

Orientations of the Egyptian Environmental Policy in in Sustainable Community Development

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Introduction

Egypt is facing many environmental challenges that represent a source of degradation of natural resources for its residents and threaten the future of coming generations, these challenges arise and the environment from the inability of the resources available to meet the needs of the population as well as the misuse of the availability of these resources.

Desertification and pollution are topping the list of problems in Egypt in addition to the lack of water supply and the growing population with a tremendous increase in the volume of waste, particularly the dangerous industrial waste, in the light of the low level of awareness of the importance of the environmental issues.

The Research problem: -

Despite the presence of a great interest by the international community, as well as the multiplicity and diversity of legal rules and different mechanisms for preserving the environment, but the environmental degradation is still ongoing, which raises the question of a fundamentally to what extent can environmental policy bring about the desired through the coordinated efforts of change governmental and non - governmental even those policies conform with global trends in the field to encourage the expansion of sustainable communities and it poses the following questions: -

What are the environmental policy and the most important problems facing the environment?

What is the government the tools by which they can achieve sustainable communities?

What is the effect of non - governmental institutions in the access to sustainable community development?

The objectives of the research: -

Identifying the main characteristics of the Egyptian environmental policy as well as recognizing the environmental policy tools used and their effectiveness in achieving its objectives.

Research Methodology:

The study is tracing the descriptive and analytical to determine the role and contribution of environmental policy to the sustainable development of communities, the study used content analysis to identify the most important environmental policy directions in Egypt and whether it is heading towards the development of sustainable communities or not.

I: - The General Framework for Environmental Policies in Egypt:-

In Egypt this specific public policy requires the specialties that scientific official and semi-official administrations are interested in, so we find that there are a lot of relevant constitutional, economic and social nature of the changes associated with the state, so the state gives the effective possibilities to achieve its goals. Thus an Environmental policy that seeks to achieve environmental protection must do this through the development of legislative, economic and institutional structures, and technical on the national, regional and local levels. This implementation of environmental policy depends on four basic principles in the field of environmental management; strengthening the integrative power of government sectors centrally and locally, strengthening the partnership between the public and private sectors, partnership with environmental non - governmental organizations in addition to the Integration of social issues in environmental policies and plans¹.

¹ د. ماجدة شعبية، المحاسبة البيئية،
Environmenta Accounting Egypt. Pdf.

Environmental policies share important public policy characteristics such as¹:-

1. General politicians represent a long series of events and government decisions correlated, which means more than a decision.
2. The implementation of public policies in the regulatory and legal framework of a clear and specific, where there are no random or improvisational.
3. The formal regulatory system participates in making the public policy in addition to the informal organizations.
4. The need to allocate the various economic and social resources for the development of public policies, as the policy cannot be put into effect without the presence of dedicated resources.
5. The public policy planning for future operation, and it does not mean that the importance of the past in the making of public policy, so the planners of public policies always benefit from the experiences of history and the past, in order to reach a better public policies.
6. The Policy - making process requires an arrangement group on priorities and choosing between objectives and alternatives as well as providing solutions for various issues facing the community and on the internal and external level.
7. It is expressed in public policy through several different images represented in legislation, public statements and official regulation².

These public policy characteristics are displayed in various features which include:-

- Its aims: to achieve public interest as the role of the state is based on public interest and public policy service is translated into practical public interest that serve citizens.
- Legitimacy: that the adoption of public policy requires the issuance of a series of decisions and laws that translate the goals into concrete actions and those laws are listening legitimacy to public policy.
- Harmony: there must be an important degree of harmony in the public action it is very defective that one of the public policy offend one of the other public policy because it will lead to confusion and waste of effort and money.
- Predictability: as the public policy affecting the economic and social sectors, and affects millions ,also affect each country 's wealth, so the ability to predict the need for public policy is a must so that it has no have negative results or effects.

Environmental policy is a part of the general policy and necessary for the future of a better human being, environmental policy consists of two terms, namely the environment and politics refers environment the term to set conditions and external factors which human lives including from water, air, space, soil, living organisms and facilities built to satisfy its needs. As others have defined as any area of the nature, the content of the objects, materials live in their interaction with each other, with environmental conditions and are generated from the exchange between the live parts and examples of ecological forest , river , lake and sea systems.

The policy term refers to set procedures or principles that proposed by the government, and thus the environmental policy interest and focus on the problems caused by human impact on the environment, which is not necessarily reflected in the human society through interest in addressing the damage existing environment already and to demand firming practices and activities that lead to the degradation of the environment resources, is also working on organizing these activities in order to ensure treatment of the sources of pollution and to reduce the dangers posed them as much as possible, taking into account environmental considerations into development plans for different sectors. Some of these environmental issues include:-

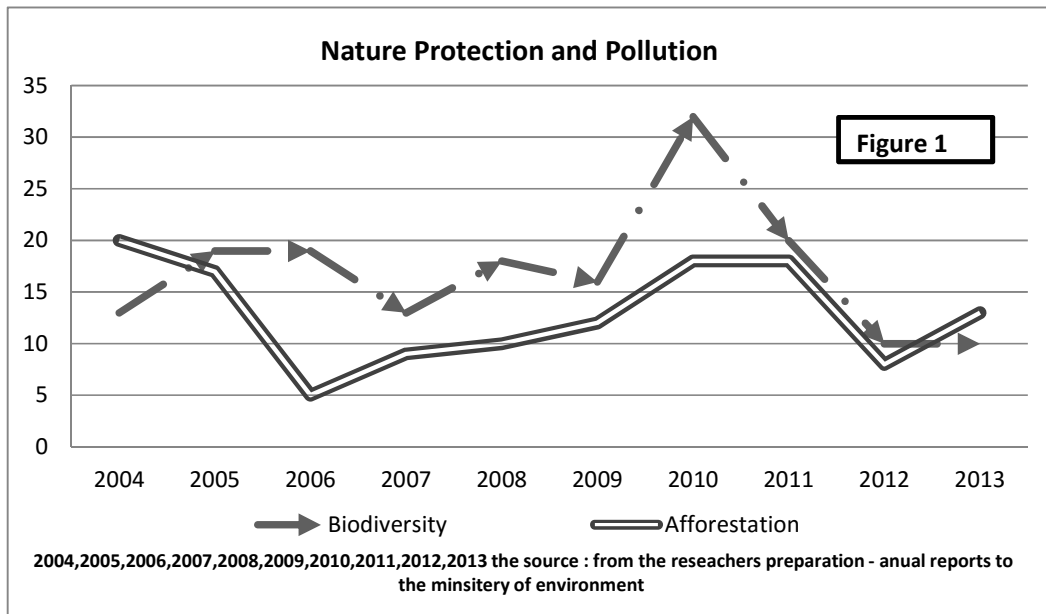
1. Pollution: according to Law No. 4 of 1994, pollution is any change in the properties of the environment, which could lead directly or indirectly to damage living beings or plants or affect the rights to the protection of natural life. As environmental change is also defined as the change that is happening in the components of the environment, whether water, air, or soil and losses arising from the misuse of these items if we add them inappropriate materials, and pollution may be biologically or chemically or even because of the garbage or hazardous waste (see figure 1). Pollution is a strategic problem facing Egyptian society³ came in a World

¹ د / أشرف محمد عبد الله و د / احمد محمد العايدى ، الإدارة العامة ، القاهرة ، 2009 ، ص 148-149

² Ahmed Rashidi, the environment in international relations: the international protection of the environment, the legal and regulatory aspects alahwaz. Hro.com/ index. php

³ Pollution, the effects of pollution, damaging the environment, nature and pollution – pollution

Health Organization report that pollution in Egypt has more than three times the global rate of pollution and worsen pollution rates in the governorates of Greater Cairo from other governorates¹.



- Exhaustion of environmental resources: It means the depletion of environmental resources to reduce or disappearance of environmental resources, and in spite of the danger , but the most serious is the impact of this attrition on the ecosystem balance, which results in risks of indirect extremely dangerous. It can be classified as vulnerable to depletion of environmental resources into three types: permanent resources, renewable resources, and other non - renewable².
- Permanent drain of resources: The permanent resources in the basic natural elements of air, soil and water, although the durability but used incorrectly and improperly will lead to depletion³.
- The Air Drain:_excessive use of modern technology and industries the resulting harmful emissions will lead to the depletion of the air by replacing a large proportion of oxygen with carbon dioxide and some harmful gases, which help it, persist in eradicating sources of emission of oxygen represented in the trees and forests. Changing the type of fuel used and using the less harmful one, the most important means of combating air pollution, fuels Petroleum polluted less coal, and natural gas is happening less pollution than oil happens, see Figure 2 which illustrates dealing with air pollution as one of environmental policy components of Egyptian environment.

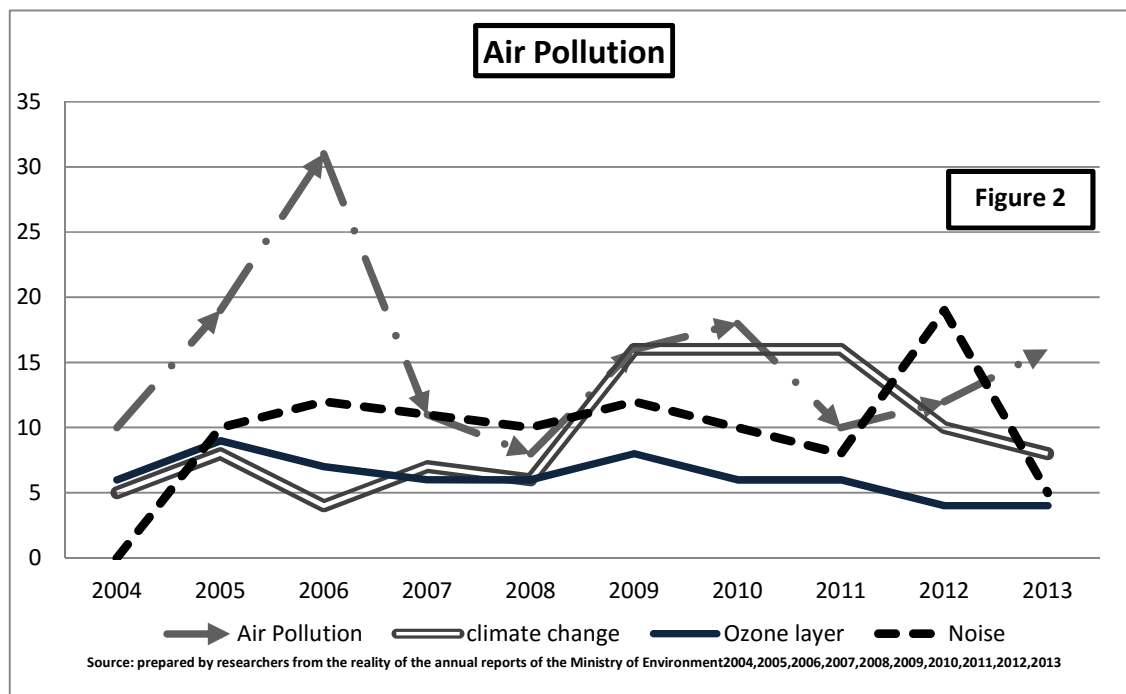
risk ar.facebook.com/notes

¹ Malm, Andreas, and Shora Esmailian. "Ways In And Out Of Vulnerability to Climate Change: Abandoning The Mubarak Project In The Northern Nile Delta, Egypt." *Antipode* 45.2 (2013), p.477.

² Dr.. Nabil Hanafi, Egypt and the triangle of pollution, the General Authority for Cultural Palaces, the Ministry of Culture in 2014, pp. 19-20

³ Environmental Pollution in Egypt, www. Bee 2 ah . com

The Ministry of Environment جهاز شؤون البيئة ، <http://www.ecaa.gov.eg/arabic/Main/sustain>



5. The soil drain: - As a result of the misuse of the human to the soil in constantly planting the same crop and multiple seasons in the same soil and not following the system of crop rotations or the failure to regulate the fertilizer perform, all of these practices to soil exhaustion and possible depletion leads to desertification of the land.
6. Desertification: the United Nations Convention defined the desertification as the process of land degradation in the rim and semi areas - arid and dry sub - humid resulting from multiple factors, including climatic imbalances and human activities, therefore, the desertification is to bring excellence in environmental characteristics, which leads to the provision of drier conditions¹. The phenomenon of desertification is a global problem afflicting many countries around the world where sources indicate that about 110 countries in the world and almost a billion people face the threat of force of food sources due to the decreasing ability of land production and deterioration of land fertility rate of turning it into a kind of desert land, the total of the deteriorated lands in the world is about 46 million m², according to a United Nations report issued in the seventies, Egypt is one of the first countries prone to creeping desertification phenomenon, due to the harsh conditions that are characterized by desert, which contain about 86% of severe land aridity and 14% land barren and only 14% of the agricultural lands, which constitute a small percentage compared to the desert area. The high temperatures, the lack of rain and the accumulation of salts in the cultivated land and overgrazing of the most important factors contributing to the phenomenon of desertification in addition to the advance of sand dunes covered with vegetation by wind and high mineral water².
 - a. The risk of desertification:³ Desertification threatens food security in Egypt, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification it said that Egypt is losing agricultural land at a rate of five acres each hour at the provincial level, that caused the International Organization to put Egypt as the first place to desertification globally. The desert agro - ecological environmental zones is the most extreme available in these areas, it includes real deserts free of these plants or any vegetable another community where there is no appropriate environmental conditions to protect them, such as rainfall and agricultural soils, also these areas exposed to sand

¹ www.alkherat.com

² شيرلى هانى , خطورة ظاهرة التصحر وكيفية معالجتها org ,Egypt . the beehive

³ التصحر في مصر ar.m.wikipedia.org

جمال فندى , مشكلة التصحر تهدد الامنى الغذائى في مصر www.Masrll.com

- creeping, mobile and distractions air, water , salinity and climate symptoms specific to it.
- b. **Desertification Combat:** - the desert Phenomenon does not represent an inevitable reality, desertification could be combated through¹ :-
1. Provide a broad base of information about everything that helps the appearance of desertification and that includes access to information on climate elements, as well as information on the vegetation, soil condition and their properties.
 2. Deploy modern and re - use of agricultural drainage water irrigation after treatment in planting trees.
 3. The trend of organic farming and vitality.
 4. Breeding in tree planting until the soil can be installed.
 5. Spread cultivation of windbreaks, which has a key role in reducing the impact of desertification.
7. **Renewable Resources Depletion:** - Which means those resources that are renewable and inexhaustible, but that can be used several times along the ages, and even for long periods of time if just used properly exploited and was not subjected to excessive use, that leads to gradually deteriorating and detract from the validity of the use of such bad consumption livestock, plant or soil (desertification) as previously mentioned. In addition to the depletion of non - renewable resources; the resource- which have limited inventory that may go into depletion since that exceeds consumption rate. The compensation process is very slow, such as oil, natural gas, coal and minerals.

II: - Development and sustainable communities

Development and the environment are two concepts that are complementary, there is no real development can be occurred without relying on a perfect environment, any environmental pollution or drain leads to poor development. The protection of the environment cannot be protected when we ignore the dangers that may face the development of the environment. There are some campaigns that appeared in the early sixties of the last century which required protecting the environment from the bad effect of the industry as a reaction towards the deterioration in the environment. Also In response to environmental disasters the world has witnessed as a result of industrial and technological activities movements² .

There are many environmental disasters appeared, perhaps the most famous:

- A. What was recorded in 1930 in Belgium, where a severe air pollution caused by chemical waste released from the factories led to the deaths of 60 people, along with thousands injured, scientists and environmental experts consider this disaster to be the first of its kind in modern times.
- B. Disaster in 1948 Pennsylvania United States of America, where a huge cloud of fog covered the City (Donora) for a week that caused the death of 22 people and injuring 6,000 people with various illnesses, the cause of this disaster was the escalation of dangerous gases from factories, such as sulfur dioxide and sulfuric acid.
- C. The disaster in 1952 in London, which is considered one of the most serious environmental disasters in the history of mankind, the sulfur dioxide in the air led to the occurrence of air pollution with dust, it caused the death of 4000 people and the injury of an infinite number of people with different disease³ .

Such disasters have led to the promotion of environmental awareness and the problems which emerged in the book (Silent Spring) in 1962, the American writer (Rachel Carson) aroused the world's attention for the first time through this book, the issues resulting from the leakage of pesticide residues and private (DVD T) in the human food chain, the book has emphasized too bad effect on the birds environment, as the negative effects of technology on the environment . As the result of this book⁴ the American demonstrated against the use of American forces of pesticides against the Vietnamese.

Some countries have been pushed to hold a number of international and regional conventions on the protection of the environment and so on the such disasters that face the countries have become complex to be addressed by countries individually, Thus the states initiated the unification of efforts and coordination throughout many conferences and conventions that have contributed through the principles and

¹ elaph.com/web/Environment/2011

² عبد الحكيم محمود , العلاقات بين التنمية والبيئة

³ www . greenline . com . kw

⁴ http:// ar.wikipedia.org Rachel Carson , Silent spring , Houghton Mifflin Harcourt ,2002

recommendations issued by it in the field of environmental protection to develop many of the legal rules that formed the basis for the establishment of international environmental law that led to an international interest in finding an independent international mechanisms for implementing these rules as well as different national institutions of States .

- international environmental law and agreements that paved the way to it : -

From the premise that the environment is the repository for the renewable and non - renewable wealth , unbalance the environment and so by the activities carried out by Human , it requires legal protection not only to protect but to rationalize consumption and to prevent the causes of pollution and anti - based reasons in order to restore the ecological balance . Thus international environmental law emerged a set of rules and principles of international law which regulates the activity of the states in preventing and reducing various damages that result from different environmental sources of the ocean or outside the limits of territorial sovereignty.

- International mechanisms for the protection of the environment:-

Below is an overview of the most important agreements concluded at the international and regional level, which served as the first brick in the edifice of international environmental law:-

- London 1954 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution oil ¹Brussels in 1963 on civil liability in the field of nuclear energy.
- Treaties of Moscow in 1963 on a moratorium on atomic trade. *As a result of the damage the environment suffered of development projects , "Club of Rome" has been established in 1968 and which included many scientists , intellectuals and businessmen from all around the world . It called for doing research concerning the fields of scientific development to determine the limits to growth in the advanced countries .In 1972, this club publishes a detailed report on the development of human society and its relation to the exploitation of economic resources and expectations that up to 2100 , and of the most important findings is that an imbalance will occur during the 21st century because of pollution and depletion of natural resources and soil erosion.*
- The Universal Declaration on Environment , held in Stockholm , capital of Sweden in 1972 ² , which called by the United Nations to address global environmental degradation and over - exploitation of natural resources, after the conference was created by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) , The day which is still working as an international catalyst for action to protect the environment . Here, we can notice that the environmental law in developing countries is different from before and after it, as during the prior period to the conference, the issued legislation was marked by focusing on the allocation and regulate the exploitation of resources and neglecting them to treat the negative effects of this exploitation, such as the absence of legislation that supports dedicated monopoly rights. However after the conference ,the developing countries focused on development of some of the laws that aim to rationalize the exploitation of natural resources , both renewable or non - renewable , such as laws governing the use of water and pollution control in addition to the direction of states to develop and maintain the process of rationalizing these use of environment - related issues within their constitutions and the development of appropriate legislation to give effect to the Constitution ³ .
- The Washington Convention held in 1977 in the framework of the International Labor Organization and for the protection of workers from occupational hazards resulting from work in a clean environment (air pollution).
- World Charter for Nature in 1980.
- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, held in 1982, where the agreement stated in Article (194/1) to compel states individually and collectively should be taking appropriate measures to prevent the pollution of the marine environment through the adoption the best possible means in addition to the need for international cooperation in order to maintain a clean marine environment ⁴ .

¹ Verlaan, Philomene. "London Convention and London Protocol." *International Journal of Marine and Coastal Law* 2011.

² Dr Riemann Mohammed Basil, Dr Ghada Mohamed Raihan, the community 's role in achieving sustainable urban development - sustainable empowerment study as an input for a global experiences in the development of the built environment.

³ www.greanline.com.kw القوانين البيئية عقبات وصعوبات , الخط الاخضر في
أنظر أيضاً: - د / موسى إبراهيم ، تفعيل القانون لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة ، الاتحاد النوعي للبيئة ، 2010

⁴ د.صلاح الدين عام ، القانون الدولي الجديد للبحار ، دار النهضة العربية ، القاهرة ، 1983

- Vienna 1982 Convention relating to the protection of the ozone layer has been decided that the States Parties shall cooperate together for the development and transfer of technology.
- The United Nations also formed in 1983, a scientific committee for Environment and Development, headed by (Grdharkim Aurrentland) Prime Minister of Norway at the time, and membership of a group of experts with the aim of studying the environment, development problems, develop suggestions to solve them and put an end to the conflict between them, and the result of the work of this committee was publishing a book entitled "Our Future JC, our which appeared with it for the first time a new concept of sustainable development and is a term that was an attempt to reconcile the different views of the industrialized countries and developing countries on the importance that should be given to environmental interesting and as part of its economic policy.
- That happens by making sure that development must meet the needs of communities without prejudice to the rights of future generations to meet their needs. policy-makers turn to take into account the interrelationships between the environment and economic and social issues as the Committee recommended institutional and legal changes in several key areas including the provision of global risks, determine studied tests, provide legal means and invest our future. The recommendations also stressed on the expansion of international institutions in order to cooperate and to provide legal mechanisms for environmental protection and sustainable development.
- The United Nations General Assembly made the decision to hold Rio "Earth Summit" in 1992 it is one of the most important results, "Our Common Future Report" ¹. There are 108 UNCED participated in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on the level of Heads of the countries and Governments from 172 countries at that time. the conference has issued a business schedule for the 21st century, which explained that the UN sought to help governments rethink economic development and find ways to halt the destruction of natural resources and pollution of the earth's agenda, as a result of Congress claim of finding alternative sources of energy and to replace the use of fuel, associated with climate change and work to reduce vehicle emissions, which caused by air pollution and claim to highlight and clarify raise awareness about the growth water scarcity health problems, ² it is noted that the Earth summit had the effect of all United Nations conferences later, which examined the relationship between human rights, population, social development and women and the need for development, for example, we find that the World Conference on human rights held in Vienna in 1993 affirmed the right of peoples in a peaceful environment and the right to development. By the year 2012 Rio Summit was held, more than a hundred heads of states and prime ministers has participated in the conference to discuss how to preserve the planet in light of the risks to the environment due to the effects of climate change, in the shadow of the rising sea and ocean levels. However both US President "Barack Obama," the Russian President "Vladimir Putin" has been absent from the conference. An agreement was reached on the final draft statement of the 49-page report entitled "the future we want" it was a focus on sustainable development and the other economy.
- Following the success of the earth summit it was decided to hold a summit in 2015 entitled "Eye on Earth". The Member States keen to establish and cultivate a culture of collaboration across the network is committed in the context of its work to achieve tangible results for a sustainable future.

Defining sustainable development:

The World Commission on Sustainable Development of 1987 defined it as meeting the needs of the present without leading to the destruction of the ability of generations to meet their own needs. The previous sustainable development has been re-defined to become a development that meets the needs of the present, while maintaining the Earth system to support life, which depends upon the welfare of present and future generations.

According to the above definition of development it has three sub divisions which intersect with several issues related to awareness, education, building of institutions and organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations. They are Economic development (to achieve the largest amount of equity in the distribution of

¹ Youngblood Coleman, Denise. "International Environmental Agreements and Associations." *Kosovo Country Review* (2013), p. 218.

² King, Caroline, and Boshra Salem. "A Socio-Ecological Investigation Of Options To Manage Groundwater Degradation In The Western Desert, Egypt." *Ambio* 41.5 (2012), p.491.

wealth), Social Development (achieve equality and social cohesion) and The preservation of the environment (It is the natural resources).

Dimensions of sustainable development:

1. *Spiritual development: providing dogmatic or ideological dimension to the development.*
2. *Self- development: relying on the forces of local labor, available raw materials in the environment and production processes, developing the local knowledge according to imported technology.*
3. *Psychological development: developing the aspirations of citizens for looking towards the future and the pursuit of a better life is one of the basic dimensions of sustainable development.*
4. *Administrative and legislative development: an effort that must be made continuously to develop the administrative body in the country to raise the level of administrative capacity through the comprehensive development of the state administration a necessity of fulfilling the functions of the state in general and the functions of the economic, social and political development.*

Sustainable development goals:

As the United Nations aware that the poor nations need help, it adopted a set of credit Goals to the millennium which aimed at improving the social and economic conditions in the world's most poor countries, Other credit goals emerges from the millennium credit Goals that were awarded in 2000 to be achieved in 2015, all the leaders of the world attended and adopted a statement of the United Nations to the Millennium. They are eight goals:

1. *The eradication of extreme poverty and hunger.*
2. *Achieving universal primary education.*
3. *Sexual equality.*
4. *Reduce children death rate.*
5. *Availability of health services.*
6. *Disease Control.*
7. *Develop a global partnership for development.*
8. *Ensure the credit sustainability.*

As a result of that there is mounting evidence show that humanity is moving towards a global environmental change for a new geological era (human modern era represented by the lack of water, the changing weather conditions and the deterioration of the food and sea level rise, a real danger that threaten the development. Thus credit objectives has been updated in the UN summit of world leaders in 2015, they have introduced the care for the seas and oceans, climate change and the need to promote peace, justice and attention to the biological diversification diversity and desertification.

The concept of sustainable communities:

Are places and communities whose population want to live and work now and in the future , They are sustainable communities because they contain community infrastructure , opportunities and potential that its inhabitants need, make them feel of belonging , commitment and work on the well - being of their community. These are sustainable communities because; they have the capacity and economic efficiency, which provides housing needs of the population according to various categories and capabilities in the market.

- *It's also sustainable for providing opportunities to achieve the aspirations of young people and the elderly, which are environmentally sustainable communities because of its ability to adapt ecosystem.*
- *It also protects communities and preserves the natural environment, supporting it with ways which cope with the needs of the future equal to dealing with the needs of the present.¹*

And to ensure the application of this concept it must be incorporated by the State and its institutions in

¹ فائق جمعوية المنديل ، سياسات التخطيط العمراني ودورها في التنمية المستدامة والشاملة للمجتمعات العربية ، المؤتمر الاقليمي ، المبادرات والإبداع التنموي في المدينة العربية

addition to the promotion and dissemination of environmental awareness and culture.

III:-The role of the Egyptian state in the preservation of the environment and sustainable development

The Egyptian state role in the process of protecting the environment and development, through the issuance of regulating laws it along with its role in spreading the culture of preserving the environment. Environmental legislation is a fundamental requirement for the protection of the environment from the risks it is exposed to.

Most of the international legal systems rely on the main two methods to preserve the environment:-

The first method: preventive coordination: Depends on preventive notch, which means to prevent the pollution from occurring. Since the end of the nineteenth century, the Egyptian legislator care for putting punitive legislation, and provisions of the environmental dimension that was reflected in: -

- Article 33 of the 1883 Act of the Egyptian penal code.
- Penal Code promulgated by Law No. 58 of 1937, which stipulates the punishment to any one throws things in the road that will annoy bystanders or get dirt if it falls on them. As well as those who neglect cleaning or repairing chimneys and furnaces or factories where fire used. Throwing tools or objects in the Nile, canals, expenses, streams or any other water drainage that could hinder navigation or clutter the water. It also punishes those who cut greenery; anyone makes noise in the night which troubled the convenience of residents. As well as who puts composite materials from waste of the animals in the surface or the walls of the cities which detriment of the public health¹
- Egyptian legislator also issued other subsidiary legislation to address other specific environmental means, such as hygiene and prohibit the garbage dumping or burning them in the road.
- In addition to the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 824 of 1979 for the establishment of the Higher Committee for the protection of the air.
- Finally Egyptian legislator showed his interest in protecting the environment by issuing Law No. 4 of 1994 regarding the protection of the environment, which is environmentally significant event and a great cultural shift by Egypt assumed its place among the moribund countries that has paid special attention to environmental protection and the development of its resources².

The most important features of the law:-

1. The law has put a fully environmental regulating management, the Council of Ministers established EEAA to protect and develop the environment that connected to the environment minister. The law permits to establish branches in the various governorates.
2. The law EEAA entrusted public policy – making necessary preparation to preserve the environment plans.
3. Evaluating Environmental Impact. The first section of the Law No. 4 of 1994 was devoted to the protection of the terrestrial environment, landscaping and the barn.
4. The Law recommended space allocation of not less than one thousand square meters of the state territory to establish a nursery for trees production so that the public can buy them with a symbol cost.
5. Law prohibits hunting, killing or capture birds and wild animals stipulated in its implementing regulations.
6. The legislator has introduced fully for hazardous materials, waste separation and the most important features, the prohibition of trading without a license.

¹ www.afedmag.com

² صندوق حماية البيئة ، في www.ecaa.gov.eg

7. *The Law devoted Part 3 to protect the aquatic environment from pollution. There are provisions for the marine aquatic environment protection, Egypt beaches and ports even all of contamination. The law in 1982 has put provisions for The Nile River waterways protection.*
8. *Article 89 of Law No. 4 of 1992 tightened on the infringement on the Nile River sanctions to be a fine of not less than two hundred pounds and not exceeding twenty thousand pounds. In the case of repeating, the penalty shall be both imprisonment and a fine. In all cases, the violator shall correct the signature on the date determined by the Ministry of public works and water resources. if not , the ministry will take action to remove the patch or administrative means at his own expense the Ministry has the right to take a license.*

The Environmental Protection Fund has been created according to Law No. 4 of 1992 as amended by Law No. 9 of 2009; these adjustments included a shortcut to the legal personality for the Environmental Protection Fund to grant more powers and resources necessary to activate a course in environmental protection and the reduction of pollution in all its forms¹ .

The objective of the fund is to encourage investment in environmental fields. The Egyptian legislator has put the incentive system on Chapter IV of introductory Part which said that the EEAA in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance put incentive system that can be provided by the administrations, enterprises, individuals, administrative agencies and other who do projects that related to the environmental Protection. The Fund will provide financial support for environmental projects. And it works to encourage participation among financial institutions and all other categories of non - governmental community, the private sector and public organizations²

The second method: *Depends on the set of mechanisms that aim to fix what might happen to the environment from damage for the protection of the environment.*

A. EEAA:

EEAA Was established in 1994 under the chairmanship of the Ministers Council in order to protect and develop the environment as a replacement to the one was established in 1982 , the headquarter is to be based in Cairo, and establish its branches in the governorates. The industrial zones have the priority. The administration puts the public policy or the necessary preparation to preserve the environment plans, work on the development, and follow up their implementation in coordination with the competent administrative authorities. The scheme forms the competent national authority to support environmental relations between Egypt and the other countries, international and regional organizations. It is also recommended to take the necessary legal procedures to join the international and regional conventions on the environment. Also, it prepares the important bills for the implementation of these agreements³ .

The terms of the scheme references: -

- *Preparing the laws and resolutions related to achieving the scheme goals. Also expressing opinions on the proposed legislation related to the environment projects.*
- *The preparation of the environmental situation studies and formulating the national plan for the protection of the environment.*
- *Preparing the estimated budget and the environmental maps of urban areas.*
- *Setting standards and requirements to the owners of projects before construction.*

¹ قرار رقم 338 لسنة 1995 اللائحة التنفيذية لقانون البيئة الصادر بالقانون رقم 4 لسنة 1994

² فائق جمعية المنديل ، سياسات التخطيط العمراني ودورها في التنمية المستدامة والشاملة للمجتمعات العربية ، المؤتمر الاقليمي ، المبادرات والإبداع التنموي في المدينة العربية.

³ Khodair, A. (August 2015) "Evaluating International Sources and Environmental Public Policy in Egypt: The Case of Solid Waste Management", Public Policy and Administration Research (PPAR), IISTE Knowledge Sharing Partners, Vol.5, No.8.

- *Overseeing the Protection and Development of the Environment Fund.*
- *Civil follow - up to the implementation of standards and requirements that required hardware and facilities implementation, and taking action provided by law.*

B. The Environmental Protection Fund:

The Environmental Protection Fund has been established according to Law No. 4 of 1994 as amended by Law No. 9 of 2009. These adjustments included legal personal types of the Environmental Protection Fund to give it more necessary powers to activate its role in protecting the environment and reducing pollution in all its forms and possibilities. The objective of the fund is to encourage investment in environmental fields through using the incentive system in the Egyptian legislator, in Chapter IV of introductory Part. It said that the EEAA in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance puts a incentives system that can be provided by the competent bodies, administrative agencies installations, materials, and others who work or run projects that will protect the environment. The Fund provides financial support to projects that have bad payoff, it also encourages participation among financial institutions and all first categories of society from non - governmental and private sector organizations¹

It is considered one of the newest Egyptian Center programs and fastest expansion. The program monitors the environmental forms of pollution in Egypt. The Egyptian Fund for Environmental Initiatives aimed at encouraging the participation of the private sector and NGOs in Egypt in the proper management of environmental practices with the support of the Canadian Aid Agency. This is achieved through three main areas; technology managing in small and medium - companies from the private sector in order to improve the environmental performance of these companies and encourage the adoption the environmental management practices through the provision of technical and financial support, the local community aimed at NGOs and community development associations as well as the development and expansion of the "green" environmental projects.

The Fund's business strategy depends on achieving financial and institutional sustainability through the implementation of a number of experimental projects to recharge the application that can generate enough income to support its continuity².

IV: content analysis of the 2004-2013 annual environmental reports³

This section contains an analysis the content of the annual environmental reports issued by the Ministry of the Environment from 2004 to 2013 and to identify the most important environmental policy directions in Egypt with regard to the development of sustainable communities. The annual report of the environmental situation in Egypt comes in five main parts which are : air (Part I), water (Part II), the Protection of Nature (Part III), environmental management (Section IV) and Institutional Development (Part V) . Every part is divided to a range of activities which remained steady since 2004 in the first three parts. They have been developed in Chapters IV and V as a result of development witnessed by the environmental work in Egypt. See Figure 4, which shows the development in the field of environmental policy in relation to the environmental management.

The following is an analysis of the content of these reports shows areas of interest and the extent of its development during the study period, which stretches since 2004 and until the issuance of a report in 2013, with a note that each report records the environmental situation of the previous year of issuance. The linear regression analysis of the progressive has been used (the classic style of the time series) Step wise

¹ *The Egyptian Center for Economic and Social Rights Justice* ecesr.org/.

² www.ecaa.gov.eg

³ The Environmental status ministerial annual reports for the years:2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013.

Regression So as to indicate the size of the contribution of each section of the five - sections from a total parts and the results of the analysis are summarized as follows:

Table (1) Regression coefficients of the variables tests

Independent variable	Regression coefficient	Value T	the influence Arrangement	The level of significance	Decision when $\alpha = 0.05$	Values VIF	The overall correlation coefficient	The value of Durbin Watson DW
The first Door	.216	2.3	the fourth	0.061	Not significant	1.027	0.95	2.234
Part II	-0.003	-0.012	Fifth	.991	Not significant	3.715		
Part III	1.729	6.509	The second	0.041	moral	1.106		
Part IV	1,726	2.504	the first	0.0	moral	1.106		
Part V	.444	2.375	the third	0.055	Not significant	4.179		

Table (2) analysis of variance ANOVA

Sources of variation	Degrees of freedom	Value F	The value Of the significance level	Decision when $\alpha = 0.05$	The overall coefficient of determination R 2
Regression	2	32.49	0.0	moral	90.3%
Residuals	7				

$Dl = .466$, $Du = 1.333$ DW Tabular extracted from Durbin Watson tables values

From previous results:

1. The value of the significance level of the elements that reflect Part III and IV in the analysis contained less than the value of the moral level of value ($\alpha = 0.05$) Which means the existence of a significant effect of those chapters and that the total components.
2. The level of significance value to each of the first chapter, the second and the fifth is larger than the value of the incorporeal level ($\alpha = 0.05$) which means there is no effect of that element on the other chapters, which means the decline of the contribution of these chapters in the total.
3. The value of the statistical significance level F To test the overall model is less than the value of the incorporeal level ($\alpha = 0.05$) Which means relying on the overall form and circulate the sample results on the study population, but after excluding non - statistically function variables of the model.
4. The coefficient determination total value was $90.3\% = R^2$ This means that the changes that occur in each

Of the third and fourth section is responsible for the interpretation of 90.3 per % Changes that occur in the total contribution of all the chapters mentioned in the search.

5. The Arrangement in the table reflects the order of the impact and the contribution of each section

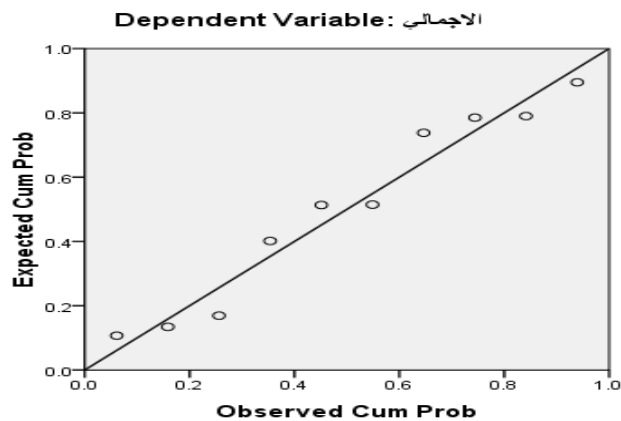
of the five chapters of the total, according to the results of the Stepwise regression .

6. To check the assumptions of least squares OLS

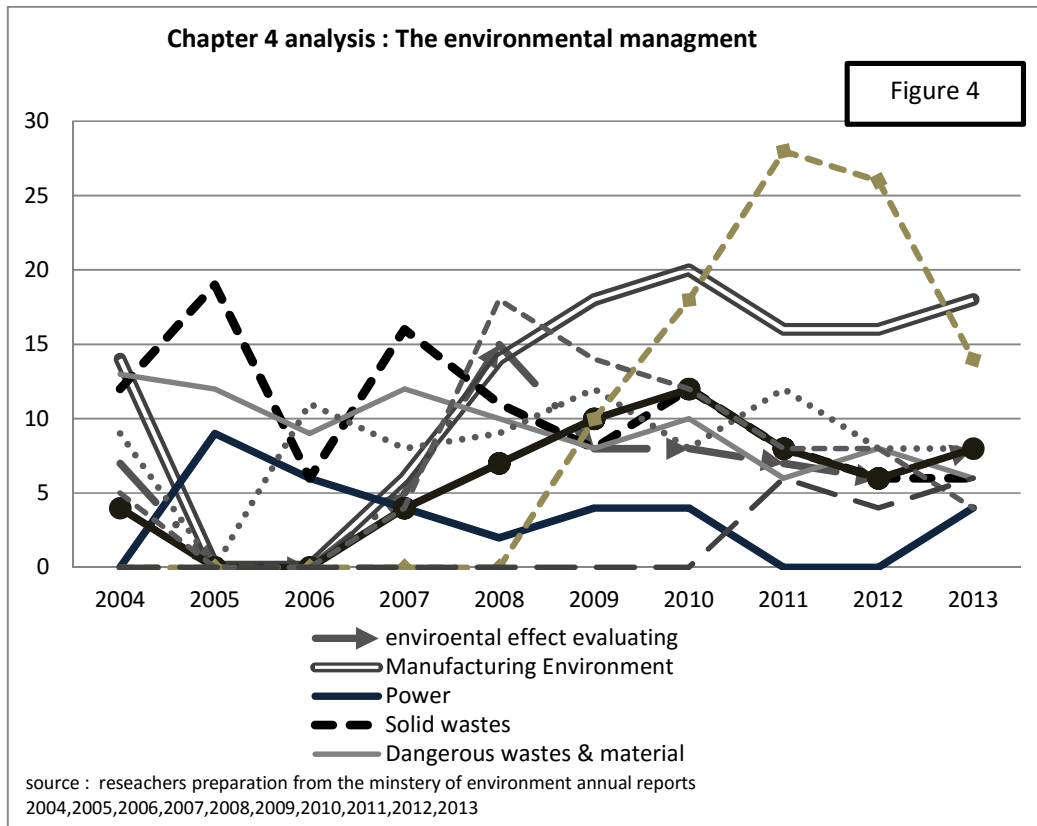
- A. The statistical calculated value of Durbin Watson $Dw = 2.234$ We find that this value is confined between two tabled values ($Du, 4 - Du$)
- B. Which means there is no problem for the linear correlation between the errors in the model Auto correlation.
- C. To test the problem of linear taxation between the independent variables , all the variation inflated coefficient values VIF did not exceed the value (10) Which means there is no problem linear duplex Multicollinearity.
- D. to verify the errors distribution , the following chart shows the distribution of estimation equation errors:

Figure (3)

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual



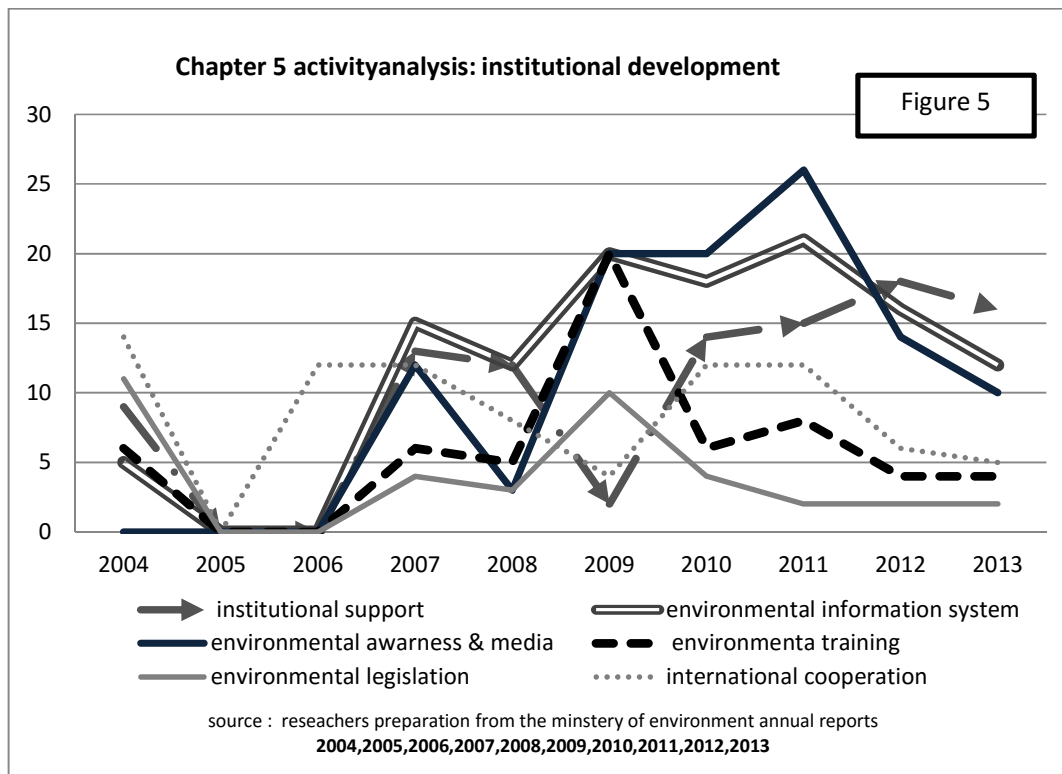
The drawing explains to the researcher, the normal standard distribution in proximity errors. This is consistent with the assumptions of the small squares.



- 2004: - The report focuses on environmental management (Part IV) with 34.2%, the industrial environment subjects had (21.8%), materials , hazardous waste (20.3%) , solid waste (18.75%) .The institutional development came in the next rank with (24.1%).
- 2005: - balance happened between most of the report chapters in terms of the Air care (28.1) , water (25.6%) , environmental protection (22%) and environmental management (24.3%) while the absence of institutional development, which is formed by the institutional support, information systems, media and environmental awareness¹ , environmental training, environmental legislation and international cooperation.
- 2006: - This year has seen a big interest in the air, it became 36.9%, Also the urban communities environmental development activity was added to the environmental management, which accounted for 22% of the report. 2006 also saw the return of institutional development as well, but by a small (8.3%) as it was confined to international cooperation activities in the field of environment. This is due to several reasons , the most important of strengthening foreign relations with the donor countries (Italy - Denmark-Germany - Switzerland and Canada), as well as the signing of a project document to improve regional environmental management in collaboration with the Japanese International Cooperation Authority in the amount of 20 million pounds. In the same year, Egypt has been selected as a member of the African Ministers Council of Environment during the period from 2006-2008. In addition to the financing of the second phase of a project to control industrial pollution, funded by the World Bank and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation JBIC.

¹ . Ahmed Kurdi, the importance of the role of media in sustainable development Kenanaonlink.com في أهمية الدور الاعلامى ، أهمية التنمية المستدامة Kenanaonlink.com

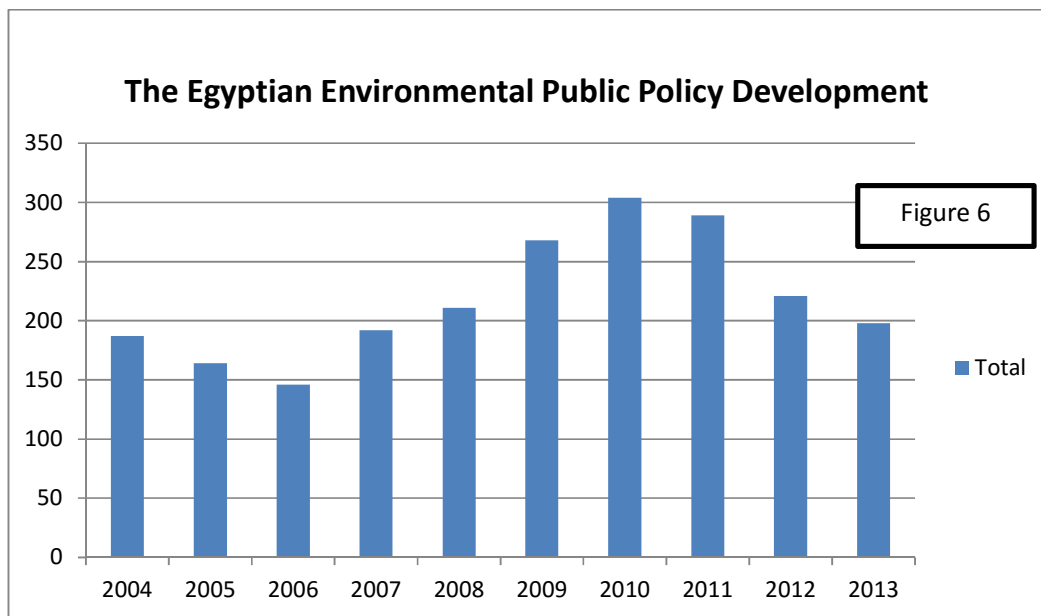
- 2007: - The report characterized the increased attention to environmental management which became 30.7% from 22% in 2006, and institutional development, which has seen a significant increase until it reached 32.3%, from just 8.3% in the previous year, and with the breadth their respective activities. We find that environmental management included in addition to the previous activities (energy, hazardous waste, solid waste and environmental development of the communities Urban) of new activities such as environmental impact, industrial environment, disasters and environmental crises, inspection and environmental compliance. As it returned to the chapter of the institutional development of all activities, which began with the 2004 report and is institutional support, environmental information systems, environmental training, environmental legislation and international cooperation as well as the introduction of environmental media activity. See Figure (5)



- 2008: - it has witnessed an increase an interest in chapter IV: environmental management, reaching the highest rates in the years of study which is 40.8%. The inspection and environmental commitment interests at the top of this section by 21%, followed by an environmental impact assessment (17.4%) and industrial environment (16.3%), which shows the growing sense of environmental danger to industrial pollutants.
- 2009: - rates of interest remained to Part IV: environmental management is the highest (34.8%). A new important environmental Activity has been added for this section this year which is the "regional device branches", which had 10.9% of this section that reflected the increased interest in environmental training in the same year. These branches have organized a large number of workshops and courses that led to the increase of the environmental training activity amounted to 26% of the Part V: institutional development and 7.5% of the total year's report.
- 2010: - This year has seen the stability in the level of interest in all the environmental report situation chapters in Egypt. the indicators were as follows: 16.4% in the air chapter (a slight decrease from the 2009 report where it was 19.4%), 8.5% in the water chapter, up 1% in 2009, 16.4% the most more chapters which rose by almost a third from 2009 is the nature protection chapter. the environmental management chapter is the most important that was 10.4%, and under by 34.3% identical to the previous year. A slight decrease in the institutional development chapter as it became 24.4%.

- 2011: - it experienced the almost same stability of the ratio that prevailed in 2010 report with a slight increase in Part V: Institutional development and due to the media activity and environmental awareness, which started at 26% in 2009, then 27% in 2010 even arrived at the range in 2011 by 31%.
- 2012: - it witnessed a further increase of chapter IV: Environmental Management became 39.8% and the rest of the interest rates fell in all chapters to near 2008 ratios.
- 2013: - the interest of Parts IV continued: Environmental Management 41.5% and Part V: Institutional development is approximately 25%.

Noting that the activity of energy - related environmental management began declined in 2011 with the escalating energy crisis in Egypt; the same year also witnessed the introduction of new activity linked to environmental management in 2011 that is the environment economics. This is in addition to the deterioration in media activity and environmental awareness associated with institutional development since 2011 as well. To monitor this decline see Figure (6)



Environmental Culture:

The role should be played by the government and non-governmental institutions is to spread environmental awareness, as the leading cause of environmental degradation is the lack of environmental awareness mistaken belief that the development sector is limited and independent also, the environment preservation hinders economic development.

Therefore, the main objective of the spread environmental awareness is the consciousness of the masses and the establishment of new relations between them and the environment, which leads to contribute to the protection of the environment and development in order to achieve sustainable communities. Both the media and civil society are ones of the best institutions that play a vital role in raising awareness and addressing environmental crises.

The media's role in preserving the environment:

Media in general is one of the most important means of mass effect, environmental and media in particular is one of the most essential ingredients to build environmental awareness, it is part of a general environmental policy aimed at creating officials and the public to support the implementation of environmental measures. As

environmental media also plays an important role in highlighting the environmental problems from the beginning and not after the fact, also aims to develop environmental awareness by building a new, healthy behaviors towards the environment, and to encourage the masses of all, especially young people and children to actively participate in the preservation of the environment through rationalization environmental behavior. From this perspective, the role of the Ministry of Environment to raise awareness and spread environmental awareness through the preparation and printing of several versions of the ministry in order to spread awareness among different segments, and to publish a magazine for children on behalf of the (seed) And undertake a number of trips to Egypt and natural reserves for the students of schools and universities in order to contribute to help the various social groups to gain awareness of the environment and the most important problems that expose to it.

Conclusion:

According above it is cleared that the successful environmental policy paves the way to achieve environmental and sustainable communities through reliance on government methods and tools of:

1. The issuance of laws and administrative orders relating to all areas of environmental protection and development.
2. Engage in international, regional and bilateral agreements with the aim of preserving the environment and development.
3. Engagement with non-state actors in the process of deploying raise environmental awareness.
4. We find that although the Egyptian government issued a number of laws, especially Law No. 4 of 1994, and to do with civil society and the process of spreading environmental awareness and pursue its development through cultural and media programs, but there are a range of challenges that still face environmental policy in Egypt, the most important.
 - 1) Not setting some of the legislation, along with the weakness of the penalties stipulated resulting in failure to prevent environmental problems.
 - 2) The absence of control and good coordination between governmental and non-governmental agencies concerned with the environment [5].
 - 3) The absence of a specialist media in environmental affairs, therefore there is absence of a clear media platform to deal with environmental issues, which leads to confusion and deviation in the media message and the environment in some cases.
 - 4) The lack of private sector interest to strengthen environmental awareness and information activities and for this we f must overcome the obstacles facing the sustainable societies through.
 1. Revising and regulating the laws to ensure their application.
 2. The integration of environmental requirements at the heart of National Planning.
 3. Environmental awareness and the integration of environmental education in all levels of education.
 4. Reduce taxes and restrictions on environment-friendly technology.
 5. encourage respect for environmental laws through the activation of two principles, namely
 - o The principle of compulsory environmental: means anyone causes environmental pollution of any kind, is forced to pay the price for this pollution.
 - o The principle of environmental compliance: means providing an incentive for anyone preserves and protects the environment.

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Annex I

Subject Year	Chapter one : AIR				Chapter total
	AIR quality	Weather changes	Ozone layer	The noise	
2004	10	5	6	-	21
2005	19	8	9	10	46
2006	31	4	7	12	54
2007	11	7	6	11	35
2008	8	6	6	10	30
2009	16	16	8	12	52
2010	18	16	6	10	50
2011	10	16	6	8	40
2012	12	10	4	19	45
2013	16	8	4	5	33

Annex II

Ch2 : water		Chapter conclusion	Ch3 : environmental protection		Chapter total
Fresh water	Coastal & marine areas		Biodiversity	Plantation , forest & green belts	
14	10	24	13	20	33
17	25	42	19	17	36
7	17	24	19	5	24
9	5	14	13	9	22
11	13	24	18	10	28
10	10	20	16	12	28
12	14	26	32	18	50
15	13	28	20	18	38
5	5	10	10	8	18
4	7	11	10	13	23

Annex III

Chapter 4 : environmental management						
EIA	Industrial environment	Energy	Solid waste	Hazardous material & waste	Environmental development of urban communities	Disasters and environmental crises
7	14	-	12	13	9	4
-	-	9	19	12	-	-
-	-	6	6	9	11	-
5	6	4	16	12	8	4
15	14	2	11	10	9	7
8	18	4	8	8	12	10
8	20	4	12	10	8	12
7	16	-	8	6	12	8
6	16	-	6	8	8	6
8	18	4	6	6	8	8

Annex IV

Chapter 4 : environmental management			Chapter total
Regional device branches	Inspection and environmental commitment	Economics	
-	5	-	64
-	-	-	40
-	-	-	32
-	4	-	59
-	18	-	86
10	14	-	92
18	12	-	104
28	8	6	99
26	8	4	88
14	4	6	82

Annex V

Chapter 5 : institutional environment			
Institutional support	Environmental information system	Media environmental awareness	and Environmental training
9	5	-	6
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
13	15	12	6
12	12	3	5
2	20	20	20
14	18	20	6
15	21	26	8
18	16	14	4
16	12	10	4

Annex VI

Chapter 5 : institutional environment		Chapter total	The total
Environmental legislation	International cooperation		
11	14	45	187
-	-	0	164
-	12	12	146
4	12	62	192
3	8	43	211
10	4	76	268
4	12	74	304
2	12	84	289
2	6	60	221
2	5	49	198