

Chapter 19: Institutional Support

Introduction

EEAA was established by virtue of Law 4/1994 on environment protection in its second Article which stipulated the establishment of an agency for Environmental protection under the Cabinet of Ministers having a public juridical personality with headquarter in Cairo. Article Four thereof has further stipulated that EEAA shall substitute the agency established by virtue of Presidential decree no. 631/1982 assuming its rights and liabilities.

The Fifth Article of the Law stipulated that EEAA shall draw the general policy, and develop, implement and monitor the implementation of necessary plans for maintaining and developing the environment in coordination with the competent administrative authorities. EEAA may implement some pilot projects and shall be the national competent agency for enhancing environmental relations between the Arab Republic of Egypt and regional and international states and organizations.

The Law has also stipulated that EEAA shall recommend taking the necessary legal measures for acceding environmental international and regional conventions, develop draft laws and decrees related to achievement of EEAA goals and express opinion on proposed legislations. With respect to EEAA mandates, worth mentioning that Article Five of Law 4/1994 on environment protection is not by way of limitation, but rather it has defined the activities to be supervised by EEAA to achieve its goals.

The Second Article of the same law has defined EEAA's duty: to conserve and promote the environment. This meant the maintenance environmental components and preventing their degradation and pollution. Such components include the air, sea, and domestic waters such as the River Nile and lakes, as well as ground water, lands and natural protectorates. This highlights that EEAA mandates are not only confined to the implementation of Law 4/1994 provisions on environment protection, but extends to include all what achieves environmental preservation, which the prime purpose for which EEAA has been established.

According to Article 6 of the Environment Law executive regulation, an organizational structure has been established through which EEAA can achieve its goals. The structure included all organizational divisions and their detailed responsibilities as well as mutual relations and affiliations, which are all based on the Environment Law 4/1994. Article Six of the aforementioned law has stipulated that: "The Agency (EEAA) shall have and organizational structure issued by a decision from its CEO with the approval of the Board of Directors and in agreement with the Central Agency for Organization and Administration and the Ministry of Finance".

The organizational structure derived from Law 4/1994 provisions on environment protection has been approved in 1995 including 201 organizational divisions. This Organizational structure has been developed in line with recent developments in the field of environmental activities which required the introduction of new activities and amendment of current mandates to accommodate such developments. This has started in mid 2005 through three stages that were completed and approved by CAO in May 2006. This was a brief summary of EEAA institutional development since its inception in 1982 till 2006. Organizational development stages included:

1. Presidential decree 631/1982 was promulgated establishing an agency for environmental affairs under The Cabinet of Ministers. Its role was defined by virtue of the decree's Second Article to act as the link between the Cabinet of Ministers and the different ministries and organizations in the field of environmental preservation. The decree's Fourth Article empowered the Cabinet Minister with the agency's supervision investing the agency with the power to issue decisions necessary for running its business.
2. Presidential Decree no. 479/1983 was promulgated nominating the minister responsible for implementing the provisions of law 102/1983 on natural protectorates in Egypt. The decreed in its First Article has mandated the Prime Minister with the responsibility of implementing the provisions of this Law.
3. The Cabinet Minister and Minister of State for Administrative Development issued decree no.1/1985 approving EEAA organizational structure (The first organizational structure for EEAA) including the following general organizational divisions.

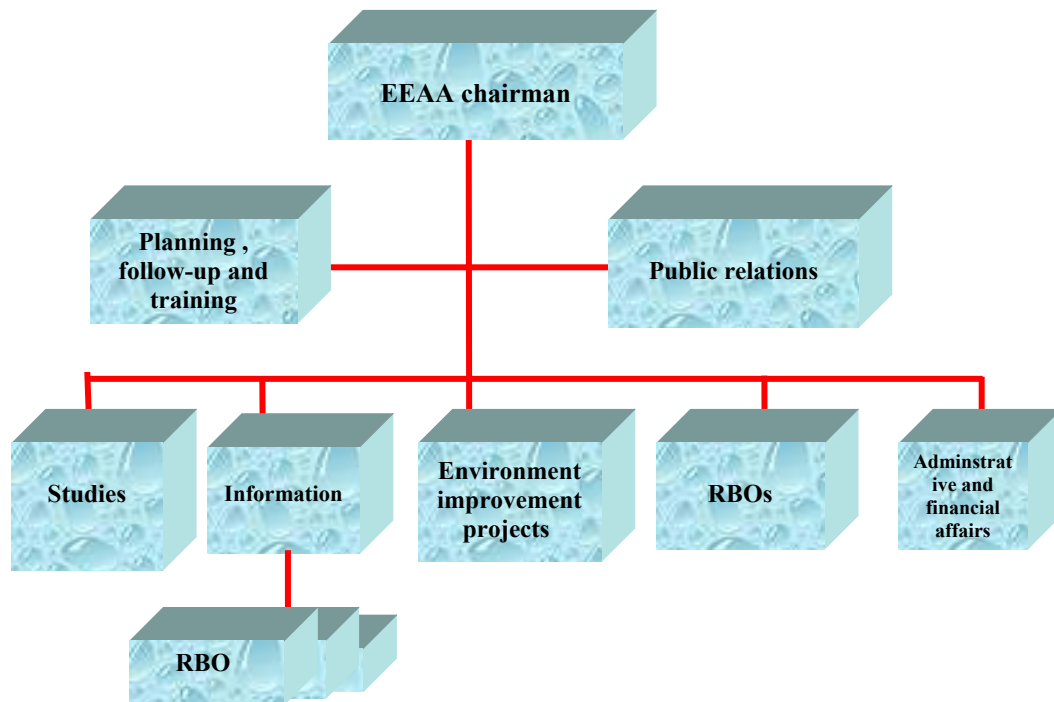


Figure (19-1) The First Organizational Structure of EEAA

4. The Cabinet Minister and Minister of State for Administrative Development Decree no.12/1987 has been issued regulating EEAA Regional Branch Offices (RBOs) in governorates. The decree stipulated in its First Article that “EMUs, existing and future natural protectorates to be established in governorates shall be integrated with RBOs”.
5. The Cabinet Minister and Minister of State for Administrative Development Decree no. 30/1991 on EEAA reorganization as shown in the organizational chart in figure (19-2).

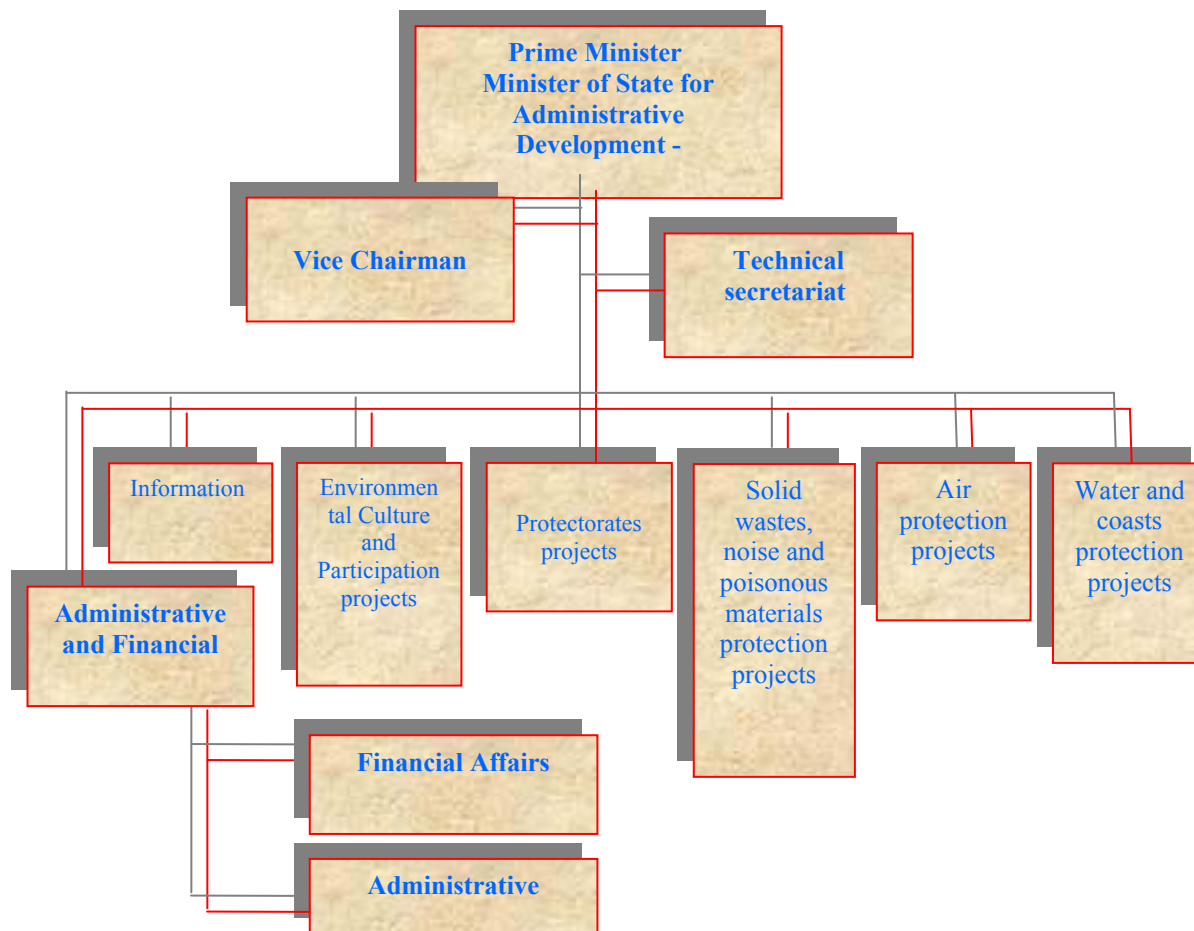


Figure (19-2) Reorganization of EEA Organizational Structure

6. Law 4/1994 has been issued on 27/1/1994- . Its Second Article provided that:

(An agency for the protection and promotion of the environment **shall be established within the cabinet of ministries** under the name the "Environmental Affairs Agency". The Agency shall have a public juridical personality and shall be affiliated to the competent Minister for Environmental Affairs. It shall have an independent budget and its head office shall be located in Cairo. The Minister for Environmental Affairs may establish branches for the Agency in the governorates by ministerial decree, priority to be given to industrial areas.)

- a. The Fourth Article stated that EEA shall substitute the agency to be established by virtue of Presidential Decree no. 631/1982.
- b. The Law's Fifth Article defined EEA role as follows:
 - (1) Drawing policies.
 - (2) Developing necessary plans for environmental conservation and development.
 - (3) Following up their implementation in coordination with competent administrative authorities.

- c. The text of the Law realistically and reasonably clarified that monitoring the implementation of plans shall be in coordination with the competent administrative authorities – each authority being duly responsible - within the state executive body. EEAA shall not dispute the authority of any of such competent authorities, but shall coordinate with them in monitoring the implementation of plans aiming at conserving the environment in their respective sectors.
- d. Such characteristic (EEAA coordination role in monitoring plans implementation) is a common characteristic associated with all environmental protection agencies worldwide. This was adopted by legislators and institutional policy makers in Egypt in line with the global trend. However, for such coordination role to be effective, Presidential Decree no. 630/1982 has stipulated that EEAA shall be under the Cabinet of Ministers. The Presidential Decree no. 479/1983 in its First Article has also deemed the Prime Minister responsible for the implementation of Law 102/1983. Hence, Law 4/1994 has, in its Second Article, similarly affiliated EEAA to the Cabinet of Ministers.
- e. The Agency's organizational structure approved in 1995 was a reflection of the provisions of this Law. Its units included regulatory mechanisms that apply legislative provisions founded by environment protection articles in its first, second and third chapters on legislative mechanisms related to environment protection and its three elements water, air and soil. Added to this is paragraph 14 that includes natural protectorates management activity within EEAA responsibilities. The detailed responsibilities of the organizational structure units stated the necessity of coordination with competent authorities in undertaking environmental conservation mandates.

New Organizational Structure and Development Stages

EEAA organizational structure approved by CAO decree no. 229/1995 has not witnessed any modification or development since it was approved and until 2005.

In view of recent developments in environmental work, in addition to the expansion of EEAA activity and the increase of work load and staff, it became inevitable to reconsider such organizational framework that includes EEAA activities and functions. Hence, organizational development efforts and a development plan have been initiated mid 2005 on three stages that ended in May 2006 by CAO approval on the reorganization of EEAA organizational structure.

The following organizational charts presents the new EEAA organizational structure. The structure presented in figure (19-3), including 506 organizational units, is the official framework and entity that secures the flow and progress of EEAA administrative and procedural processes during the following stage according to current local and global environmental developments for realizing public policies and goals for which EEAA has been established, on top of which is the Egyptian environment preservation and development.

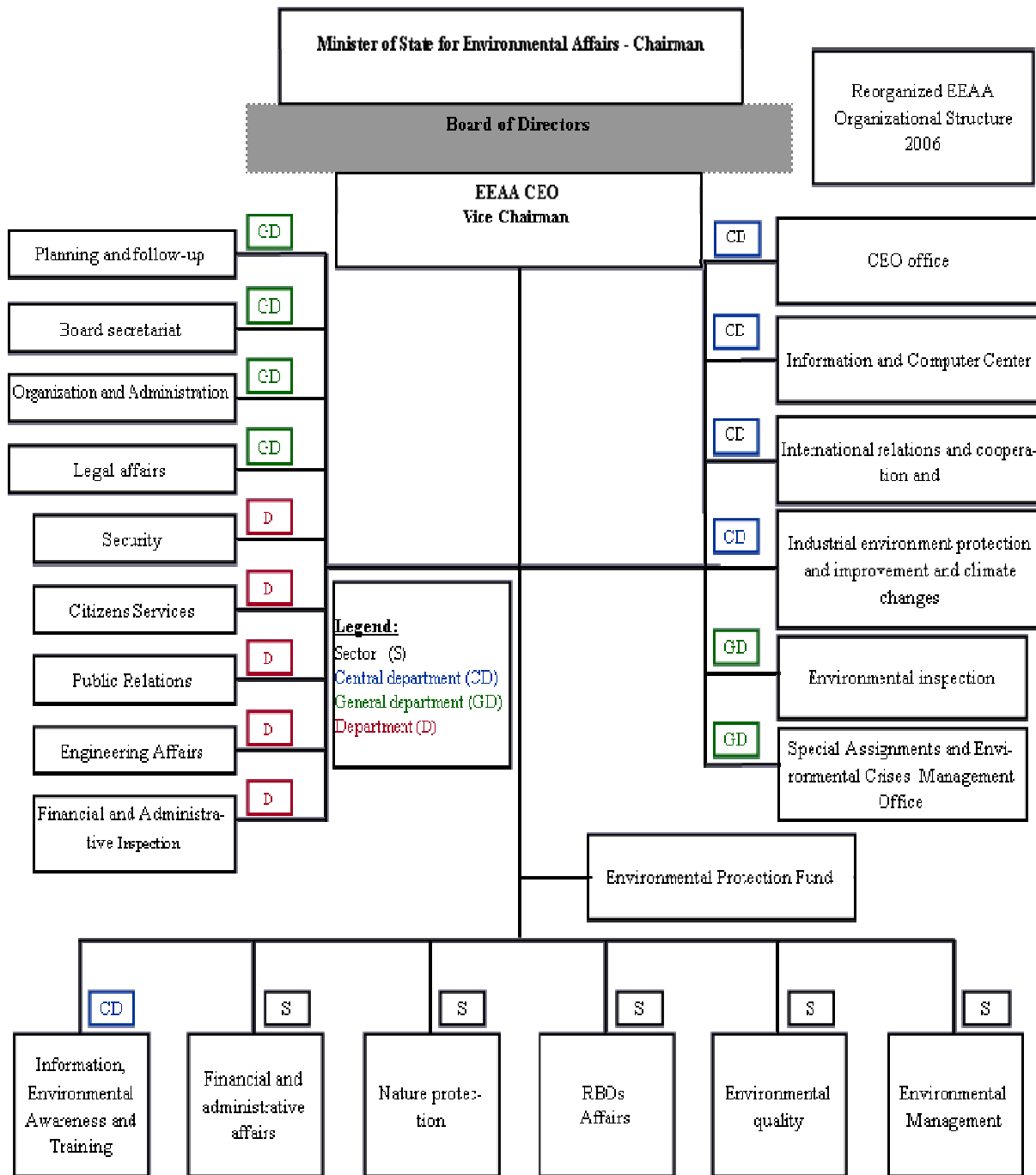


Figure (19-3a) EEAA New Organizational Structure

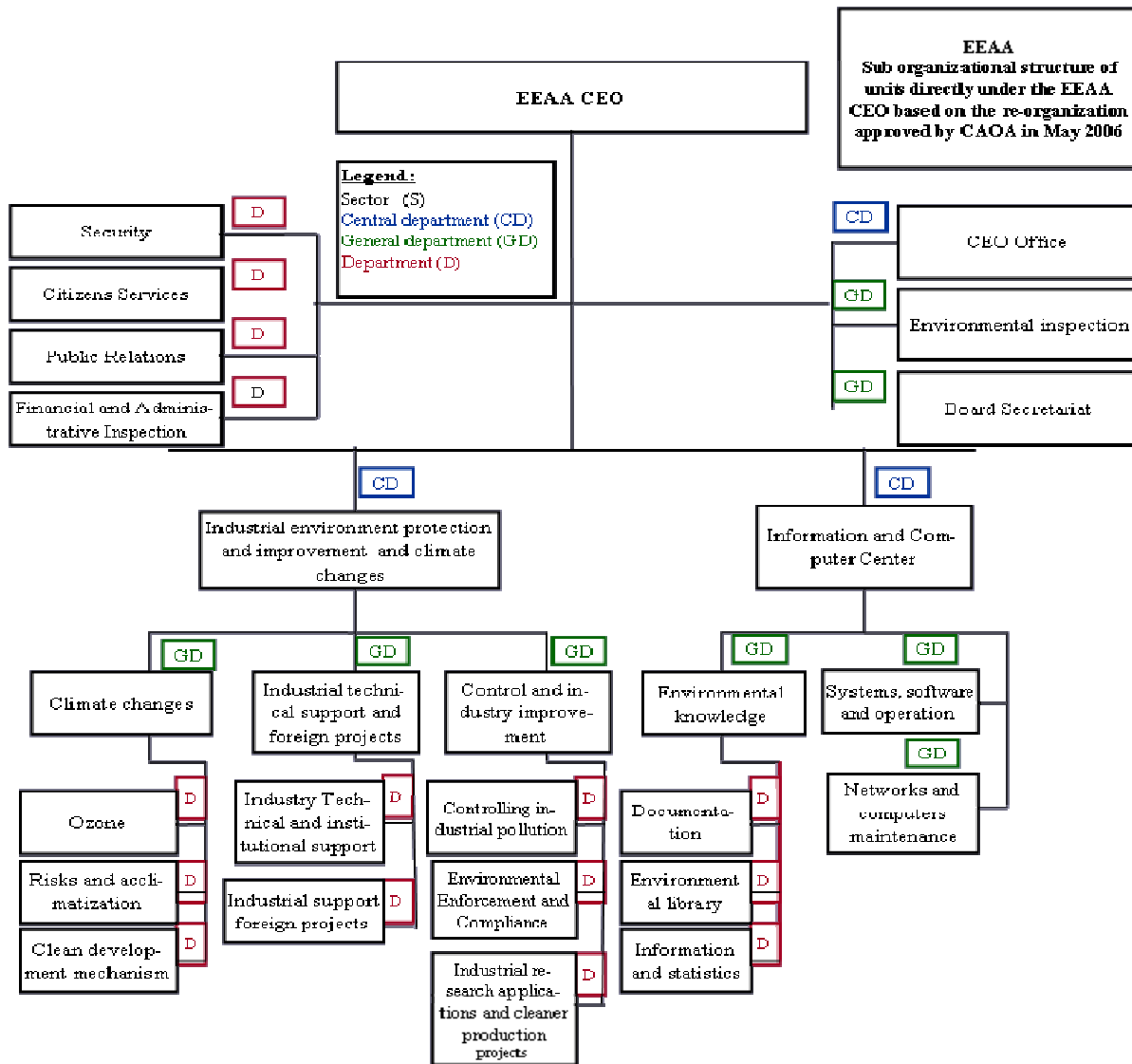


Figure (19-3b) EEAA New Organizational Structure

Decentralized Environmental Management Support System (SDEM)

In the frame of MSEA strategy to support decentralized environmental management, enhancing governorates role in following up and managing activities related to environment status improvement on the local level. The ministry was keen to sign a cooperation protocol between MSEA and the Ministry of Local Development (MoLD) during the world Environment Day celebrations in 2003. The most significant objective of such protocol was to place EMUs under MSEA technical supervision.

Since that date, MSEA has directed support to EMUs through EMU staff training, and efficiency upgrade putting EMUs on the first steps towards effective participation in environment protection.

In light of such progress in EMUs work, it was necessary to prepare a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between MSEA and MoLD giving EMUs some terms of reference and powers to ensure their environmental role in their respective governorates. The MoU was

signed during the World Environment Day celebrations in 2005 in support of Decentralized Environmental Management (SDEM) and for setting controls and rules regulating the relationship between RBOs and EMUs at the local level as well as establishing a High Environment Committee (HEC) in each governorate chaired by the Governor.

SDEM most Significant Achievements

1. Cooperation and Integration between RBOs and EMUs:

Initiating an experimental period for testing the effectiveness of the “RBOs and EMUs Responsibilities and Roles Guidelines” through monthly meetings held between RBOs and EMUs to survey applied observations from all parties for updating the guidelines before it is finally approved.

2. Institutional Capacity Building:

- a. Annual audit and renewal of quality management system ISO 9001 have been conducted in the Suez, Mansoura, Tanta and Alexandria RBOs. A working group of qualified cadres from these RBOs has been established to assist in qualifying Cairo, the Red Sea and Aswan RBOs for implementing the ISO system under the supervision of MSEA Quality Control and Environmental Work Performance Development Department.
- b. Continuing support to EMUs, providing them with equipment enabling them to performing more developed environmental tasks.
- c. Studying methods of activating HECs in governorates. For such end, RBOs directors’ participation in Governorate Executive Councils meetings has been proposed.
- d. Implementing a study for measuring RBOs performance, and undertaking a comparative evaluation for identifying RBOs possible improvement areas in order to contribute to Decentralized Environmental Management.
- e. EMUs status in new urban communities has been studied in coordination with The Ministry of Housing, Utilities and New Urban Communities to identify available potentials, cooperation and technical support aspects that could be achieved through RBOs.

3. Development of Governorate Environmental Profiles (EPs):

- a. Environmental profiles for 21 governorates have been completed published and approved by HECs in the respective Governorates. These included the governorates of: Damietta, Dakahelia, Suez, South Sinai, Beni Suef, Assiut, Sohag, Qena, Luxor, Aswan, Alexandria, Beheira, Mounofia, Ismailia, North Sinai, Port Said, Kaliobia, Giza, Fayoum, Menia and El Wadi El Gedid.
- b. Environmental Profiles for 5 more governorates are currently being developed for Gharbia, Sharqia, Kafr el Sheikh, Matrouh and Red Sea governorates.

4. Development of GEAPs:

- a. Completing and publishing the GEAPs for 10 governorates: (Damietta, Dakahelia, Suez, South Sinai, Beni Suef, Assiut, Sohag, Qena, Luxor and Aswan).

- b. GEAPs are currently being developed for 11 Governorates: (Alexandria, Beheira, Mounofia, Ismailia, North Sinai, Port Said, Kaliobia, Giza, Fayoum, Menia and El Wadi El Gedid).

Sustainable Development in Egypt

- Economic growth recently witnessed by Egypt taking into consideration overpopulation, poverty rates and justice in resource distribution requires the existence of knowledgeable human resources capable of maintaining and investing our natural resources for current generations without infringement on the rights of future generations. **Hence, the sustainable development process with its three economic, social and environmental dimensions would contribute to realizing the required 7.6% economic growth by 2017.**
- During the coming period, the State would be focusing on **achieving high rates of poverty elimination, provision of basic education and needs for safeguarding the Egyptian citizen health, particularly mothers and children, as well as environmental conservation which would enable the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).** More job opportunities would also be generated through private sector investments in three fields (exportation, medium and small projects and technology services such as: telecommunications, finance, transport and tourism).
- Investments required during the coming period are LE 181.8 billion Egyptian pounds. **This necessitates actual and prompt initiation of the sustainable development process at the national level through coordination of national sectors' plans,** and taking into consideration development in its comprehensive concept as well as the involvement of the private sector, NGOs and citizens through the support and strengthening of national capacities.
- Within this framework, the Sustainable Development National Committee has been established by virtue of decree no.74/2006 chaired by HE the Minister of State for Environmental Affairs and the membership of all line ministries and agencies concerned with development issues in Egypt. The committee will undertake the development of a National Sustainable Development Strategy and Action Plan in Egypt.

Environmental Protection Fund (EPF)

The Environmental Protection Fund was established by law no. 4/1994 on environment protection and its executive regulation. Article 14 of the Law stipulates that a special Fund shall be established within EEAA under the name of "the Environmental Protection Fund" to which shall devolve all resources resulting from various funding sources. These include State budget allocations, donations or grants from local and foreign organizations, fines and compensations collected for environmental damages. Article 15 included the allocation of EPF funds for spending on its purposes detailed in Article 8 of the Law's Executive Regulation. These include confronting environmental disasters, funding environment protection projects and the prevention of all forms of pollution.

Environmental Protection Fund Achievements (1/7/2004-30/6/2005)

1. Environmental Projects Co-Funded by EPF

Table (19-1) Environmental Projects Co-Funded by EPF			
Project Name	Cost L.E.	Bared by EPF L.E.	Percentage of EPF Contribution
Green Belt	10,000,000	975,000	9.7%
Noise Monitoring Network - Phase 1	2,900,000	2,900,000	100%
Oil Pollution Prevention Center	2,744,000	1,500,000	55%
Total	15,644,000	5,375,000	35%

2. Environmental Projects Directly Funded From EPF Resources:

Table (19-2) Environmental Projects Directly Funded From EPF Resources	
Project Name	Cost L.E.
Funding constructions of rice straw biogas production plant in Sharqia.	137,000
Purchasing 15 incinerators for hospitals.	2,550,000
Funding the supply of natural gas fueled lighter to replace fuel oil (Mazzott) at Ikhlas Clay Brick factory in Fayoum as a pilot project.	84,600
Funding 10 sites for mushroom production from rice straw at Dakahelia.	100,000
Total	2,871,600

Environmental protection fund achievements (1/7/2005 -30/6/2006)

1. Environmental Projects Partially Funded by EPF

Table (19-3) Environmental Projects Co-Funded by EPF			
Project Name	Total Cost L.E.	EPF Contribution L.E.	EPF Contribution (%)
Pollution prevention program (oil-water- air)	2,000,000	415,000	20%
Solid wastes management national program	11,000,000	5,000,000	45%
Nature protection and natural protectorates management program	17,300,000	2,000,000	12%
Tree planting program and safe disposal of treated wastewater	16,000,000	1,000,000	6%
Information technology and environmental monitoring program	2,200,000	200,000	9%
RBOs program	7,000,000	1,300,000	18%
Greater Cairo Integrated Solid Wastes Management Master Plan	50,000,000	20,000,000	40%
Total	105,500,000	29,915,000	28%

2. Environmental Projects Directly Funded From EPF Resources (in LE million)

Table (19-4) Environmental Projects Directly Funded From EPF Resources			
Project Name	Total Cost L.E.	EPF Contribution L.E.	Type of Contribution
Funding the supply of 300 compactors for agricultural wastes disposal	16,200,000	4,200,000	Grant
Purchasing 13 medical incinerators for Hospitals	2,210,000	2,210,000	Grant
Establishing Eco-friendly Automatic Slaughterhouse at Shebin Markaz in Dakahelia	549,000	350,000	Grant
Conversion of 50 gas fueled brick factories in Arab Abu Sa'ed	50,000,000	1,500,000	Support interest rate
Total	68,959,000	8,260,000	12%

3. Environmental Projects EPF Contributed in the Management of their Funding

a. Governorates Environmental Projects Support Program

Table (19-5) Governorates Environmental Projects Support

Project purpose	Project participating Entities	Financial cost till 31/12/2006 In L.E. million	Number of Projects
Solid Wastes Disposal in Beni Suef and Aswan Governorates	• Danish entity	• Beni Suef: 11.1	13 Projects
	• Beni Suef Governorate	• Aswan: 14.2	16 Projects
	• Aswan Governorate		
	• Environmental protection Fund		

b. Achieving Compliance in Industry Program (ACI)

Table (19-6) Industry Environmental Compliance Program

Project purpose	Project participating Entities	Financial cost till 31/12/2006 In L.E. million	Number of Projects
Small and medium industrial projects environmental compliance for using clean production technology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danish entity • MSEA • EFI • EPF 	20	30

c. Mushroom Production from Rice Straw

Table (19-7) Mushroom Production from Rice Straw

Project purpose	Project participating Entities	Estimated financial cost per project	Number of projects
Mushroom production from rice straw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naser Social Bank • Gharbia Governorate • Dakahelia Governorate • EPF 	LE 6000 to LE 10000 per project, Loan from Naser Social Bank at 7% interest over 5 years	Planned for 2006: 20 projects

Environmental protection fund achievements (1/7/2006 -30/6/2007)

1. Funding environmental projects

Table (19-8) supporting environmental projects 2006 / 2007

Contribution Type	EPF Contribution L.E.	Total Financial Cost (L.E.)	Project Name
Funding the supply of 500 manual compactors for agricultural wastes disposal.	3,750,000	3,750,000	Grant /loan
Converting 100 taxi vehicles to natural gas	1,500,000	5,800,000	Subsidized interest rate
Matrouh Coasts Protection Project	500,000	6,000,000	Grant
Establishing a Sanitation Network at Soflaq village in Sohag - Phase 2	87,000	380,000	Grant
Total	5,837,000	15,930,000	37%

NGO Support

NGOs have played an important role in environment protection and in raising environmental awareness, particularly in recent years. They can adopt public issues on behalf of the society to replace unsustainable development models by sustainable ones. Such NGOs have the experience enabling them implement the sustainable development mechanism.

In view of NGOs crucial role, Agenda 21 has set a general framework to strengthen NGOs role as a partner in achieving sustainable development.

At the national level, the President of the Republic Directive has emphasized the importance of integrating NGOs role to allow public control being the stakeholders and partners capable of protecting the environment.

MSEA has also enhanced dialogue with NGOs and worked on strengthening national partnership and cooperation with NGOs.

MSEA Efforts in Activating the of Environmental NGOs'

1. Establishing the NGOs Unit within MSEA:

In June 2002, EEAA Board of Directors has agreed on establishing an NGO unit, having the following objectives:

- Cooperating with the NGO General Federation in the field of environment protection and development through the Federation's training programs.
- Following-up environmental projects implemented with NGOs.
- Identifying civic environmental work priorities.
- Organizing environmental awareness raising campaigns in participation with NGOs.
- Organizing national conferences to advertise successful environmental initiatives that could be replicated.

2. Participation with NGOs in Implementing some Environmental Projects:

- In view of the clear role and impact of NGOs in achieving environment protection, MSEA has worked on strengthening common dialogue and cooperation with them.
- MSEA and EEAA have provided technical assistance to, and participation with, NGOs in environmental projects. In this framework, 17 workshops were held in governorates with the purpose of strengthening dialogue with NGOs, explaining National Environmental Action Plans (NEAPs) and selecting environmental projects of priority to local community so they can participate in. As a result, 158 participatory environmental projects have been implemented with a total budget of EGP 2 million.

Civil Society Initiative and Community Development Support Project (in cooperation with The Canadian side)

1. Implementing 19 projects in municipal and agricultural solid wastes in Menia and Ismailia governorates with EGP 2.4 million funding.
2. Training 28 NGOs and CDAs.
3. Designing and printing 3000 copy of NGO capacity development brochures.
4. Designing the project funding mechanism from EPF by the approval of EPF BoD under the leadership of HE the Minister of the State for Environmental Affairs.
5. Designing EFP-funded SSEIP.

Developing NGO Unit Strategic Plan proposal (implementing 132 environmental projects with EGP 4.16 million funding as part of the presidential electoral platform until 2012).

MSEA Gender Unit Achievements

Major Projects

1. Implementing the EU funded Women Environmental Awareness Support Project for the protection of water resources of the Mediterranean Basin countries (GEWAMED) aiming at incorporating the social dimension in Water Resources Management Programs.
 - Developing a website on gender and water resources.
 - Supporting awareness programs of the importance of water sources protection and the impact of water pollution on health.

- Developing washing basins to avoid practices polluting Nile and canal water.
2. Cooperation Protocol with the General Authority for Adult Education
 - Developing an environmental curriculum to be added to illiteracy curricula.
 - Preparing Authority cadres to receive training on teaching the curriculum and linking curricula with environmental conditions surrounding learners to be easily comprehended.
 3. Cooperating with the Lead Pollution Prevention Project to minimize lead pollution adverse impacts on women and children's health at Qalioubya Governorate, where the project has conducted cleaning of the sites with high lead percentages and raising women awareness on how to protect their families from lead pollution risks.
 4. Holding the "Women and Environment Forum" within the framework of MSEA 2006 World Environment Day Celebrations.
 5. Establishing Gender Unit regional committees in (West, East and Middle Delta regions, Greater Cairo, Suez Canal and Sinai).
 6. Developing women skills through the "Participatory Development Project" at Ezbet and Arab El-Waleda and Ma'asara in Helwan, Cairo aiming at the improvement of women standard of living with respect to health, environmental and economic aspects through raising their awareness in many areas.