

Chapter IV

MSEA

Ministry of State For Environmental Affairs



EEAA

Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency

Future Steps and Actions



14 Future Vision for Environmental Action in Egypt

First: Rural And Urban Regions Environmental Development Program which includes:

1- Supporting the Environment Friendly Egyptian Village Program:

- It includes supporting Community Development Associations (CDAs) in the village and employing village youths to achieve more stability in light of the SEAM project experience implemented by Ministry of the State for Environment Affairs (MSEA) in five governorates (Qena – Sohag – Dakahliya – Damietta – South Sinai).
- Transferring the migration current from the village to old cities towards new cities.
- Providing pure water and sanitary drainage services for village people, while setting its cordon.

2- Environment Friendly Cities program:

- Through increasing new industrial city investments and attaching importance to assessing environmental impact of their urban and regional plans.

3- Old existing cities Environmental Development Program:

- Through developing squatter areas inside city borders.
- Effectuating solid waste accumulations disposal program and initiating a national program for recycling wastes to be one of the promising industries.
- Establishing the green belt around Greater Cairo and the Egyptian cities. Controlling Egyptian cities air pollution rate in transportation, energy and industry sectors through expanding natural gas, periodic inspection, transferring pollutants outside cities and establish-

ing industrial zones for each industry with a special environmental management.

Second: Agricultural land Protection Program and Environmental Agriculture (Protecting lands):

1. Implementing environmental agriculture program, expanding organic agriculture, limiting the use of pesticides and depending on biological overcoming.
2. Enumerating vacant land and its cultivation with vegetables and fruits as well as protecting agricultural lands from unplanned urban expansions.
3. Dealing with Desertification Program through the Northern Coast belt and the Nile Valley plans, reclaimed desert lands which have a common infrastructure with the old valley, as well as the oases and desert lands action plan.
4. Ceasing to burn agricultural wastes and establishing waste recycling plants with a first stage of 25 plants.

Third: The Cleaner Production Plan (Clean development mechanism):

1. In application of the Weather Change Agreement approved by the Egyptian People's Assembly, the MSEA shall start with establishing the clean production mechanism and relevant national council and shall continue with protecting the ozone layer through developing industry processes depending on ozone environment friendly materials.
2. Applying the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Agreement, limiting the use of organic pollutants and controlling its outputs.
3. Applying material and hazardous

wastes management systems, particularly in Egyptian industries, while expanding the financing packages of the environment friendly Egyptian industry with loans facilitating benefit from Egyptian industry modernization program to develop environmental management systems.

4. Continuing with the transfer of the most significant polluting industries, such as: (tanneries, foundries, stone factories, crushers, coal, kilns and pottery).
5. Expanding applied energy systems and natural gas, encouraging recycling, closed circles, establishing treatment units, establishing linkage with sanitary drainage and industrial networks. Establishing Egyptian industry environmental management program in each of:

(New industrial cities, free investment zones and private industrial zones, small and medium industries, spread industries, industrial zones in governorates).

Fourth: Environmental Tourism, Protectorates, Coasts and Seas Protection Plan:

1. Encouraging the idea of environmental tourism and attaching attention to increasing the number of natural protectorates to 40.
2. Implementing Integrated Coastal Management Program, protecting the sea for a 200 meters distance and preventing filling up or changing the coast.
3. Implementing Sea Water Quality Protection from Pollution Program and protecting the coral reef line.
4. Applying a special program to limit disasters and accidents and availing necessary emergency plans and equipment.

Fifth: Protecting the River Nile and maintaining water quality in the river and its lakes:

1. Through the River Nile Protection plan which comprises 12 programs for protecting the river water and lakes quality as well as protecting a part of the River Nile, the River girder and coast from violations of establishments and filling up.
2. Nile Lakes and Wet Lands Protection Program, including Nasser, Al-Manzala, Mariot, Al Borlos, Edco and Al Temsah lakes.
3. Implementing an environment friendly tourism and river transportation program to protect the Nile from the effect of 357 floating bodies and 400 scows and encouraging environment friendly river transportation through depending on treatment units and environmental river moorings.

Sixth: Applied, Renewable and New Energy Program:

1. Expanding winds energy and energy produced from solid and agricultural wastes, biogas and natural gas.
2. Limiting the use of gas oil and solar, while developing the Egyptian fuel.
3. Rationalizing the consumption of energy as a means to limit its negative and economic effects.
4. Expanding electricity energy produced from the River Nile and vaults as it is a clean, non-polluting energy.

Seventh: Environment Friendly Transportation Program:

1. Expanding developed and clean collective transportation to limit the use of private cars that depend on solar and benzene and encouraging electric trans-

portation such as the metro, monorail and tram.

2. Transferring the fuel used by 4500 public transportation buses to natural gas, encouraging the use of natural gas by tourism and private buses as well as microbuses, minibuses, taxis and increasing the number of natural gas stations and garages, starting in greater Cairo.
3. Encouraging transportation outside the city and capital, limiting crowding activities inside these cities towards the outside, such as governmental service areas, markets and workshops, while starting the implementation of the second ring road around Greater Cairo.
4. Encouraging river transportation through the River Nile in Greater Cairo to Upper Egypt governorates, while increasing the number of moorings, setting the navigation line and linking moorings with sanitary drainage networks.
5. Fast application of river navigation lines:
 - Al Temsah lake, Ismailia Canal, Athar El Nabi
 - Damietta port Damietta branch, Al Kanater Al Khairiya
 - Al Mahmoudia Canal Rashid branch, Al Kanater Al Khairiya

Encouraging river transportation of passengers and goods, while using environment friendly ships or floating bodies.

Eighth: Human Development and Public Participation Program:

1. Attaching attention to the environmental health affecting the Egyptian citizen, a child, youth, woman and adult and protecting food from pollution, in addition to protection against polluted air and water.
2. Public participation through the Woman

Unit, Civil Associations Unit, Industry Unit, then Youths Unit, managing urban, rural and coastal regions development through cooperation with its inhabitants.

3. Awareness, media information and environmental education through schools, universities, youth centers and information means.

Ninth: Institutional Development (Legislative/Administrative/Financial):

1. Amending the executive regulation of Law No. 4 of the year 1994.
2. Adjusting the EEAA organizational administrative structure includes:
 - Environment Quality sector (air, water, land).
 - Development activities environmental management sector (agriculture, industry, tourism, housing, energy, transportation).
 - Natural protectorates sector.
 - Regional branches, governorates and environmental inspection sector.
 - Media and information sector.
 - International cooperation for planning and emergency sector.
 - Financial, administrative, legal and environment financing sector.
 - The EEAA shall comprise 5 main sectors of all environmental activity planners.
3. Increasing environmental project and activity resources and financing through non- traditional resources:
 - Applying “The polluter shall pay the price” principle on each person subject to environmental minutes.
 - Applying the principle of environmental incentive on each person who cares for and protects the environment.

Using non-traditional resources:

- a) Applying the idea of plane tickets on land, sea and river transportation tickets to increase resources.
- b) Imposing a money percentage on all kinds of imported and industrialized cigarettes, in addition to coal and tobacco production factories, water pipes, coffee shop activities, gas oil and solar.
- c) Increasing the percentage of donations and agencies through spreading environment protection funds in clubs, amusement parks, theatres, cinemas, banks and exchange companies.

Tenth: Environmental International Cooperation Program:

1. Expanding technical, administrative, training relationships with countries developed in environmental management systems.
2. Expanding financial relations with international “environmental grants” sources, whether governmental, private, civil or whether Egypt depends only on governmental resources for international finance.
3. Spreading detailed information on the Egyptian environmental activity in embassies and cultural attachés to improve Egypt’s environmental image.