



Following the five year project, we are now proceeding with a follow-up until October 2004. In the follow-up, for the further development of environmental monitoring which has been transferred by Japanese experts, analysis techniques and accuracy control are being improved so that we can deal with the regional environmental problems, for example, a water quality survey in the Suez Canal, and air pollution caused by a brick factory and fertilizer factory in the center of the Nile Delta.



**JICA Expert
Dr. Yoshio Matsui**

From the beginning I highly appreciated my Egyptian counterparts' activities on this project. As the project progressed, they learnt new technology and knowledge, so confidence and awareness of the problems were built inside them and they began to tackle the environmental issues independently. I was very pleased to see this progress.

Since environmental issues are critical worldwide, all countries should cooperate with each other to solve them. I hope our achievement in this project in Egypt will spread to other Arab and African countries.

I am working as a senior chemist in water pollution monitoring for EEAA-Suez RBO.

In 1999, JICA invited me to Japan as a trainee. I learnt many things about wastewater treatment, water pollution monitoring, and so on.

In 2004, I designed a Suez Canal Water Quality Monitoring Program in cooperation with Dr. Matsui, a JICA expert. This is the first regular monitoring program for the world-famous canal. The objective of this program is to conserve water quality in the Suez Canal.

JICA supported this program with chemical glassware, plus field and lab equipment which were badly needed for the success of this program. We are now making efforts for the further development of the skills in environmental monitoring we received from the technical cooperation project.



**Mr. Saleh Ali Abd El Hamid,
Senior Chemist (right) with
the other counterparts at
Suez RBO**



(2) Arab-African Forum on Environmental Management



To share the achievements of environmental technical cooperation with African and Middle Eastern countries, EEAA and EMTP decided to hold an "Arab-African Forum on Environmental Management" in Cairo from 7th to 10th August 2004. Sponsored by JICA, the forum was participated in by 10 other countries (Jordan, Syria, Morocco, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe). The participants from those countries gave presentations on the second day about the current environmental situation of each country.



One of the main purposes of this forum was to share the experiences of the successes and failures in tackling environmental issues. The second purpose was to search for potential cooperation among the countries, for example, to hold Third Country Training Programs in the field of environment.

Since its participation in the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992, Morocco has continually endeavoured to reconcile environmental preservation with social and economic policy. The environment report shows that, like other developing countries, Morocco also faces problems such as air pollution, water scarcity, loss of biodiversity caused by deforestation.

The forum presented an excellent opportunity and occasion to exchange experiences among the countries and to better understand about the JICA-EEAA cooperation model. The good work already done with the EEAA in Egypt for seven years can be emulated in the other participant countries, taking into consideration the specificity and the special needs of each country.

In Morocco, too, JICA has conducted an important project on the guidelines of waste management in collaboration with the Authority in charge of environmental issues. Having in mind Egypt as an example, I hope JICA and the Japanese Embassy can develop such a partnership with the Moroccan authorities based on a common vision for an integrated program in sustainable development.



**Moroccan Participant
Mr. Mourad Amil**

(3) Disaster Relief Aid

Japan provides Disaster Relief Aid overseas when emergencies occur. The Aid has three forms, (1) emergency grant aid, (2) dispatch of personnel for relief activities and (3) provision of relief assistance, among which JICA implements (2) and (3).

Cairo Earthquake (1992)

An earthquake with a magnitude of 5.4 occurred in Cairo on October 12th, 1992. It wreaked considerable damage including 561 deaths and 12,192 injuries. The earthquake would have been defined as "minor" if it had occurred in Japan, however, as Egypt hadn't experienced many earthquakes, it turned out to be a massive disaster. In response to a request from the Government of Egypt, Japan dispatched an expert team consisting of 9 specialists in the field of seismology. During its two week mission, they investigated the technical and social situation in Egypt concerning earthquakes. Based on the investigation, they made several recommendations for future earthquake safety measures, including the proper location of hypocenters and appropriate information and education on earthquakes for the public.

Project Site

