Abstract

Decentralization as an

Approach to overcome some Environmental issues

The aim of this research is to study the environmental Manageinent System in Egypt and find out whether the governmental investment allocated to (he activities that are directly related to environmental protection in the different environmental regions is compatible with the environmental problems in these regions.

The specific objectives of this research are:
^ - To study the institutional structure of env. Management in Egypt and the roles and
responsibilities at the different levels.
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- To determine the allocated governmental investment at aggregate, governorate and
environmental regions levels.
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- To determine the main environmental issues in lite different governments and region and the
allocated governmental investment.
*- To determine the relationship between these env. issues and the gov. invest, in the different
regions.

The research included four chapters:
*>- Chapter one Dealt with the institutional frame work and the roles and responsibilities at the
different levels. It is concluded that, the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA), which is established in accordance with the env. Low no */^ ^ ^J

, is practicing and applying
decentralization in environmental management. EEAA, as the central institution, established eight Regional Branch offices (RBO) distributed over the

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^ governorates and
Luxor City. These A RBO5

are affiliated technically and managerially to EEAA. They work
together with the environmental management offices in the different governorates which
are affiliated technically to EEAA and managerially to the governorates.
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- Chapter two dealt with the total and environmental governmental investment during the period i IIV/TT U _ Y. . O/Y .. -, anfj j(S distribution over the RBOs

and governorates.
It is elucidated that:

- Hie total governmental investment and the average percapita share arc fluctuated
during the time period for all governorates and RBO\
- The research identified the activities that are directly related to environmental protection and determined the governmental investment during the same time period. It
is found that the total investment and the percapita share are also fluctuating for all governorates and KBOs

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- The third chapter dealt with the main environmental issues and the allocated gover. Investments. The env. issues included water resources, land resources , Sea and Coastal
areas, air quality and solid waste. Gov. invest, allocated for these issues during the period ^ 11V/IA - Y .. O/Y .. n \s

determined. Then the research presented and analyzed
the gov. invest. Allocated to some activities related to these issues since the establishment of the * RBOS

(from Y .. Y/Y .. r _ r.. O/Y . . i).

i- The fourth chapter presented the main results and recommendations:
- There is no financial decentralization in the env. Management in Egypt.
- The allocated governmental investment directly related to env. issues in the different
RBOs took the following descending trend:
Greater Cairo Region, West Delta Region, South Upper Egypt, North Delta, Canal
Region, North Upper Egypt, Middle Delta Region and Red Sea Region.
- This distribution is related either to population size or the regional characteristics and
aspects that affect the environment.
- This distribution, in some Cases, does not reflect the size of environmental
problems.
The study concluded that in order to maximize the benefit of the gov. invest, and positively affect the environmental status, these investment should be allocated - in the future plans - so that they reflect the env. Problems and their priority in the different governments. It may be good to conduct a further study to determine the impact/benefits of the aforementioned gov. investment in each of the env. issue in (he dilfereitl env. regions and (hus reach some recommends ions for the allocation of govern. Investment. '