

*United Nations Development Program*

برنامج الامم المتحدة الانمائى



EGYPTIAN-ITALIAN  
ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION PROGRAM  
PHASE II

HAND-OVER CERTIFICATE

**Legal and Institutional Framework Project**

*December 2010*



*Government of the Arab  
Republic of Egypt*



*Egyptian Environmental  
Affairs Agency*



*Italian Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs – Directorate General of  
Co-operation  
for Development*



*Embassy of Italy  
in Egypt*

## **THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

WHEREAS a Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as the “MoU”) for the implementation of the Egyptian Italian Environmental Cooperation Program – Phase II (hereinafter referred to as the “Program”) was signed in Cairo on November 5, 2003, between the Government of Italy (GOI) - acting through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate General of Co-operation for Development - as the first Party, and the Government of Egypt (GOE) - acting through the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs- as the second Party;

WHEREAS the Management Committee of the Italian-Egyptian Debt-for-Development Swap Program approved to co-finance the Program and a specific Project Implementing Agreement, was signed on January 21, 2004, between the abovementioned Management Committee and the Egyptian Ministry of Environmental Affairs / Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA);

WHEREAS a Third-Party Cost Sharing Agreement was signed on February 18, 2004, between the Government of Italy - acting through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate General of Co-operation for Development - as the Donor, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), for the provision of support services by the UNDP Egypt Country Office, in the execution and implementation of the Program within the framework of UNDP National Execution arrangements;

WHEREAS a cooperation program in the field of Environment between the GOE and the GOI has been undertaken from 1998 to 2003 through the initiative “Institutional Support to the EEAA to improve planning capabilities for rehabilitation and protection of natural and cultural environmental resources and implementation of pilot projects within the framework of Egypt’s National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) activities”;

WHEREAS the GOE and the GOI considered that there was an urgent need to improve the capability of the Minister of State for Environmental Affairs (MSEA) and the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) to address environmental issues, through a cross cutting approach, and to set up a legal and institutional framework to manage and protect the environment in a comprehensive manner;

WHEREAS the project “*Legal and Institutional Framework Project*” (hereinafter referred to as “The Project”), has been implemented from November 2005 to December 2009 in the framework of the MoU, with the aim of assisting the EEAA in: i) enhancing environmental legislation in different fields (marine environment, solid waste management and protected areas), ii) strengthening its capability to set up an institutional framework to implement existing regulatory frameworks, through a training program on environmental law enforcement procedures addressed to EEAA’s staff, Ministry of Justice’s staff, such as judicial officers, prosecutors, judges, as well as governorate officers.

**NOW THEREFORE,  
UNDP DECLARES THAT**

The Project has been substantially completed in accordance with the MoU and with the Project Document originally approved by the Parties and later amended by the Project Executive Committee (PEC), as per Annex 1 “Declaration of Achievement of Expected Results”:

**APPROVES**

To transfer the ownership of the project to the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs, which in turn definitely assign the ownership of all physical assets purchased, as well as intellectual assets delivered through the Project - as per Annex 2 “Handing over/Inventory List”, to EEAA. Conditions and responsibilities of the recipient party are listed in the abovementioned Annex;

**REQUESTS**

The recipient party to guarantee scientific/technical and institutional sustainability and further development to the results achieved by the project as well as to enhance their dissemination and use among the main stakeholders as per Annex 3 “*Declaration of commitment towards sustainability of Achieved Results*”.

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The Parties herewith agree to establish, within 15 days from the signature of the present Hand-Over Certificate, a Quadripartite Committee (*Program Follow-Up and Monitoring Committee, PFUMC*) composed by two Egyptian Members (nominated by EEAA and by UNDP) and two Italian members (nominated by Italian Embassy and DGCD-Rome) with the mandate of monitoring the results achieved by the Project as well as the implementation of the strategy for their sustainability

PFUMC shall meet regularly for its ordinary tasks or ad-hoc meetings may be called, upon request of any of the Parties and shall issue decisions and resolutions by consensus.

**The following Annexes constitutes integral part of this document**

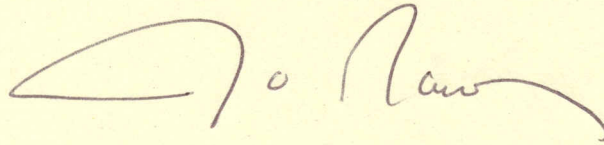
- Annex 1: Declaration of Achievement of Expected Results*
- Annex 2: Declaration on Handing over– Inventory List*
- Annex 3: Declaration of commitment towards sustainability of Achieved Results*
- Annex 4: LIFP Final Technical Report*

**In witness where of, the parties hereto have agreed the present document in five originals in the English language.**

*Cairo, 16th December 2016*

*(Place and date)*

United Nations Development Program  
Resident Representative  
**Dr. James W. Rawley**



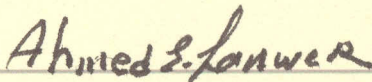
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Ministry of State for  
Environmental Affairs  
Legal Council

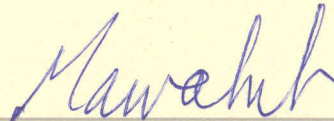
**Gen. Ahmed El Anwar**

Egyptian Environmental  
Affairs Agency  
Chief Executive Officer

**Dr. Mawaheb Abdel Moneim  
Abou El-Azm**



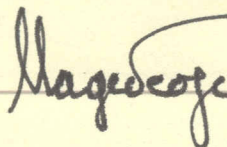
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The Minister of State for Environmental Affairs

**H.E. Maged George Elias**



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*Annex I*

*Declaration of Achievement of Expected Results*

The MSEA, as the Governmental organ responsible for environmental policies, and the EEAA, which represents the executive and administrative organ of the Ministry, faced several difficulties in addressing the importance of the protection, conservation and effective management of the natural resources as cross-sector issues. This situation hindered the strengthening of the environmental legislation, as well as its correct implementation.

The three years of the Legal and Institutional Framework Project (LIFP) built upon the experiences and lessons learnt during Phase I of the Egyptian-Italian Environmental Cooperation Program (EIECP), that showed the need to address specific priority areas: PAs, marine environment (ME), solid waste management (SWM) and Capacity Building (CB).

As for the international technical assistance, the Project provided for support by highly qualified international Technical Assistance (TA). The Technical Assistance services were performed by individual consultants and experts from the Institute for International Legal Studies (ISGI) of the National Research Council of Italy (CNR). Thanks to LIFP, the legal and institutional framework was strengthened and positive results were reached, among which:

- The participation to the 2007 modification of the Egyptian Constitution, with the introduction of a specific Article for the safeguard of the environment;
- The revision of the Environmental Law n. 4 of 1994 through Law n. 9 of 2009;
- About 20 training programs were held and an important number of officers of MSEA, EEAA, Governorates and Ministry of Justice were trained.
- The establishment of the Environmental Benches in each Governorate of Egypt in 2007 provided the opportunity to implement other activities within the abovementioned training programs. The training of environmental judges and prosecutors represented a cooperative effort, within the Project, between two important Ministries, the Ministry of Justice, through the National Centre for Judicial Studies, and the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs, through the Legal Council.

**General achievements of LIFP:**

The Legal and Institutional Framework project's outcomes and outputs, as stated in 2004 project document, are herewith outlined:

*Development Outcome:* To contribute to the protection of Egypt's natural and cultural resources.

*Specific Outcome:* To reinforce the EEAA's Legal Affairs Department ability to broaden the scope of its activities, in order to act as a proactive tool for updating, harmonizing and integrating environmental laws and regulations and for ensuring their effective implementation.

*Main Outputs:*

1. The Legal Affairs Department of the MSEA/ EEAA, the Judicial System, and other competent related authorities will be able to effectively and efficiently participate in legislative rule-making exercises, prosecute violations of environmental statutes and negotiate settlements for environmental damage.
2. Solid waste management legislation is internally consistent with national legislation, technically consistent with accepted international standards and clearly defines roles and responsibilities of public and private entities of the solid waste management sector.
3. Relations between Protected Areas and surrounding communities will be improved by granting a participatory role in the management of protected areas and by establishing the procedural basis for sound exercise of environmentally sustainable economic activities.
4. Effective implementation of international and regional conventions and national legislation will enhance protection of the marine environment.

In line with the abovementioned expected outputs, LIFP achieved several results in the field of the Egyptian environmental legislation, which represented the basic ground for other specific achievements in the 4 key-sectors of interest.

The most important of these results was the introduction in the Egyptian Constitution, during the revision process executed in 2007, of a new specific provision on environmental protection, namely art. 59, stating that “*Environmental protection is a national duty and the Law regulates measures necessary to maintain good environment*”.

In 2007 another important step occurred in this path of strengthening environmental protection and awareness: a Decree of the Minister of Justice established the institution of Environmental Benches in each Governorate of the Arab Republic of Egypt. In this regard, a profitable partnership was activated, thanks to the activities of LIFP in the sector of Capacity Building, between the MSEA, the EEAA and the Ministry of Justice.

Furthermore, according to the specific outputs, related to the different fields of interventions (Solid Waste Management-SWM, Protected Areas-PAs, Marine Environment-ME, and Capacity Building-CB), many results were achieved, as described below.

**Specific output SWM:** to redraft the articles related to solid waste management (Law n.9/2009) with a view of harmonizing and integrating the legislation with the recent developments. In particular:

- To update the existing legislation (with the aim of meeting the environmental standards, prevailing at international level).
- To harmonize the existing legislation with the requirements of Law n. 4 of 1994.
- To set up the basis for an efficient system of control and enforcement,

both at central and local level.

- To set-up the basis for favouring waste reduction, recycling and composting.

**Results achieved in SWM during LIFP lifespan:**

In order to fully respect the expected output on SWM, the activities of LIFP in this sector were focused on the study of the existing laws and regulations on SWM for their subsequent revision and to make them consistent with international standards.

In this line, several studies and reports were finalized:

- *Common Elements of Waste Legislation - The EU and Italian Legislation on Waste;*
- *Proposal for the introduction in Egypt of an Environmental Contribution for the collection, re-cycling and recovery of specific typologies of waste;*
- *Operational Scheme for a Self-Financing System of Waste Collection, Transport and Management of Particular Categories of Waste (Packaging, Used Batteries, etc.), with Reference to European Best Practices (System of Obligatory Consortia);*
- *The Framework Directive 2008-98-CE on Waste as a Model.*

The Program Management Unit (PMU) followed up the work realized from 2006 to 2008 by the technical assistance (TA) and by the specialized Committee created to prepare amendments to the Environmental Law No. 4/1994, in its part concerning SWM. These amendments were presented and approved firstly by the Cabinet of Ministers, and secondly by the President of the Republic, who referred to the People's Assembly for their issuing. The PMU followed the entire promulgation process of Law No. 9 of 2009, substantially amending the Environmental Law, till it was published in the Official Gazette on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March 2009. The revised Environmental Law contains a wide spectrum of SWM aspects such as the burning of waste, ways of dealing with agricultural waste, methods for transfer, separation and disposal, new strict penalties. At the end of 2009 a draft Executive Regulation concerning the SWM chapter of the amended Law No. 4 of 1994 was finalized by the PMU.

In the second half of 2009, a new priority was identified by the Egyptian Minister for Environmental Affairs, namely the management of Hazardous Waste. Thus, it was included in the activities of LIFP with the aim of drafting a new specific law on this issue. This new line was agreed by PMU, TA, UNDP and Italian Cooperation during an informal meeting held in Rome on July 2009. The TA provided its support to this activity by finalizing a report on *European Legislation on Hazardous Waste – Best Practices*. At the end of 2009 a drafted new law governing the Hazardous Waste treatment in Egypt prepared by the PMU with the support of the STA was available.

**Specific output for PAs:** To improve the effectiveness of legislation on protected areas. In particular:

- To develop the necessary legal tools to rapidly control economic and human activities non-compatible with the environment.
- To revise the role of EEAA and its relationship with its decentralized offices in relation to protected areas, also with respect to financial aspects.
- To prepare recommendations on legal means for strengthening the legal regime of PAs and ensure their financial sustainability by studying and proposing needed amendments to Law No. 102 of 1983.
- To implement Law No. 4 of 1994, as amended by Law No. 9 of 2009, after approval from People's Assembly and promulgation.
- To submit proposed amendments for the executive regulation of Law No. 4 of 1994 in light of its amendments.

**Results achieved in PAs during LIFP lifespan:**

The activities held by LIFP in this key-sector were mainly devoted to the amelioration of the existing legislation on PAs, in particular to the revision of the Environmental Law No. 4 of 1994 and of the Law on Natural Protectorates No. 102 of 1983.

In this line, several studies and reports were finalized by the TA:

- *The Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Egypt, with Particular Reference to Egyptian Law n. 4 of 1994;*
- *Self-Financing, Flexibility and Decentralization in the Management of Protected Areas: Issues and Options in a Comparative Perspective;*
- *Proposal for an amendment to Egyptian Law n. 4 of 1994 in order to include the co-management of Protected Areas;*
- *International Instruments related to Protected Areas;*
- *Work plan for a Study on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS);*

Moreover, the Project provided the PAs with a number of vehicles and technical equipment to achieve the protection of the biodiversity and activate the Law procedures.

The outputs and activities of LIFP in PAs sector brought to the revision of the Environmental Law in 2009. The present text of Law No. 4 of 1994, as amended by Law No. 9 of 2009, includes important measures for the management of Egyptian PAs. Prohibited acts in PAs were increased, such as the trading and offering to sell endangered organisms of fauna and flora species, and the strengthening of protection measures and penalties against any kind of violation in the territories of PAs.

Following the modification of the Environmental Law, in 2009 a new priority for LIFP activities in this sector was identified in the revision of Law No. 102 of 1983 on Natural Protectorates. This new line of activities, agreed by PMU, TA, UNDP and Italian Cooperation, aimed at preparing recommendations on legal



means for strengthening the legal regime of PAs, thus ensuring their financial sustainability. The PMU analyzed the main issues to be addressed through the reform of the Egyptian environmental legislation on PAs in order to study the needed amendments to Law No. 102 of 1983. The TA gave its support to this activity by finalizing a report on *Legislation on Protected Areas – Best Practices*. At the end of 2009 a drafted document containing amendments to the Natural Protectorates Law, agreed by the TA, the subgroup created on this purpose and the PMU, was available and submitted to competent authorities for deliberation.

**Specific output for ME:** To enhance Egyptian legislation for the protection of marine environment (ME), through a more effective implementation of international and regional conventions as well as national legislation. In particular:

- To strengthen EEAA's capability to address cases of environmental damage, through the activation of judicial means.
- To finalize the preparation of Legal regime on the global methodologies for Compensation of Maritime damages (Maritime Pollution, waste disposal); best practices in light of the international & regional conventions.
- To coordinate between different authorities concerned with Marine Environment to harmonize the cooperation among them.

**Results achieved in ME during LIFP lifespan:**

In order to fully respect the expected output on ME, the activities of LIFP in this sector were focused on the study of the international and national existing legislation in this field, with the aim of introducing in the Egyptian legislation the ICZM – Integrated Coastal Zone Management and suitable measures for the assessment and the compensation of marine environmental damages.

In this line, several studies and reports were finalized by the TA:

- *A Possible Response to the Shortcoming of the Egyptian Legal Framework on the Marine Environment: Basic Elements of Integrated Coastal Zone Management emerging at the International, Mediterranean and European levels;*
- *Recommendations on Compensation and Liability Issues for Marine Environment;*
- *Liability and Compensation for Marine Environmental Damage*

In the Environmental Law No. 4 of 1994, as amended by Law No. 9 of 2009, several measures of strict protection for marine environment were introduced. The concept of dumping and of compensation for marine environmental damage were updated and harmonized with international standards. The reform also provided for the introduction of the Integrated Environmental Management of Coastal Zones in Egypt. The EEAA is responsible for the related strategy for ICZM that should be drafted and implemented following its directives. The

penalties for any violation related to the pollution of marine environment, such as dumping, were strengthened. Following these innovative measures, the EEAA has now strong capabilities to address several issues in ME sector.

**Specific output for CB:** To strengthen the legislative and regulatory role of MSEA/EEAA through building the legal capacity of EEAA, and to educate and train judicial officers, prosecutors and judges on legal environmental issues, as well as EEAA, Governorates and field officers. In particular:

- To hold mutual meetings between both environmental experts, appointed under a decree by Minister of Justice to provide environmental advice as appropriate, and environmental judges trained through the Project;
- To prepare and organize training courses for specialized environment courts judges;
- To prepare and organize training courses for Prosecutors to up-grade their legal background;
- To establish the electronic database system for the legal department linked with the regional branches of EEAA.

**Results achieved in CB during LIFP lifespan:**

Since the very beginning of the project, the activities of CB, and in particular the Training Courses were considered among the top priorities for the MSEA/EEAA/Legal Council. At the end of the project around one thousand between environmental judges and prosecutors were trained through the 20 training courses.

The institution of Environmental Benches in each Governorate of Egypt in 2007 provided the opportunity of implementing several additional activities in the sector of CB for two main reasons: firstly, because without specialized judges environmental legislation can not be properly implemented; and, secondly, because the training of environmental judges represented a cooperative effort, within the Project, between two important Ministries, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Environmental Affairs.

Each training program dealt with relevant aspects of environmental legislation from both the international and the national perspectives. In particular, they focused on the legal aspects of the management of solid and hazardous waste, PAs, pollution of marine environment. Moreover, after the revision of the Environmental Law No. 4 of 1994, as amended by Law No. 9 of 2009, and in the perspective of the revision of Law No. 102 of 1983 on Nature Protectorates, the training programs aimed at the correct and full implementation of this new environmental legislation (as stated in Article 83 *bis* of Law No. 4 of 1994, as amended in 2009, “any violation of the Environmental Law shall be considered expeditiously”). The fulfilment of this norm requires a full functioning judicial system and the role of LIFP was to support the capabilities of all the actors involved.

All accomplished activities of CB within LIFP enabled the target groups (officers of MSEA, EEAA, Governorates and Ministry of Justice) to be well trained and

qualified enough to efficiently act according to their environmental duties.  
Another important achievement reached by the LIFP Project in the sector of CB was the handing over of the electronic database system for the EEAA Legal Department linked with the regional branches.

Annex 2

*Declaration on Handing over-Inventory List*

UNDP certifies that all physical assets purchased and used during project implementation, as well as all intellectual assets delivered through the above project - as per the Inventory List here below - have been delivered to MSEA/EEAA.

The recipient Party commits, at its own expense, to keep and maintain in good condition and repair the assets listed here below, as well as to make use of them for the same objectives, target area and target beneficiaries of the project and in accordance to the *Declaration of commitment towards sustainability of Achieved Results and Deliverables* (Annex 3).

**Physical assets:**

<b><i>Asset description</i></b>	<b><i>Entity in charge</i></b>	<b><i>Location /Office</i></b>
Partitions	EEAA	EEAA
Central Panasonic	EEAA	PMU office
Telephones	EEAA	PMU office
Fax Panasonic	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep.
Ericsson (mobile phone)	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep.
Computer	EEAA	PMU office
Computer	EEAA	PMU office
Computer	EEAA	PMU office

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Computer	EEAA	PMU office
Photocopy (canon) -IR2230	EEAA	PMU office
Toyota Car	EEAA	PMU office
Computer soft ware	EEAA	PMU office
Olympic Heater 10 litre	EEAA	PMU office
Safe	EEAA	PMU office
Cooler Machine	EEAA	PMU office
Photocopy (canon) -IR2230	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep.
HP Scanner 5590	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep.
HP Computer	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep.
Computer	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep.
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Computer	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep.
HP Printer	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep.
HP Printer	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep.
HP Printer	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep.
HP Desk Jet 5943	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep
HP Printer (1320)	EEAA	PMU office
HP Laser Jet Printer (1320N)	EEAA	PMU office
HP Printer (1320N)	EEAA	PMU office
Photocopy (canon) -IR2230	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep.
Lap Top	EEAA	PMU office
HP Scanner	EEAA	PMU office
(4) Chairs shf-01	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep
(3) Chairs shf-02	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep

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(1) Round table	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep
(1) Desk ma-2522	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep
(1) Long chair sh-01	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep
(1) Table 60*60 ma-9908	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep
Computer Screen	EEAA	PMU office
Cassette Recorder	EEAA	PMU office
DSL Router	EEAA	PMU office
(6) Desk	EEAA	PMU office
(4) Drawers sets	EEAA	PMU office
(6) Side Table	EEAA	PMU office
(12) Chairs	EEAA	PMU office
(2) Storage unit	EEAA	PMU office
Paper shredder	EEAA	PMU office
Lap Top (2324 DV2324EA)	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep
Fax Panasonic (362)	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep
(15) Generator organizing	EEAA	NCS/EEAA

Generator	EEAA	NCS/EEAA
Fax Panasonic	EEAA	NCS/EEAA
(3) Camera Digital	EEAA	NCS/EEAA
Camera Digital	EEAA	NCS/EEAA
Camera Digital	EEAA	NCS/EEAA
Camera 's water protection	EEAA	NCS/EEAA
Satellite phone	EEAA	NCS/EEAA
Telescope	EEAA	NCS/EEAA
(4) Binoculars	EEAA	NCS/EEAA
(2) Vehicles Toyota Hilux	EEAA	EEAA
Computer + monitor LCD Samsung 17 inch	EEAA	NCS/EEAA
Cassette	EEAA	Legal Affairs Dep

All the abovementioned physical assets are in good working conditions.

**Intellectual Assets**

<b><i>Asset description</i></b>	<b><i>Entity in charge</i></b>
<i>LIFP Final Technical Report, including all the abovementioned relevant studies and reports drafted by the project's TA during LIFP's lifespan</i>	<i>MSEA/EEAA/ Legal Council</i>



Annex 3

Declaration of commitment towards sustainability of Achieved Results

The recipient party will guarantee scientific/technical and institutional sustainability and further development to the results achieved by the project; as well as enhance their dissemination and use among the main stakeholders.

Upon completion of LIFP's project, the following major assets remain for the advantage of MSEA/EEAA and its legal department:

- Trained and skilled personnel;
- A stronger Legal Affairs Department capable to cope with its responsibilities;
- Legal tools and know-how ready to be used by EEAA in the implementation of environmental legislation and in the forthcoming cases of revision and updating of environmental laws.

Having recalled, in the present Handing Over Certificate, LIFP's project results, the recipient party declares its determination in consolidating the actions undertaken during LIFP's lifespan for the enhancement of the environmental legal framework in Egypt.

In particular, the commitment of the recipient party towards the sustainability of LIFP's results is addressed to the promotion of the application of environmental legislation, through capacity building and training activities. Upon LIFP's completion, trained national experts are in condition to ensure the continuous and proper development of the actions undertaken under the Project within their respective institutions.

The strong relationship and cooperation between the Ministry for Environmental Affairs and the Ministry of Justice will continue in the future in order to guarantee the effective implementation of the environmental legislation in Egypt. The capacity building activities will be addressed to relevant representatives of MSEA/EEAA and Ministry of Justice, following the exchange of letter between the two abovementioned Ministries, thanks to the LIFP project.

The Project sustainability factors are already showing tangible signs of endogenous development. Indeed, the training courses and seminars implemented within the LIFP ensured, on the one hand, the completion of consultancy tasks, and on the other hand, the rapid disposition of cases and a more flexible working system between the environmental experts and the environmental judges.

Furthermore, an important step in assessing the sustainability of LIFP's results and deliverables was reached during the institutional seminar on LIFP's sustainability, which took place at the Legal Affairs Department of EEAA, on June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2010 at the presence of the following participants:

- Gen. Issam Bahgat, EEAA, Legal Affairs Consultant
- Gen. Atef Darwish, Nature Conservation sector (NCS), Consultant
- Joseph Edward, Ministry of Justice, Legal Expert
- Ihab Tarek, Ministry of Justice, LIFP Senior Expert
- Ginevra Letizia, Head of the Italian Development Cooperation Office-Embassy of Italy
- Luca Montaccini, EIECP Coordinator
- Annamaria Meligrana, EIECP Liaison Officer
- Annalisa Cicerchia, EIECP Sustainability Expert
- Federica Zacchi, EIECP Communication Expert
- Bassem Abd el Qader- LIFP accountant

The seminar highlighted the importance of the project, as an essential component for the sustainability of the Egyptian-Italian Environmental Cooperation Program (EIECP), as well as an important tool for the enhancement of the environmental legal institutional framework and for its effective application in Egypt.

During the Seminar the need of strengthening the harmonization between the different activities, promoted by the donors' community in the environmental legal sector, was strongly emphasized.

In particular, the importance of defining a sustainable legal framework for the Egyptian Protected Areas was analyzed and thoroughly discussed.

The LIFP project offered important tools to strengthen the environmental legal institutional framework and contribute to its correct enforcement, with particular attention to the legal framework of Protected Areas. In particular, the LIFP project is the best placed to promote a systemic view of the entire set of measures and actions involved in the entire EIECP. Thanks to these tools, the main needs of the environmental legal framework of Protected Areas (herewith summarized) can be better tackled:

- Need of further addressing environmental legislation capacity building (CB) in the field of protected areas and solid waste, through the promotion of training courses for EEAA i) members of the Legal Department, ii) Inspection Department, iii) Natural Protected Areas Sector iv) Regional Branches. Moreover, it is considered of utmost importance to provide legal training to the v) rangers working in the different Protected Areas, at local level. Training courses should also be addressed to the Ministry of Justice i) Chief of Courts and Judges of Environmental Benches ii) Inspection Unit; iii) Environmental experts in environmental courts.

With this regard, specialized trained judges (especially those who have received training on how to prepare dossiers for environmental cases) should retain their position and should not always be moved from one post to another, in order to ensure continuity and guarantee the sustainability of CB activities. Training courses should also aim at developing capacities to

elaborate statistics and identify environmental indicators for planning and supporting the decision makers' process.

- Need of elaborating a new legislation on the protected areas, including marine protected areas, and related fields, such as hazardous waste.
- Need of defining the environmental legal system at the **local level** in the Protected Areas, including an effective system of sanctions and law enforcement, particularly at the operational level of PA Rangers.
- Elaboration of a legal framework at the regulatory level (participation of NGOs in the management of Protected Areas, licensing economic activities in the protected areas; architecture of financial flows deriving from licensed activities and service agreements to provide PAs with the necessary assistance in exchange for money-making licensed activities).
- Need of clearly defining the boundaries of Protected Areas, due to the presence of different administration levels and competent subjects.
- Licensed tourist guides have a pivotal role within the Protected Areas' system; therefore, once they are brought to share an Environmental Sustainability charter concerning Tourism in PAs, they should be considered as relevant stakeholders, within the whole system of management of Protected Areas.
- In order to address the problem of garbage minimization and collection (mainly plastic bottles and toilet paper), within the Protected Areas, special Agreements need to be signed between EEAA and NGOs, private sector, and tourism companies/ guides.

All of the above being stated, bearing in mind that the project's sustainability factors are already showing tangible signs of endogenous development, and having identified the main needs of the environmental legal framework in Egypt, the recipient party declares to continue to exert further efforts in order to enhance its legal system.

Annex 4

*LIFP Final Technical Report*