



DELTA IN TIMES OF CLIMATE CHANGE II INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE, SCIENCE, CITIES AND BUSINESS
ROTTERDAM THE NETHERLANDS, 24 – 26 SEPTEMBER 2014

Delta Sessions	
DS 8 Egypt: Integrated coastal zone management	
Chair	David Schaub-Jones, SeeSaw Group, South Africa, Paul van Koppen, NWP, the Netherlands
Presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prof. Job Dronkers, Advisor Coast and Sea, the Netherlands• Dr. Essam Khalifa, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Egypt• Dr. Mohamed Ahmed, MWRI, Shore Protection Authority, GEF, Egypt• Dr. Yasser Raslan, Coastal Research Institute Alexandria, Egypt

‘Water availability will fall by half in 2050’

In a full room, with a good mix of Dutch and Egyptian participants, the different aspects of the Egyptian Delta Approach were discussed.

The presentations zoomed in from a worldwide view to specific solutions for a specific problem in Egypt. Job Dronkers showed the Nile Delta in a world perspective. In 2050, as much as 1 million people could be displaced as a result of climate change in deltas. While all deltas are vulnerable, the Nile Delta is one of the most vulnerable because:

- among the most populated deltas
- highest reduction of sediment discharge
- subsidence enhances effective sea-level rise (uncertainty of estimates)
- among the most vulnerable deltas: flooding risk and economic losses

The ‘Mena Region’ (Middle East and Northern Africa) is one of the regions most affected by water scarcity. In 2050, the amount of available water per person is half of what it is now. Essam Kalifa from the Ministry of Water and Resources explained that Egypt wants to adapt, but faces many challenges. The Nile runs through several countries, some with an unstable political climate. Due to climate change, salination takes place, crops and livestock are under pressure. How can Egypt adapt? Essam Kalifa mentioned a number of strategies, such as reinjecting wastewater to decrease salination.

Egypt’s coastal zone is subject to erosion. Yasser Raslan discussed the possible solutions and the advantages and disadvantages of ‘hard’ and ‘soft’ engineering.

Mohamed Ahmed presented the outline for a study on the Shoreline Master Plan for the Northern Egyptian Coastal Zone, which will cover all activities directly impacting on or influenced by the coastal regime. The objectives of the study are “Develop an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Implementation Strategy and a Master Plan for the Egyptian Mediterranean Coast shoreline”. The invitation to tender has been sent, the contract will commence in January 2015.





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Building Blocks for a delta approach Building blocks for a delta approach

This Session is part of nine sessions, where the 'Delta Approach' in nine deltas was discussed. Also, the twelve 'Building Blocks' for a delta approach were introduced; preconditions for sustainable delta management. The building blocks are essential for a delta approach and can be applied in all deltas.

For the twelve building blocks and the online magazine and video 'The Delta Approach' see: www.dutchwatersector.com/delta

