



The Faculty of Engineering organizes a symposium entitled “Climate Change between Risks and Adaptation” in cooperation with the Environmental Affairs Agency- October 2022



Under the patronage of Prof. Abdel Aziz Konsowa, President of Alexandria University, the Faculty of Engineering, Alexandria University, in cooperation with the Environmental Affairs Agency, organized on Thursday, 10/20/2022, a symposium entitled “Climate change between risks and adaptation.” This was in the presence of Dr. Saeed Allam, Dean of the College of Engineering, Dr. Essam Wahba, Vice Dean for Postgraduate Studies and Research and



Acting Vice Dean for Education and Student Affairs, Dr. Walid Abdel Azim, Vice Dean for Environmental Affairs and Community Service, and Dr. Sameh Riad, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Environment in Alexandria and Head of the Faculty of Engineering. Environmental Affairs for the West Delta Region, Dr. Hossam Maghazi, former Minister of Water

Resources and Irrigation, Dr. Dina Al-Jayar, Assistant Professor in the Department of Chemical Engineering, and Conference Coordinator, and a group of distinguished faculty members, heads of company councils, and experts.

Allam confirmed that the Faculty of Engineering cooperated with the **Kima Fertilizer Company to transform it into a green company using green hydrogen and ammonia and using renewable energy to transform the fertilizer industry into a green industry. Partnerships will be concluded with other companies, and a company will be established. Alexandria University for Water and Energy Services, in addition to establishing the Alexandria University Center for the Greener Blue Economy in cooperation with the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce.** Allam added that the world is going through climate changes that are the first of their kind, pointing out that it has become necessary to study climate changes and the resulting damages because they represent a threat to all countries. The world and then have a major impact on all aspects of citizens' lives, including food and drink, which exposes them to danger and threatens certain places. He pointed out that the Egyptian state has spared no effort to confront climate change, which was represented by the establishment of the Supreme Council for Climate Change in 2015, and it was reshaped in 2019 under its chairmanship. The Prime Minister and the membership of relevant ministers to formulate general policies to deal with climate change, and launch the National Climate Change Strategy 2050 to address the effects of climate change to achieve sustainable economic growth, and work to transition to a green economy.

Meanwhile, Dr. Walid Abdel Azim confirmed that the world has been facing climate fluctuations for years due to the global warming crisis, as a result of industrial development, which has increased emissions of harmful gases into the atmosphere. He stressed that these repercussions have begun to threaten the sustainability of natural resources, especially non-renewable ones, pointing out that The levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere have become high to the extent that will lead to climate disruption for decades to come. He added that Egypt faces a major challenge in confronting the climate change crisis in many key sectors, most notably the agriculture and tourism sectors, pointing out that the agricultural sector is one of the most affected sectors. The crisis of climate change in Egypt, as the sector's ability to overcome this crisis is very weak, especially in rural communities, due to the weak infrastructure capable of adapting to these fluctuations, in addition to the loss of a large percentage of coral reefs. He stressed that a set of policies must be taken

to confront climate changes, including Strengthening the governance and management of work in the field of climate change, improving the infrastructure to support climate activities, enhancing scientific research and technology, raising awareness of the seriousness of this phenomenon, and enhancing private sector partnership in financing green and environmentally friendly activities.

Dr. Essam Wahba pointed out that there must be great cooperation between the graduate studies and research sectors and the community service and environmental development sectors, in order to benefit from the outcomes of scientific research in reducing the repercussions of the climate change crisis. Wahba added that the Faculty of Engineering at Alexandria University has already implemented this strategy through The creation of the “Professional Master’s in Sustainable Water Management” program, which is one of the programs resulting from the Water Excellence Center in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development. He added that there is an initiative to support young researchers at Alexandria University from the university’s own resources, where 10 research projects were selected and will be funded with a value of 200,000 pounds. For every project, because it is applicable and adds value to the Egyptian industry or society.

While Dr. Dina El-Gayar confirmed that the conference comes within the framework of the interest of Alexandria University, headed by Professor Dr. Abdel Aziz Qanswa, in the issues of climate change and its effects, especially with Egypt hosting the COP27 climate summit, pointing out that the conference will explain climate changes and exchange discussions to present possible solutions to preserve the environment. She stressed that the speakers were chosen carefully and carefully to benefit from their experiences to address the effects of climate change on human health and to develop a number of recommendations to confront climate change in a way that ensures a healthy and safe life.

While Dr. Hossam Maghazi explained a presentation entitled “Facing the Challenges of Climate Change on Water Resources and the Most Important Challenges Facing Water Resources Management,” rising temperatures across the continents, and rising sea levels.

Dr. Sameh Riad also explained climate change, the reasons for increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, indicators indicating climate change, and an increase in the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and compared the evolution of carbon dioxide

concentration, the rise in air temperatures, the sinking of some low-lying lands, and the global shortage of surface water.

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