



Coordination Mechanism for Compliance with MEAs

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“Enhancing National Capacities for Improved Public Participation for Implementing Rio Conventions (CB3 Project)”

funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) / United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and implemented by Ministry of Environment

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Introduction

This project is initiated to address the critical priority capacity needs required to increase the participation of stakeholders in fulfilling the obligations of multi-lateral environmental agreements (MEAs) as committed by the government of Egypt (GoE). Three main agreements are of prime concern, these are:

- i) The UNFCCC (related to climate change),
- ii) The CBD (related to conservation of biodiversity), and
- iii) The UNCCD (related to combating desertification).

The National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA 2007) identified barriers, which are confirmed subsequently by the assessment conducted during the formulation of the “Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision 2030”. These barriers, which hinder the effectiveness of government institutions when addressing environmental challenges have three main components;

- i) Lack of awareness of the community at large and consequently lack of public participation in decision making along with a gap between the international commitments and national policies, plans and programs,
- ii) Under-developed educational and training programs pertaining to natural resources management and conservation, and
- iii) Limited training courses and programs dealing with the concepts of the MEAs.

The CB3 Project is in line with the GEF-6 CCCD 2nd objective which aims: "to strengthen consultative and management structures and mechanisms". By developing the capacity of government entities and increasing the public participation in implementing MEAs, the project will address some critical decision and policy-making gaps. It will develop the capacity of stakeholders to better use environmental information for better decision/policy making, including strengthening consultative mechanisms from the local level (e.g., private sector round-tables and local community and village meetings) to the national level (technical committees).

Objectives of CB3 Project

The objective of the project is ***“to strengthen the participation of Stakeholders in the implementation of MEAs in Egypt”***. The CB3 Project will engage a large number of government officials, universities, representatives of line ministries, and registered NGOs to build partnerships to ensure mutual knowledge transfer and learning. Overall, the project will achieve its objective by strengthening capacities at the systemic, organizational, and individual level, each of which will be targeted to strengthen Egypt’s efforts to mainstream global environmental priorities into the planning and management frameworks for preserving and conserving the environment.

Under the first outcome of the project, activities will focus on strengthening the institutional capacities and policy framework for state and non-state actors to better formulate and execute plans while considering the implementation of MEAs and seeking a greater participation of stakeholders. Coordination mechanisms among ministries for nationally adopting and managing MEAs within Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are to be established. Staff involved in implementing MEAs in relevant ministries will be well trained. Multi-disciplinary networks and/or partnerships for including global environmental priorities in education systems are to be established and tested. Further, existing education curricula in schools and selected universities disciplines will be reviewed and knowledge gaps related to MEAs and global environmental issues will be identified. Enhanced material, tools, and

demos will be proposed to raise awareness of young generations and better preparedness to confront expected environmental and climate changes.

Under the second outcome, the project will focus on engaging large number of stakeholders to gain awareness of MEAs, as well as understanding the overall benefits of proper management of the global environment, better utilization of natural resources, and linkages to national environmental and socio-economic challenges. Protectorates will be targeted as potential awareness raising centers where science clubs and knowledge hubs may be introduced.

Finally, under the third outcome, the knowledge produced by the project will be properly documented and disseminated through Egypt and in the region, encouraging regional cooperation and knowledge exchanges. Awareness material may include short films, audio-visual shows, brochures, contests, ...etc.

The CB3 project is funded by UNDP-GEF and implemented by the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)/ Ministry of Environment for a duration of four years.

Selected Project Targets

Among several targets, the CB3 Project is highlighting the significance of the following:

- i) Development of capacity building modules for governmental personnel mandated to mainstream environmental concerns into the national planning and implementation processes with particular emphasis on MEAs and natural resources management,
- ii) Review and enhancement of school and university curricula and education systems to provide the basic knowledge and acquaintance with environmental concerns,
- iii) Introduction of science clubs and knowledge centers, including financial and institutional models, to ensure its sustainability.

During the first year of the project, several consultative and preparatory meetings were held between the Ministry of Environment represented by the CB3 project and the Ministry of Planning, where capacity-building models were developed for government officials charged with mainstreaming environmental concerns into national planning and implementation processes, with a special focus on multilateral environmental agreements and natural resource management.

- H.E President of Egypt announced in UNFCCC COP26 meeting that the country aims for government-funded green projects to reach 50% by 2025 and 100% by 2030. H.E Minister of Planning and Economic Development announced that 30% of the government's investment plan for the current fiscal year cover green projects.
- The project coordinated exhaustive consultations between the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and the different ministries involved in setting Egypt's Vision 2030 and in close collaboration with Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MOPED).
- An agreement is reached between MoE and MoPED on implementing the inter-ministerial governance mechanism for mainstreaming environmental sustainability dimensions and commitments to MEAs within national planning and programs.

- CB3 Project prepared a document on roles and responsibilities and national commitments towards MEAs for targeted Ministries.
- MoPED led the preparation of first version of the General Guidelines for Environmental Sustainability for project funded from the national budget in consultation with MoE.
- CB3 Project on behalf of MoE led the preparation of Sectoral Guidelines starting with Energy and Water.
- CB3 Project formulated an Environmental Sustainability Safeguards (ESS) mechanism for pre-screening of national projects
- Working groups have been established within seven Ministries through ministerial decrees or equivalent, who will be later mandated to review and check environmental compliance within the respective Ministry.
- Two major consultations meetings with focal points in Ministries and working groups are conducted (Aug 2020, Jun 2021).
- Regular follow up meetings with Deputy Minister of Planning and senior officials have been conducted
- The project formulated, designed, and executed a four-tire training for building environmental capacities within seven ministries namely, Agriculture, Water Resources, Housing, Industry, Electricity, Petroleum, and Transport.
 - Tire1 (executive level); Jul-Aug 2021, 33 persons (16 women, 17 men)
 - Tire2 (Wk. groups): Sep 2022, 54 persons (26 women, 28 men)
 - Tire3 (Wk groups): May 2022, 60 persons (29 women, 31 men)
 - Tire4 (Wk groups): Jul 2022, 53 persons (23 women, 30 men)
 - Training for MoE personnel (Jul 2021), 20 persons (9 women, 10 men)

Governmental Sector Training

TIRE 1 Training

Preparatory training for Energy and Water Sectors

Objectives of the training:

With reference to the CB3 Project implemented by the Ministry of Environment regarding the integrating of the environmental dimension within the investment plans of the Egyptian government and the fulfillment of the obligations stipulated in international environmental agreements, and with reference to the start of enforcement of the project's activities, the introductory training for the energy and water sectors, which It includes the ministries of transport, electricity, industry, petroleum, irrigation, agriculture and housing.

The project targets the planning leaders and their assistants in the targeted ministries (5-10 people per ministry) and aims to provide an extensive definition of international environmental agreements and the technical and social dimension.

TIRE 2 Training

Introductory training for Energy and Water Sectors

28th – 29th September 2021

Sofitel Cairo Nile El Gezira

- 1. Climate Change – UNFCCC**
Dr. Samir Tantawy - NC4.Egypt Project Manager



2. Rational management of water resources in Egypt in light of the current challenges

Engineer/ Rabab Jaber - Director General of Water Resources, Ministry of Irrigation



3. Threats to natural life accelerating

Dr. Karim Omar – Technical Officer CB3



4. Convention on Biological Diversity – CBD

Prof. Hamdallah Hafez Zidan

Adviser to the Minister of the Environment
Former Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations



5. United Nations Convention for Combating Desertification (UNCCD)
Prof. Mohamed Deraz - Prof. Emeritus - Desert Research Desert



6. IUCN Red List

Dr. Karim Omar – Technical Officer CB3



7. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

Dr. Mohamed Nour - Cairo University, Faculty of Engineering



8. Energy Mix

Prof. Ibrahim Abdelgalil - Egyptian environment and energy conservation administrator



TIRE 3 Training

Third training for Energy and Water Sectors

9th – 10th May 2022

InterContinental Cairo Semiramis

1- Global State of Climate

Dr. Ahmed Wagdi (Project Manager)



2- Egypt's efforts in the issue of climate change

Dr. Samir Tantawy - NC4.Egypt Project Manager



3- GHG Emissions Estimation / Carbon Footprint of Organizations

Dr. Ahmed Wafeik – Environmental Consultant – Integral



4- Energy Sector: Sustainability Guidelines

Dr. Ibrahim Abdel Gelil- Egyptian environment and energy conservation administrator



5- Water Sector Guidelines & Environmental Sustainability Safeguards (ESS) for Mainstreaming Rio Conventions

Dr. Khaled Abu Zeid



TIRE 4 Training

Forth training for Energy and Water Sectors

3rd and 4th July 2022

Conrad Cairo

6- Global State of Climate

Dr. Ahmed Wagdi (Project Manager)



7- Updates on the issue of biodiversity conservation at the national and international levels

Dr. Khaled Allam – Biodiversity Consultant



8- Environmental Sustainability

Eng. Samah Saleh – CB3 National Director



Egypt's efforts in the issue of climate change

Dr. Samir Tantawy - NC4.Egypt Project Manager



9- Green Project Financing Mechanisms

Dr. Sherine El Sharkawy - Ministry of Finance



10- Sustainable Finance Products

CIB

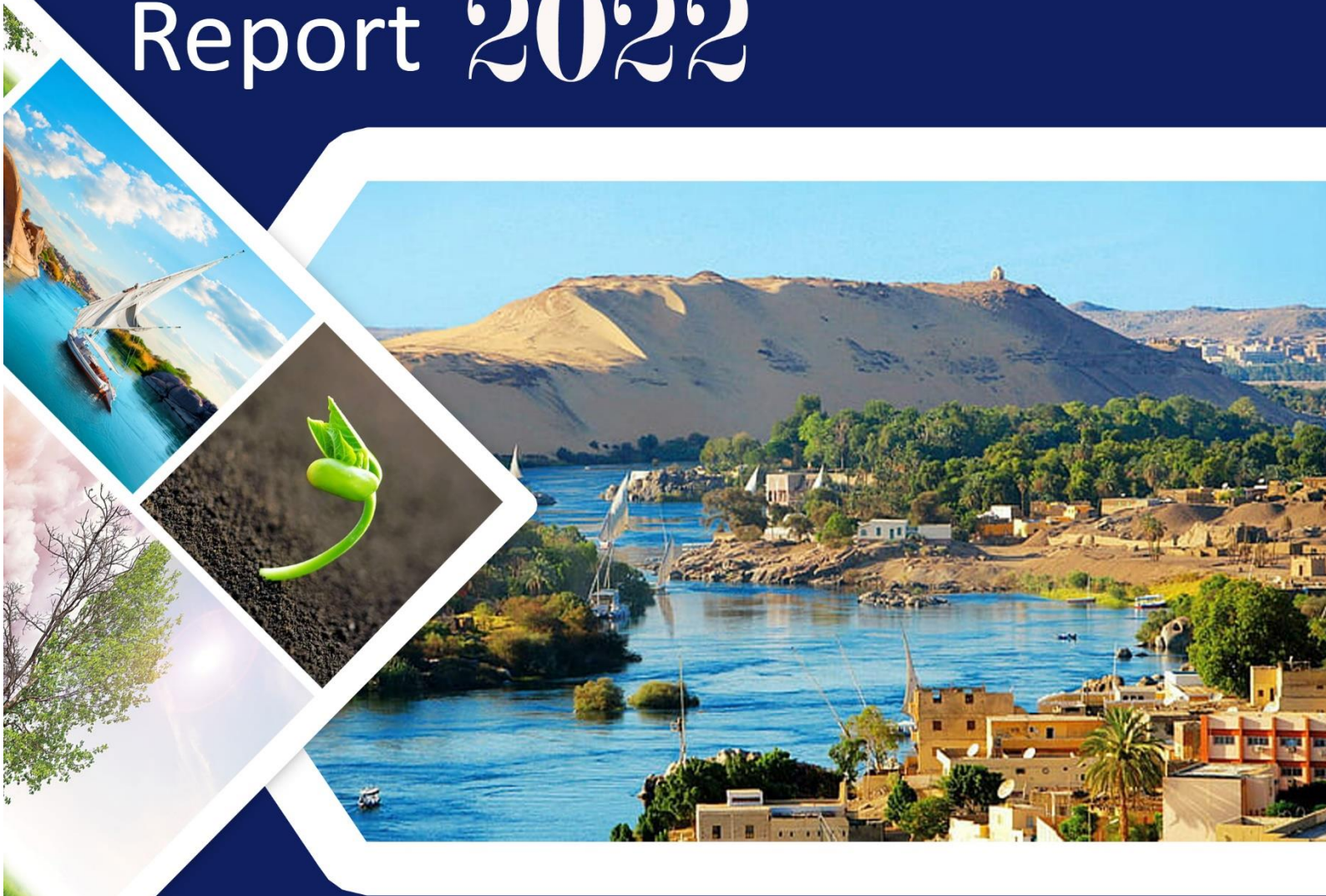


Environmental Sustainability Guidelines for the Water and Energy Sectors



CB3

Report 2022



Environmental Sustainability Guidelines for the Water Sector

Addendums and Environmental Sustainability Safeguards (ESS)

Environmental Sustainability Guidelines for the Water Sector

Addendums and Environmental Sustainability Safeguards (ESS)

Prof. Khaled Abu Zeid

Regional Water Director, Centre for Environment & Development for the Arab Region & Europe
(CEDARE)

For

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² Cairo University, Faculty of Engineering

³ CB3 Project, Ministry of Environment

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Executive Summary

This study aims to compile a set of guidelines for three Ministries in Egypt, namely: Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI), Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR), and Ministry of Housing, Utilities & Urban Communities (MHUUC). The study passed through five stages; 1) Compile a set of International Regulations and Standards for the guidelines, 2) Compile a set of Local regulations formulated by EEAA, 3) Develop a set that incorporate both and that is customized to the Egyptian sets of Environmental conditions and constraints, 4) Develop Environmental Sustainability Safeguard (ESS) Templates

The main items in the three Rio conventions related to climate change, Biodiversity, and Desertification are briefly presented, especially those linked to Egypt and the three Ministries (MWRI-MALR-MHUUC) with close connection to water. Performance indicators related to sustainable development in Egypt are compiled from several sources including the Compendium on the Role and Obligations of Egypt under RIO conventions (Ministry of Environment), 3rd State of the Water Report for the Arab Region (AWC, CEDARE & LAS), Egypt Vision 2030, and EEAA Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) guidelines.

MWRI projects have been assessed by selecting three different types of projects, applying the legal framework which controls the environmental process, such as: Environmental Law No.4/1994, as amended by Law No.9/2009, and its Executive Regulations, Law 12 for water resources and irrigation. The three main types of projects that were selected to apply Environmental Sustainability Safeguards include Subsurface Drainage Projects, Canals Rehabilitation Projects, and Coastal Protection Projects. Out of different project implemented under the supervision of MALR, three types of projects were selected because of the significance of water influence, namely: Irrigation Modernization Projects, Agriculture Development Projects, and Livestock Development Projects. Three types of projects which have close connection to water and are being implemented under MHUUC were selected including; Domestic Water Supply Projects, Sanitation Projects, and Desalination Projects.

Projects Scoping and classification criteria for water related projects were proposed. Five Environmental Sustainability Safeguards related to water and connected to the activities of the three Ministries (MWRI-MALR-MHUUC) are also proposed under the following titles: 1) Natural Resources which cover water and land as main indicators, 2) Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats which cover indicators such as species, wetlands, green areas, 3) Waste Management covers wastewater and land wastes, 4) Chemical pollutants Management which includes fertilizers and pesticides, and 5) Stakeholders Consideration covering: local communities, gender equality, social heritage, culture, and health. Measurement units have been specified for each of these indicators. Furthermore, a screening template is suggested as a preliminary stage before the Environmental Impact Assessment stage and after Environmental Sustainability Safeguards are applied.

The guidelines covers the following topics:

SECTION 1: Introduction

SECTION 2: Rio Conventions

2.1 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

2.1.1 Climate Change in Egypt

2.2 United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)

2.2.1 Biodiversity in Egypt

2.3 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

2.3.1 Desertification in Egypt

2.4 Egypt's Efforts under the Rio Conventions

SECTION 3: EEAA Regulations for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

3.1 Legal and Administrative Framework for Environmental Issues

3.2 Principles and EIA Guidelines

3.2.1 Categorization of Projects

Highest Level

Medium Level

Lowest Level

3.3 Project Screening

SECTION 4: Performance Indicators for Environmental Sustainability

4.1 Egypt Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS):

4.2 State of the Water Report for the Arab Region

4.3 Performance Indicators for Green Recovery

4.4 Environmental Impact Assessment Decision Support System (EIADSS)

SECTION 5: Water Related Ministries and Rio Conventions

5.1 Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI)

5.1.1 MWRI Roles and Responsibilities Towards Rio Conventions:

5.2 Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation

5.2.1 MALR Roles and Responsibilities Towards Rio Conventions:

5.3 Ministry of Housing, Utilities & Urban Communities (MHUUC)

5.3.1 MHUUC Roles and Responsibilities Towards Rio Conventions:

SECTION 6: Environmental Sustainability

6.1 Scoping and Classification of Projects

6.2 Environmental Sustainability Safeguards (ESS)

6.2.1 ESS 1: Natural Resources Conservation

6.2.2 ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats Protection

6.2.3 ESS 3: Waste Management

6.2.4 ESS 4: Chemical Pollutants Management

6.2.5 ESS 5: Stakeholders Consideration

6.3 ESS Screening Template

SECTION 7: MWRI Environmental Sustainability

7.1 MWRI Type of Projects

7.1.1 Subsurface Drainage Projects

7.1.2 Canals Rehabilitation Projects

7.1.3 Coastal Protection Projects

7.2 MWRI Projects Scoping

7.4 MWRI Environmental Sustainability Safeguards Indicators

7.5 Environmental Sustainability Safeguards (ESS) Screening for MWRI Projects

SECTION 8: MALR Environmental Sustainability

8.1 MALR Type of Projects

8.1.1 Modern Irrigation Systems

8.1.2 Agriculture Development Projects

8.1.3 Livestock Production Projects

8.2 MALR Projects Scoping

8.4 MALR Environmental Sustainability Safeguards Indicators

8.5 Environmental Sustainability Safeguards (ESS) Screening for MALR Projects

SECTION 9: MHUUC Environmental Sustainability Safeguards

9.1 MHUUC Type of Projects

9.1.1 Drinking Water Projects

9.1.2 Sanitation Projects

9.1.3 Water Desalination Projects

9.2 MHUUC Projects Scoping

9.4 MHUUC Environmental Sustainability Safeguards Indicators

REFERENCES:

Annexes:

Annex 1: Environmental Impact Assessment - Form A

Annex 2: Environmental Impact Assessment - Form B

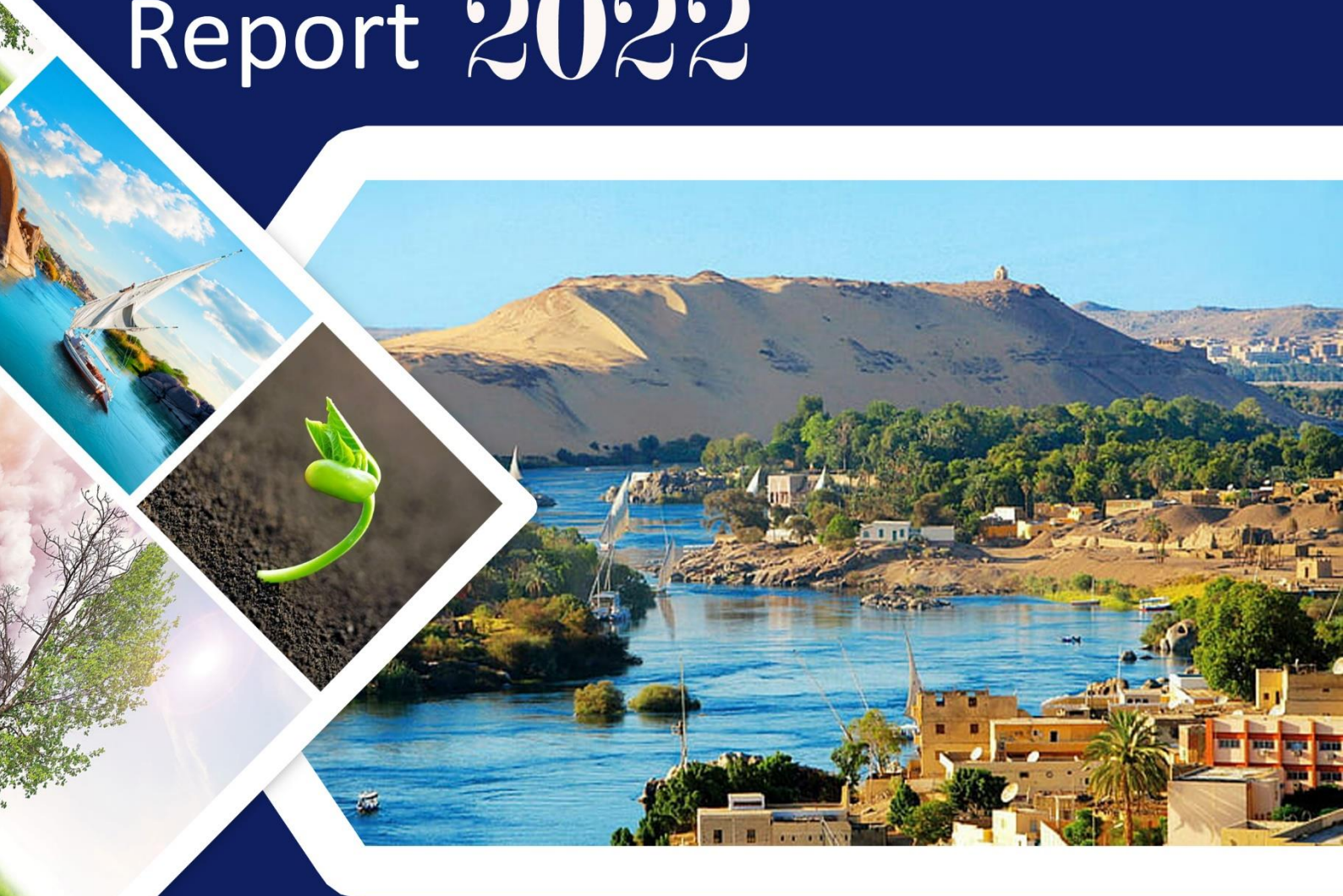
Annex 3: Environmental Impact Assessment - Form C

Annex 4: MWRI Law 48



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Environmental Sustainability Guidelines for the Energy Sector

Addendums and Environmental Sustainability Safeguards (ESS)

Environmental Sustainability Guidelines for the Energy Sector

Addendums and Environmental Sustainability Safeguards (ESS)

This guidelines is developed by Dr. Ibrahim Abdelgalil as part of the outputs of the project: “Enhancing National Capacities for Improved Public Participation for Implementing Rio Conventions (CB3)” funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) / United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and implemented by Ministry of Environment

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The content covers the following topics:

Part I: Energy and Environmental Sustainability

- 1.1. The Rio Conventions
 - 1.1.1. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
 - 1.1.2. Convention on Biodiversity (CBD)
 - 1.1.3. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- 1.2. Egypt's obligations under the Rio Conventions
- 1.3. Climate change in Egypt
 - 1.3.1. Egypt's GHG emissions
 - 1.3.2. Mitigation measures
 - 1.3.3. Vulnerability assessments
- 3.4. Adaptation measures
 - 1.3.4. climate adaptation:
- 1.4. CBD-related issues
 - 1.4.1. Biodiversity conservation measures
 - 1.4.2. Managing protected areas
- 1.5. UNCCD-related issues
 - 1.5.1. Drivers for desertification
 - 1.5.2. Urban encroachment
 - 1.5.2.1. Soil deterioration

Part II: Environmental Sustainability Safeguards Policies

- 2.1. Aims
- 2.2. Legal and Regulatory Framework
 - 2.2.1. Law of Environmental Protection
 - 2.2.2. Environmental Impact Assessment
 - 2.2.2.1. Project Categorization
 - 2.2.2.2. EIA Review and Approval Procedures
- 2.3. Mainstreaming Environmental sustainability in publicly funded projects (Safeguard Policy)
- 2.4. Environmental Sustainability Requirements
- 2.5. Exclusion List

Part III: Environmental Sustainability Safeguards (ESS) Procedures

Part IV: Oil and Gas Sector: Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral resources

- 4.1. Overview of the Oil and gas sector
- 4.2. Environmental Impacts of the oil and gas sector
- 4.3. Mitigation measures
- 4.4. Estimation of GHG emissions
- 4.5. Environmental sustainability safeguard procedure for public funding

Part V: Electricity Sector: Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy

- 5.1. Overview of the electricity sector
- 5.2. Environmental Impacts of the electricity sector
 - a. Hydroelectric facilities
 - b. Thermal power plant
 - c. Onshore wind energy
 - d. Solar Energy
 - e. Biomass Energy
 - f. Transmission Infrastructure
- 5.3. Mitigation measures
- 5.4. Estimation of GHG emissions
- 5.5. Environmental sustainability safeguard procedure for public funding

Part VI: Transport Sector: Ministry of Transportation

- 6.1. Overview of the Transportation Sector
- 6.2. Energy used in transportation
- 6.3. Environmental Impacts of the Transport Sector
 - a. Air pollution
 - b. Noise

- c. Quality of Water and Marine environment
- d. Biodiversity
- e. Climate change
- 6.4. Mitigation measures
 - a. Road Transport
 - b. Railways
 - c. Cairo Underground Metro
 - d. Incentives
- 6.5. Estimation of GHG emissions
- 6.6. Environmental sustainability safeguard procedure for public funding

Part VII: Industrial Sector: Ministry of Industry and Trade

- 7.1. Overview of the Industrial Sector
- 7.2. Energy used in Industry
- 7.3. Environmental Impacts of the Industrial Sector
- 7.4. Mitigation measures
 - a. Decoupling resource consumption from production
 - b. Reducing industry's impacts on the local environment
 - c. Environmentally related standards in the global market
 - d. GHG mitigations
 - I. Sector-wide options
 - II. Process-specific technologies and measures
- 7.5. Estimation of GHG emissions
- 7.6. Environmental sustainability safeguard procedure for public funding

Acronyms

Glossary

References

Appendix 1

(Environmental Sustainability Safeguard Form A)

Appendix 2

(Environmental Sustainability Safeguard Form B)

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