

Water, climate and human interactions in Egypt (Restructuring for sustained economy)

Zeinab Tawfik El Sayed Ahmed Elewa ,Zeinab Tawfik and others

Abstract

The study includes an introduction and four chapters, in addition to the findings and recommendations and references of the study. The first chapter provides an assessment of the capabilities of the Egyptian territory to accommodate the growing population who grow by about 2 million people per year with limited land, water scarcity, the impacts of the global warming and their impact on the sea level increase of the Mediterranean and Red sea, dilapidation of the delta and on agricultural production, the result of all this, which discloses itself in the disruption of Egyptian food security. The second chapter monitoring the most prominent signs of stress (fatigue) on the biological basis in Egypt, namely: disappearances of some river fish species with the increase in inland fisheries pollution (the main course of the river and its branches and internal lakes), encroachment on agricultural land for urban expansion, loss of surface soil due to the absence of Celtic material, Destroying of coral reefs and the disappearance of the fish in the Red Sea and climate change and its impact on biodiversity and finally the desertification. Chapter three deals with the fatigue on man-made urban environment signs, namely: population over increase above the level and size of the space, which leads to over expansion and swelling of the cities, increasing daily commuting time, the proliferation of marginal labor and the emergence of slums and distorted patterns of housing to accommodate the urban poor, and high levels of air pollution. Chapter four deals with how to reverse the trend and reshape life for sustainability by re-layout village and city to achieve life sustainability and adequate living conditions by laying the foundations of green economy, supporting green architecture, and the adoption of renewable green energy technologies with support for the role of local governments and non-governmental organizations.

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