

**Environmental Management in Algeria:
Between Multiple Bodies and Activation Challenges**
الادارة البيئية في الجزائر بين تعدد الهيئات ورهانات التفعيل

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Abstract:

This study aims to research the institutional framework for environmental management in Algeria, focusing on its effectiveness in light of its multiplicity of bodies, which has resulted in an overlap between the competencies of these different bodies. In the same context, this study also aims to identify the challenges and mechanisms to activate the role of environmental management in Algeria and enhance its environmental performance.

Keywords: *Environmental Management, Environmental Safety, Institutional Framework, Multiplicity of Bodies, Digitalization.*

الملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى البحث في الاطار المؤسسي للإدارة البيئية في الجزائر، مع التركيز على فعاليتها في ظل تعدد هيئاتها، وهو ما نتج عنه تداخل بين اختصاصات هذه الهيئات المختلفة، وفي نفس السياق تهدف كذلك هذه الدراسة الى تقصي تحديات وآليات تفعيل دور الإدارة البيئية في الجزائر وتعزيز أدائها البيئي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإدارة البيئية، الحماية البيئية، الاطار المؤسسي، تعدد الهيئات،

الرقمنة.

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Introduction:

The environment is considered one of the most important challenges of the modern era, as the interest in protecting it has become a necessity imposed by the increasing environmental risks and the depletion of natural resources. The importance of environmental management has emerged as a fundamental pillar for preserving the environment and achieving a balance between the requirements of environmental safety and considerations of sustainable development.

Algeria, like other countries keen on protecting the environment, has sought to pay attention to environmental management and has adopted its system by providing a suitable institutional framework based on solid legislative foundations. A structural system for environmental management has been adopted in Algeria, which includes various central and decentralized bodies, thus leading to a multiplicity of environmental management bodies and differing agencies.

Although this multiplicity reflects the Algerian state's concern and interest in protecting the environment, it may hinder the environmental management bodies from fulfilling their role and negatively affect the effectiveness of their environmental performance. This raises the following question: **To what extent does the multiplicity of environmental management bodies in Algeria affect the effectiveness of their role in protecting the environment?**

This study aims to research the institutional framework for environmental management in Algeria, focusing on its effectiveness in light of the multiplicity of its bodies at both the central and local levels. This has resulted in an overlap between the competencies of these different bodies. In the same context, this study also aims to identify the challenges and mechanisms to activate the role of environmental management in Algeria to achieve environmental safety.

Addressing this topic necessitates adopting a descriptive- analytical approach to understand the reality of the institutional framework for environmental management and to describe its structure, analyze its weaknesses, and identify areas of organizational shortcomings by tracing the course of its development and the laws that regulate it. This has been presented in two sections, each containing two demands as follows:

Section I: The conceptual and institutional framework of environmental management in Algeria.

Section II: The Effects of the Multiplicity of Environmental Management Bodies in Algeria on Their Effectiveness

Section I: The conceptual and institutional framework of environmental management in Algeria

Environmental management in Algeria has witnessed a significant transformation in terms of its transition from mere preventive health measures to an integrated system. This has been accompanied by the development of its institutional framework, reflecting

its importance, which has emerged with the exacerbation of environmental risks on one hand, and the increasing global environmental awareness on the other.

Considering that clarifying the concept of environmental management cannot be achieved without addressing its definition and extracting its characteristics, it is important to know its basic functions to distinguish it from other administrations. Moreover, understanding its institutional structure can only be achieved by tracing its developmental path, which we will address in this topic that includes two sections.

A) the conceptual framework of environmental management and its basic functions:

The concept of environmental management is considered one of the modern and important concepts related to a multidimensional field involving legal sciences and management science¹.

It also clarifies the nature of the state's role and the overlapping sciences involved in environmental protection. The latter has become a necessity imposed by the threats facing the environment and the urgent need to maintain the natural balance and the continuity of life on Earth. On the other hand, the requirements for achieving sustainable development necessitate preserving the right of present and future generations to live in a healthy environment. This right was recognized by the Algerian constitutional amendment of 2016 and further reinforced by the subsequent constitutional amendment of 2020.

1- Definition of Environmental Management and Its Characteristics:

There are multiple definitions related to environmental management due to the different perspectives that have defined these definitions. On the other hand, the functions and objectives of environmental management have evolved, and the diversity of its dimensions has made its concept not limited to clarifying its role in environmental protection only, but it has developed to highlight it as an effective entity concerned with environmental affairs in a comprehensive manner that combines various legal and institutional dimensions. It aims to develop environmental policy in the context of sustainable development. In this context, several definitions of environmental management have emerged, the most important of which are:

- William Rangun defined environmental management as all the procedures and means, whether local, regional, or global, aimed at protecting the environment and achieving the optimal use of natural resources and benefiting from them sustainably.²

- The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) defined it as part of a comprehensive system that includes the organizational structure, responsibilities, activities, and procedures, and all operations related to environmental policy, its development, and application.³

- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) defined it as a strategy that organizes human activities that affect the environment in order to achieve social prosperity at its highest levels, and to prevent risks and problems that may arise by addressing their causes and managing them.⁴

From the previous definitions, it can be established that environmental

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management is a specialized management of environmental affairs that relies on basic management methods such as organization, planning, and direction. It operates in an organized structure and according to a general environmental policy aimed at protecting the environment within the framework of sustainable development.

Moreover, from what has been presented in the previous definitions, the most important characteristics of environmental management can be extracted, which are represented in four aspects:⁵

- comprehensiveness, continuity, and integration.
- Environmental management operates according to flexible organizational rules, and is more effective in achieving distinguished environmental performance.
- The activities of environmental management are of a preventive nature, addressing and monitoring organizational and legal aspects, relying on science and clean technology, and considering developmental considerations⁶.

2- Functions of Environmental Management:

The study of the functions of environmental management is an entry point for understanding environmental policies and how they develop and are activated. The functions of environmental management are not limited to the theoretical aspect only, but also include practical procedures aimed at protecting the environment in accordance with the goals of sustainable development, Among the fundamental functions of environmental management are:⁷

a. Environmental Planning: Planning is considered one of the most important foundations upon which environmental policy is based, The goal of environmental planning is to determine environmental objectives and work programs in order to elevate and develop environmental policy.⁸

b- Environmental Organization: Environmental organization refers to the establishment of administrative structures according to specific organizational rules, defining competencies and responsibilities. Organization is considered one of the most important functions of environmental management.⁹

c. Environmental Monitoring: Administrative monitoring is manifested through continuous follow-up of the course of environmental policy and its evaluation in order to embody it and achieve its effectiveness. Therefore, environmental management ensures that institutions adhere to all environmental monitoring and measurement procedures, and follows up on their activities that may impact the environment.¹⁰

d. Implementation: This fundamental function of environmental management is represented in the actual embodiment of environmental policy through the implementation of plans and operations related to it.¹¹

e. Environmental Development: This function involves the continuous evaluation and improvement of all previous functions – planning, organization, implementation, and environmental monitoring – in order to ensure their effectiveness and efficiency.¹² These environmental functions and others confirm the importance of environmental

management in protecting the environment, and the necessity of considering the embodiment of the general environmental policy as a priority for the state, by providing a strong legal framework and institutions for environmental management to perform its functions.¹³

B) An Introduction to the Institutional Framework for Environmental Management in Algeria:

The institutional framework for environmental management in Algeria has experienced its initial stages with fluctuations and instability in the structures responsible for environmental affairs. This may be due to the lack of clarity in the concept of the environment and its explicit legislative reinforcement, especially before the issuance of laws related to the environment, particularly Law No. 83-03¹⁴ and Law No. 03-10.¹⁵

Additionally, the delay in constitutionalizing the right to environmental safety, which was embodied by the constitutional amendment of 2016¹⁶ meant that there was no stable administrative body responsible for environmental issues, especially at the central level. There was no standalone ministry responsible for the environment; rather, the central environmental administration took various forms, sometimes as ministerial circles and sometimes as directorates attached to other ministries.¹⁷

1- The Institutional Framework for Environmental Management in Algeria Before 1983:

As a result of the increasing environmental awareness, especially after the Stockholm Conference in 1972, the issue of environmental protection became a priority for countries, including Algeria, which established the National Committee for the Environment in 1974 by virtue of Decree No. 74-156¹⁸. This committee is considered the first specialized administrative body in the field of the environment, consisting of several specialized committees that contributed to providing proposals regarding public environmental policy. This committee was dissolved by Decree. 77-119¹⁹, and its functions were transferred to the Ministry of Water Resources, Land Reclamation, and Environmental Protection.²⁰

In 1979, the State Secretariat for Forests and Afforestation was established by virtue of Executive Decree No. 79-264²¹. By 1981, the functions of the General Directorate of the Environment were transferred to the State Secretariat for Forests and Land Reclamation by virtue of Executive Decree No. 81-49²², and within this framework, a central directorate was created within this secretariat called the Directorate for Nature Conservation and Development²³.

2- The Institutional Framework for Environmental Management in Algeria After 1983:

After the issuance of Law No. 83-03 related to environmental protection²⁴, the state's interest in protecting the environment became fundamental. However, instability and fluctuations still characterized the institutional framework for environmental management in Algeria, as the organization of environmental issues was assigned to different ministries.

The functions related to environmental protection were incorporated into the

Ministry of Water Resources, Environment, and Forests by virtue of Executive Decree No. 84-128²⁵. In 1988, the functions related to the environment were transferred to the Ministry of Water Resources, Environment, and Forests, and then to the Ministry of the Interior²⁶. In 1993, environmental competencies were attached to the Ministry of Universities and Scientific Research by virtue of Executive Decree No. 93-235²⁷. Environmental competencies were then reattached to the Ministry of the Interior, Local Communities, Environment, and Administrative Reform by virtue of Executive Decree No. 94-247²⁸. Finally, a dedicated Ministry of Environment was established in 2001 which is the Ministry of Regional Planning and Environment by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 01-139²⁹.

3- The Institutional Framework for Environmental Management in Algeria After 2001:

After the year 2001 environmental management in Algeria became clear and stable starting from the year 2001, with the establishment of the first ministry dedicated to the environment, which is the Ministry of Regional Planning and Environment, by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 01-139 mentioned earlier. During this period, Law No. 03-

10 concerning environmental protection within the framework of sustainable development was issued.³⁰

In 2002, this ministry was renamed the Ministry of Urban Planning and Environment by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 02-208³¹. Then, the tourism sector was integrated with the environment into one ministry by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 07-173,³² becoming the Ministry of Urban Planning, Environment, and Tourism. It was then renamed again to the Ministry of Urban Planning and Environment by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 10-149.³³

In 2012, the ministry responsible for the environment was named the Ministry of Urban Planning, Environment, and City, and then the term "City" was removed to revert to the name Ministry of Urban Planning and Environment in 2013³⁴. In 2015, it transformed into the Ministry of Water Resources and Environment.³⁵

In 2017, it became the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energies by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 17-243,³⁶ and it currently stabilizes under the name Ministry of Environment and Quality of Life according to Presidential Decree No. 25-241.³⁷ This name indicates the evolution of the concept of environmental protection to include, in addition to environmental safety, the quality of human life.

Section II: The Effects of the Multiplicity of Environmental Management Bodies in Algeria on Their Effectiveness

Environmental competencies are distributed between the ministry responsible for the environment as a central body and various national agencies and bodies dedicated to the environment, which take different forms and names, including observatories, agencies, councils, and various names, as well as local bodies and agencies concerned with environmental affairs that are manifested at the level of municipalities and provinces.

To understand the implications of the multiplicity of environmental management bodies and their relationship with the effectiveness of their environmental performance, it is important to highlight the manifestations of this multiplicity and then determine its implications for activating the role of environmental management.

A) Manifestations of the Multiplicity of Environmental Management Bodies in Algeria:

The manifestations of the multiplicity of environmental management bodies in Algeria are clearly highlighted through our enumeration of the various agencies and bodies concerned with environmental issues at the central level and at the local level.

1- Aspects of the Multiplicity of Environmental Management Bodies in Algeria at the Central Level:

The central environmental management in Algeria has important powers in the environmental field, the most important of which is the establishment of the general environmental policy.

However, what distinguishes it is the multiplicity of its bodies, starting with the Ministry of Environment and Quality of Life, then the national agencies and bodies dedicated to the environment, which take many forms and names.³⁸

a- Ministry of Environment and Life Quality :

The powers of the Minister of Environment The developments that have taken place in the central environmental administration have previously been clarified³⁹, leading to what is currently established under the name of the Ministry of Environment and Life Quality according to the aforementioned decree No. 25 241. It has been organized under the executive decree No. 25-105, where the central administration is represented by the Ministry of Environment and Life Quality and under the authority of the minister: the Secretary-General, the Director of the Office, the Inspector General, and several directors.⁴⁰

and Life Quality have also been defined under the executive decree No. 25 104, which revolves around preparing and implementing the general environmental policy, focusing on linking environmental protection and its safety to improving the quality of life for individuals within the framework of sustainable development.⁴¹

b- National Bodies and Agencies for Environmental Protection:

This refers to the national bodies and agencies concerned with the environmental field. These bodies enjoy legal personality and financial independence, and they can be classified into:

*** Agencies in the Form of Observatories:**

Algeria has established a group of national observatories whose mission is to embody the general environmental policy, the most important of which is the National Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development, which was established under the executive decree No. 02 -115⁴² Among its most important powers is the establishment of monitoring networks and measuring pollution, as well as monitoring natural environments and their preservation. The observatory has

regional laboratories and monitoring stations distributed across several states of the country. According to Article 02 the previous decree, the rules applicable to public administrations in their relationship with the state apply to the National Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development, and it is considered a trader in its dealings with others. In addition to the National Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development, the National Observatory for the Promotion of Renewable Energies was established under Law No. 04- 09 related to the promotion of renewable energies⁴³, with its main mission being the promotion of renewable energies. There is also the National Observatory for Urban Development, which was established under Law No. 06 06 related to urban development, and its main tasks are to monitor and follow up on the national public policy for urban development.

It is noted that the competencies of these observatories converge within a single framework, which is the environmental field.⁴⁴

*** Bodies in the Form of Agencies:**

National agencies in the environmental field, like other national bodies concerned with the environment, undertake a series of tasks related to a specific environmental field. For example, the National Waste Agency, whose most prominent tasks include sorting waste and processing all information and data related to it, was established under the executive decree No. 02 -175.⁴⁵ There is also the Geological Service of Algeria, which was established under Law No. 14 -05 by Article 37, and it replaced the National⁴⁶ Agency for Geology and Mining Monitoring concerning the activities of the National Geological Service. There are other agencies such as the Agency for the Management of Mining Properties and Monitoring Mining Activities, as well as the National Agency for Dams.⁴⁷

*** Devices Taking the Form of Centers:**

These centers are predominantly characterized by a scientific and technical nature. The most important of these centers play a fundamental role in the environmental field, such as the National Center for Cleaner Technologies and the Center for Biological Resource Development.⁴⁸

*** Devices with Different Designations:**

Among these devices are various national councils that have been established as advisory bodies entrusted with multiple powers related to the environment, including the National Council for Regional Preparation and Sustainable Development. Additionally⁴⁹, within these devices, national governorates specialized in environmental issues have been created, the most important of which is the National Governorate for the Coast, established under Law No. 02-02 related to the protection and valuation of the coast⁵⁰. Furthermore, within the framework of these national bodies, specialized agencies in environmental training have been established, the most important of which is the National Institute for Environmental Training, established under Executive Decree. 02 - 263⁵¹. It is noteworthy that all these national bodies and agencies overlap in their jurisdictions, as their primary goal is to consolidate the public environmental policy and

fundamentally protect the environment.

2- Aspects of the Multiplicity of Environmental Management Bodies in Algeria at the Local Level:

Environmental management exercises its powers at the local level through multiple bodies at the municipality and wilaya levels, which are represented as follows:

a- Environmental Management at the Municipality Level:

The role of the municipality is considered fundamental and pivotal in the environmental field, as it is the central body that contributes to the protection of the environment and the consolidation of state environmental policies at the local level⁵², in accordance with the laws that regulate it and define its powers. Law No. 11- 10 related to the municipality includes many texts that define the powers of the municipal people's council and the president of the municipal people's council in the environmental field, highlighting their role in environmental protection.⁵³

Article three of this law states that "the municipality exercises its powers in all areas of competence granted to it by law, and contributes with the state, in particular, to the management and preparation of the region and economic, social, and cultural development, as well as maintaining and improving the living environment for citizens."

This text establishes the role of the municipality in the environmental field, which it exercises through its bodies, the executive body and the deliberative body represented by the president of the municipal people's council and the municipal people's council⁵⁴.

*** Powers of the Municipal People's Council in the Environmental Field:**

Article 30 of Law No. 11- 10 related to the municipality stipulates the authority of the municipal people's council to establish permanent committees under its jurisdiction, including committees related to health, cleanliness, and environmental protection, as well as those related to regional preparation and urbanization. Article 107 also states that the municipal people's council contributes to preparing regional preparation and sustainable development operations and implementing them within the framework of sectoral orientation plans. Additionally, Article 114 of the same law stipulates the necessity of obtaining the opinion of the municipal people's council when establishing projects that may harm the environment and health.

The general provisions, and other materials that stipulate the powers of the municipal people's council in the environmental field, are very numerous. For example: Articles 110-112-124⁵⁵

*** Powers of the President of the Municipal People's Council in the Environmental Field:**

Law No. 11- 10 related to the municipality has granted the President of the Municipal People's Council basic powers in the environmental field, considering that he enjoys dual functions as he exercises powers as a representative of the municipality and powers as a representative of the state.

Article 88 of Law No. 11-10 related to the municipality states that the President of

the Municipal People's Council is responsible for protecting public order, public security, and public cleanliness. Also, what is mentioned in Article 94 of the same law is that the President of the Municipal People's Council is responsible for respecting the cleanliness instructions of the environment and protecting the environment, in addition to Article 95 which stipulates the role of the President of the Municipal People's Council in the framework of preparation, urbanization, and preservation of cultural and architectural heritage.⁵⁶

b- Environmental Management at the Level of the Province:⁵⁷

Referring to Law No. 12-07 related to the province⁵⁸, we find that it includes many texts that establish the environmental role of the province through the powers assigned to it by the legislator, which it exercises similar to the municipality through its bodies represented in the provincial people's council.

*** Powers of the Provincial People's Council in the Environmental Field:**

According to Article 33 of Law No. 12- 07 related to the province, the provincial people's council establishes permanent committees, including those related to public health, public cleanliness, and environmental protection. The provincial people's council also contributes to preparing a plan for the urbanization of the province according to Article 78 of the same law.

In addition to what is mentioned in Articles 81, 94, 95, 98, 010... of this law, which highlight the role of the provincial people's council in the environmental field through its powers related to the protection of forest resources and soil, combating epidemics, taking all preventive measures against natural disasters, and preserving architectural heritage.⁵⁹

*** Powers of the Provincial Governor (wali) in the Environmental Field:**

According to Law No. 12- 07 related to the province, the wali according to Article 110, is responsible for maintaining public order, security, and public tranquility.

The environmental safety and protection, as well as the local, regional, or national activities related to the preparation of the region, are included in the responsibilities of the local council according to the provisions of Article 78.

Similarly, as we mentioned regarding the powers of the president of the municipal council, the same applies to the powers of the local council, which are not limited to what is included in Law No. 12-07 related to local governance.⁶⁰

B) The Stakes for the Implementation of Environmental Management in Algeria in Light of its Multiplicity of Bodies:

The interest of various countries in environmental protection has led to the necessity of establishing specialized structures for environmental issues, including in Algeria. However, what distinguishes the institutional framework for environmental management in Algeria is the multiplicity of its bodies and structures at both the central and local levels, as previously explained in the previous requirement. This has negatively impacted the level of environmental performance.

1- Challenges for the implementation of Environmental Management in Algeria Amidst Its Multiple Bodies:

The reality of the multiplicity of bodies and agencies of environmental management in Algeria has established an institutional organization that superficially reflects the distribution of competencies. However, in reality, it is considered an obstacle to activating the role of environmental management in environmental protection, which poses several challenges to achieving effective environmental performance, including:

a- Overlapping competences between different bodies and agencies of environmental management:

All competencies of the environmental management structures and their agencies revolve around the environment, aiming to achieve the principle of environmental safety, which leads to the overlap of these competencies and the difficulty of defining the limits of each body's exercise of these competencies, whether at the central or local level. This has resulted in the overlapping and intersection of their powers, such as the powers of the Ministry of Environment and the national bodies responsible for the environment, as well as the powers of various national observatories specialized in the environment. The same applies to the powers of different environmental management bodies at the provincial and municipal levels.

This overlap in competencies leads to:⁶¹

- Difficulty in determining the competent authority in the event of potential environmental damage.

- Ambiguity in the distribution of roles and responsibilities.

- Complexity and interconnection in the procedures and decisions made by environmental management.

b- Limited Executive Effectiveness of Environmental Management:

The functions of environmental management have been previously clarified, and one of the most important of these is the implementation of the public environmental policy. This pivotal role of environmental management translates into the effectiveness of environmental performance on one hand, and the success of public environmental policy on the other hand. However, the multiplicity of its bodies and agencies at the central and local levels hinders the other executive role of this management, as evidenced by the delay in implementing the public environmental policy and the disruption of the monitoring and evaluation role.⁶²

c- Weak Coordination Between Environmental Management Agencies and Bodies:

Despite the unified goal that various environmental management agencies and bodies strive to achieve, which is represented in protecting the environment in the context of sustainable development, the reality of their multiplicity has led to significant difficulties in coordinating the work of these bodies. This is particularly evident through:

- The lack of consultation and communication channels between different environmental management bodies.

- The multiplicity and diversity of environmental programs and policies.
- Weak cooperation and exchange of environmental information and data.
- The dispersion of efforts and waste of time and money⁶³.

2- Mechanisms for the implementation of Environmental Management:

The issue of the multiplicity of environmental management bodies in Algeria necessitates a reconsideration of the organization and structure of these institutions on one hand, and calls for the necessity of activating and embodying their mechanisms in practice with the aim of enhancing environmental protection and achieving the desired prospects of public environmental policy. The most important of these mechanisms are:

a. Reorganizing Environmental Management Institutions and Defining Specializations:

To achieve the effectiveness of environmental performance in environmental management and enhance its role, it requires reorganizing its structures and defining the most important bodies concerned with environmental affairs, along with a precise clarification of the limits of specialization for each of these bodies. This avoids overlap and entanglement in exercising their environmental specializations and ensures their effective role in protecting the environment.

b. Enhancing Coordination Between Environmental Management Bodies:

Coordination is considered one of the most important pillars upon which successful administrative work is based. It achieves integration and harmony between various activities and roles within a single organization. This necessitates its realization to ensure the effectiveness of environmental management in Algeria, which is characterized by the multiplicity of bodies and agencies specialized in environmental issues, in order to avoid the overlap and entanglement of their specializations. This coordination can be embodied through:

- Adopting a participatory approach among various stakeholders in the environmental field.⁶⁴
- Establishing joint coordination bodies at the level of environmental management.
- The goals to be achieved are defined precisely.

c. Digitizing Environmental Management:

The transformation of environmental management from its traditional form to digital management significantly contributes to unifying the paths of its various agencies and devices through: adopting common

databases in the environmental field, unifying procedures and environmental data through a unified digital system that facilitates communication and cooperation and unifies efforts across digital platforms dedicated to the environment.⁶⁵

Conclusion:

The interest in environmental management has become one of the priorities of countries, including Algeria, as it is considered an effective tool for achieving environmental safety within the framework of sustainable development. Algeria has been keen to provide the institutional framework for environmental management; however, the

multiplicity of its bodies at both the central and local levels has negatively impacted the effectiveness of their role in protecting the environment.

We have addressed in this study the content of this proposal and extracted the most important results represented especially in:

- Given the modern concept of environmental management and the importance of its functions, it needs to be structured according to a solid institutional framework.
- The institutional framework for environmental management in Algeria has gone through stages linked to the development of the laws that regulate the environmental field.
- The multiplicity of environmental management bodies in Algeria hinders its role in environmental protection and limits its effectiveness in addressing the issue of the multiplicity of environmental management bodies in Algeria.
- It is necessary to address the challenges and obstacles to its activation. Our study of this topic allowed us to identify proposals that contribute to solving the raised issue, the most important of which are:
 - The necessity of reconsidering the organization of the institutional framework for environmental management in Algeria in a way that enhances its environmental performance.
 - The need to establish mechanisms that activate the role of environmental management in light of its multiplicity of bodies, including the rationalization of environmental decentralization and coordination between various bodies and specialized agencies in the environment.
 - The digitization of environmental management and the adoption of modern technological means in addressing environmental issues.
 - Attention to the human framework for environmental management, by providing competencies and training them in the environmental field.

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