

Attachment B

Egypt Stakeholder Dialogue

Interview Participants, Interview Questions, and Interview Overview

B-I. Interviewee List

Name	Title	Company
Naglaa Zakri	Senior Economist Journalist	Al Ahram Newspaper
Maged El-Sayed	Vice Chairman for Environmental Conservation	Egyptian General Petroleum Co-Operation
Amani Sabry	Head	Arab Radio station
		Shell
Darvish Khalid	Chairman	Gabal El Zeit Petroleum Co.
Fahima Ahmed Gouda	Journalist	Al Alam Al Youm
Omima Kamel		
Nadia Hatata	(1) Engineer (2) Exec. Manager	(1) Arab Contractors company (2) Association of Enterprises for Environmental Conservation
Ahmed El-Knolei	National Unit Coordinator	Capacity Building for Environment and SD/The National Environment Action Plan (NEAP)
Sherif Abdel Fattah	Student Union of Faculty of Medicine	Alexandria University
Samia Abdel Latit	ISO Consultant and Head of Institute of Quality Management	The American University of Cairo
Sherif Ahmed Mounir	Architect and Managing Director	Alexandria Company for Construction and Designing
Wafaa Bakry Gammal	Business Woman	Private Sector
Mohamoud Mohamed Nasr Allah	Professor of Environmental Protection	Faculty of Medicine Cairo University
Gamal Hosny Fahmy Ei Samra	Professor of Occupational and Industrial Medicine	Faculty of Medicine Cairo University
Mona Sabry Aglaan		The Institute of Researches and Studies
Mohammed Abdel Tawab Mosa Yasseen	(1) Director (2) Head, Board of Directors	(1) Health Center in New Borg El Arab (2) Local Community Dev Assoc in New Borg El Arab
Dr. Elhamy Naguib	Director, Public Awareness and Air Pollution	Egyptian Environmental Affair Agency (EEAA)
Dr. Wagdy Reyad	Assistant Editor-in-Chief and Editor of Environmental Affairs	El Ahram Official Newspaper
Dr. Hani Shalabi	Consultant	Environmental Resource Company
Asmaa Mohamed Ahmed El Halougy	(1) General Manager (2) Member	(1) Goba Misr (2) Board of Directors, Tree Lover

		Association
Dr. Samia Gamal Abdel Hamid Saad	(1) Professor, Environmental Engineering (2) Consultant	(1) Supreme Institute for Public Health (2) Minister of Environmental Affairs
Dr. Samir El Mowary	Consultant	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)
Hussen Yahmoud Ali Fahmy	Professor, Physiochemistry, Faculty of Science	Cairo University
	Former Professor	National Research Center
Dr. Lotfy Abdel Khaleq	Professor	Cairo University
Dr. Yahia Abelhadi	Head	Center of Environmental Hazard Mitigation (CEHM)
Abdelaziz Moustafa	Parliament member	Head of Labor Force Committee
Dr. Natisa Abou Al Seoud	Solid Waste Management	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
Dr. Mohamed Soliman	Head, Beni Suef Region	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
Hamed Sedik	Head of Industrial Sector	Beni Suef Industrial Sector
Dr. Kohar Garo	Marine biologist, Ass't Professor, Parasite Dept., Faculty of Science	Cairo University
Alaa Ezz	Secretary General	EnviroEgypt
Osama Omar El Kady	Head	Alexandria Local Society Development
Salan El Hagggar	Professor, Energy & Environment, Mechanical Engineering Dept	American University in Cairo
Ahmed Gamal Abdel-Remem	Consultant, Environmental Quality Sector	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)
Mohamed Kamal	Head, Central Department of Environmental Communication and Awareness (CDECA)	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)
Dr. Magdy Allam	Head, Central Laboratory, Cairo Region	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)

B-II. Interview Questions

Interviews are an opportunity for the WBCSD project team to learn your views on the economic, environmental, and social issues associated with the future development of the cement industry within Egypt. We would like to identify any concerns about the industry's activities currently and explore issues of concern for the future. The specific objective of the interview is to improve the scope, focus and content of the study effort being conducted by the WBCSD. In the future we hope you can contribute to the establishment of a network of people who are knowledgeable about the project and the intent of the industry to address sustainability issues.

Interview Questions:

General

1. Name: (Optional)
2. Age:
3. Gender:

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4. Education Level:
5. Profession:
6. Work Sector (e.g. Government, Private Industry, Educational, etc)
7. Connection to the cement industry (if any)
8. Have you heard of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development before, if so please say where:
9. Have you heard of the Battelle Memorial Institute before, if so please say where:
10. Could you tell us what your understanding / concerns might be about the cement industry:
11. Please tell us about any issues / interactions that might have occurred between the industry and communities in your area, that you know of:
12. Do you know how cement is made (If not, the interviewer should explain):
13. Do you know how concrete is made (If not, the interviewer should explain, reinforce that this survey is not about concrete manufacture):
14. Do you have any ideas about how the industry might beneficially use resources and fuels from other industries:
15. "Co-processing" is a term used to describe the substitution of "normal" fuels or raw materials with by-products or waste materials from other industries. The substituted materials are consumed and / or incorporated into the newly made product. Do you have any concerns with this type of approach:

The Cement Industry in Egypt

Please answer the following questions using a scale of 1 – 5, where 1 is strongly disagree and 5 is strongly agree. The interviewer might also follow up each question with the same question but, regarding the worldwide situation where it seems appropriate. The emphasis though should be on the situation in Egypt.

16. I have a good General understanding of the cement industry in Egypt:
17. The cement industry is not very important for the Egyptian economy:
18. The cement industry in Egypt employs a large number of people.
19. The cement industry in Egypt employs mostly unskilled people
20. The cement industry is a large consumer of natural raw materials
21. The cement industry in Egypt consumes a large amount of electrical energy, made from non-renewable fossil fuels.
22. The cement industry in Egypt consumes a large amount of thermal energy, from non-renewable fossil fuels

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23. The industry should use alternative raw materials such as slags, fly ashes and other pozzolans to help conserve these natural resources and energy.
24. The industry should be forced to use alternative raw materials such as slags, fly ashes and other pozzolans to help conserve these natural resources.
25. The cement industry is detrimental to the health of the neighboring communities.
26. In General, the cement industry in Egypt is a good corporate citizen:
27. The environmental performance of the cement industry in Egypt is acceptable:
28. The environmental performance of the cement industry in Egypt has improved over the last 10 years:
29. It has been suggested in some parts of the cement industry in Egypt, to move into “co-processing” of hazardous waste materials. This is a good idea to save some non-renewable fossil fuels and to make the industry more sustainable from an environmental viewpoint:
30. Co-processing of waste material in Cement kilns would help solve some of the industrial waste problems in Egypt:
31. In Egypt, the existing laws to protect the environment are not sufficiently enforced.
32. Existing laws should be changed to make it easier for the cement industry to “co-process” waste materials:

Conclusions

33. Please rank the following environmental challenges from 1 to 5 where 1 is “most challenging” and 5 is “least challenging” for Egypt
34. Air Pollution
35. Water Pollution
36. Disposal of municipal waste
37. Disposal of hazardous industrial waste
38. Please indicate the three (3) most important issues facing the cement industry in Egypt
39. How might the industry go about addressing these issues:
40. Please indicate how you think the cement industry could better serve the community in Egypt

B-III. Stakeholder Interview Overview

This is a summary of the feedback received from the individual interviews that occurred. Results of these interviews were shared with the group participants to provide some perspective and context for the discussions.

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Key Points from Individual Interviews

- Older technology is not adequate today.
- Wet process kilns are not acceptable.
- Maintenance on the plants is difficult.
- There are problems with dust controls.
- Handling of raw materials poses risks.
- 49% of the interviewees felt that the industry's environmental performance is unacceptable.
- Environmental degradation could be improved by planting trees to fringe the factories, or by locating plants in remote areas.
- The industry should provide periodic health check ups for workers.
- Health concerns are also apparent (or at least perceived to be so), such as lung diseases from particulates/dust (quarries and kilns both contribute to the impacts), kidney problems, and issues for children's health. On average, respondents felt strongly (on a scaled scoring basis) that the cement industry is detrimental to the health of neighboring communities.
- Working conditions for laborers needs to be improved.
- The industry could support social and economic development through grassroots - oriented programs to better manage unemployed people.
- Industry should close plants when they reach their life span.
- Money is scarce for industry investments and duties levied on the industry should be reduced. Significantly, 75% of interviewees felt strongly that the cement industry is important to the economy, reflecting both the overall position of cement in Egypt and the continuing development activities.
- A substantial majority (62 percent) of respondents agreed that the industry should use alternative resources and 42 percent agreed that the industry *should be forced to use* these alternatives.
- The industry has improved its corporate citizenship over the last 3 years. On average, interviewees felt neutral about the industry being a good corporate citizen. Older citizens still perceive the industry poorly because of its historical lack of interest in the society.
- Technology improvement should consider the following topics: by-pass dust, support of R&D projects, engagement of government, installation of better dust filters, technology upgrades, pollution prevention programs, increase of scientific applications, and increase in the effectiveness of maintenance systems.
- It is important to work with the government to make sure that current laws are fully enforced and that plants are punished for non-compliance. A large majority (74 percent) of the respondents felt that environmental laws are not sufficiently enforced.
- In order to improve energy efficiency, the industry should consider the following ideas: reduction of factory energy consumption, use of gas instead of oil, and substitution of raw materials.
- In order to improve financial performance, the industry could use alternative fuels and resources to reduce the use of primary resources and lower costs, eliminate customs duties and tax exemptions, open new markets and improve the accuracy of exporting plans, human resource management, produce high quality cement, improve exporting, decrease product price, and introduce proper management practices.