Under the Patronage of His Excellency **Eng. Abdulrahman bin Abdulmohsen AlFadley**Minister of Environment, Water & Agriculture



Water Reuse in Egypt : Current Status & Future Strategic Vision

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29 April - 01 May 2024



Hilton Riyadh Hotel & Residences Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

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Outline

- Water Supply vs. Demand in Egypt: Facts & Figures
- Water & Sanitation Services Coverage
- Wastewater Reuse
 - Planned Reuse
 - Unplanned (Defacto Reuse)
- Strategic Vision To Face the Challenges
- Conclusion & Recommendations



Egypt – More than 105 Million population in:

□ 250 Cities



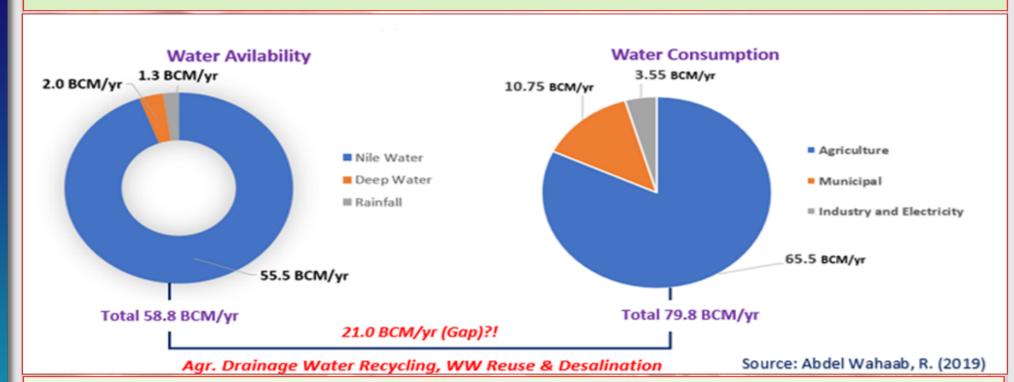
☐ 4700 Villages







Water Balance In Egypt

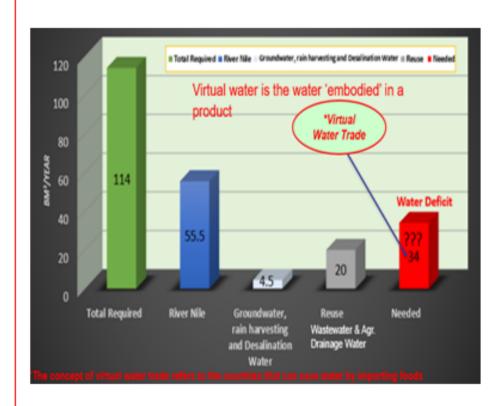


- ☐ River Nile is the only renewable supply source and provides ~97% of Egypt's total water resources (i.e., ~ 55.5 BCM/yr from the Nile)
- ☐ The gap between supply and demand is about 21 BCM/yr.
- \square Agriculture accounts for the largest share of freshwater in Egypt (i.e. $\sim 82\%$).

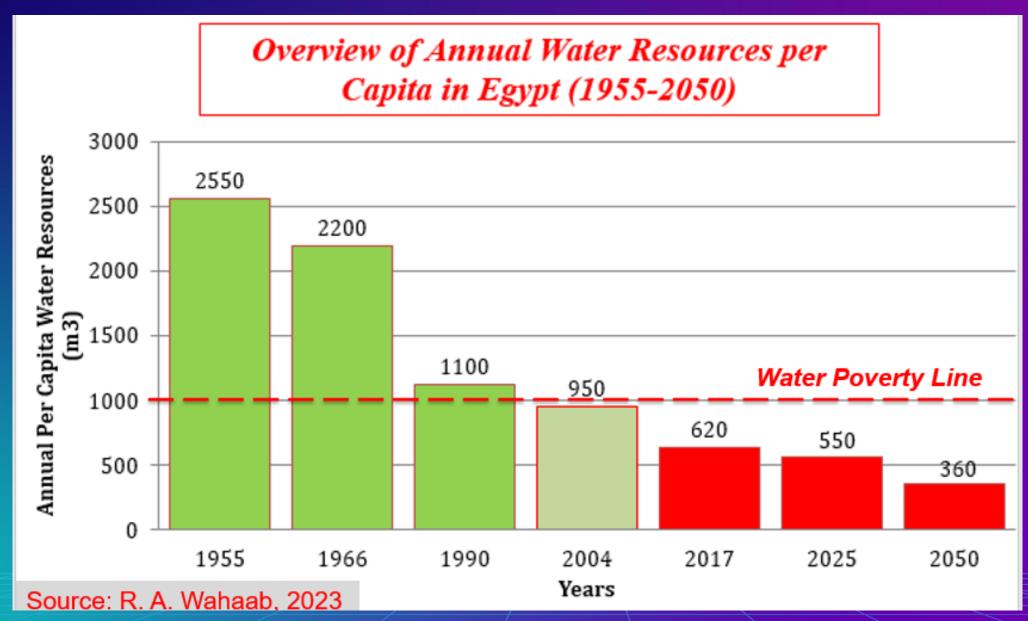


Water Supply vs. Demand: Facts & Figures

- Egypt requires 114 BM³/year to cover the country's agricultural and industrial needs, as well as drinking and home usages.
- The River Nile, rain, ground water & desalination, only reached 59
 BM³/year.
- Egypt suffers from a shortage of water at ~ 55 BM³/year
- Egypt currently covers shortages of water through reuse of agricultural drainage water, wastewater reuse which reached at ~21 BM³/year
- Meanwhile, the country needs ~ 34 BM³/year to produce food stuff.









Water/Sanitation Services Coverage



Water Service Coverage

Water

Production (Mm³/day)

Number
of Water
Treatment Plants

Water Distribution Networks (km)

Number of Subscribers (Millions) 30

2720
225 Filtration + 828 Compact
+ 1610 Ground Water Plants
+ 48 Desalination

165,000

15

Coverage Percentage 96%

Ground Water Desalination 2 %

88 %

River Nile



Sanitation Service Coverage

Treated Wastewater (Mm³/day)

14

Overall
Coverage Percentage

65

Number of Wastewater Treatment Plants

500

Wastewater Networks (km)

50,000

Number of Subscribers (Millions)

15



34% Rural (Population)



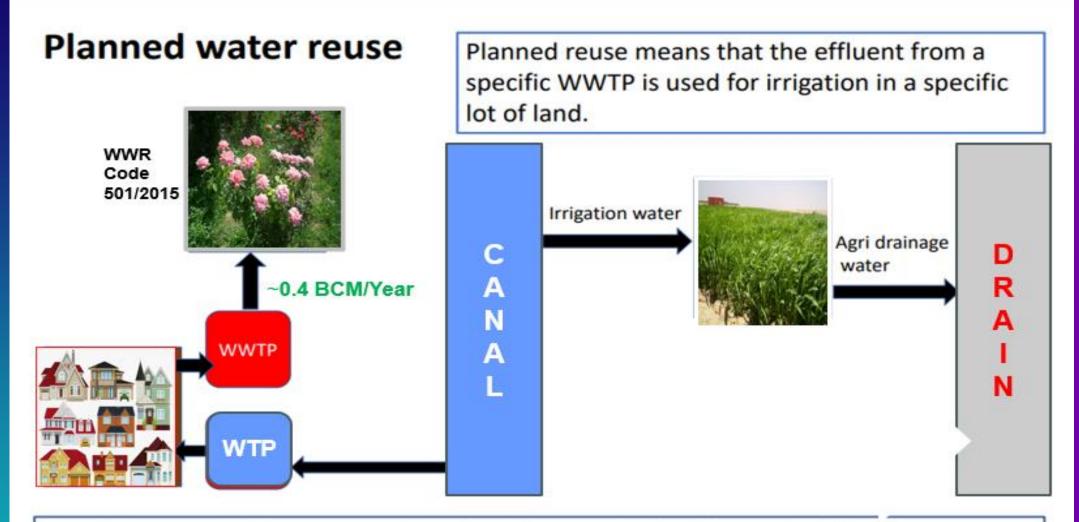
Wastewater Reuse in Egypt

- 1. Planned Wastewater Reuse (Wastewater with different degrees of treatment)
- 2. Unplanned Wastewater reuse (defacto reuse)



1. Planned Wastewater Reuse (Wastewater with different degrees of treatment)





^{*} In addition to municipal wastewater, pollution from industry, municipal solid waste which all contain Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CEC)



Wastewater Reuse-Egyptian Code (501/2015)

HCWW initiated the WWR code. The code developed based on the following:

- Degree(s) of wastewater treatment
- Specifying crops
- Irrigation methods
- Public health requirements
- Monitoring and control systems



Degree of Treatment Permitted for Agriculture Use*

Requirements & Limitations		Degree of Treatment			
		Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	Grade D
Physical & Chemical	TSS	15	30	50	300
Standards	Turbidity, (NTU)	5	Undefined	Undefined	Undefined
	BOD5	15	30	80	350
Pathogens Standards	E.Coli MPN/100 ml	20	100	1000	Undefined
Sidildaras	Intestinal Nematodes /liter	1	Undefined	Undefined	Undefined

^{*} FAO Guideline for chemical standards



Classification of plants and crops allowed for irrigation with treated Wastewater



Plants and Crops Permitted for Irrigation by Treated Wastewater

Grades	Agricultural Group (Taking into consideration the recommended Irrigation Methods)				
A	المسطحات الخضراء ونباتات الزينة Green landscapes, public and private parks				
В	 Dry grains crops, cooked & processed vegetables Fruit Crops القمح والذره والشعير، الموالح، الينسون والكمون Medicinal Plants 				
C	 Dry grain crops, fruits, medicinal plants contained group (B) Non-food seeds (Propagation Seed) All types of seedlings, transplanted impermanent fields Roses and Cut flowers Trees suitable for planting in highways and green belts النخيل والقطن، كتان All types of fibre crops Grassy forage crops and leguminous crops Mulberry to produce silkworm silk All plants and ornamental trees nurseries 				
D	1. Solid biomass crops الجوجوبا ، الخروع وجميع انواع الأشجار 2. Crops to produce cellulose الخشبيه مثل الكايا والكافور والماهوجني 3. Timber trees				

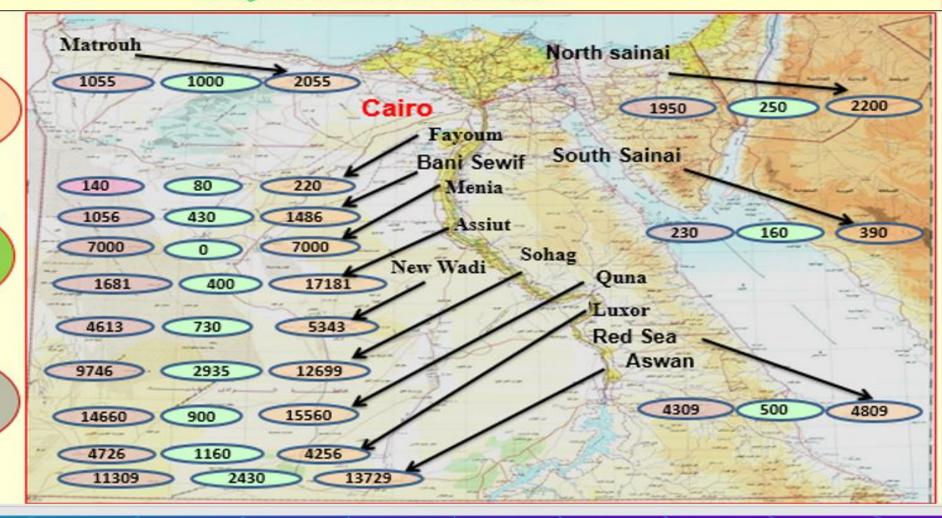


DIRECT WASTEWATER REUSE-PROJECTS MAP

Total 91,700 Feddan

Cultivated 10733 Feddan

Uncultivated 80967 Feddan





Plantation & Crops Projects



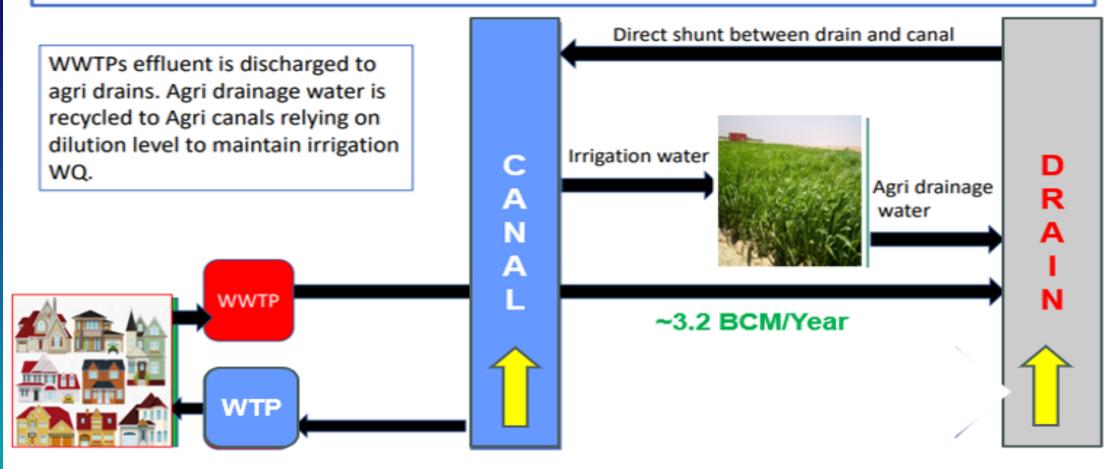




2. Unplanned Wastewater reuse (Defacto Reuse)

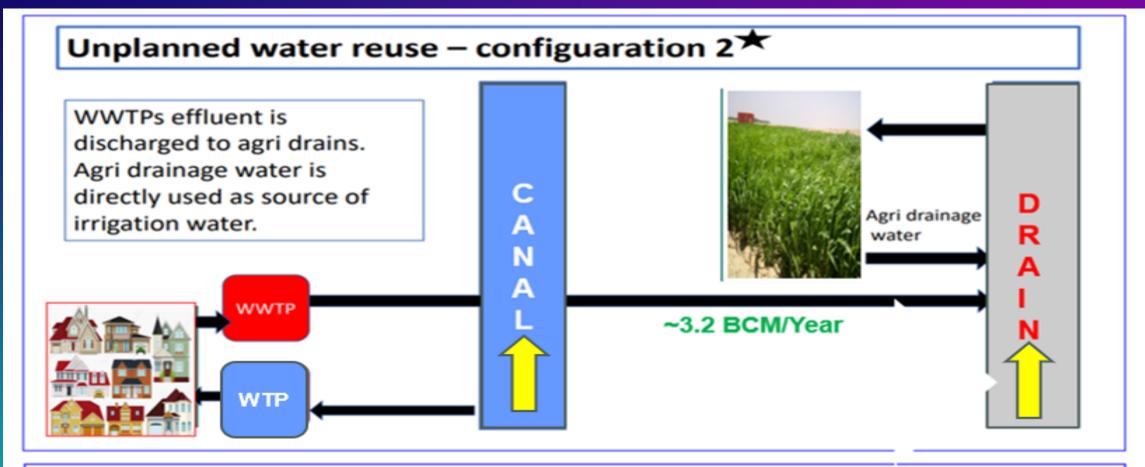


Unplanned water reuse – configuration 1 ★



★ Upper Egypt: Drainage water returns to the Nile itself and gets reused indirectly downstream.

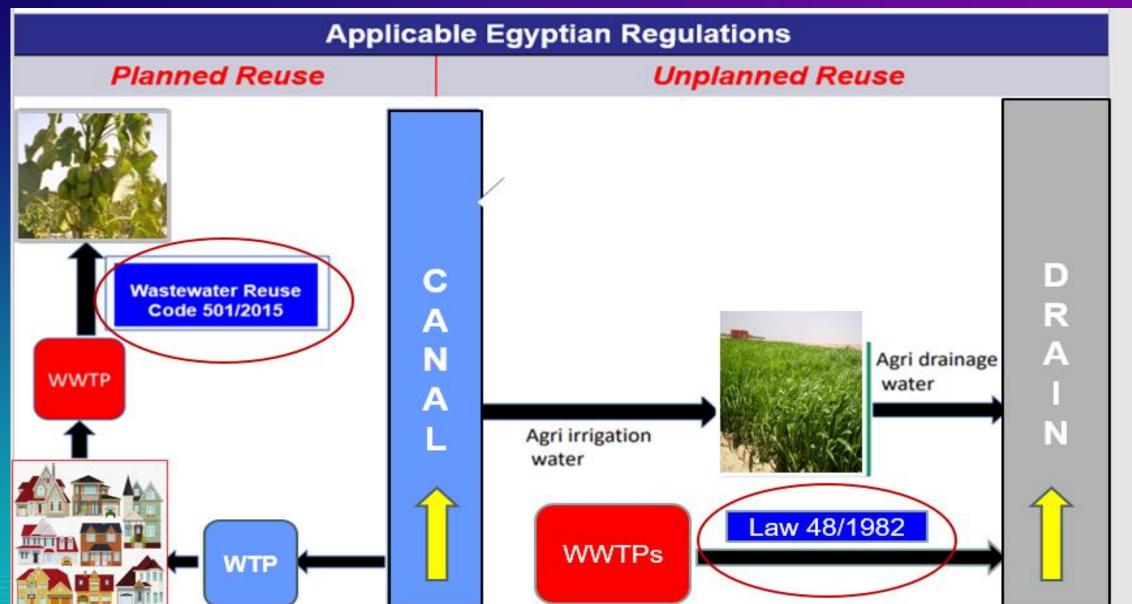




★ Delta Region: Wastewater is discharged into nearby agricultural drains, mixed with other water sources and used for irrigation. Agricultural drainage water presently being reused (estimated to be ~12.5 BCM/year).

Drainage water in Delta is used more than one time!.





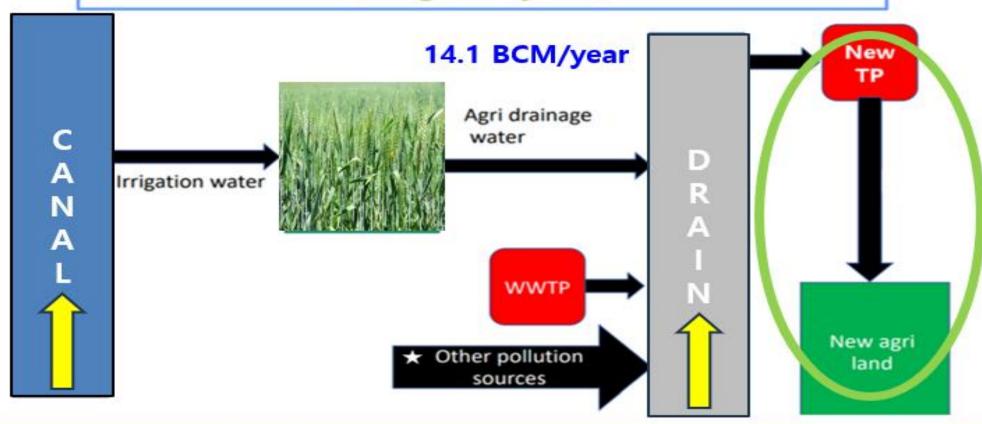


Strategic Vision To Face the Challenges: New Mega Projects

- ☐ Al Mahsama Agricultural Water Reclamation & Reuse Project
- ☐ Bahr Baqar Agricultural Water treatment & Reuse Project
- New Delta Water Reuse Project



Improvement of Agricultural Drainage Water (Mega Projects)



^{*} In addition to municipal wastewater, pollution from industry, municipal solid waste which all contain Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CEC)



Drainage Wastewater Treatment & Reuse Projects (For Irrigation)

Construction Completed

Baher El Bakar treatment plant

Mahsama treatment plant

Total capacity

5.6 million m³/d

awarded 3 Guinness world records certificates

Total capacity

1 million m³/d

awarded the best world water recycling project in 2020

Under Construction

El Hamam treatment plant

Total capacity

7.5 million m³/d

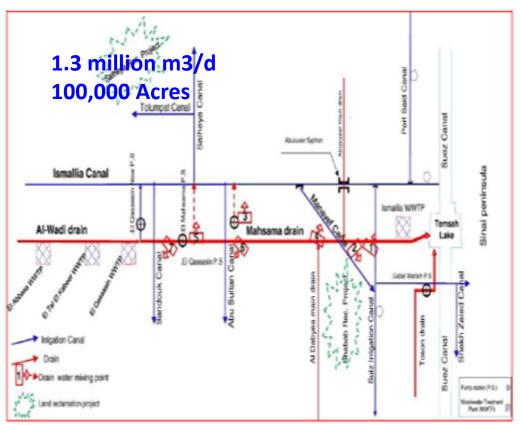
Total will be 14.1 million m³/d

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



Al Mahsama Water Reclamation Project

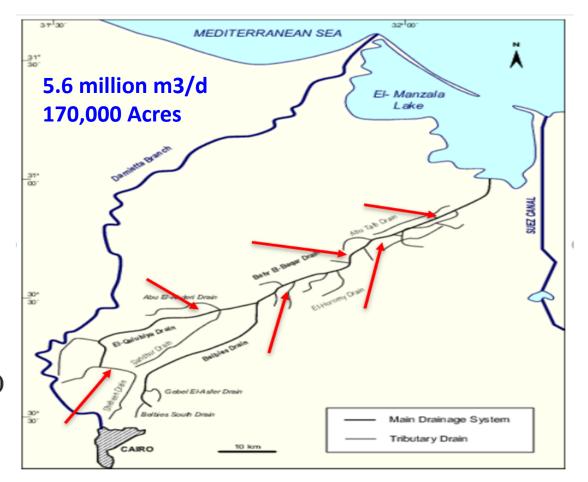
- ☐ Al Mahsama agricultural drainage treatment project located on the eastern edge of the Suez Canal
- ☐ The project has a capacity of 1.3 million m3/day, with a total cost of \$100 million
- ☐ The latest technologies were utilized to produce suitable water for irrigation and land reclamation.
- ☐ The treated water will irrigate up to 100,000 acres of land in central Sinai.
- ☐ The untreated water was being released into Al Temsah Lake, west of the Suez Canal.





Bahr El-Baqar agricultural drainage treatment, recycling and reuse project

- ☐ Bahr El-Baqar project located in the Sinai, east of the Suez Canal.
- ☐ The plant collects domestic, industrial and agricultural wastewater that flows along the Bahr El-Baqar Drain, from 5 Governorates.
- ☐ The project is the largest in the world, with a capacity of 5.6 million m3/day.
- ☐ The project will provide water for the irrigation of more than 170,000 hectares of plantations in the Sinai Peninsula

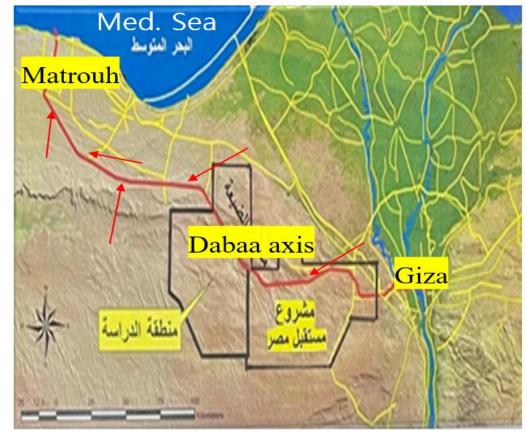




New Delta project

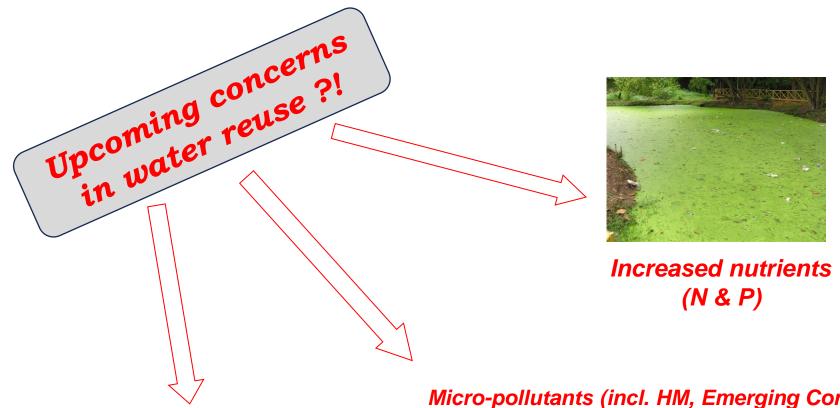
7.5 Million m³/day

- ☐ The New Delta project is one of the mega projects in the agricultural field, and it is being built on an area of more than one million acres in the northwest coast
- ☐ The project will be located in the south of the Dabaa axis,, near the old delta and linking the administrative borders of the governorates of Matrouh, Beheira and Giza.
- ☐ The project aims to contribute to the water scarcely in Egypt & compensate for the loss of agricultural lands due to unjust construction.
- ☐ More than 90% of the area can be cultivated with the strategic crops topped by wheat, maize, vegetables and fruits.

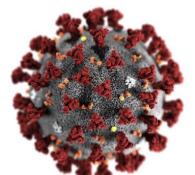




Upcoming concerns in water reuse?!



Pathogenic Organisms & Viruses (COVID 19)?













Conclusion & Recommendations

☐ Wastewater reuse projects are currently designed as integral part of the
overall wastewater network and water resources plan in Egypt.
☐ It is necessary to develop affordable and effective WWT technologies to
improve the quality of the treated wastewater for reuse.
☐ Agri. Drains' water recycling in agriculture is one of the most promising
ways in Egypt to enhance food security & to face water scarcity.
☐ Egypt has started to study and develop a map of "unplanned water
reuse"- its magnitude and impact. Special attention will be given to
"contaminants of emerging concerns".
☐ It is essential to disseminate & exchange the successful cases of WWR in
MENA Countries as guidance for replications & knowledge transfer.

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THANK YOU!



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