

EEAA/ESP Environmental Sector Programme

**Strategy for Implementing Integrated Coastal Zone
Management Process in Egypt**

Draft Report

October 2008

EEAA/ESP Environmental Sector Programme

Strategy for Implementing Integrated Coastal Zone Management Process in Egypt

Draft Report

October 2008

		15.10.2008	JAD	JAD	JAD
1	Draft	11.06.2008	JAD	JAD	JAD
No.	Revision	Date	Prepared	Checked	Approved

Table of Contents

EEAA/ESP ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR PROGRAMME	1
EEAA/ESP ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR PROGRAMME	2
1. JUSTIFICATION OF ICZM	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Mediterranean ICZM Context.....	2
2. THE ICZM LEGISLATION	3
2.1 Environment Law No 4/1994.....	3
2.2 Water Drainage and Irrigation Law No. 12/1984	3
2.3 High committee for Coastal development.....	3
2.4 Protection and conservation of National Parks	4
3. DEFINITION OF ICZM	5
3.1 Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).....	5
3.2 ICZM-Zone.....	5
3.3 Shoreline Management Planning (SMP).....	6
3.4 SMP-Zone.....	6
4. OBJECTIVE OF ICZM.....	8
4.1 Long-term Objectives	8
5. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ICZM.....	9
6. STRATEGY OF IMPLEMENTING ICZM.....	10
6.1 National Strategy	10
6.1.1 Protection and Sustainable use of the Coastal Zone.....	10
6.1.2 Economic Activities	11
6.1.3 Specific Coastal Ecosystem.....	13
6.1.4 Coastal Landscapes.....	13
6.1.5 Islands	14
6.1.6 Cultural Heritage	14
6.2 Institutional Instruments.....	14
6.3 Coastal Plans and Programmes	15
6.3.1 Coastal Zones	16

6.3.2	Organisation of the ICZM Process	18
6.4	Legal and financial Means	19
7.	ACTION PLAN.....	21
7.1	The National Strategy for ICZM.....	21
7.1.1	Pilot approach	21
7.2	Action plan for implementing ICZM in Egypt.....	21
8.	LIST OF REFERENCES.....	23

Table of Appendices

Annex 1	Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean
---------	---

List of Abbreviations

Danida	Danish International Development Assistance
EEAA	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
GOPP	General Organisation for Physical Planning
ICZM	Integrate Coastal Zone Management
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SMP	Shoreline Management Planning
SPA	Egyptian Shore Protection Authority
TDA	Tourist Development Authority

1. JUSTIFICATION OF ICZM

1.1 Background

Egypt may boast of some of the most beautiful beaches of the world. Sandy beaches with comprehensive dune systems and large marine wetlands are found along the Mediterranean Sea and precious coral reef and mangrove forests are found along the coast of the Red Sea.

However, severe erosion is threatening to destroy the beaches along the Mediterranean Delta Coast due to an imbalance of sediment budgets developed as a result of the construction of the High Aswan Dam.

The impacts from the predicted climate change in terms of significant rises in the levels and temperatures of the sea water constitutes another long-term threat to the present state of the coastal ecosystems. The rising water and temperatures will accelerate the present erosion of the Mediterranean coast and destroy parts of the coral reefs in the Red Sea.

Large investment will be required to reinforce the present coastal structures protecting the promontories of the River Nile Branches at Rosetta and Damietta and protect the located cities around the river mouths.

The extensive aquaculture activities found along the Delta Coast will have to adapt to the new water levels in the Mediterranean Sea.

The use of the coastal land is under an extreme pressure from various stakeholders: the agriculture, aquaculture, ports and an increased number of national and international recreational users. This pressure poses a devastating threat to the ecosystem of all Egyptian shores.

Until recently, the overall planning for the coastal areas has been undertaken by the line ministries and the Governorate with little coordination resulting in unsustainable development, i.e. massive settlements of beach resorts, vacation houses and apartment blocks; combined with severe coastal erosion, the environment being compromised and the ecosystems put at high risk.

The national economy including tourism and agriculture and the environmental treasures in terms of irreplaceable coastal landscapes and habitats of regional, national and international importance are at stake, and are calling for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).

1.2 Mediterranean ICZM Context

To support the implementation of the ICZM among the Mediterranean riparian states a “Protocol on the integrated management of the Mediterranean coastal zones” was issued for signatures beginning of 2008, see full protocol text in Appendix 1. The Protocol was elaborated under the auspices of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution signed by Egypt in 1976. This purpose of the protocol is to establish a common framework for the integrated management of the Mediterranean coastal zone and to strengthen regional cooperation for this purpose.

2. THE ICZM LEGISLATION

2.1 Environment Law No 4/1994

In 1995 the **Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)** was given the authority to *“Participate with the concerned agencies and ministries in the preparation of a National Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Mediterranean Sea and The Red Sea coasts”* according to Article 5 of the Environmental Law No 4 of 1994 (Law 4/1994).

With this mandate the EEAA initiated the coordination of the ICZM planning by establishing the National Committee for ICZM in 1995.

The first step towards the formulation of a strategy for ICZM were taken in 1996 based upon the results of a national workshop /Ref. 1/. A Framework Programme for the Development of a National ICZM Plan for Egypt was issued in December 1996 /Ref. 2/.

Since 1996 Egypt no substantial initiatives have been taken by the National Committee for ICZM to implement ICZM in Egypt, except for a few non coordinated sporadic ICZM project sponsored mainly by foreign aid.

2.2 Water Drainage and Irrigation Law No. 12/1984

The Urban and tourism development of the shore defined as a 200 m strip of land located most landward of the coastal zone are regulated according Article 73 and 73 in the to the Law 4/1994 and Article 59 and 60 in its Executive Regulation and according to Article 98 and 99 in the Water Resource Law No. 12/1984. According to these articles Shore Protection Authority (SPA) is giving the responsibility for issuing licences for use of the areas within the 200 m wide Set-back Zone to land developers and other land owners in coordination with EEAA.

2.3 High committee for Coastal development

Recently, in December 2006 the Prime Minister issued Decree No. 1599 establishing a Coastal High Committee for approving coastal development projects located in the 200 m wide Setback Zone. The width of the Setback zone and other conditions for developments are defined by the High committee and finally the committee issues the related licenses to the investors. The Committee which meets on a monthly basis has members from all national key coastal stakeholders and the relevant Governorate.

2.4 Protection and conservation of National Parks

A number of National Parks have been designated as shown on Figure 2.1 and approved by the Cabinet. Additional National Parks are being proposed, see Fig. 2.1.

The policy of the conservation in the future is to include more marine area including precious coastal landscapes as seen on the figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1 Conservation areas in Egypt

3. DEFINITION OF ICZM

EEAA has approved basic definition on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) as appears from the next Section.

3.1 Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)

EEAA defines ICZM as:

A dynamic and iterative process initiated, designed and implemented by a government to solve conflicts among different uses of coastal resources, including land-use plans and to promote sustainable development and uses of the coastal resources.

3.2 ICZM-Zone

EEAA defines the ICZM-Zone as:

The land-sea inter-faces extending seawards to the territorial water and landwards for a least 30 km in the desert areas unless a major topographical feature interrupts its course. In the lower Nile Delta region, the land extends up to 3 m above sea level.

[Corresponding definitions of Barcelona ICZM Protocol:

“Coastal zone” means the geomorphologic area either side of the seashore in which the interaction between the marine and land parts occurs in the form of complex ecological and resource systems made up of biotic and abiotic components coexisting and interacting with human communities and relevant socio-economic activities.”

“Integrated coastal zone management” means a dynamic process for the sustainable management and use of coastal zones, taking into account at the same time the fragility of coastal ecosystems and landscapes, the diversity of activities and uses, their interactions, the maritime orientation of certain activities and uses and their impact on both the marine and land parts “.]

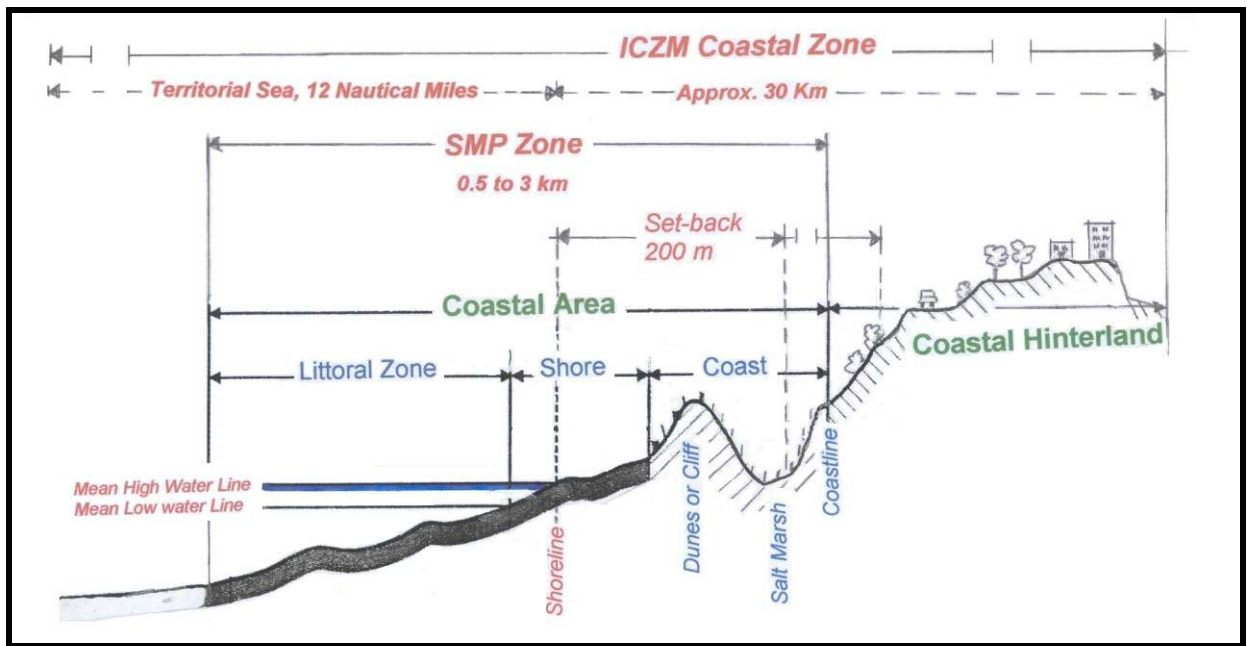


Fig. 3.1 Definition of ICZM Zones and SMP Zones

3.3 Shoreline Management Planning (SMP)

SMP is defines as follows:

A SMP is a policy document for development of the SMP Zone and the management of the shoreline. It takes into account other existing national and regional planning initiatives and legislative requirements in the SMP Zone, and the SMP serves as an instrument for strategic planning. The SMP is an integrated part for the wider Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). It sets the policies for the use of the land of the SMP Zone and the management of the shoreline management.

The SMP considers objectives, policy setting and management requirements for a long-term epoch of 100 years. It demonstrates that management decisions made today are not detrimental to achievement of a long-term vision for the SMP Zone, even though the vision may change with time.

3.4 SMP-Zone

The SMP-Zone is defined (see Figure 3.1) by the following text:

The SMP Zone covers the offshore area in which the littoral drift is taking place (Littoral Zone), the Shore and the strip of land (Coast) that extends from the coastline inland to the first major change in the terrain features, which are not influenced by the coastal processes. The main types of coastal features are dunes, cliffs and low-lying areas (salt marsh), possibly protected by dunes, cliffs, dikes or seawalls

4. OBJECTIVE OF ICZM

4.1 Long-term Objectives

The objectives of Integrated Coastal Zone Management are defined in agreement with the Barcelona ICZM Protocol as follows:

- a. facilitate, through the rational planning of activities, the sustainable development of coastal zones by ensuring that the environment and landscapes are taken into account in harmony with economic, social and cultural development;
- b. preserve coastal zones for the benefit of current and future generations;
- c. ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, particularly with regard to water use;
- d. ensure preservation of the integrity of coastal ecosystems, landscapes and geomorphology;
- e. prevent and/or reduce the effects of natural hazards and in particular of climate change, which can be induced by natural or human activities;
- f. achieve coherence between public and private initiatives and between all decisions by the public authorities, at the national, regional and local levels, which affect the use of the coastal zone.”

The General Principles of ICZM are defined in Article 6:

5. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ICZM

In implementing the ICZM the responsible agencies shall be guided by the following principles:

- a. The biological wealth and the natural dynamics and functioning of the inter-tidal area and the complementary and interdependent nature of the marine part and the land part forming a single entity shall be taken particularly into account.
- b. All elements relating to hydrological, geo-morphological, climatic, ecological, socio-economic and cultural systems shall be taken into account in an integrated manner, so as not to exceed the carrying capacity of the coastal zone and to prevent the negative effects of natural disasters and of development.
- c. The ecosystems approach to coastal planning and management shall be applied so as to ensure the sustainable development of coastal zones.
- d. Appropriate governance allowing adequate and timely participation in a transparent decision-making process by local populations and stakeholders in civil society concerned with coastal zones shall be ensured.
- e. Cross-sectorally organized institutional coordination of the various administrative services and regional and local authorities competent in coastal zones shall be required.
- f. The formulation of land use strategies, plans and programmes covering urban development and socio-economic activities, as well as other relevant sectoral policies, shall be required.
- g. The multiplicity and diversity of activities in coastal zones shall be taken into account, and priority shall be given, where necessary, to public services and activities requiring, in terms of use and location, the immediate proximity of the sea.
- h. The allocation of uses throughout the entire coastal zone should be balanced, and unnecessary concentration and urban sprawl should be avoided.
- i. Preliminary assessments shall be made of the risks associated with the various human activities and infrastructure so as to prevent and reduce their negative impact on coastal zones.
- j. Damage to the coastal environment shall be prevented and, where it occurs, appropriate restoration shall be effected.

6. STRATEGY OF IMPLEMENTING ICZM

6.1 National Strategy

First step in the implementation of the ICZM is to strengthen or formulate a national strategy for integrated coastal zone management and coastal implementation plans and programmes consistent with the common regional framework and in conformity with the integrated management objectives and principles described in Chapter 4 and 5.

The national strategy, based on an analysis of the existing situation, shall set objectives, determine priorities with an indication of the reasons, identify coastal ecosystems needing management, as well as all relevant actors and processes, enumerate the measures to be taken and their cost as well as the institutional instruments and legal and financial means available, and set an implementation schedule.

Coastal plans and programmes, which may be self-standing or integrated in other plans and programmes, shall specify the orientations of the national strategy and implement it at an appropriate territorial level, determining, inter alia and where appropriate, the carrying capacities and conditions for the allocation and use of the respective marine and land parts of coastal zones.

The Responsible agencies shall define appropriate indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of integrated coastal zone management strategies, plans and programmes, as well as the progress of implementation of the Protocol.

The national strategy shall address the following issues:

6.1.1 *Protection and Sustainable use of the Coastal Zone*

In conformity with the objectives and principles set out in Chapter 4 and 5, the Responsible Agency shall endeavour to ensure the sustainable use and management of coastal zones in order to preserve the coastal natural habitats, landscapes, natural resources and ecosystems, in compliance with international and regional legal instruments.

For this purpose, the Responsible Agencies:

(a) Shall establish in coastal zones, as from the highest winter waterline, a Final Set-back zone where construction is not allowed. Taking into account, *inter alia*, the areas directly and negatively affected by climate change and natural risks.

(b) May adapt, in a manner consistent with the objectives and principles of this Protocol, the provisions mentioned above:

- 1) for projects of public interest;
- 2) in areas having particular geographical or other local constraints, especially related to population density or social needs, where individual housing, urbanisation or development are provided for by national legal instruments.

(c) Shall notify to the Organization their national legal instruments providing for the above adaptations.

3. The Responsible Agencies shall also endeavour to ensure that their national legal instruments include criteria for sustainable use of the coastal zone. Such criteria, taking into account specific local conditions, shall include, *inter alia*, the following:

- (a) identifying and delimiting, outside protected areas, open areas in which urban development and other activities are restricted or, where necessary, prohibited;
- (b) limiting the linear extension of urban development and the creation of new transport infrastructure along the coast;
- (c) ensuring that environmental concerns are integrated into the rules for the management and use of the public maritime domain;
- (d) providing for freedom of access by the public to the sea and along the shore;
- (e) restricting or, where necessary, prohibiting the movement and parking of land vehicles, as well as the movement and anchoring of marine vessels, in fragile natural areas on land or at sea, including beaches and dunes.

6.1.2 *Economic Activities*

In conformity with the objectives and principles set forth in Chapter 4 and 5, the Responsible Agencies shall:

- a) accord specific attention to economic activities that require immediate proximity to the sea;
- b) ensure that the various economic activities minimize the use of natural resources and take into account the needs of future generations;
- c) ensure respect for integrated water resources management and environmentally sound waste management;
- d) ensure that the coastal and maritime economy is adapted to the fragile nature of coastal zones and that resources of the sea are protected from pollution;
- e) define indicators of the development of economic activities to ensure sustainable use of coastal zones and reduce pressures that exceed their carrying capacity;
- f) promote codes of good practice among public authorities, economic actors and non-governmental organizations.

In addition, with regard to the following economic activities, the Parties agree:

- a) Agriculture and industry, to guarantee a high level of protection of the environment in the location and operation of agricultural and industrial activities so as to preserve coastal ecosystems and landscapes and prevent pollution of the sea, water, air and soil;
- b) Fishing,
 - (i) to take into account the need to protect fishing areas in development projects;
 - (ii) to ensure that fishing practices are compatible with sustainable use of natural marine resources;
- c) Aquaculture,
 - (i) to take into account the need to protect aquaculture and shellfish areas in development projects;
 - (ii) to regulate aquaculture by controlling the use of inputs and waste treatment;
- d) Tourism, sporting and recreational activities,
 - (i) to encourage sustainable coastal tourism that preserves coastal ecosystems, natural resources, cultural heritage and landscapes;
 - (ii) to promote specific forms of coastal tourism, including cultural, rural and ecotourism, while respecting the traditions of local populations;
 - (iii) to regulate or, where necessary, prohibit the practice of various sporting and recreational activities, including recreational fishing and shellfish extraction;
- e) Utilization of specific natural resources,
 - (i) to subject to prior authorization the excavation and extraction of minerals, including the use of seawater in desalination plants and stone exploitation;
 - (ii) to regulate the extraction of sand, including on the seabed and river sediments or prohibit it where it is likely to adversely affect the equilibrium of coastal ecosystems;
 - (iii) to monitor coastal aquifers and dynamic areas of contact or interface between fresh and salt water, which may be adversely affected by the extraction of underground water or by discharges into the natural environment;
- f) Infrastructure, energy facilities, ports and maritime works and structures, to subject such infrastructure, facilities, works and structures to authorization so that their negative impact on coastal ecosystems, landscapes and geomorphology is minimized or, where appropriate, compensated by non-financial measures;
- g) Maritime activities,
 - to conduct maritime activities in such a manner as to ensure the preservation of coastal ecosystems in conformity with the rules, standards and procedures of the relevant international conventions.

6.1.3 *Specific Coastal Ecosystem*

The Responsible Agencies shall take measures to protect the characteristics of certain specific coastal ecosystems, as follows :

Wetlands and estuaries

In addition to the creation of protected areas and with a view to preventing the disappearance of wetlands and estuaries, the Responsible Agencies shall:

- a) take into account in national coastal strategies and coastal plans and programmes and when issuing authorizations, the environmental, economic and social function of wetlands and estuaries;
- b) take the necessary measures to regulate or, if necessary, prohibit activities that may have adverse effects on wetlands and estuaries;
- c) undertake, to the extent possible, the restoration of degraded coastal wetlands with a view to reactivating their positive role in coastal environmental processes.

Marine habitats

The Responsible Agencies, recognizing the need to protect marine areas hosting habitats and species of high conservation value, irrespective of their classification as protected areas, shall:

- a) adopt measures to ensure the protection and conservation, through legislation, planning and management of marine and coastal areas, in particular of those hosting habitats and species of high conservation value;
- b) undertake to promote regional and international cooperation for the implementation of common programmes on the protection of marine habitats.

Coastal forests and woods

The Responsible Agencies shall adopt measures intended to preserve or develop coastal forests and woods located, in particular, outside specially protected areas.

Dunes

The Responsible Agencies shall undertake to preserve and, where possible, rehabilitate in a sustainable manner dunes and bars.

6.1.4 *Coastal Landscapes*

The Responsible Agencies, recognizing the specific aesthetic, natural and cultural value of coastal landscapes, irrespective of their classification as protected areas, shall adopt measures to ensure the protection of coastal landscapes through legislation, planning and management.

The Responsible Agencies shall undertake to promote regional and international cooperation in the field of landscape protection, and in particular, the implementation, where appropriate, of joint actions for transboundary coastal landscapes.

6.1.5 *Islands*

The Responsible Agencies shall undertake to accord special protection to islands, including small islands, and for this purpose to:

- a) promote environmentally friendly activities in such areas and take special measures to ensure the participation of the inhabitants in the protection of coastal ecosystems based on their local customs and knowledge;
- b) take into account the specific characteristics of the island environment and the necessity to ensure interaction among islands in national coastal strategies, plans and programmes and management instruments, particularly in the fields of transport, tourism, fishing, waste and water.

6.1.6 *Cultural Heritage*

The Responsible Agencies shall adopt, individually or collectively, all appropriate measures to preserve and protect the cultural, in particular archaeological and historical, heritage of coastal zones, including the underwater cultural heritage, in conformity with the applicable national and international instruments.

The Responsible Agencies shall ensure that the preservation in situ of the cultural heritage of coastal zones is considered as the first option before any intervention directed at this heritage.

The Responsible Agencies shall ensure in particular that elements of the underwater cultural heritage of coastal zones removed from the marine environment are conserved and managed in a manner safeguarding their long-term preservation and are not traded, sold, bought or bartered as commercial goods.

6.2 **Institutional Instruments**

Conflicts of interests regarding land use are likely to occur, which is why the ICZM process shall be guided by an inclusive and participatory approach involving major stakeholders in the ICZM preparation, in particular in connection with identification of overriding drivers and the policy-setting.

Thus, participation of stakeholders and sharing of information are seen as key elements in the ICZM concept.

The organisational/institutional set-up shall be ready to take full governance, responsibility and ownership for carrying out the ICZM Process supported by NCICZM Secretariat. Such organisational model shall ensure (1) awareness raising required for accepting the ICZM Plan process and its results among affected authorities and public in general, (2) dissemination of the results (3) acceptance and general support of the enforcement of the plan.

It is recommended to establish a Secretariat under the NICZMC, see Figure 6.1. For each ICZM Plan (for details on Coastal Plans, see Section 6.3) a *core* group of stakeholders is established, the **Coastal Group**, chaired by the Governorate. The Coastal Group consists of representatives from key stakeholder organizations, shall guide the ICZM process through meetings and workshops.

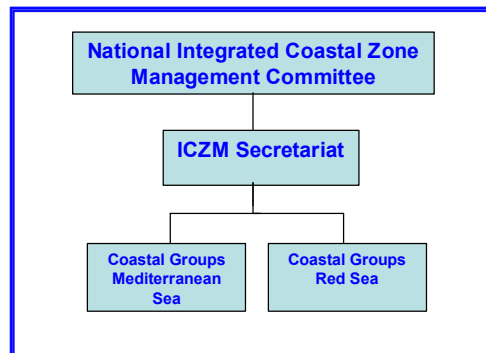


Figure 6.1: Preliminary Organisational set-up

Other stakeholders shall be consulted, when required, through an **Extended Coastal Group**, which will consist of additional stakeholders from a wider circle of community organizations and engaged community members interested in and/or affected by the coastal management policies formulated for the area.

The role of the Coastal/Extended Group is to review, to comment on and revise, and to approve the ICZM/SMP documents at the various steps of development and recommend the plan for final endorsement by the NICZMC.

The Coastal Group will be supported by the ICZM Secretariat established by the NICZMC. The Secretariat key roles will be:

- To support the organisation of Coastal/Extended Groups
- To provide the initial funds for hot-starting the ICZM process
- To assist the Coastal Groups in providing data and analysis required for elaborating the ICZM Plans.
- Facilitating the ICZM process in general

6.3 Coastal Plans and Programmes

The Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) is defined as a process of governance that consists of the legal and institutional framework necessary to ensure that development and management plans for ICZM Zones are integrated with environmental and social goals and are made with the participation of those affected and/or with a specific interest (e.g. central planning authorities, local authorities, local community, land owners and developers).

The result of an ICZM process is an ICZM Plan document which sets long-term objectives for a specific ICZM Zone; in order for the ICZM Plan to be a practical and applicable document, it is essential that the preferred policies are based on realistic long-term objectives and can be justified once implementation of the policies is realised. This implies that the ICZM Plan must remain flexible enough

to adapt to changes in legislation, politics or social attitudes not foreseen during the preparation of the ICZM Plan.

The ICZM Plan therefore considers policy setting and management requirements for 3 main epochs, from present day, medium-term and long-term broadly corresponding to time periods of 0 to 20 years, 20 to 50 years, and 50 to 100 years respectively.

As an integrated part of the ICZM Plan a Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) Document will be produced simultaneously utilising the same organisational and institutional set-up and the same procedures for engaging the stakeholders in the participation and consultation process.

While EEAA will be the key body driving the ICZM process, SPA will take the same role in the elaboration of the SMP.

6.3.1 Coastal Zones

It is recommended to divide the Egyptian coast into a number of coastal zones for the development of individual ICZMPlans. The overall division is guided by administrative borders of Governorates and cities, marine ecosystems (Mediterranean and the Red Sea) geography (Mediterranean, Suez Bay, Aqaba Bay, Red Sea) and coastal and environmental features such as larger headlands, delta area, coral reefs etc .

A tentative division of coastal zones are shown on the next three Figures.

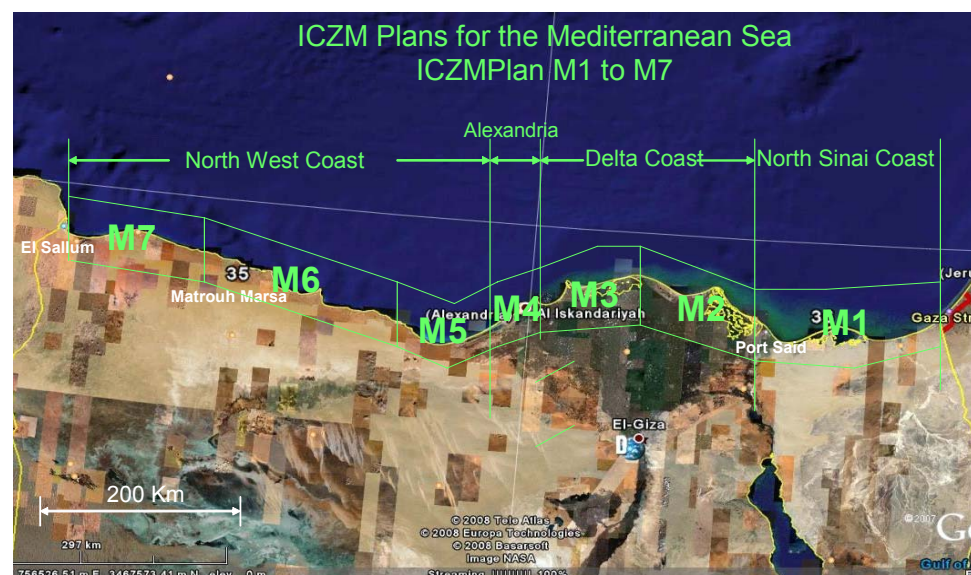


Figure 6.2 Coastal Zones (M1 to M7) along the Mediterranean Sea

The Mediterranean Sea is divided into seven Zones along the three major coast types: North Sinai, Delta Coast and the North West Coast.

The Bay of Suez and Bay of Aqaba is divide into 3 Zones (S1 to S3) and one Zone (A1), respectively, see Figure 7.2. Suez.

The Red Sea is divided into four zones (R1 to R4) see Figure 7.3

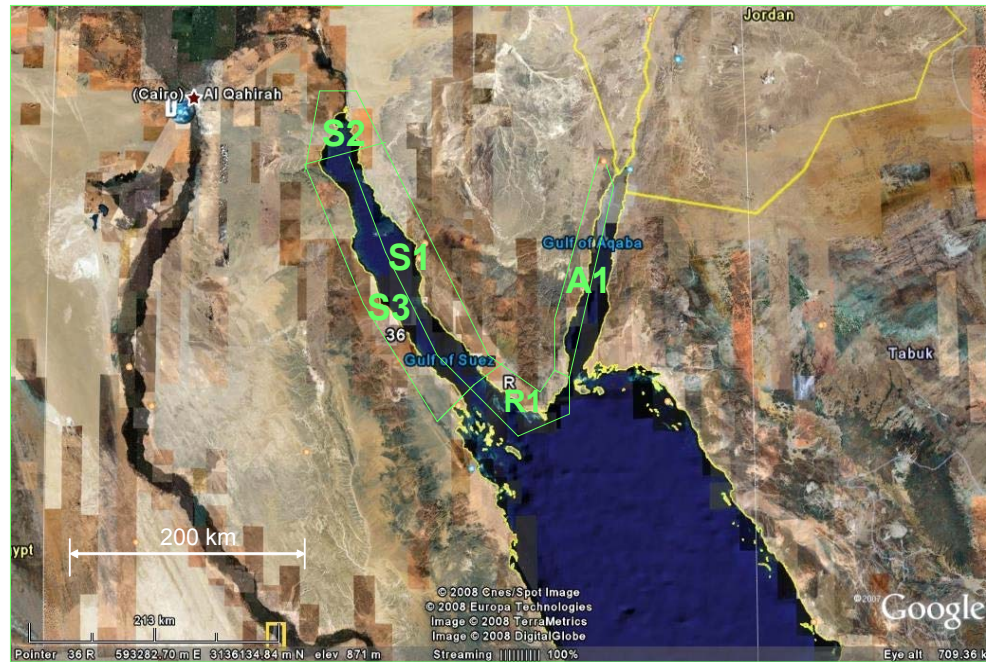


Figure 6.3: Coastal Zones along the Bay of Suez (S1 to S3) and the Bay of Aqaba (A1).

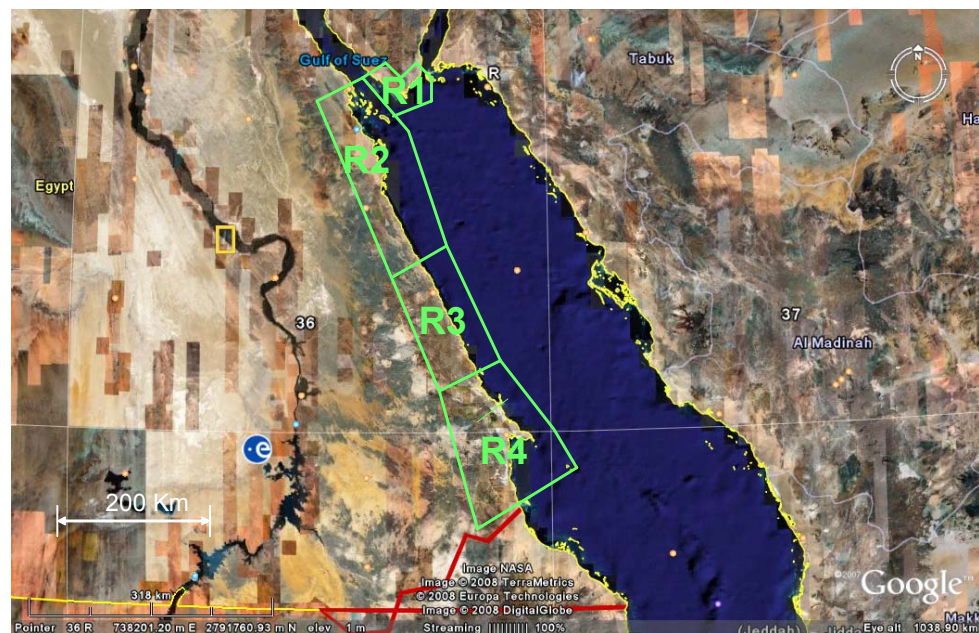


Figure 6.4: Coastal Zones along the Red Sea (R1 to R4).

6.3.2 Organisation of the ICZM Process

The ICZM Process is initiated by NICZMC by establishing the ICZM Secretariat with members from EEAA and SPA the key stakeholders responsible for ICZM and SMP respectively.

The overall role of the secretariat is to guide and facilitate the ICZM process. The major tasks of the ICZM secretariat are:

- To arrange all meetings and workshops according to decisions taken by the Coastal Group
- To provide and update the Coastal Group with all information and analysis and impacts assessments as required by the Coastal Group to make decisions
- To liaise with the authorities to retrieve information from the various Governmental departments
- To make contracts with a process facilitator consultant
- To make contracts with consultants to provide the required information to the Coastal Group
- To secure financing of the consultancy service, workshops and meetings etc.

Six stages are anticipated required for the preparation of the ICZM Plan:

- Stage 1: ICZM Scope/Data collection and policy revisions
- Stage 2: Assessments to support policy Data collection and policy revision
- Stage 3: Policy Development
- Stage 4: Public Examination
- Stage 5: Finalize ICZMPlan
- Stage 6: Dissemination

The Stakeholder Engagement Strategy proposed adopted for carrying each of stages of ICZM process is illustrated in the following Table 4.1:

Stage of ICZM Process	Purpose of Stakeholder Engagement	Stakeholders to be involved	Methods of Involvement
Stage 1: ICZM Scope/ Data collection and policy revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform interested parties that an ICZM is being prepared • Request information • Collect views on issues related to the ICZM coast • Invite selected stakeholders to become engaged in CG • Identify additional stakeholders 	Coastal Group (CG) to be established	Letters and questionnaire (different letters sent to different groups) Media (local television and newspapers)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage Extended Coastal Group (ECG) and inform them that an ICZM is being prepared 	Extended Coastal Group (ECG)	Workshop

Stage of ICZM Process	Purpose of Stakeholder Engagement	Stakeholders to be involved	Methods of Involvement
	and explain their involvement		
Stage 2: Assessments to support policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the features identified Check that all relevant issues have been included Elaboration of Baseline description of the Physical, Ecological, Social , Economic Legal and Administrative Subsystem, Elaboration of diagnosis of the coastal system Check that the benefits identified are correct and all beneficiaries have been included 	Coastal Group and Consultant	Workshop, meetings, e-mail, check-lists
Stage 3: Policy Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vision development of the various stakeholders for the whole ICZM zone over each epoch Identification of 'overriding drivers' for directing future policy options that the stakeholders wish to see tested Identify areas of agreement and conflict Develop potential scope for compromise and acceptance of future change 	Coastal Group and Consultant	Meetings, presentations, discussions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of policy options examined and invitation to take a role in steering policy decisions along the coast 	Extended Coastal Group representatives	Workshop followed by open floor discussion session
Stage 4: Public Examination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation to make (other) stakeholders aware of the draft SMP To provide (other) stakeholders with opportunities for support and objection and moving to resolve differences 	Wider public	Manned exhibitions at several locations. Draft SMP made available at local authority offices
Stage 5: Finalize draft ICZMPlan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review output from public examination Key stakeholders presented with draft final ICZMPlan 	Coastal Group	Presentation followed by open floor discussion
Stage 6: Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make stakeholders aware of the final ICZMPlan 	Wider public	

Table 4.1: Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

6.4 Legal and financial Means

The basic legal instrument is in place in terms of the Environment Law 4/1994 and the Drainage and Irrigation Law 12/1984.

The present Strategy for implementing the ICZM Strategy has to be accepted by the coastal stakeholders and finally approved by the Cabinet, issuing a Decree for its implementation.

It is of imperative importance that the key coastal Stakeholders are adequately organised to take full responsibility and ownership of the ICZM process from day no. 1; and that the stakeholders have access to all information required for integrating and elaborating sustainable coastal management policies

Continuous access to technical-environmental-economical data and analysis at sufficient “state of the art” levels and standards aiming at providing clear evidence of the consequences of the preferred ICZM policy to the affected Stakeholders are very important. This will enable the Coastal Group members to solve conflicts, negotiate and elaborate sustainable decisions and policies.

Preliminary funding for initiating the ICZM process may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Fund.

Final financing will be part of the National Plan.

7. ACTION PLAN

7.1 The National Strategy for ICZM

The first step in implementing the ICZM in Egypt will be to develop a National Strategy addressing the various issues described in Chapter 6 through carrying out the following actions:

- analysing of the existing situation,
- setting set objectives,
- determining priorities with an indication of the reasons,
- identifying coastal ecosystems needing management as well as all relevant actors and processes
- enumerating the measures to be taken and their cost as well as the institutional instruments and legal and financial means available,
- setting an implementation schedule.

7.1.1 Pilot approach

As basis for developing the National Strategy it is recommended to elaborate a full ICZM Plan for two pilot Coastal Zones selected to represent the characteristics of the coast of the Mediterranean Sea and the coast of the Red Sea, respectively, see Preliminary Coastal Zones in Figure 6.2 to 6.4, Chapter 6.

7.2 Action plan for implementing ICZM in Egypt

The following main actions are anticipated:

1. Signing the Barcelona ICZM Protocol
2. Approving of the present Strategy for implementing ICZM in Egypt by the NICZMC and the Cabinet and subsequent issues of Prime Minister Decree.
3. Establishing of the ICZM Secretariat by NICZMC
4. Selecting of pilot coastal zones by the NICZMC based on suggestions from the ICZM Secretariat
5. The ICZM Secretariat prepare the ICZM Process for the appointed ICZM Zones according to the principles and guidelines in this documents

6. After approval from the NICZMC the ICZM Secretariat initiates the ICZM Process by establish the Coastal Groups for the appointed Pilot coastal zones through workshops
7. The coastal Group prepare detailed ICZMP pilot implementation schedules including associated economy and financial plans assisted by the ICZM Secretariat
8. After approval by NICZMC applying EPF and other funds for covering the elaboration of the Pilot ICZM Plans
9. Initiation and carrying out the preparation of ICZM Plan for the appointed pilot zones according to the general outlines in this document and the decisions taken by the Coastal Group.

For the specific appointed coastal zones addressing the issues presnetd in Chapter 6 through carrying out the following actions:

- analysis of the existing situation,
 - setting set objectives,
 - determining priorities with an indication of the reasons,
 - identifying coastal ecosystems needing management as well as all relevant actors and processes
 - enumerating the measures to be taken and their cost as well as the institutional instruments and legal and financial means available,
 - setting an implementation schedule
 - prepare the ICZM Plan using the stakeholder engagement model
10. Presentation of the ICZM Plans for the cabinet
 11. Elaborate the National ICZM Strategy based on the experience gained from the pilot coastal Zones.
 12. Approve and endorse and issue the required Decrees for implementing the ICZM
 13. Continue the elaboration of the ICZM Plans according the National Strategy

8. LIST OF REFERENCES

- /1/ Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Egypt. Towards an Egyptian Framework ICZM Programme. Results from the Hurghada Workshop. National Committee for Integrated Coastal Zone Management. December 1996.
- /2/ Framework Programme for the Development of a National ICZM Plan for Egypt. National Committee for Integrated Coastal Zone Management. December 1996.
- /3/ Shoreline Management Planning Egyptian North-West Coast, Mediterranean sea, Hammam to Sallum, the Governorate of Matrouh. Shoreline Management Plan Cell NW3 from Ras Hekma to Ras Alam El Rum. Coastal Group: Governorate of Matrouh, Shore Protection Authority, General Organisation of Physical Planning, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, Tourist Development Authority, December 2007.
- /4/ Shoreline Management Planning Egyptian North-West Coast, Mediterranean sea, Hammam to Sallum, the Governorate of Matrouh. Shoreline Management Plan Cell NW4 from Ras Alam El Rum to Ras Gharub. Coastal Group: Governorate of Matrouh, Shore Protection Authority, General Organisation of Physical Planning,, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, Tourist Development Authority, December 2007.
- /5/ Cooperation in the Development of a Plan for Integrated Coastal Zone Management between Marsa Matrouh and El Sallum, Egypt. Final Report for Phase I (2006 to 2007) IH Cantabria Spain 2007
- /6/ The Barcelona ICZM Protocol