

E G Y P T
National Summary Report
I D N D R

Section A: Profile

(This section contains relevant basic information about your Country. Please complete and check the information already included).

1. Composition of National Committee (Focal Point):

(Please list the names of the Institutions represented and indicate in brackets the numbers for each group).

Ministries

- 1 - Environmental Affairs Agency
- 3 - Foreign Affairs
- 2 - Interior (Civil Defence)
- 1 - Industry
- 2 - Information
- 1 - Manpower and Labour
- 1 - Health
- 1 - Social Affairs and Insurance
- 1 - Transport
- 2 - Reconstruction and Housing
- 3 - Public Works and Water Resources
- 1 - Supplies and Local Trade
- 1 - Local Administration
- 1 - Defence (22)
- 1 - Petroleum

Academic and Research Institutes

- 7 - Academy of Scientific Research & Technology (ASRT)
- 1 - National Research Centre
- 3 - National Institute for Astronomy & Geophysics
- 1 - National Institute of Standards (NIS)
- 1 - National Authority for Remote Sensing (NARS)
- 2 - Underground Water Research Institute
- 1 - General Survey Department
- 1 - Geological Survey & Mining Research
- 1 - Nuclear Safety Centre
- 1 - Desert Research Centre
- 3 - Science Faculty - University of Cairo
- 1 - Science Faculty - University of Assiut
- 1 - Organisation for Building Research and Town Planning (25)
- 1 - Supreme Council for Research Centres and Institutes.

<u>NGO</u>	<u>Public Services</u>
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- 1 - Red Crescent
- 1 - Meteorology
- 1 - Statistics (2)

Media (-)

Private Sector (1)

Insurance (-)

Others (-)

2. Internal Organisation of the National Committee

(Please describe hierarchy, responsibilities, coordination and co-operation mechanisms in natural disaster reduction activities).

Chairman of the National Committee is Prof. Dr. A.A. Hebeish, President of the ASRT.

A 10 member Executive Bureau runs the affairs of the Committee in between sessions: officers (4), the representatives of the Ministries of Defence and Interior and the Vice-Presidents of the Academy for the Specialised Councils and for Regional Centres, the Secretary of the Supreme Council for Research Institutes and representative of National Institute of Standards.

The National Committee is subdivided into 7 sub-committees: I- Formulation of the National Body for Mitigating Disasters II- Earthquakes III- Fires IV- Uprise of Subsurface Water V- Flash Floods VI- Desertification (Loss of Fertility in Arable Land) VII- Radiation and Nuclear Hazards.

Terms of Reference of Subcommittees

i - Formulation of National Body

Following the October 12, 1992 earthquake the subcommittee was asked to formulate a national body to mitigate disasters and to suggest the terms of reference for the other subcommittees.

ii- Earthquakes

Coordinating between the various agencies to monitor and study the after-effects of October 12, 1992 earthquake.

To formulate an integrated national plan for earthquake mitigation and alleviating its disastrous effects and drawing on foreign expertise and aid whenever necessary.

To publish simplified brochures, pamphlets and fliers, posters etc. on earthquakes, their disastrous effects, how to confront them addressed to school children, university youth and the public at large.

iii- Fires

To study the disasters caused by the high-rise and village fires and the new threats following the introduction of natural gas.

To outline a general plan for mitigating fire disasters and publish booklets and pamphlets to raise the public awareness against these hazards.

IV- Uprise of Subsurface Water

To study the effect of uprising subsurface water level in Cairo and suggest the necessary investigations to control this phenomenon in the historic areas throughout the country.

V- Flash Floods

To outline a national plan giving the necessary recommendations to mitigate the effects of flash floods and make best use of it as a valuable water resource.

VI- Desertification

VII- Radiation and Nuclear Hazards are to be formulated.

3. Prevailing Hazards

3.1. Flash Floods: 26 flash floods during (1974-1991).

Location: Gulf of Suez and S^{inai}; Eastern Desert, discharge either into the Gulf of Suez or the Red Sea on the one hand and into the River Nile on the other hand; the Western Desert discharging both in the Mediterranean or the New Valley.

Affected Population

- * Sinai Floods 1975 (W. Al-Arish) 17 deaths, 280 houses swept away, thousands homeless.

Repetitive flash floods later on affect roads and infrastructure, sweep away reclaimed soil and threaten the oil and natural gas development projects in the region.

- * Eastern Desert F. Floods: Assiut-Idfu region;
October 1979: 18 deaths in Sohag, 1576 houses
demolished 8841 homeless, 10 000 acres of farm-
land drowned, 500 heads of cattle lost, 100
bales of cotton (1 ton each) destroyed. Kom-
Ombo-Asswan region; May 1979: 3 deaths, 200
homes demolished, 300 families homeless and
also in October 1979 whereby 300 homes were
demolished. As'Ssaf (S. Giza) floods in 1972
demolished 180 homes, several reclaimed farms
and heads of cattle were drowned, 1500 people
affected.

Repetitive f.f. cycles cutoff roads and
rail-roads, trap vehicles and cause damage to
agricultural development schemes.

- * Western Desert Flash-Floods Om-Er'Rokhm (W-of
Matrûh) in January 1991. At Abu-Tartûr (between
Kharga and Dakhla Oases) swept away newly
established settlements in the area (flash floods
occurring every 50 years).

3.II. Earthquakes:

Egypt is located on a relatively stable area from
the earth's crust which is exposed to earthquakes at
long intervals and only when a fault begins to be
active that the earthquake ensues.

Available data indicate that Egypt - from the earthquake vulnerability point of view - is subdivided into the following 5 regions - depending on the frequency of recurrence, the magnitude and intensity of the earthquake.

- * The Red Sea Region-Egypt's largest fault.
- * The region from the Gilf-el¹Kebir to Abou-Rawash at Giza in the Western Desert.
- * The Middle region with but a few earthquakes.
- * The Mediterranean region or the interface between the two continents Africa and Europe.
- * The High Dam and South of Asswan Region.

Location of a few Recent Earthquakes:

- September 12, 1955: An earthquake 6.8 on Richter's scale, N of Alexandria shook the Eastern Mediterranean region; Palestine, Cyperus and Greece, causing 63 deaths, 300 houses in the Delta region collapsed (Rashied, Idku, Damanhûr, Mahmoudiya and Abu Hommos).
- March 31, 1969: 6.3 on Richter's scale struck Shedwan Island in the Red Sea, was felt throughout Egypt and even at Jerusalem and Addis Ababa.

It was preceded with 35 slight fore-shocks and resulted into the appearance of a 50 km deep crack in the epicentre and also an uplift leading to the exposure of some coral reefs.

- November 14, 1981: Kalabsha earthquake NW of Aswan High Dam Lake Nasser, 5.6 on Richter's scale; was felt in various parts S. Egypt but caused no casualties apart from panic and the appearance of wide cracks in Kalabsha Desert but no destructive effects on cities.
- March 19, 1983: The Gulf of Aqaba, 4.9 on Richter's scale was felt in several parts of Eastern Delta followed by 56 after-schock's, resulted in no casualties.
- October 12, 1992: please refer to item no 4 later on.

3.III Floods and Overflows:

(Subdued after the erection of the High Dam)

We may refer here to mild Tsunamis at Mersa Alam (S. Red Sea) 1990 and at Abu-Zeniema (Gulf of Suez) 1992 where tidal waves, 2-3m high swept away the mining camps established there.

However, the only recorded Tsunami in Egypt was in 1303 NW of Alexandria in the Mediterranean when the Alex. lighthouse was demolished and widespread destruction took place in Cyprus and Greece.

3.IV. Rural and Urban Fires and Explosions:

Rural fire were almost a yearly event in villages especially because of the open-air storage of the agricultural produce and/or residues.

Several Cultural monuments caught fire during the period 1967-1975 viz. the first Opera House, Al-Djawhara Palace, the Islamic Museum, the Egyptian Museum and the Balloon Theatre.

Household fires take place as a result of un-certified bottled gas explosions.

However, a few recent fires may be classified as disasters e.g.

- High-rise fires, Airport Sheraton Hotel, TV HQ Tower and Ma'adi Tower (a block of flats).
- Natural gas fires in Ma'adi, Damanhur and Cairo.
- Village fires in 1992 and 1993 although the most important ones happened earlier (El-Matawa' Sharqiya in 1981 and El-Zaheriya; Beheira in 1984 where the villages were burnt to the ground.

Urban fires in the industrial zones of newly established settlements in satellite cities around Cairo of 1993 will be referred to in item (4) to follow.

3.V. Landshides:

Due to the special nature of the earth crust in Egypt and its geology together with the uprise of subsurface water have caused several types of landslide viz.

- Thebes plateau over-looking Hatshepsut's temple at Deir El-Bahari and at the Zaafrana region S. of Suez which is visible for almost 40 Km along the sea front high-way.

We also refer here to the recent landslide at Al-Moqattam area N. Cairo on December 14, 1993 (see item 4 to follow).

3.VI. Epidemics, Pests and Diseases

As regards protection against Human Diseases, Egypt imposes strict quarantine measures on the passengers ariving from countries suffering from epidemics.

The WHO also issues warnings and sufficient information on the spread of suspected diseases in the different parts of the world.

- Veterinary Diseases

Over LE 647 mill. are spent annually on controlling those diseases: especially that there are about 150 communicable diseases to human beings.

Examples: Bovine plague, brucellosis, Fasciola hepatica, Rift Valley fever, toxoplasma and parasites such as the spiral fly which was fortunately eradicated quickly.

Agricultural Pests and Locust Infestations:

Insects, bacteria, fungi and viruses cause a lot of damage to the Agricultural produce.

As regards locusts, the last severe attack was recorded in the late twenties. Minor swarms raided the country since then.

Control is now concentrated in the breeding grounds in neighbouring countries, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan, keeping a vigil watch in the stations spread along or near our borders for early warning and effective control.

3.VII. Uprise of Subsurface Water

Old Cairo is rich in Islamic monuments. Yet unfortunately because of its low-lying ground, subsurface water has accumulated threatening more than 100 Islamic monuments in the area of Djamaliya which is

the worst-hit.

This problem also poses a great threat to almost all other pharaonic and christian heritage.

The area affected in Greater Cairo reaches almost 2000 Km² whereas the affected population ranges between 12-15 million people. Threatened riches value about US \$ 150 billion.

3.VIII. Coastal Erosion

Sea shores form one of the main elements of the national wealth in the Country as they play a special role in development and construction.

This phenomenon is observed along the shores of the Delta.

Building of the High Dam deprived the Northern shores from the silt they used to receive annually (approx. 35 mill tons of sand and 45 mill.tons of mud and silt).

The shore-line retreated to a great extent in different areas like Rashid, Borollos and Ras el-Bar.

3.IX. Environmental Pollution

Oil pollution in sea water, wastes reaching the Nile water and soil polluted with excessive use of agricultural chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides. Air polluted with various chemicals and suspended matter.

4. Recent Natural Disasters:

4.1. Earthquake (October 12, 1992).

Location :

The earthquake, 5.3 (Mb) on Richter's scale hit Cairo, Giza and Faiyûm recorded by the seismic station of the Helwan Natural Research Institute of Astronomy and Geophysics (NRIAG).

The geographical co-ordinates of the epicentre were determined to be: Lat. 29.826°N , and Long. 31.228 E , north east of Gebel Qatirani at Dahshûr.

The focal depth was approximately 24-7 Kms. (Compare the data by the National American Centre for Earthquakes, Information of the US Geological Survey: Intensity 5.9 (Mb) Richter's Scale; co-ordinates: Lat. 29.9 N and Long. 31.0°E).

Affected Population

Deaths 561, injured 9929, homeless 40000.

Losses

Approx. LE. 4 billion including L.E. 20 mill. for compensating affected people.

4.II. Fires

Locations:

During 1993, several firms in the newly-established industrial zones in different

settlements satellite to Greater Cairo caught fire. viz. BTM Ready-Made Clothes and a blanket factory at the 10th. Ramadan, a card-board factory at Helwan, a Paints and a TV factory at the 6th. October City.

Affected Population and Losses:

Over 10000 fires were reported in the 6 years: 1986-1991. The deaths 183, injured 807 (1990 figures). The threatened assets L.E. 66777236/while actual losses amount to L.E. 16890647.

The total loss of the fires at the 10th. of Ramadan and the 6th. of October satellite new settlements were estimated at approx. L.E. 150 mill.

4.III. Landslides:

A rock-slide took place on December 14, 1993 at El-Mokattam region, N.E. Cairo where a 4000 ton -block of limestone rock fell on 14 homes and 4 workshops in a slum area which collapsed.

Affected Population

Deaths 42, injured 9 and 400 evacuated.

5. National Socio-Economic Conditions:

* Population: 56983000 people (July 1993).

(whereas the 90/91 figures 54201500 people).

* Gross National Product (GNP)

(1991/1992 figures) L.E. 125 485 mill.

* Per-Capita Income

(1990/1991 figures) Urban L.E. 1085, Rural

L.E. 766.28

6. Availability of Assistance to other Countries in the
Field of Natural Disaster Reduction:

(Please list potential resources, Scientific expertise
technology, etc.)

Prime Minister's Decree no 1191/1984 formulated a
Relief Committee for disasters faced by foreign countries,
seated and chaired by an ambassador at the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs whose Minister reports its resolutions to
the Prime Minister for approval.

Its members are Under-Secretaries of State from the
Cabinet Affairs, the Ministry of Social Affairs and
Insurance and of equivalent Status from the Red Cross.
The Committee meets regularly and provides relief (in
medical supplies and pharmaceuticals) to countries
facing natural emergencies.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides the political
advice regarding the distribution of the accredited re-
volving fund (in the Ministry of Social Affairs' budget)
of L.E. 500000. The latter Ministry implements the
approved recommendations of the Committee using the field
facilities and expertise of the Red Crescent Society as
an efficient NGO with international links.

7. International Assistance Required for Natural Disaster Reduction

(Please indicate requirements for scientific expertise technology, resources .. etc.).

Requesting assistance in training and information to establish a Data Base on available UN information on natural disasters' analysis and the experience gained in dealing with them.

- Available software on technologies dealing with forecasting and prediction probabilities of natural disasters eventually occurring.
- Improvement of the means of communications in dealing with all available studies on natural disasters.
- Training material on Emergency procedures available at UN.
- Expertise required for training in rescuing and emergency medicine both in the faculties of medicine and also for paramedics and rescuers.
- Resources (equipment) needed in the form of mobile potable water treatment units as well as mobile electricity generator units.

Section B. Strategies and Activities

(This Section deals with current or planned Strategies and Activities)

1. Steps Towards Achieving the 3 Main Decade Targets:

a. Comprehensive National Assessment of Risks from Natural Hazards, with these Assessments Taken into Account in Development Plans.

The ASRT signed an agreement with UNDP/UNDRO (EGY/87/002) for approx. L.E. 619000 and UNDP US \$ 394000 for the period 1988-1991.

A study/inventory of the natural disasters threatening Egypt was carried out; measuring their intensities and recommending whatever measures to be taken to alleviate their hazards, provision of suitable capabilities to confront them depending on their urgency especially as regards the following priorities:

- Earthquake hazards' assessment.
- Mitigation of flash flood hazards.
- Hazards due to groundwater conditions.
- Desertification of Arable land.

Separate maps have been drawn showing the prone-areas to each of these risks. It remains to have them super-imposed into one single map for disaster-prone areas.

- * Strengthen the available capabilities in disaster preparedness, prevention and management planning.

b. Mitigation Plans at National and/or Local Levels Involving Long-Term Prevention and Preparedness and Community Awareness

- * Availability of up-to-date information to the decision-makers in the various government departments and agencies concerned.
- * Implementation of the national Civil Defence plan to fulfill the assigned role to every unit in the government.
- * Allocating the necessary funds to help carry out the plan and provide the necessary protection and equipment when and where needed.
- * Carry out periodic drills to check the effectiveness of the plan.
- * Assessment of the implemented plan.
- * Keeping abreast of the rapid technological development of equipment used in Civil Defence.
- * Undertaking psychological and behavioural studies on various sectors of the population including professional syndicates, labour and trade unions, NGOs, political parties etc. in order to cope with the socio-economic impacts of disasters on the Society.

- * Exchange of information through holding conferences and/or raise awareness of all levels of the society through symposia, workshops or training seminars to always be aware of the current developments in the field.

and c. Ready Access to Global, Regional, National and Local Warning Systems and Broad Dissimination of Warnings:

The Meteorology Department through the weather satellite Meteosat of the WMO provides early warning information on weather changes and other phenomena leading to torrential rain.

Example: Early warning issued in the Winter of 1992/1993 to South Sinai, North Sinai, Civil Defence Dept. and Traffic Dept. who took the necessary precautions to avoid casualties of flash floods. (Early Warning can take place 48 hr. earlier).

- * The Red Crescent has effecient access to exchange warnings both locally and internationally with the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies at Geneva.
- * The ICDO and the DHA/UNDRO Geneva have contacts with the local Civil Defence.

2. Present National Plan for National Disaster Reduction

(a) Time Span Concerned: 5-year (1993-1997).

(b) Agencies, Institutions and Organisations Involved;

The Ministries of Interior; Local Administration; Health; Social Affairs and Insurance; Defence and Military Production; Public Works and Water Resources; Transport and Communications; Electricity and Energy; Petroleum; Information; Agriculture and Land Reclamation; Housing and Utilities; Manpower and Labour; Industry and Mineral Resources; Tourism; Education; Culture; Waqfs (Religious Endowments); Scientific Research; Reconstruction and New Settlements; Foreign Affairs and Environment.

(c) Implementing Agencies:

Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT); National Security; Egyptian Environment Affairs Authority (EEAA); Atomic Energy Authority; Meteorology Organisation; National Authority for Remote Sensing (NARS); National Research Institute for Astronomy and Geophysics (NRIAG); Atomic Power Authority; National Authority for Subways; Suez Canal Authority; Egyptian State Railways (ESR); National Research Centre (NRC), Water Research Centre; Medical Military Academy; Toxins Centre

at Ain Shams University: Kasr El-Aini Centre for Oncology and Nuclear Medicine; Radiation Technology Centre; The Supreme Council for Safety and Occupational Health; The National Centre for Industrial Safety Research and Studies; National Sociological and Criminological Research Centre; Insurance Establishments and 12 Universities.

(d) Funds Available for Implementation:

Mostly governmental; NGOs; Private Sector; Funding Agencies and benevolent donors.

3. Legislation Introduced and Enacted in Relation to Natural Disaster Reduction:

3.1. The PL 148/1959 on Civil Defence charged the Civil Defence Dept. with full responsibility (article 3). It also freed (art. 9) all financial transactions in times of disaster from all fiscal regulations stipulated by normal government practice.

Article 17 detailed the Authority of the Minister of Interior to establish a corps of volunteers and in article 19 his authority to implement the Civil Defence plan and impose penalties on the offenders.

- 3.II. The Joint Decree of both the Ministers of Interior and Defence no. 63/1983 organising the co-operation between the Civil Defence and the Armed Forces in specific cases such as relief work in natural disasters.
 - 3.III. The Minister of Interior's Decree no. 349/1986 regulating voluntary work in Civil Defence.
 - 3.IV. The Presidential Decree no. 132/1992 formulating the Supreme Council for Civil Defence chaired by the Prime Minister to lay down the general policy for Civil Defence, passing decisions and issuing directives to implement co-operation between the various agencies and departments and co-ordinate their efforts.
 - 3.V. By decree of the President of the Academy (ASRT of Ministerial Status) the National Committee for IDNDR was established under his chairmanship.
4. Disaster Mitigation Activities Completed or Underway
 - a. Identification of Hazard Zones, Hazard Assessment
 - I. Title of Project: Earthquake Hazards and Assessment in Egypt:
Status: Phase 1 completed.

Participating Institution in the Country and/or on
International Level:

National Research Institute for Astronomy
and Geophysics (NRIAG)

Cost of the Project: L.E. 140 000 + US \$ 10 000

Sources of Funding: ASRT and UNDP/UNDRO

Implementation Agencies: (NRIAG)

Address: (Tel. and Fax of Agency in charge):

Tel: 780645

Fax: 782683

II. Title of Project:

Detailed Seismological Field Studies of the
12th. October 1992 Earthquake and its After-Shocks

Status: Phase 1 on-going.

Participating Institutions: (NRIAG)

Cost of Project: L.E. 200 000

Source of Funding: ASRT.

Implementing Agencies: NRIAG

Address of Agency in Charge: Tel: 780645

Fax: 782683

III. Title of Project:

Detailed Geophysical and Genetic Studies for the
Region Around the Epicentral Area of the Earthquake
to Study the Underground Tectonic Structure

Status: On-Going

Participating Institutions: NRIAG

Cost of the Project: L.E. 200 000

Source of Funding: ASRT.

Implementing Agencies: NRIAG

Address: Tel. 780645 Fax: 782683

IV. Title of Project:

Mitigation of Flash Flood Hazards in Egypt

Status: Phase 1 terminated.

Participating Institutions: Remote Sensing Centre;
Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University,
Egyptian Geological Survey; Desert Research
Institute.

Cost of Project: L.E. 156200 + US \$ 100 000.

Sources of Funding: ASRT and UNDP/UNDRO.

Implementing Agency: Egyptian Geological Survey.

Address: Tel. 831671. Fax: (202) 820128

V. Title of Project:

Hazards due to Ground-Water Conditions in Egypt.

Status: Phase 1 terminated.

Participating Institutes: Institute Underground Water,
Water Research Centre.

Cost of the Project: L.E. 120.000 + US \$ 50 000

Sources of Funding: ASRT and UNDP/UNDRO

Implementing Agency: Inst. of Underground Water
Research.

Address: Tel. 954948 Fax: 958727

VI. Title of Project:

Desertification of Arable Lands in Egypt

Status: Phase 1 terminated

Participating Institutes: Remote Sensing Centre and
National Research Centre.

Cost of Project: L.E. 142000 + US \$ 800 000

Sources of Funding: ASRT and UNDP/UNDRO.

Implementing Agency: Remote Sensing Centre.

Address: Tel. 3540173 Fax: (202) 3557110

(b) Monitoring, Prediction and Warning:

I. Title of Project: Earthquakes Monitoring Network

Status: Almost Complete.

Participating Institution in the Country and/or
on the International Level: NRIAG

Cost of Project: Not Available.

Sources of Funding: Government Sources and ASRT,
UNDP/UNDRO.

Implementing Agencies: NRIAG.

Address: Tel. 780645 Fax: 782683

II. Title of the Project:

Monitoring, Prediction and Warning of Flash
Floods

Status: Available information all the year round.

Participating Institute: Egypt Meteorological
Organisation.

Cost of Project: Not Available.

Sources of Funding: Egyptian Government.

Implementing Agency: Egypt. Meteorology Organisa-
tion.

Address: Tel: 830069 Fax: 2849857

Title of the Project:

Monitoring, Prediction and Warning of Radiation Hazards.

Status: Available information all the year round.

Participating Institute: Atomic Energy Authority,
(Atomic Safety Centre)

Cost of Project: Not Available.

Sources of Funding: Egyptian Government and IAEA.

Implementing Agency: Atomic Energy Authority.

Address: Tel: 2620236 Fax: 2620238

(c) Short-term Protective Measures and Preparedness:

(d) Long-term Prevention Measures:

(As above, for each area of activity; the project title, the Status, participating Institute, Cost of Project, Sources of Funding, Implementing Agency and Address): In preparation.

(e) Land-use and Risk Management:

Title of Project: National Land-use Map.

Status: in preparation

Participating Institutions in the Country and/or on the International Level.

National Research Centre; Remote Sensing Centre;
Town Planning Authority; Ministry of Reconstruction.

Cost of the Project: Ca. L.E. 5 mill.

Sources of Funding: Partly Governmental, doner agencies.

Implementing Agencies: Not yet selected.

Address: Tel.

Fax:

(f) Public Education and Information:

Title of Project:

- Holding training courses and workshop\$, International Conferences covering all aspects of disaster mitigation.

- Holding discussion panels and interviews and giving feature programmes on the different aspects of disasters' mitigation and control in the different organs of the media.

Status: Continuous.

Participating Institutions: Open to all institutions all over Egypt and through the wide-spread local broad-casting stations and university colleges or faculties.

Cost of Project: Not available.

Sources of Funding: Government and donor Agencies.

Implementing Agencies: See earlier.

Address: Tel:

Fax:

5. Plans to fully achieve Decade targets by the end of 1999:

(As in 4 above, for each area of activity (i.e., hazard zoning/assessment, monitoring, preparedness, etc.) please indicate as applicable, the project title, the participating institutions in the country and/or on the international level, the costs of projects, the sources of funding and the implementing agencies).

In preparation.

Section C: Interactions

1. Publications on IDNDR-related subjects:

- Disaster and Hazard Management: The Role of the Academy. ASRT, Cairo. (In Arabic) 1990.
- Abstracts of Emergency '90 International Conference:
ASRT, Cairo. (In Arabic and in English) 1990.
- Proceedings of Emergency '90 International Conference:
ASRT, Cairo (in press) 1994.
- Natural and Industrial Hazards' Planning of Preparedness and Management. Selected Papers. Cairo '90/'91
UNDRO/UNDP/Government Training Seminars.
UNDRO, Geneva, 1991. (UNDRO/91/5).
- Training Course in Disaster Management; 29/9-4/10/90.
ASRT, Cairo (In press), 1993.
- Training Course on Building and Industrial Safety,
2-7/3/1991. ASRT, Cairo (In Press) 1993.
- The Problem of Rising Subsurface Underground Water in Old Cairo.
ASRT and Institute of Underground Water Research, Cairo (In Press) 1993.
- Flash Flood Hazards in Egypt: ASRT and Geological Survey of Egypt, Cairo (In Press) 1993.

- Desertification of Arable Lands in Egypt.
ASRT and Remote Sensing Centre Cairo (NARS),
(In Press) 1994.
- IDNDR International Day 199 : Proceedings
ASRT: 6 speakers on earthquakes, fires and flash
floods together with the discussion: Cairo (In
press).
- Natural Disasters: Are You Prepared (NZ Nat. Comm.,
IDNDR 1992) Translated by ASRT, Cairo, 1993.
- Earthquakes and How to Face Them: (Portugese Nat. Comm.
IDNDR, 1993) translated and adapted by ASRT, Cairo.
(In Press) 1993.

Media

- Extensive reports in the Specialised Research Councils'
Bulletin (of ASRT) nos. 5, 6, 7 and special issue.
ASRT, Cairo, 1992 and 1993.
 - Several New Items in ASRT News letter nos. 32, 35, 39
and 51 ASRT, Cairo, 1990, 1991 and 1992.
 - Several press releases and news in the press, radio
and TV.
2. IDNDR Meetings and Conferences Held or Planned:
- IDNDR International Day celebrated on November 10, 1993
at ASRT HQ, Cairo, 150 Nationals attended 3 sessions -
all day long - on Earthquakes, Fires and Flash Floods.

- Seminar on Earthquake Hazards in the Eastern Mediterranean Region: Cairo, Egypt 30/10-4/11/1990
USGS + UNESCO and Geological Survey, Egypt + NRIAG, 9 Countries participated.
 - Civil Defence with ICDO and WHO, Geneva, organised an international meeting to formulate a national strategy on disaster mitigation, during 23-25 November, 1993, Cairo. Regional Office WHO (EMRO), WMO, DHA/UNDRO, UNDP and 13 countries participated.
 - The Earthquake Engineering Society held 1st. International Conference (Earthquake 1) at Hurgada with 15 other nations participating; 6-9 December 1993.
 - The International Training Seminar for Earthquake Observers (Seismologists) for Africa. January 8-February 4, 1994. Organised by NRIAG, cosponsored by JICA AND EGYPT. Technical Cooperation Fund for Africa. Participants from 21 Countries.
3. Current or Planned Partnerships and Cooperation Related to IDNDR with other Countries.
- USGS (USA) with Egyptian Geological Survey.
 - JICA: Japanese Government with NRIAG.
 - Italian Government with NRIAG, Geological Survey and several University Depts. of Geology e.g. Assiut.
 - Netherland Government (Technical University Delft, Disaster and Emergency Reference Centre, DERC) in

collaboration with UNESCO to train trainers in Egypt and Mid-east.

- Europa Major Hazards Agreement by the Council of Europe (Brussels and Strassbourg). A network of 12 Centres in various parts of Europe in addition to a Network of Universities in Mediterranean Region. Project under way to participate in FORMOSE Project (i.e. Training on Risk Sciences at West Europe, South Mediterranean and East Europe).

SECTION D: EVALUATION

1. Over-all Evaluation of National Disaster Mitigation Programmes Including, but not Limited to, those Initiated After IDNDR and Achievements upto Now.

Egyptians are becoming increasingly aware of disasters and getting gradually closer to accepting how to live with them. However, the accumulated problems of the past years impede the progress desired in this field.

Of course for a developing country of about 60 million people cramped in about 4% of the total area of the country leads to financial shortages that delay the fulfillment of our goals.

A third deficiency is the lack of well-trained people in the various fields necessary to mitigate disasters and the obvious deficiency of lacking trained trainers.

Finally, the lack of co-ordination between the several agencies and ministries working in the field.

2. Review of the IDNDR:

Am.N.