvement with International Organizations, Bodies and Agreements](#)

[10.2 Participate in Relevant Technical Assistance Projects](#)



10.1 Co-operation and Involvement with International Organizations, Bodies and Agreements

The linkages with international organizations, especially those concerned with chemicals management, has benefited the country in many ways such as:

- ▶ Receiving international support through UN agencies, such as UNEP/IRPTC, FAO, UNITAR, as well as from other countries to address issues relating to chemicals;
- ▶ Receiving international information/literature from other countries relating to chemicals management, including measures or actions taken with respect to specific chemicals, such as PIC chemicals
- ▶ Receiving information on legislation and technologies used to reduce risks at the local level, through documents from US-EPA, and other countries.

Table 10-A: Membership in International Organizations, Programs and Bodies

<i>International Organization/ Body/ Activity</i>	<i>International Organization Office in Egypt</i>
Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS)	Name : Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety - EGYPT Add. : 30 Misr- Helwan St., El-Maddi, Cairo, Egypt Tel. : 5256452 Fax : 202 – 5256790 E mail: hzwaste@eeaa.gov.eg
UNEP – IRPTC National correspondent IE PAC - cleaner production center	Name :United Nations Environmental Program Add. : 28 Adly St. – Cairo – Egypt Tel. : 3929733 – 3905996 – 3934046 Fax : 202 – 3950119 E mail: unep-allo@link.net Web site: www.unep.org Operating since : 1991

FAO	Name : Food & Agriculture Organization Add. : Agrarian Reform Bldg.– 11 Eslah Zerai Dokki Egypt Tel. : 3375182 Fax : 202 – 3378563 E mail: fao-egy@fao.org Web site: www.fao.org Operating since : 1945
WHO	Name :World Health Organization Rep. office Add. :Magles El-Shaab St. – MOHP – Egypt Tel. : 7953708 Fax : 202 – 7953756 E mail: wregypt@link.net Web site: www.who.scl.eg Operating since : 1989
	Name :World Health Organization Eastern Mediterranean office Add. :Abd El-Razek El-Sanhoury St. – Nasr City – Egypt Tel. : 6702535 Fax : 202 – 6702492 E mail: wregypt@intouch.com Web site: www..emro.who.eg Operating since : 1948
UNIDO	Name : United Nations Industrial Development Add. :5 Latin America St. c/o Ministry of Industry – Egypt Tel. : 7921184 Fax : 202 – 7921199 E mail: mgarzelli@unido.org Web site: www.unido.org Operating since : 1997
ILO	Name : International Labour Organization Add. :9 Taha Hussien St. – Zamalek – Egypt Tel. : 3412358 Fax : 202 – 3410889

	E mail: bodossian@ilo.org Web site: www.ilo.org Operating since : 1996
WB	Name : World Bank Add. :1191 Corniche El Nil St. World Trade Center – Cairo Tel. : 5741670 Fax : 202 – 5741676 E mail: Web site: www.worldbank.org Operating since: 1992

Egypt has several international programmes regarding chemical management, some of these international programmes are:

- 1-Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- 2- Safety in the Use of Asbestos
- 3- Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work
- 4-Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents
- 5-Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous_Wastes and Their Disposal, and Related Protocol
- 6-Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- 7-Intergovernmental Forum On Chemical Safety (IFCS)
- 8-The Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at the Local Level (APELL)
- 9- The Cleaner Production Program
- 10-The Ozone Action program
- 11-International Action on Mercury and its Compounds

Table 10-B: Participation in International Agreements / Procedures Related to Environmental Protection and Chemicals Management

**International Agreements and Conventions
Register of International Conventions and Agreements in the filed
Of the Environment to which Egypt is a signatory**

Category	Name of Convention/Agreement	Date of Ratification (R) / entry into force (E) / Signature (S)
Air and Noise Pollution	1. Convention concerning the protection of workers against occupational hazards in the working environment due to air pollution, noise and vibration.	4 May 1988 (R)
Biodiversity	2. Convention on wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat (RAMSAR) 3. Convention on the preservation of Flora and Fauna in their natural State 4. International convention for the regulation of whaling 5. Agreement for the establishment of a general fisheries council for the Mediterranean 6. International plant protection convention 7. African Convention on the conservation of nature and natural resources 8. Protocol to amend the convention on wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat 9. Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild Flora and Fauna (CITES). 10. Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals (Bonn) 11. Convention on Biological Diversity 12. Agreement on the establishment of Near East plant protection organization	9 September 1988 (R) 9 September 1988 (E) 21 February 1935 (R) 14 January 1936 (E) 18 September 1981 (E) 19 February 1951 (R) 22 July 1953 (R) 16 March 1972 (R) 9 September 1988 (R) 4 January 1978 (R) 4 April 1978 (E) 11 February 1982 (R) 1 November 1983 (E) 2 June 1994 (R)

	13. Protocol concerning specially protected areas and biological diversity in the Mediterranean 14. Protocol concerning Mediterranean specially protected areas	13 April 1995 (R) 20 August 1990 (E) 10 June 1995 (S) 8 July 1983 (R)
Climate Change	15. United Nations framework convention on Climate Change 16. Kyoto Protocol	5 December 1994 (R) 15 March 1999 (S)
Cultural Heritage	17. Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage	7 February 1974 (R)
Desertification	18. United Nations convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa	7 July 1995 (R)
Law of the Sea	19. United Nations convention on the law of the Sea 20. Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations convention on the law of the sea of 10 December 1982 21. Agreement on the implementation of the provisions of the United Nations convention on the law of the sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks 22. United Nations convention on conditions for registration of ships	26 August 1983 (R) 22 March 1995 (S) 5 December 1985 (S) 9 January 1992 (R)
Marine Oil Pollution	23. International convention on the prevention of pollution of the sea by oil 24. International convention relating to intervention on the high seas in cases of oil pollution casualties 25. Protocol concerning cooperation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean sea by oil and other substances in cases of emergency	22 July 1963 (E) 3 February 1989 (R) 4 May 1989 (E) 24 August 1978 (R) 23 September 1978 (E)
Marine Pollution	26. Protocol relating to intervention on the high seas in cases of Marine pollution by substances other than oil 27. Convention on the prevention of marine pollution by dumping of wastes and other matter 28. 1996 protocol relating to the convention on the prevention of Marine pollution by dumping of wastes and other matter, 1972	3 February 1989 (R) 4 May 1989 (E) 30 July 1992 (R) 1996 (S)

	<p>29. Protocol of 1978 relating to the international convention for the prevention of pollution from ships, 1973</p> <p>30. Convention on the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (Barcelona)</p> <p>31. Amendment to the convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution</p> <p>32. Protocol for the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean sea by dumping from ships and aircraft</p> <p>33. Amendment to the protocol for the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean sea by dumping from ships and aircraft</p> <p>34. Protocol of the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution from land-based sources</p> <p>35. Amendment to the protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution from land-based sources</p> <p>36. Regional convention for the conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden environment (Jeddah)</p>	<p>7 November 1986 (E)</p> <p>24 August 1978 (R) 23 September 1978 (E) 10 June 1995 (S)</p> <p>24 August 1978 (R) 23 September 1978 (E)</p> <p>10 June 1995 (S)</p> <p>18 May 1983 (E) 17 June 1983 (E)</p> <p>7 March 1996 (S)</p> <p>23 March 1986 (E)</p>
Nuclear Energy and Hazardous Substances and Waste	<p>37. Convention on early notification of a nuclear accident</p> <p>38. Convention concerning prevention and control of occupational hazards caused by carcinogenic substances and agents</p> <p>39. Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stock-piling of bacteriological (Biological) and toxin weapons, and on their destruction</p> <p>40. Protocol on the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean sea by Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal</p> <p>41. Basel convention on the control of Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal</p> <p>42. Amendment on the Basel convention on the control of Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and</p>	<p>6 July 1988 (R) 6 August 1988 (E) 25 March 1982 (R)</p> <p>10 April 1972 (S)</p> <p>1 October 1996 (S)</p> <p>8 January 1993 (R)</p>

	their disposal	22 September 1995 (S)
43.	Bamako convention on the ban of the import into Africa and the control of transboundary movement and management of hazardous wastes within Africa	30 January 1991 (S)
44.	Convention on assistance in the case of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency	17 October 1988 (R)
45.	Joint protocol relating to the application of the Vienna convention (on civil liability for nuclear damage) and the Paris convention on (Third-party liability in the field of nuclear energy)	17 November 1988 (E) 10 August 1989 (R) 27 April 1992 (E)
46.	Convention on nuclear safety	
47.	Convention concerning the protection of workers against Ionizing radiation	20 September 1994 (S)
48.	Vienna convention on civil liability for oil pollution damage	18 March 1964 (R)
49.	Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water	5 November 1965 (R)
50.	International convention on civil liability for oil pollution damage	12 November 1977 (E) 10 January 1964 (R)
51.	Protocol of 1992 to amend the international convention on civil liability for oil pollution damage, 1969	3 November 1989 (R) 4 May 1989 (E)
52.	Protocol concerning regional cooperation in combating pollution by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency	21 April 1995 (R)
53.	International convention on oil pollution preparedness, response and cooperation	20 August 1990 (E)
54.	International convention on salvage	
55.	Treaty establishing the African economic community	14 March 1991 (R)
56.	Agreement for the establishment of a commission for controlling the desert Locust in the Near East	14 July 1996 (E) 14 March 1991 (R) 14 July 1996 (E)
57.	Convention on prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques	26 January 1993 (R)
58.	Treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space including	6 July 1967 (R) 21 April 1969 (E)

	the Moon and other celestial bodies	
	59. International tropical timber agreement	1 April 1982 (R) 1 April 1982 (E)
	60. International tropical timber agreement, 1994	10 October 1967 (R)
	61. Vienna Convention on the protection of the Ozone Layer	09/00/1995 (R)
	62. Montreal protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer	8 November 1994 (S)
	63. (London) Amendment to the Montreal protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer	9 May 1988 (R)
	64. (Copenhagen) Amendment to the Montreal protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer	2 August 1988 (R)
	65. Stockholm Convention for Persistent Organic Pollutants.	13 January 1993 (R)
	66. Rotterdam Convention On The Prior Informed Consent.	28 June 1994 (R) 17/5/2002 (S) 13/1/2003 (R) 17/5/2004 (E) 24/2/2004 (E)

10.2 Participation in Relevant Technical Assistance Projects

Table 10-C: Participation in Relevant Technical Assistance Projects

<i>Name of project</i>	<i>International/ Bilateral Donor Agency Involved</i>	<i>National Contract Point</i>	<i>Relevant Activities</i>
EHSIMS	SDC	EEAA	The objective of this project is to initiate a management system for Hazardous Substances in Egypt, through providing basic guidelines and information for the purpose of ensuring safe handling of such substances and through disseminating such information through an information network.
(SEAM II)	DFID	EEAA	SEAM aims at Environmental Management amelioration and protection in an integrated fashion in the Governorates of Dakahleya, Sohag, Qena and Damietta. Its main outputs are represented in fully functional environmental management and planning systems in Sohag and Dakahleya (these systems to be replicated in Qeana and Damietta by EEAA), poverty alleviation in the four Governorate, and enhanced communication participation and awareness.
Regional Laboratories Network The Project for Supply of Equipment for Regional Laboratories Network (Japanese Grant Aid) 1st phase, 2nd phase, 3rd phase	JICA	EEAA	The project aims at equipping the EEAA RBOs in the Governorate with different needed supplies and equipment's.

Environmental Monitoring and Training Project	JICA	EEAA	The project aims at equipping the Environmental Central Lab in Cairo and the Laboratories Network of the EEAA RBOs in other Governorates with different needed supplies and equipment's. Further more, it provides training programmes to the laboratories staff on using these equipments for the target of tracing the compliance of various entities with the ratios and standards of the law.
(ESPS)	DANIDA	EEAA	ESPS immediate objectives basically are to enable EEAA to carry out its functions at the local level and effectively service-decentralized institutions involved in environmental management. Besides, it supports developing environmental management capacity in Aswan and Beni Suef governorates. In addition, ESPS aims at assisting the Egyptian industry to improve compliance with the environmental law. It also supports NGOs and Community Development Associations to be more participating and involved in the quality of life issues.
(EIMP)	DANIDA	EEAA	EIMP affords data and information about sources of pollution and their environmental impact on air and water quality, through establishing environmental monitoring network for air ambient and coastal water.
(EEPP II)	USAID	EEAA	EEPP supports policy, institutional, & regulatory reforms to reduce generation of air pollution and to manage natural resources for environmental sustainability. Policy reforms will be supported to overcome selected crosscutting economic, financial, and institutional constraints to improved environmental management.
(CAIP)	USAID	EEAA	The basic aim is the preparation and implementation of a plan of decreasing the emissions of the led smelters in Greater Cairo, plus transferring the public buses to operate with natural gas. Also it aims at

			monitoring the air quality in Cairo city to trace the project results.
(EEIS)	CIDA	EEAA	EEIS assists GOE decision-makers in the formulation and timely implementation of appropriate policies, legislation, programs and projects affecting water and land resources in Egypt. Major activities are: to increase the capacity and capability of EEAA to make sound decisions regarding environmental protection and management through implementation of an environmental information system; to increase and enhance the availability and accessibility of environmental data and information to EEAA from national government organizations, institutes and academic institutions; and to establish a sustainable linkage between EEAA and other organizations involved with the environment (Ministries, Departments, Institutes, other international donor-funded projects, non-governmental organizations, and academic centers).
(EEIF)	CIDA	EEAA	EEIF promotes the management and conservation of Egypt's natural resources, particularly soil and water, by the Egyptian private and voluntary sector. This is mainly achieved through strengthening the capacity of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to improve environmental efficiency of their production process, enhancing the capacity of the NGOs and CADs to deliver local environmental initiatives, and supporting private sector in "green" business.
(NEAP)	UNDP	EEAA	Updating the National Environmental Action Plan is the milestone. Also, NEAP supports the process of preparing the Egyptian Environmental Sector programme that EEAA carries out in close coordination with the concerned ministries, governorates, NGOs, local authorities and related

			donors activities and projects. The main activities are Problem definition, goal articulation, developing alternatives, evaluation of options, and recommendation of future actions.
(EPAP)	WB + European Bank for Investment + GO Finland	EEAA	EPAP provides technical and financial assistance to different industries reaching the aim of their compliance with the environmental laws. EPAP has a technical and financial component, institutional component, and awareness one.
Environmental Protection Fund for Public Sector Industries	KFW	EEAA	The project mainly aims at financing the needed investments to implement Public Sector industries in the field of industrial waste treatment.
Hazardous Waste Management Project in Alexandria	FINNIDA	EEAA	A pilot project to build a nucleus for the hazardous industrial waste, starting from the factories, through transportation, collection, temporary storage and disposal, ending with burring, treating and withdrawal.
Conservation of Wetlands Project	GEF	EEAA	It mainly seeks the conservation of the wetlands, biodiversity and ecological systems of the Mediterranean shores
Lake Manzala Engineered Wetlands	GEF	EEAA	The project encourages the sustainable development through raising the environmental and economic opportunities locally and internationally. Its main output is establishing and operating a pilot station able to treat 25-50 thousand m3/day from Bahr El-Baquar drainage water before being discharged in Lake Manzala.
Sitting Safe Landfill for Solid Waste Study	EU	EEAA	The project main output is the preparation of a study of management and treatment of the industrial hazardous waste in Greater Cairo.

<p>Egyptian – Italian Environmental Cooperation</p> <p>1) Siwa Environmental Amelioration Project</p>	<p>Italian Government</p>	<p>EEAA</p>	<p>Development of sustainable agriculture through environmentally friendly practices, firm establishment of a self-sustaining micro-credit mechanism managed by a local NGO in the Oasis, declaration of Siwa Oasis Protected Area, and development of the Siwa region as a leading eco-tourism, cultural heritage-handicraft site in the Western Desert are all the milestones of Siwa component.</p>
<p>2) Wady El-Rayan Protected Area</p>			<p>The project aims mainly at ensuring the sustainability of Wady El-Rayan Protected Area management unit and promoting WRPA as leading site for environmental education and communication on biodiversity and sustainable development issues.</p>
<p>3) Gabal Elba Protected Area</p>			<p>The main output of the project would be a detailed management plan for Gabal Elba protected area ready for implementation</p>
<p>4) Fayoum Oasis Project</p>			<p>The project specific objective is to add value to natural and cultural resources through a cooperation strategy between EEAA and Supreme Council of Antiquities, concluding with the creation of "cultural district" in the Fayoum region.</p>
<p>5) Solid Waste Management Project in El-Minya Governorate</p>			<p>The project specific aim is to guarantee the essential framework, as well as clear engineering, administrative, and investment guidance for the execution of the field actions necessary to raise up to an adequate level of service the SWM practices in El-Minya Governorate.</p>

6) Decision Support System for Water Resources Planning			DSS specific objectives are to refine and disseminate the methodology developed for the integration of environmental and socioeconomic aspects in the analysis of water resources scenarios and development measures, and to contribute to the capacity building of high level and technical staff of National Water Resources Center and of the end-users (EEAA and Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation)
7) Cultural Heritage Conservation in Sakkara Area Project (Phase I)			
Integrated Industrial Waste Management	EU	EEAA	
Oil Spill Combating Centers (Sharm El-Sheikh and Neweiba)	EU	EEAA	The main objective of the project is to establish a center for prompt-response in the emergency cases, and to set procedures and mechanisms for oil spill combating in Gulf of Aqaba.
Gulf of Aqaba Protectorates Development Program	EU	EEAA	Protection and development of the natural resources and ecological system of the Gulf of Aqaba as an essential base for supporting touristic development in South Sinai is the main target of the project. Additionally, it aims at building the EEAA capacity in the Nature Protection Sector.
St. Katherine National Park	EU	EEAA	Natural, religious and historical heritage protection in St. Katherine National Park and conservation of the ecological systems and natural resources of the area is the project immediate goal. Furthermore, it aims at the urban planning and the rational management of the natural resources of the protectorate.

Building National Capacity in the field of Climate Change (Phase II)	GEF	EEAA	This initiative is a continuation of the previous GEF-assisted Capacity Building Project aimed at institutionalizing climate change issues on the national level. This second phase focuses on assessing technology needs for adaptation measures for coastal zones, agriculture, and water resources. Other activities include studying impacts on coral reefs and human health, and assessing technology needs to alleviate negative effects.
Technology Cooperation Agreement Pilot Project (TCAPP)	UNCSP (U.S. Countries Studies Programme)	EEAA	The TCAPP is charactered to develop consensus among key Egyptian organizations on a set of high priority, climate friendly, and technology issues aimed at successful commercialization. Results are expected to produce candidate technology transfer areas for consideration under the guidance of the National Climate Change Committee. Market development plans for selected technologies are currently underway.
Fuel Cell Bus Demonstration Project	GEF + UNDP	EEAA	The overall objective is reducing the Green House Gases (GHG) emissions and other pollutants. The demonstration in Cairo features eight fuel cell buses with associated hydrogen production and supply facilities. With a focus on technology transfer, Egypt hopes to expand the success of this demonstration in its transportation fleet.
Natural Gas Motorcycles	Industry Canada	EEAA	The project aims at reducing the emission of GHG by converting two stroke engines used in motorcycles to compressed natural gas (CNG). The project is implemented in three phases: identification of capabilities and barriers, demonstration of the technology, and a hand-over and transition to the local market.
(CDM)	World Bank + Embassy of	EEAA	The study aims at identifying institutional national prerequisites for CDM, preparing a pipeline of

	Switzerland in Cairo		projects for implementation under the CDM, and studying the international market for GHG emissions reductions for CDM projects. The scope of this study concentrates on the potential sectors for CDM projects in Egypt, including energy, industry, transportation, waste management and agriculture.
National Implementation Plan Project of POPs convention (NIP)	GEF with the technical Cooperation of the UNIDO	EEAA	The objective of the project is to develop and formulate a National Implementation Plan (NIP) and thereby strengthen national capacity and enhance knowledge and understanding amongst decision makers, managers, the industry, agriculture and the public at large on POPs. By achieving this objective Egypt will be prepared and able to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention on POPs according to Article (7) of the convention.