

Background Information



- **Most industrialized** nation in Africa and **heavy reliant on service industry**, particularly the tourism sector
- Country **lacks comprehensive, up-to-date data on waste generation**, with estimates remaining relatively unchanged since 2012.

According to estimates, Egypt is the largest plastic polluter in the Mediterranean, with **250,000 tons of plastic entering the sea annually** (Alternative Policy Solutions, 2021).

- Usual **ways of handling waste** in areas without formal collection: roadside dumping, uncontrolled dumpsites near water bodies, or burning waste in settlements (Heinrich Böll Foundation, 2020).
- The **informal waste sector**, represented by 'Zabbaleens', conducts door-to-door collections in affluent neighborhoods and segregates recyclables, although they often collect waste from open dumpsites manually and **without safety measures**, posing health risks to these workers (Hemidat et al., 2022).

Legislation



Baseline: Law No. 28/1967 on General Public Cleaning; Law No. 4/1994 on Environmental Protection; Law No. 10/2005, which introduced a fee system for solid waste collection.

Most important law: **Egypt Waste Management law No. 202 of 2020:**

- Establishes the **principle of EPR**
- Aims to integrate municipal, industrial, agricultural, demolition & construction waste management.
- Goals: waste reduction, promotion of reuse, recycling, and safe disposal, minimizing environmental/public health damage.
- On 22nd February 2022, the **Executive Regulations** implement the Law requirements and **add details for that purpose (about the terms Producer & EPR)**
- **Call for a government decree to further define** priority products, fees to be paid, national goals & targets and verification mechanisms is still pending



History and Outlook

- **Enforcement Challenges:** Due to incomplete regulatory framework, enforcement is impractical.
- **Voluntary Approach:** No unified voluntary efforts exist; fragmented individual initiatives prevail.
- **TouMaLi Project:** Aims to implement EPR concepts, focusing on marine litter through financial mechanisms, waste reverse chains, benefiting the tourism sector.





Arab Academy
For Science, Technology and Maritime Transport

TouMALI

PREVENTION OF MARINE LITTER

Policy Briefing for Egypt



Waste Infrastructure:

Upgrade basic waste infrastructure by implementing doorstep waste collection in hotels and households; Practice waste separation at the source in pilot hotels in collaboration with TouMaLi.



Regulatory Framework Strengthening:

Enforce Law 202 on waste management through Prime Minister Decree specifying EPR system details; Set national goals, targets, verification, and monitoring mechanisms.



Awareness Strategies:

Conduct awareness events for waste managers, authorities, civil society, and tourists to promote resource-efficient behaviors.



Inclusion of the Informal Sector:

Provide training and digital solutions to integrate informal waste collectors

Policy Recommendations



Redefining the link between waste management and circular economy:

Expand waste management beyond collection to create a complete industrial framework with advanced treatment capacity; Focus on minimal landfilling and high-value product generation to attract private investors; Utilize pilot hotels to set an example and learn for nationwide implementation.

Contact us via email!

info-toumali@uni-rostock.de



National contact partner Egypt
gasser_hassan@yahoo.com

Visit the TouMaLi project website!

www.toumali.org

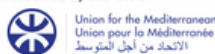


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