

Arab Republic of Egypt

Ministry of Housing, Utilities, and Urban Communities (MHUUC)

Egypt's Water and Sanitation Sector:







Water Solutions for Future Water









Water Conservation Plan for

Managing Water Scarcity and Sustainability for the Utilities Sector

Pillar1: Alternative sources of drinking water	 Surface water (Nile River) Desalination water in Coastal Governorates. Ground water.
Pillar 2: Safe reuse of treated wastewater	 Expansion of the establishment of Wastewater treatment plants, raising the efficiency of existing treatment plants, and improving the quality of treated wastewater allowing for mixing and reuse in agriculture. Agriculture drainage wastewater treatment for irrigation (El Mahsama and Bahr El Bakar-El Hamam 'ongoing"). Expansion of the National Rural Sanitation Program.
Pillar 3: Reduction of NRW	 Expansion in installation of household water meters (Prepaid- smart) Decrease the losses in potable water networks. Use of water saving fittings. Media awareness plans for water conservation.





Pillar #1

Alternative sources of

drinking water





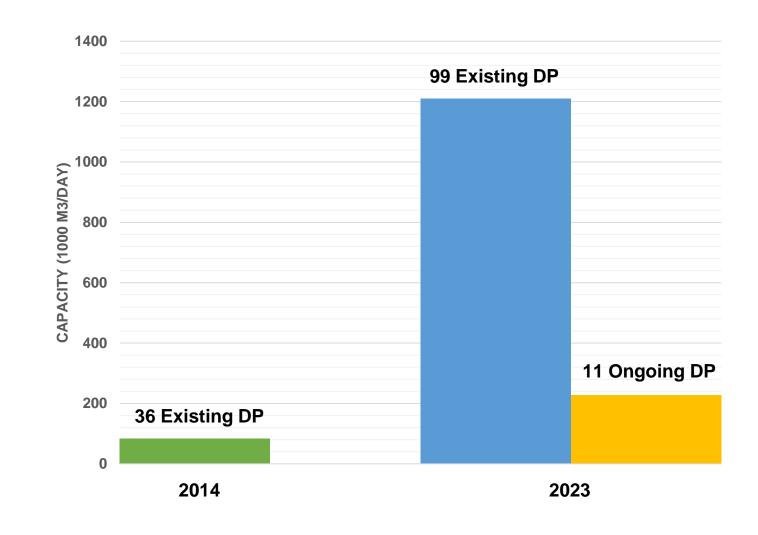
Desalination





Desalination Plants all over Egypt

- ✓ Till 2014: 36 desalination plant were implemented with capacity 84,000 m³/day.
- $\checkmark \quad \text{In 2023:}$
 - 99 desalination plant were implemented with capacity 1.21
 million m³/day.
 - 11 desalination plant are ongoing with capacity 228,000 m³/day to reach 110 desalination plants with a capacity of 1.44 million m³/day





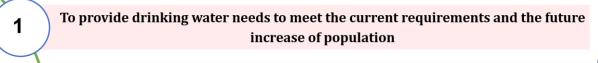


Strategic Plan for Desalination till 2050

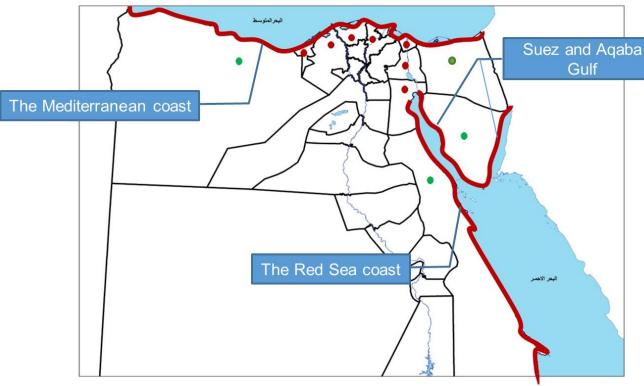
• Ministry of Housing, Utilities, and Urban Communities has developed the Strategic Plan for Desalination to cover the seawater desalination for providing drinking water needs from till 2050 with total capacity 8.89 million m³/d in 11 Gov.

• The 1st five-year desalination plan covered implementation of 21 DTP with a capacity of 3.4 M m³/day extended to 6 M

m³/day.



- To provide drinking water needs to stop long transmission of surface water to governorates (Matrouh Red Sea South Sinai)
- To replace surface water by desalination water in coastal governorates
- To provide drinking water needs required for new urban development communities
- Main governorates (4 Gov.) that relying on desalinated water (Matrouh Red Sea North Sinai South Sinai)
- New governorates (7 Gov.) will be relying on desalinated water (Suez Ismailia Port Said Dakahlia Kafr El Sheikh El Beheira Alexandria)







Pillar #2

Safe reuse of treated wastewater





Expansion of the establishment of Wastewater treatment plants, improve the efficiency of existing treatment plants, and improving the quality of treated wastewater allowing for mixing and reuse in agriculture

Completed WWTPs

560 WWTPs (secondary & Tertiary)

Total capacities 18 million m³/day

Ongoing WWTPs including 1st phase of Hayah Karima

305 WWTPs (secondary & Tertiary)

Total capacities 4.5 million m³/day

Total (Completed and ongoing)

865 WWTPs (secondary & Tertiary)

Total capacities about 22.5 million m³/day





Projects Pipeline for PPP

- ☐ The third phase of the West WWTP in 6th of October, with a capacity of 150,000 m³/day (NUCA)
- ☐ The first phase of the industrial WWTP in Sadat, with a capacity of 100,000 m³/day (NUCA)
- ☐ The first phase of the industrial WWTP in New Beni Suef, with a capacity of 25,000 m³ / day (NUCA)
- ☐ The first phase of the industrial WWTP in New Mansoura, with a capacity of 10,000 m³/day (NUCA)
- □ Extension of Zenien WWTP in Giza, with a capacity of 100,000 m³/day to reach 0.5 M m³/day. (CAPW)





Projects Pipeline for PPP

- □ Extension of Rashed WWTP in Beheira, with a capacity of 40,000 m³/day to reach 60,000 m³/day. (HCWW)
- □ Extension of Sarabioum WWTP in Ismailia, with a capacity of 70,000 m³/day to reach 205,000 m³/day. (HCWW)





National Integrated Development For Rural Egypt (HAYAH KARIMA)

A Presidential program has been launched for the Integration Development for Rural Egypt (HAYAH KARIMA INITIATIVE) in order to provide a decent life for the citizens nationwide by improving the quality of life and services for rural areas and achieving the sustainable development for all districts nationwide.

Implemented by (MHUUC – Engineering Authority) The Initiative Targeting: **Districts** Governorates **Villages Satellites** 4,500 29,500 175 **20 Beneficiaries** 58 Million





Sludge Management and Utilization

- Maximizing the safe reuse of sludge through different projects.
- Achieving the sustainable development goals of the United Nations related to energy, sustainability and environments concerning good health and wellbeing, water and Sanitation, clean and affordable energy, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production and climate action.
- Efficient use of biogas from Sludge Anaerobic Digestion is a potential operational cost recovery.
- The promotion of green sustainable source of energy through reducing climate change impacts.





Sludge Management and Utilization – Existing sludge projects

- ✓ El Gabal Al-Asfar WWTP with a capacity of 2.5 million m³/day, and seeking to be extended to 3.5 million m³/day, this project is a typical project for sewage sludge management to generate biogas/energy starting with targeting 50% energy recovery at Stage I, the figure was raised to 65% at Stage II and again ambitious goal of reaching 80% energy recovery was aimed at Stage III.
- ✓ Alex East WWTP with a capacity of 800,000 m³/day, was rehabilitated and added sludge digestion to decrease the sludge environmental impacts by decreasing the sludge disposal by 30% and to provide 50% of the power needed the whole plant.
- ✓ On tendering process, Alex West WWTP that targeting to reach a capacity of 630,000 m³/day with anaerobic digestion for the total produced sludge will be implemented.





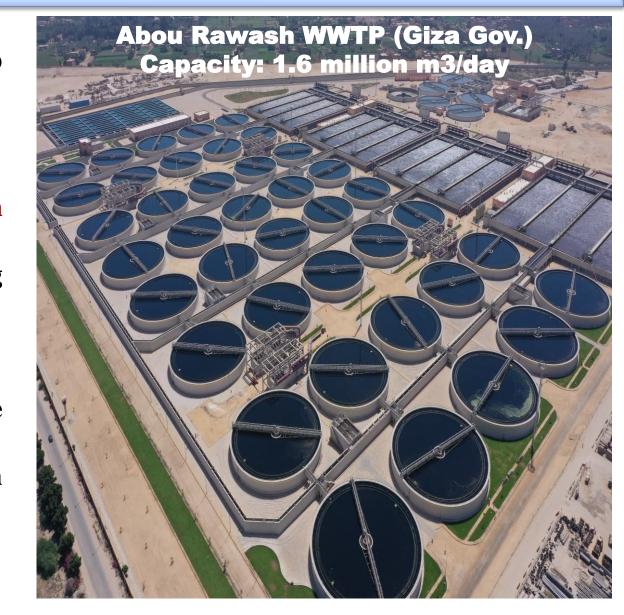
Projects Pipeline for PPP

There are also other projects planned to benefit from the utilization of sludge, such as:

- □ Sludge produced from Abu Rawash and Zenen

 WWTPs for the existing WWTPs and on going

 extension to reach 2.5 M m³/day. (CAPW)
- □ Sludge produced from Tanta WWTP for the existing WWTP and on going extension to reach 190,000 m³/day. (HCWW)







Drainage Wastewater Treatment & Reuse Projects (For Irrigation)

Construction Completed

Baher El Bakar treatment plant

Total capacity

5.6 million m³/d

Mahsama treatment plant

Total capacity

1 million m³/d

awarded **3 Guinness world** records certificates

awarded the best world water recycling project in 2020

Under Construction

El Hamam treatment plant

Total capacity

7.5 million m³/d

Total will be 14.1 million m³/d





^{*} To reach 36.6 million m³/d total wastewater to be reused.

Pillar #3

Reduction of NRW





Reduction of NRW

✓ Expansion in installation of household water meters:

This is including expansion in providing the smart and pre-paid water meters for the new customers and replacement of the non working existing water meters (About 19.16 Million Subscriber)

✓ Use of water saving fittings:

The **saving fittings** have been installed in the governmental entities and institutions in cooperation with the Ministry of Military Production and the Arab Organization for Industrialization.

3.7 million saving fittings were supplied, and **2.9 million** were sold and installed.





✓ Decrease the losses in potable water networks:

The water leakage has been reduced from 29.1% in 2017/2018 to 26% today through establishment of District Metered Areas (DMAs) to reduce water leakage.

✓ Media awareness plans for water conservation have been applied through different approaches:

A national campaign to rationalize water consumption, Production of awareness-raising materials, Reducing the informal connections, Development of rationalization technology, Mobile application for drinking water and sanitation services



Challenges





Egypt is currently facing water scarcity and shortage as per the following challenges

Population growth and increase in water demand

Capacity Building for service Providers

Limited water resources;

The huge investments required to establish drinking water and sewage projects and the high cost of operation and maintenance (Low water Tariff).

Impact of Climate changes and their effects on ensuring the sustainability of services and maintaining water availability.

Involving the private sector in the growth of the utilities sector and the access of services to all citizens.



