







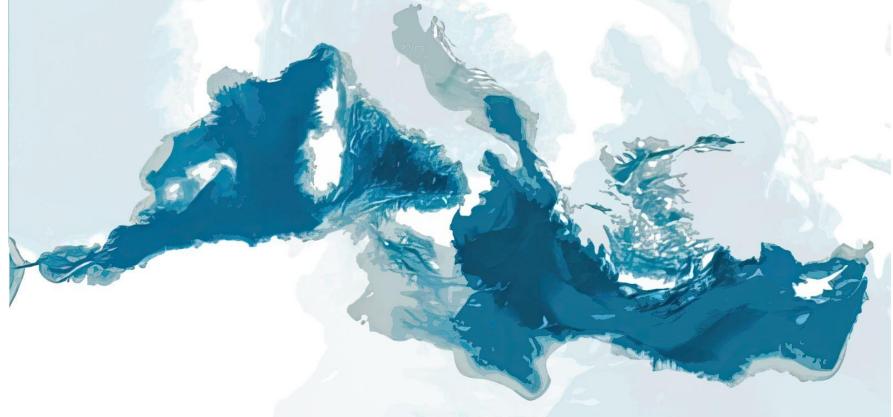
BAUHAUS4MED



FROM PROTECTION TO PRODUCTION

Nature Based Solutions & Sustainable Projects in the Mediterranean Countries

CONFERENCE MAY 9, 2025 - 9.30 a.m. - 6.00 p.m. ANCE headquarters, via A. Guattani, 16, Rome, Italy



BAUHAUS4MED MED_NET CONFERENCE AND WORKSHOP 8-10 MAY 2025

Challenges of Egypt's North Coast in the Absence of Landscape Architects

Amir Gohar
Egyptian Society of Landscape Architects
(ESLA)



Outline

- Climate Vulnerability in Egypt
- Climate Risks in Egypt Across Scales:

Climate Risks at the National Scale Climate Risks at the Regional Scale Climate Risks at the Local Scale

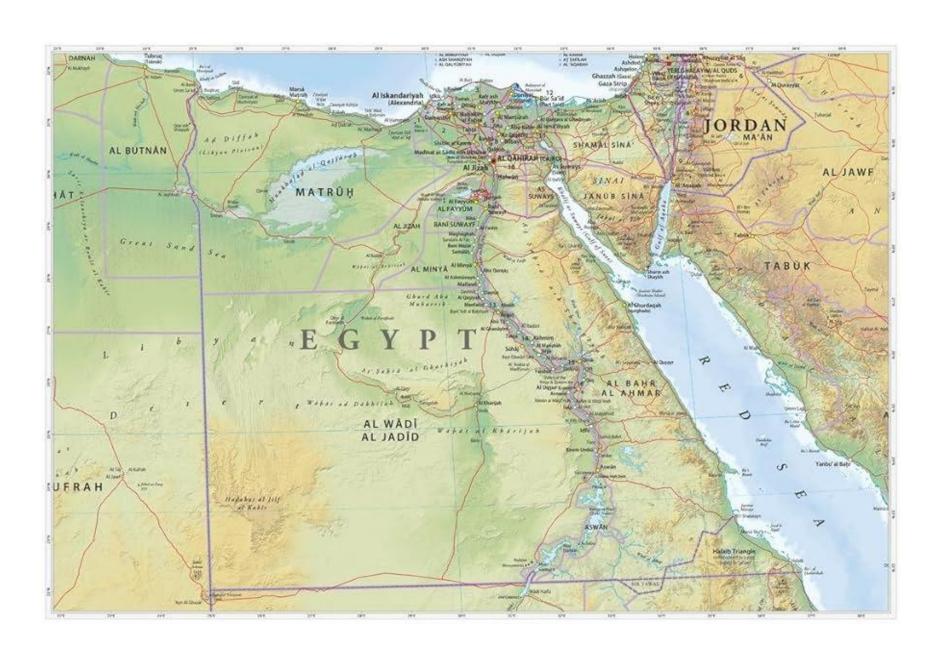
• The North Coast Region

Sea-Level Rise Coastal Erosion Flooding

- Ras el Hekma Development
- Egypt's Response to Climate Change
- Landscape Architects and Climate Change

Climate Vulnerability in Egypt

- Egypt has a diverse geography that includes vast deserts,
 mountain ranges, coastal zones, and the fertile Nile Valley and
 Delta, each contributing distinct environmental and climatic
 characteristics.
- Over 90% of Egypt's population lives in the Nile Valley and
 Delta, making up only 4% of the country's area.
- Climate disruptions such as rising temperatures, sea-level rise,
 and biodiversity loss threaten Egypt's natural systems,
 infrastructure, and economic sectors.





Climate Risks in Egypt Across Scales

- Climate risks in Egypt manifest differently across national, regional, and local scales, each presenting unique vulnerabilities and requiring context-specific responses.
- While the climate crisis is a shared reality, its impacts are unevenly distributed, demanding tailored policies, interventions, and stakeholder collaborations at each level.





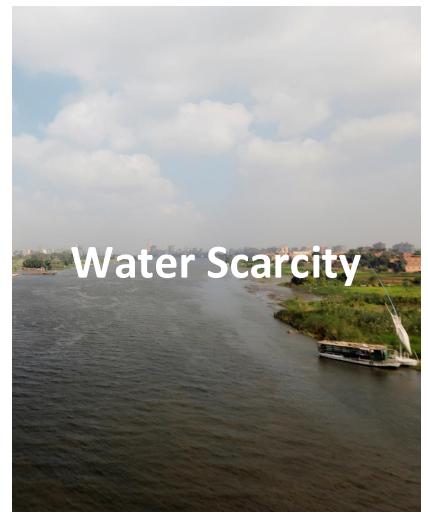




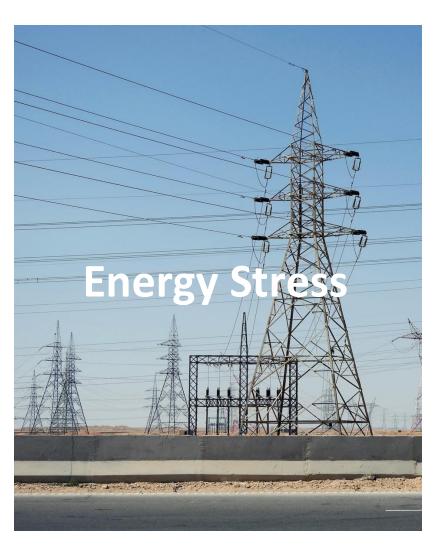
Climate Risks at the National Level

Egypt faces several pressing climate risks that extend across its entire territory, impacting **both urban and rural areas.** Among the most critical are **extreme heatwaves, water scarcity, carbonization, and rising energy stress**, which endanger the country's environmental security, economic resilience, and quality of life.









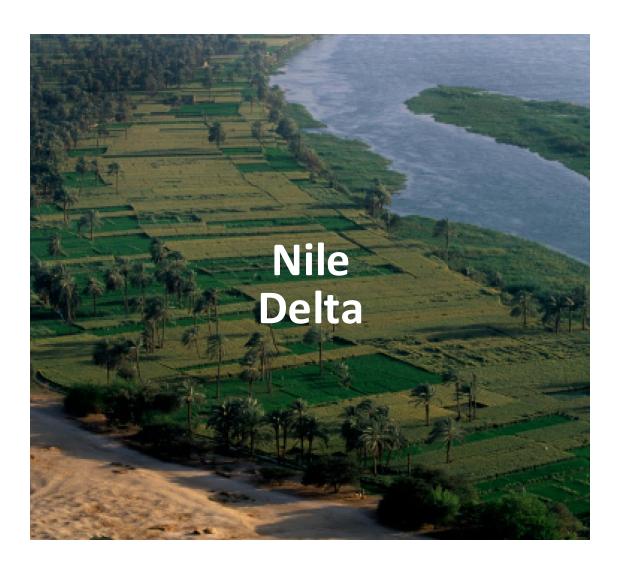


Climate Risks at the Regional Level

At the regional scale, climate risks in Egypt vary according to geography, with distinct challenges facing coastal zones, the Red Sea mountain range, and agricultural lands in the Nile Delta. These areas experience localized threats such as sea-level rise, flash floods, and soil salinization, each requiring context-specific responses.









Climate Risks at the Local Level

Climate risks at the local scale manifest through site-specific challenges that **directly affect communities**, infrastructure, and ecosystems. Urban areas face issues **like heat islands, inefficient water systems, and biodiversity loss**, while rural and peri-urban zones encounter **resource inequities and environmental degradation**.









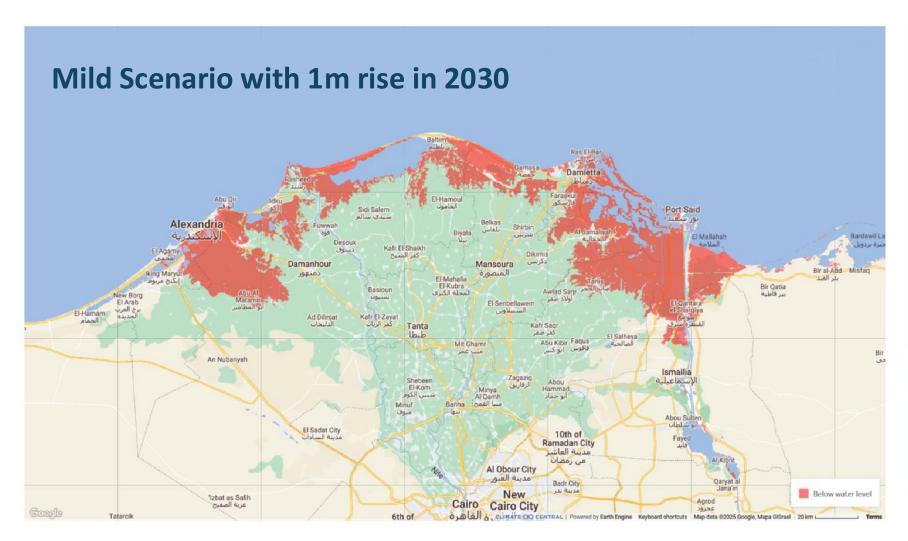
The Egyptian North Coast

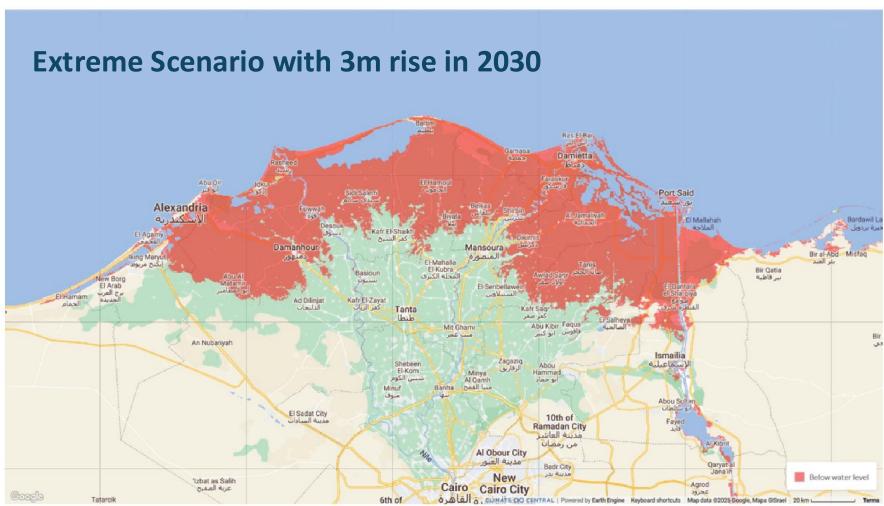
Region



Sea Level Rise - The North Coast

Sea-level rise across the Mediterranean could **displace 6 million citizens** in the northern part of the Nile Delta **by 2030** due to the expected loss of agricultural lands. **By 2100**, it is expected that **2,660 kilometers** (13.3 percent of the total delta area) in the **northern Nile Delta will be submerged**.



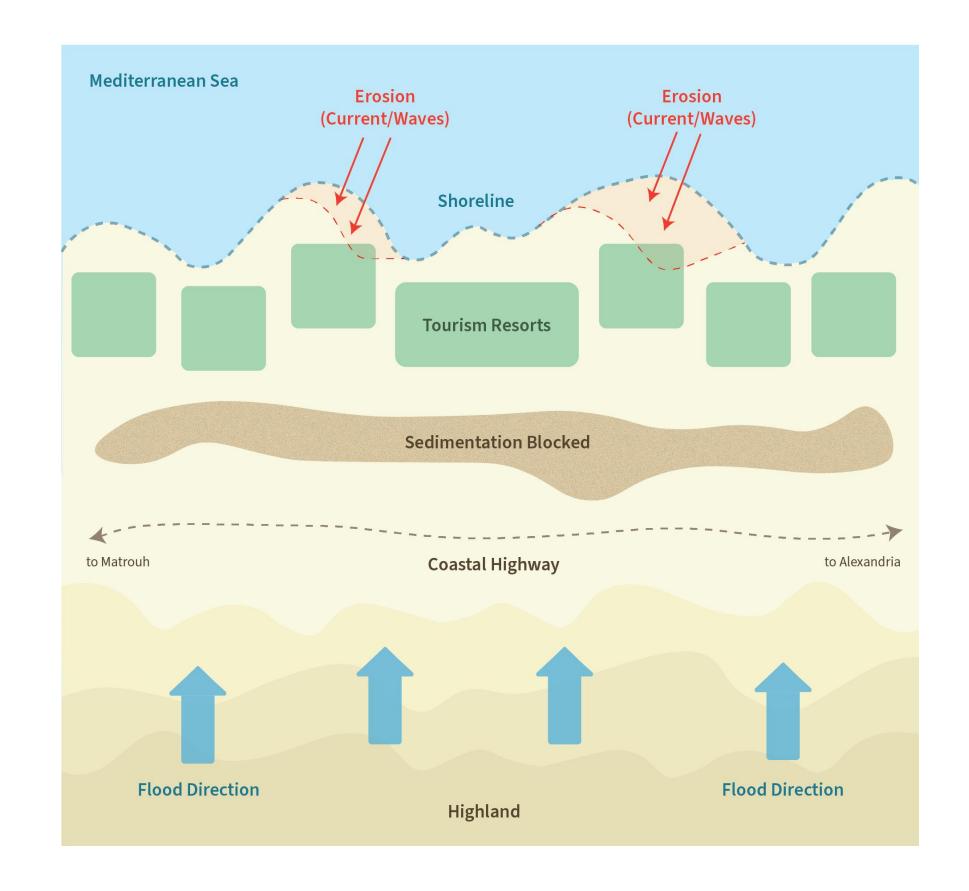






Flooding – The North

North Coast is particularly vulnerable to flooding due to intense rainstorms and its topography. Parts of the coastal plain are bordered to the south by the mountain range, with altitude reaching approximately 600 meters above sea level. During heavy rainfall, water flows northward from these elevations through wadis (dry channels or valleys except during rainy seasons), directing water toward lower-lying coastal areas.





Coastal Erosion - The North

The port town of Marsa Matruh is witnessing both coastal erosion and accretion, with erosion observed at an average rate of approximately 3.5 meters per year between 2005 and 2015 (Moheb, 2021), driven by hydrodynamic forces and ongoing urban expansion.









Development of Ras el Hekma The North Coast

The planning of Ras El Hekma and similar coastal mega-projects often overlooks key climate risks such as sea-level rise, coastal erosion, and flood vulnerability, threatening the long-term viability of these investments.

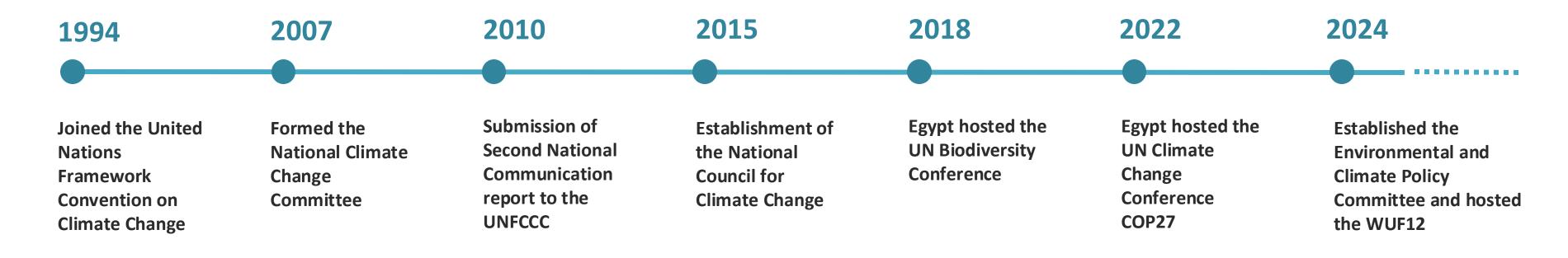
Landscape architects tend to be brought at a later stage to design the open spaces between buildings to improve the aesthetics and increase land & property values





GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

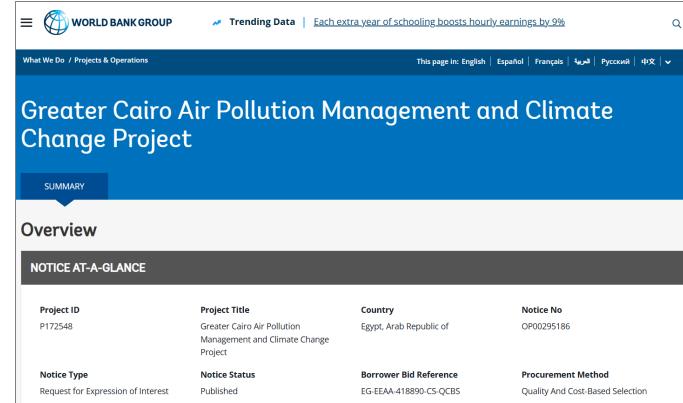
- Since 1994, Egypt has increasingly integrated climate change into national policy, addressing coastal protection, water management, renewable energy, and poverty reduction.
- Hosting the 2024 World Urban Forum signals the country's shift from a passive observer to an active player in global and local climate adaptation efforts.

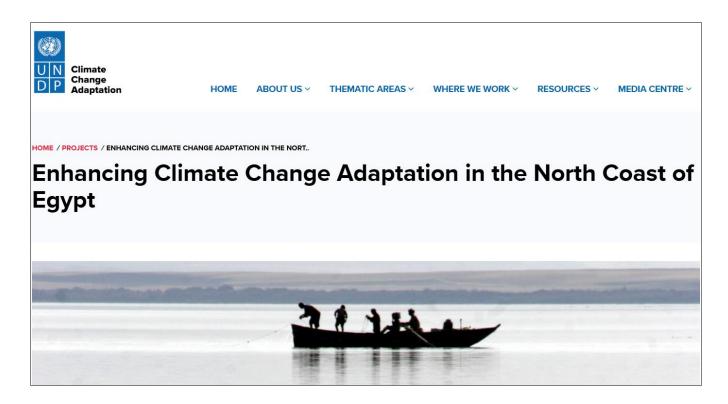




INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

- International partners like the World Bank and UNDP are
 actively involved in climate initiatives across Egypt, focusing
 on areas such as air quality enhancement, climate data
 monitoring, and coastal resilience planning.
- from the **Green Climate Fund**, which targets the **protection**of vulnerable zones in the Nile Delta from sea-level rise and extreme weather.







NGOS AND START-UP INITIATIVES

- NGOs and start-ups across Egypt are advancing climate
 solutions through innovative projects in waste recycling,
 sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, and green
 mobility.
- These initiatives not only address environmental challenges
 but also empower local communities, particularly women
 and underserved populations, through training, job creation,
 and inclusive development.

















GRASSROOTS COMMUNITY PRACTICES

- Many Nile Delta farmers are shifting to salt-tolerant crops like rice and beet, while adopting intercropping and improved irrigation methods.
- Community-led household practices include recycling used cooking oil, reducing water and electricity
 consumption, and growing food on rooftops.







The Status of Landscape Architecture in Egypt

- Landscape architecture remains largely marginalized in Egypt, often limited to aesthetic concerns rather than being seen as a tool for systemic change.
- Despite this, the field's multidisciplinary nature equips landscape architects to work across ecological, cultural, and built systems, integrating design with scientific reasoning.
- Their collaborative potential positions them to address climate adaptation, enhance public health, and support socially and economically resilient communities.





The Status of Landscape Architecture in Egypt

- The International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA)
 issued a "Code Red for Earth" declaration in 2024, calling for
 urgent action and recognizing landscape architects as key
 actors in climate resilience and sustainable development.
- to advocate for the profession's expanded role in planning, policy, and implementation across multiple scales and sectors.







Recommendations

- Addressing Egypt's escalating climate risks requires a shift toward interdisciplinary,
 resilience-focused planning that fully integrates landscape architecture into
 national and local strategies.
- Landscape architects have the capacity to lead efforts in water management, biodiversity conservation, and climate-adaptive urban design.
- Organizations like ESLA are working to redefine the profession's role by promoting policy reform, educational integration, and collaboration with governmental and non-governmental actors to support climate governance.















Thank you

Amir Gohar Egyptian Society of Landscape Architects



About Med_net Working Group













