Climate

Do you have other problems ?

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"If this book had its beginning and its end, there was nothing useful in it

Except to save coastal towns from drowning

that's enough"

without preamble

There is no need for boredom and depression, as it only carries warnings and ominous omens for the coming, and whoever wants to increase should refer to the openings of previous COPs, which usually consume at least 10% of the time of the speaker and writer

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We here at COP27 are totally different.

We will replace the sad and boring introductions to the climate, by entering directly into bold, exciting, and unprecedented innovations to solve all climate problems and repeat with confidence to the readers, solving all climate problems, especially the problems of (finance) and the sinking of coastal cities due to melting ice and forest fires, and also the increase of fresh water circulating the globe and you will judge that.

Innovations

The best and permanent solution, which is superior to all our proposed innovations, and no one can bid for it, is to return the temperature and reduce it to two degrees as it was before the industrial revolution, and everything else, no matter how advanced it is, is an absorption of nature's wrath to calm its destructive members from high temperature, melting ice and forest fires, floods, drought, desertification, and water scarcity, and this is the consensus of scientists and climate experts.

This "book" presents bold and unprecedented innovations to solve all climate problems and adapt to it, until the temperature has been reduced by more than two degrees before the industrial revolution, including:

1- The end of the disaster of sinking islands and coastal cities due to melting ice.

2- Eliminating the problem of forest fires.

3- Eliminating water scarcity and increasing the amount of fresh water on the planet.

4- Elimination of desertification and drought.

5- Ending famine and food shortage in the world.

6- Reducing the percentage of carbon while continuing to use fossil fuels.

It is a new era for Africa and all developing countries to take their place without famine, food shortage, desertification, drought, water scarcity and illegal immigration, and it must be noted that these carefully proposed innovations are for sustainability and must work in conjunction with the absolute fundamentals of reducing harmful emissions of carbon dioxide, nitrous dioxide, and methane, replacing fossil fuels with clean and green energy, providing food and ending hunger.

Chapter one

Saving coastal cities from drowning

suggested solutions

The first problem that worries the whole world and increases its sense of fear, which we see now is an unprecedented acceleration this year, especially for climate change, and with the lack of sustainable solutions, everyone has given up, hoping for a reduction in temperatures by two degrees by the end of this century.

This will not start until after we reach a constant temperature and stop to sow panic, although this is a difficult requirement to achieve, but there is no need to panic in the hearts of people. Like everyone else, we will turn a blind eye to nitrogen dioxide and methane, which will not be removed from the air for centuries and it is proven that they are the cause of 50% of the causes of high temperature and Greenhouse effect.

Because of the difficulty of the solution and because no one has proposed a project to save coastal cities from drowning, here the scene was presented by the General Secretariat of the United Nations, to take responsibility and reckon with it that it had Counted the losses and destruction of this disaster, and dealt realistically in assuming responsibility in all its details from counting the number of coastal cities threatened by drowning, and the number of homeless and displaced persons , the cost and financing of all these events, and the inventory of antiquities, patrimony, architecture, museums, and islands that will disappear under water.

The Geological Society of America have published official statistics prepared by, and we have selected from them the first

coastal cities nominated first for drowning, and nature has been so cruel and punishing that it has made the most beautiful cities in the whole world - Venice in Italy, and in Egypt the bride of the Mediterranean - Alexandria - the charming Marina beach, As for Matrouh and Rashid, as well as Marina, they are all zero above sea level and many other coastal cities in 72 countries.

Climatologists and meteorologists have unanimously agreed that there is no specific time for the sinking of these candidate cities first, and that their sinking can take place overnight, and their vision is based on several possibilities; including the start of ice melting at dangerously rapid rates in Greenland in the north, where the ice sheet in Greenland was recorded, as it threatens the coasts of the northern world.

In the south, there are warnings about the melting of the glacier of the Resurrection River, and its name is sufficient for the end, and it is the resurrection because the sea will rise to 16 feet, and during the following lines a statement of the names of the coastal cities that have priority to drowning due to the melting of the ice.

Drowning Cities First

City	State	Height above sea	Human damage	patrimony State damage
Venice	Italy	1 meter	a quarter of a million people are threatened with displacement	the city is completely submerged
Rotterdam	The etherlands	Zero	million people are at risk of homelessness	The museum, zoo and port of Rotterdam drowned
Alexandria	Egypt	5 meters	Displacement and displacement of one million people	The Library of Alexandria and many antiquities and folklore drowned
Marina	Egypt	zero meters	-	Marina Beach drowned
Matrouh	Egypt	zero meters	-	the Rommel Museum drowned
Rashid	Egypt	zero meters	displacement of50 thousand people	drowned many Islamic monuments

Port Said	Egypt	2.25 meters	displacing half a million people	drowning of the Suez Canal building and museums
New Orleans	United States of America	2 meters	displacing half a million people	drowning the National Museum and the French Historic Quarter
Miami	United States of America	2 meters	displacing half a million people	
Gulfstone Island	United States of America	2.13 meters	displacement of 50 thousand people	Tourist Island will completely disappear
Maldives Island	Maldives	30 cm	displacement of 50 thousand people	will completely disappear
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	2.1 meters	displacement of one million people	will completely disappear
Bangkok	Thailand	1.5 meters	displacement of one million people	Museums and national reserves will disappear

Most of Australia	Australia	1.1 meters	displacement of 1800000 million people	Flooding of thousands of properties and the airports of Brisbane and
London	England	11 meters	displacement of 8 million people	Birmingham Palace and the National Museum
Shanghai	China	4 meters	10 million people	will disappear a lot of city landmarks

The most important in this Topic

The idea of "saving coastal cities from drowning"

No one has ever come forward with the idea of preventing water from entering coastal cities and flooding them, and because this black flood invaded us, no one guarantees his behavior, and he has not set a date to respect it, but according to scientists and the United Nations estimates, it will invaded coastal cities in 72 countries, and low islands countries will be hidden under the water, and that this flood will enter these cities as it pleases, according to the amount of the ice melting, and we cannot prevent it from entering our lands and coastal cities.

But the proposed innovation to solve this crisis; It is the discipline of its path, and if we really cannot stop his invasion, we will allow him to invade whenever we want before he surprises us, and even from wherever we want, through waterways prepared for him in advance on the coasts, which will pour into artificial lakes inside the desert, from which we bring good to everyone which has never occurred to a human being, and this is a topic that is long to explain and is the most important axis in the total of innovations.

Of course, innovations like this, when presented to the COP27, will be referred to the research committees that decide the feasibility and reasonableness of their implementation and the obstacles, then to the technical committees, then to the financial committees, so that mega projects take years to research, and this is against the urgent special nature of this project that saves coastal cities from drowning, which requires speeding up before the flood overtakes us.

But unusually, because both Egypt and the current COP27 conference are lucky, unlike the previous conferences, which did not result in any effective activation in the reform of climate change other than statements and pledges, most of which were not fulfilled and the study of proposals that were not considered in the first place.

The good fortune of the "COP27" conference lies in the unexpected coincidence that there is a project, rather projects that are scientifically documented beyond any doubt, or even wasting time in discussion or in estimating funding or preparing the technical file for implementation that takes years or in conducting discussions that took decades.

Therefore, it is a prefabricated project, its credibility preceded it, and it will be established similar to the prefabricated buildings. It is the giant project in Egypt (Qattara Depression), the largest artificial lake made by nature and humans, and the fifth in the world. It is a coincidence that silences lovers of opposition and obstacles, to show their importance to every researcher, innovator or project is a solution to the crises in which they live.

It is a giant model project whose study took half a century until it was approved scientifically and internationally in the smallest details, starting from 1916 to 1964 with the intention of generating electricity, and the urbanization of the Western Desert only. It is the project of the Qattara Depression, with an area of 19,500 square kilometers, located in the Western Desert, with an average depth of 60 meters, and 65 kilometers from Al Alamein Beach. Scientific research was started by Dr. Penk Bank, professor of geography at the University of Berlin in 1916, and Dr. John Paul, director of deserts at the Geological Survey Authority from 1924 to 1927, and many Egyptian engineers and

foreign expertise houses took over after him. The last of which was an agreement signed between the Egyptian and German side, with a total cost of 880 million pounds. The technical file was completed and days before implementation, the project was suspended for political reasons in 1964 during the rule of former President Gamal Abdel Nasser, and Germany still maintains the technical file to this day.

The scientists who studied it during successive periods 1916-1964 are recorded and the research is in the following tables.

A statement of previous research on the Qattara depression

1916 Dr. Penk Professor of Geography at the University of Berlin

1927-1924 Dr. John Paul, Director of Deserts, Egyptian Geological Survey.

1927 Engineer Hassan Sri, Geological Survey Authority

1931 Engineer Hassan Sri, Geological Survey Authority

1933 Dr. John Paul published a study on the Qattara Depression and the possibility of electricity generation

1949 Swiss Engineers (Gruber Brothers) Report on the project

1949 Swiss Engineers (FPB) Report on the project

1959 The German company Siemens conducted field studies for the project

1960 The Department of Water Powers at the Ministry of Works prepared a report on the project

1961 The project was included in the Technical Cooperation Agreement with the Federal Government of Germany

1964 An agreement was signed between the Egyptian and German sides to determine the responsibility of each party for implementation, then the project was stopped for political reasons, and the technical file is still with Germany until now.

The above research data on the Qattara Depression is a scientific documentation of our innovation that states the use of lakes around the world as a savior for coastal cities. I say that this is good for Egypt and a fruitful coincidence for (COP27) that the members have a model of a giant project prefabricated in research and study that can be started at a similar to it after the end of the conference, because this project was preceded by its credibility previously, it was for electricity generation, and today it is the focus of climate change reform with projects like it from artificial lakes.

As I mentioned about the Qattara Depression project previously, which is the production of electricity and the urbanization of the Western Desert, now it has multiple purposes, the most important of which is to contribute to saving coastal cities from drowning, by being an exemplary model in the establishment of artificial lakes to be emulated by the coastal countries participating in the Conference of Parties COP27. Perhaps it is logical these projects are meaningless if they are not implemented before the coastal cities are flooded. Time is of all importance in the conditions of climate change, especially what we are in this year because of wasting time without any effective actions in the previous conferences of the parties, according to the statements of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Here, we are not only going to talk about the Qattara depression, but we present the Qattara depression as a model previously

studied, in order to instill confidence among the decision makers and the operating order is supposed to be issued during the conference, because by the end of this research, the reader will discover that the subject of artificial lakes is a pivotal topic through which it passes, all the problems of climate change, and they are on the way to solution, so we will give this topic more attention and more comprehensive details because if the Qattara depression was not documented and studied in advance, it would consume more time.

Just as we have finished presenting and documenting it according to the disclosure of scientific research and scientists that followed it to lay the scientific and practical foundations for the artificial lakes and it is intended to present to the decision makers the project of the artificial lakes in a final, executable form, including the evidence and the initial technical details that must be taken into account when establishing so that the artificial lakes perform services required in all aspects of improving climate change and eliminating its problems, namely:

1 - Providing fresh water for planting millions of acres around the lake, and before you ask and question, I will answer you with rainwater and fresh water from the product of reverse osmosis to generate electricity.

2 - Reducing the temperature from 3 to 5 degrees below the scorching winds of the forests, and to rest assured, sir, the reader, we will discuss this on the subject of forest fires.

3- Active participation in climate reform in general in the northern hemisphere.

The most important elements of creating artificial lakes

The Qattara Depression project has its own geographical and geological characteristics, and there are alike or similar ones in some countries, and the Qattara Depression is considered the fifth in the world in its specifications and nature.

We could have presented the Qattara Depression project as a model for the rest of the world and the conference, and we were satisfied with this by facing the obstacles and responsibilities, but we preferred to complete the presentation of the entire idea and its elements necessary for the establishment of any of the artificial lakes, regardless of their difference in breadth, depth or topography in all coastal countries that are suitable for them, which are :

1- How to locate lakes on sandy coasts.

2- Determining the drilling methods.

3- Calculate the total surface area of artificial lakes required for the climate.

4- Financing.

5- Obstacles that may face the project.

Locating artificial lakes

First of all, the decision-maker in this matter is the coastal state itself, the owner of the land, and secondly, the technical specialized committees that we will mention later, and two places or two linked areas are fixed the channel and the lake, and they are the waterway connecting the coast and the estuary lake at which the passage ends.

Sometimes the place imposes itself for its unique characteristics, such as the closest point from the coast to the lake depression or the presence of a natural depression such as the Qattara depression, which is the fifth in the world and there are 6 sites of different sizes in several countries because of the presence of land that is not suitable for agriculture or for any economic exploitation now or in the future, the most important of which is the area very large desert in the desert that has not been exploited and is not planned to be exploited because it is not suitable, and it can be submerged with sea or ocean water because the depth is important if it is simple, even for centimeters of continuous inundation. The advantage of these lakes is that they do not take years to establish, and their utility exceeds all other lakes due to the large amount of evaporation and its reduction at the time of construction from years to months, even if it does not generate electricity.

Despite this, it will increase the amount of evaporation at greater rates and with the same importance as the temperature rise on the artificial lakes is to increase the evaporation, then comes the importance of the porosity of the soil at the bottom of the lake to increase the amount of leakage into the ground. The amount of water intrusion with the amounts of evaporation together constitutes the total amount of water lost or absorbed from the melting ice, instead of going to flood coastal cities, it was pulled

up and sucked up by evaporation and seep to the bottom of the lake.

Thus, we have succeeded in surviving in absorbing the wrath of nature and climatic changes and calming its members revolting against us in one of the biggest intractable problems of the era. Hoping that our joy of the innovative solutions, don't let us forget that the optimal sustainable solution is not only these innovations alone, but it must be with them in parallel and simultaneous work to reduce the temperature to two degrees or more before the industrial revolution, to reach zero carbon, and to replace fossil fuels with clean, green energy, especially expansion in the uses of solar energy and green energy and the eradication of hunger and the food problem in the world. And our innovations will encourage and help create a sustainable solution also in its impact because the temperature will decrease from 3 to 5 degrees (according to the report of scientists) in the vicinity of each artificial lake will contribute to the absorption of the greatest amount of carbon, this was done through intensive planting of mangrove forests on its shores, as well as by recommending the acceleration of the completion of the Great Green Wall.

In addition to the projects of the great thinkers and politicians, we will ask for a recommendation from the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt to establish his productive projects in the continents of Africa and Asia in all countries, which are one hundred million trees of date palms, as well as one hundred million fruitful trees with the campaign of Green Belt for all capitals and cities, such as Cairo, and the Administrative Capital New, to advance Africa because it is Egypt's first responsibility.

As well as the initiative of the honorable genius “Bill Gates” the electronic tree, which has approached a billion trees around the

world, and this is a good example that should be followed by the wealthy of the world, and no country is without them. As well as private technology companies, such as Al-Fareeda, the author, and the capable private sector should contribute money and research.

This is except for the projects that Egypt will undertake in the continent of Africa as well as the projects of the African continent, and determining the location is the first step to enter the seas and oceans from the coastal beaches into the desert to form huge water pools inside cavities in the desert to form artificial lakes that absorb the largest possible amount of water, which part of it is lost daily by evaporation by weather heat and another part seepage to the bottom of the lake.

As well as on both sides of it through the porous soil, and thus we absorb the wrath of nature in the flooding of coastal cities as a result of melting ice, and therefore the first step in choosing is the soil that is easier to dig and the low place closest to the coast to facilitate the flow of water to it and to generate electricity. Currently, there are such natural depressions as the Qattara Depression, which is considered The fifth at the world level, or it can also be formed by drilling and deepening, and it is facilitated by these steps, the existence of the science of “geophysics” for photographing the nature of the soil underground by satellites and other modern devices, and it identifies the contents of the underground of minerals and relics, as well as the quality of soil and rocky layers.

This and it is important in the size of the lakes, first, that the large expansion if it was found like the Qattara Depression in Egypt to contribute to the transportation process, as well as the expansion will increase the evaporation process to expose the largest possible area to heat and this is the most important and this

process (locating the artificial lakes) must be under the supervision of a committee of specialists In the matters for which these lakes will be used to make fundamental modifications to the current bad climate characteristics to return them to their origins before the industrial revolution, as well as we find that the part of determining the place is governed by separate scientific rules on a group of scientists and scientific bodies, for example, comes primarily the scientists of the General Authority For meteorologists, geophysicists (earth science), hydraulics (hydrological), agricultural scientists, desert sciences - satellites, investment representatives from each country - public authorities for roads and transport, etc. The public authorities for roads, transport, and others, and other tourism and antiquities, and investors from the private sector, and on top of this the General Secretariat of the United Nations.

That the site maximizes the use of artificial lakes, if chosen carefully, and that artificial lakes, as we have already mentioned, have pivotal uses in treating all problems of climate change, especially those that Europe and East Asia began to suffer from, and it forced us to speed up the establishment of artificial lakes in the continent of Africa first Next to the coastal countries in the rest of the globe, but the lakes that are more powerful and effective in solving all climate problems are the lakes that will be established in Africa first: for reasons that will be explained at explained long in research on forest fires, drought and water scarcity that appeared in Europe and the Mediterranean countries.

The importance of the Executive Committee entrusted with choosing the location of the land comes in order to avoid damage to the fresh groundwater used in agriculture, as well as the lands that contain archaeological sites or mineral wealth that are difficult to extract after the establishment of the lakes.

Meteorology has a great role in determining the location of the lakes, in order to determine the directions of the winds passing on the lakes and the potential fallout of evaporation away from the oceans and seas is used in the cultivation of millions of acres in every country that has built artificial lakes (according to previously published research by scientists).

Determining drilling methods

The drilling method is very important because it determines the two most important elements in the establishment of artificial lakes, which are the element of time and the element of cost. The factors and method of excavation have advantages determined by the nature of the soil, then the distance between the site of the lake to be established and the coast. Here, the cost element emerges to be the most important, which was one of the reasons for rejecting the Qattara Low Project several times previously .

The total cost in the study conducted in 1964 was about 880 million Egyptian pounds - equivalent to 3 billion dollars at the time - and to reduce expenses, it was suggested that drilling be carried out with clean nuclear energy of limited range, but there were some parties opposed to the idea, which expressed their fear of using energy Nuclear, and won the round then.

Now, with the current scientific progress in the safe uses of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, its use may be reconsidered, if not to reduce expenditures, it will be to gain some time, which is the most expensive element in the climate equation, as time in the climate change equation is the most important issue, or as it is said a matter of life or death to be with or not to be.

In this regard, we all stand up, first the advanced European community, the United States and China, to pay a heavy price for wasting time, as happened previously in all conferences and agreements that were not done or fully funded, and climate changes exceeded us and expanded their impact to the extent that they swallowed Europe completely in forest fires, water scarcity and high temperatures.

Determining the quantity and area of artificial lakes to be established

The area of lakes that will be created must meet the absorption of all the excess water from the melting ice, by losing it, whether by evaporation or seepage to the bottom of the soil. In order to reach the equilibrium point, the average amount of ice melt and collapse in the past two years will be calculated, taking into account the amount of melting acceleration in Greenland northward and the "Greenland" melt in the north and the Resurrection River in the Antarctic is for this amount for reserves. The area of artificial lakes is calculated by hydraulic scientists (hydrology) easily through mathematical equations in which the temperature coefficient, lake area, salinity, directions and wind speed are entered, and is used in this The Middleton equation.

Accordingly, a balance is made between the amount of water received from the melting of the ice and the amount of water expected to be lost by the evaporation factor and leakage to the bottom of the artificial lake. At the beginning of calculating the quantities, the first filling of the lake is calculated for the first time, taking into account in the future that the porosity of the soil in the long run becomes weak and becomes less water absorbent with the filling of the underground reservoirs.

Here, it should be noted that, as we mentioned previously and repeat that the best solution to all climate problems and superior to any proposal or innovation is to reduce heat emissions, which leads to lowering temperatures and emissions to zero carbon, but how long will this take?

Therefore, artificial lakes stand as an optimal solution, not only in terms of slowing down the pace of climate changes and possibly eliminating them, but also in terms of the expected economic returns from them.

Finance

Decode the previous funding hurdle

Switching from former herd immunity to serum now

Existing funding through COP 27

The goods here are different in (cop 27), as the funding will be provided voluntarily by all countries without exception. Even developing countries such as Egypt, which have spent a lot on infrastructure, will voluntarily contribute with all their technical expertise and financial capabilities.

Rather, countries will race to contribute to the financing generously and will not fail as the former President of the United States, Donald Trump, did, and he had the view that there is no hope for recovery, and this is not an illusion, because the previous failure to pay had psychological and economic reasons, and in the beginning of the speech I mentioned that our goods are different for its predecessor, for which financing, contribution or assistance was requested, name it as you wish, as it was without return or long-term investment return for its payment asked (material contribution) and then re-claiming the same in the following year because it is not an investment or a final payment.

This conference is different from the previous one. The previous one was funding for treatment and relieving pain without trusting a complete recovery and repeating the cost of treatment every year at a minimum of one hundred billion, and the donor countries did not feel any improvement. On the contrary, there is an increase in temperatures every year from the previous one, and there is no sign indicating the end of the climate crises as the repercussions continue to get worse, so donor countries tended to slacken or stop paying their obligations towards the climate or towards the most

favored countries with low emissions and greenhouse gases such as Africa, Asia, South America, and the rest of the developing countries, and they saved spending and funding to spend on their people to remove the effects of climate from diseases deaths under the age, forest fires, and the necessary displacement and settlement, and therefore the donor countries had a view that may be harsh in the eyes of others, as they were used in grants and for viruses, which is (herd immunity), not ungrateful from them, but because the patient is getting worse, what will you pay?? The temperature increases every year from the previous year.

Forest fires in donor countries are more severe than before, storms, devastating floods and droughts, and all at the same time, hit these countries every year worse than the previous one, in addition to the large and industrialized countries that have a deficit in financial reserves as a result of compensation for climate disasters from floods and forest fires as well as military wars and high rises. Mortality rate, high carbon, and toxic gases, and therefore, with the poor and developing countries, they have adopted the herd immunity method, but if the cure is found, no matter what its cost, everyone is ready to finance… Why??

Because if this vaccine is funded for only one dose or for a limited number, it guarantees the end of climate disasters and the end of the Expense drain in the future, and this vaccine that this book presents on scientific grounds, we have simplified the explanation for everyone and mentioned the obstacles that are not including funding, and now what is the immunity requested to be funded?? What is the serum or antidote offered by this proposal, for which all countries will pay what is voluntarily requested??.

1- Completely eliminating the problem of the coastal cities drowning in 72 countries as a result of the melting ice, and it is

sufficient for us to remove the obsession with fear and depression from the residents of these cities because they live in homes that they will leave and cities they will abandon, and a person's patrimony and history are most precious to him.

2- Reducing the amount of carbon and gases to a safe limit while allowing fossil fuels for necessity until stocks run out or gradually until sufficient quantity and means of clean fuels are produced without harming the consumer or the companies and producing countries that will contribute to the financing (fossil production will stop as soon as less costly energy is found).

3- Increasing the circulating fresh water on the planet.

4- Solving the world food problem, increasing the agricultural area and stopping desertification and drought.

5- Eliminating forest fires and expanding their establishment (research will come later)

6- Eliminate the causes of destructive storms and floods. (Its research will come later), thus increasing global output in all countries, and this leads to an improvement in health and educational services, and most importantly, an increase in the income of countries and individuals, the elimination of the description of the poor from the dictionary of countries, the end of famines and wars for water, and the end of the shame of illegal immigration.

If it were up to me, I would call COP 27 the Salvation Conference, because it is salvation without a return to catastrophic climate problems.

We have lived together in an ideal and beautiful world that can be achieved on conditions. Without these conditions, this

innovative proposal is not worth the value of paper, unless the intentions are sincere to spend every expensive and precious money and effort to help ourselves and others, and we trust in the recommendations of COP27, and that we trust every word that comes from the Secretariat of the United Nations. It suffices that it emerged with the possible solution when we all failed, which is care and the cost of displacement and housing for the inhabitants of coastal cities threatened with drowning.

We have to follow the directives of the United Nations and its President, who have no interest other than that the whole world live in adequacy, safety and peace.

(Innovations are worth their executors, not their creators)

Chapter two

"Forest fires"

This problem is no less serious and difficult than the previous catastrophe, which is the sinking of coastal cities, and everyone deals with the two problems in the same way of observation and monitoring, with the solution being postponed until the temperature is reduced to two degrees as before the industrial revolution. But we are now watching that the temperature is rising every year than before, and yet we repeat and insist that the best solution is to reduce the temperature, although we have not yet been able to stabilize it at the level it has reached at any time since the intensification of climate talk and conferences began since 1975.

The world is going to its death and we can only wait and be patient until nature reduces the temperature to two degrees lower with everyone knowing that many academic scientists have stated that this may be achieved in the following centuries, and I remind you of the disaster of nitrous dioxide and methane, and that it is 50% of the causes of The increase in temperature and that their impact will not disappear before a century, as well as the acceleration of climatic deterioration in the melting of ice and forest fires, worse than every year. It is difficult for humanity to reach the next century with its human population if the situation continues in this state.

The process is arithmetic and not sent word. The average acceleration in climate (annual increase over the past three years) in both ice melt and forest fires are two disasters that destroy green and dry within a few years no more. I call on climate

scientists to recalculate and publish it frankly, especially coastal cities from drowning. In the following, we will present a viable solution to forest fires after they have accelerated in the months immediately preceding the conference in England and Europe (France - Spain - Portugal), America and the Mediterranean basin, Algeria, Morocco - Lebanon and Greece.

We hope that our suggestions and innovations will take their place in implementation after we have shown them, whether by scientific platforms or by our estimates that simplify their explanation scientifically because they are new, especially about the functions of wind and their previous and modern characteristics due to greenhouse gases and high temperature.

Eliminate forest fires

1- Who burns forests? Where does it come from?

2- Who causes floods and devastating storms?

3- Why does it exist now? Why didn't it exist before?

4- Can the causes of forest fires, floods and storms be eliminated?

It is noted that we exaggerate the simplification of the explanation so that the book is for everyone, because we will involve the members of the international community, one by one, in the symbolic contribution to educate the children and all human beings and in their conscience to preserve the climate. Instead of the policeman's role in the regional hegemony in which the world was more preoccupied than the climate conference, they were concerned with the wars of doom and neglected the conference of survival.

In that what burns forests is the rise in temperatures, whether directly or indirectly, which primarily helps in the rapid spread of fires and the failure to control them in the beginning is the disease of trees and their dryness, as a result of high temperature and greenhouse gases, as well as the dryness of forest areas and surrounding places, and imbalance of it the pressure in both the north and south poles due to the high temperature in them, and most importantly, the imbalance in the behavior of the jet winds, and this imbalance is the reason for the high temperatures reached by all the forest fire countries, as well as the water scarcity that coincided this year in the fire countries, because the imbalance in the behavior of the jet wind is the imbalance in its speed, as it will not stop at rain stations, because rising temperatures and global warming affected the jet winds directs to towards the forest fire countries. It overtook them by not raining, so they became dehydrated, fell ill, and the trees dried up due to the high temperatures, so fires erupted due to an imbalance in the Arctic pressure that affected the speed of the jet wind.

As for floods and hurricanes, the same effects were emitted from the hot ocean waters to form hurricanes and floods with excess steam resulting from the rise in ocean temperature and the contact of hurricane air with it. This defect affected the jet winds, and due to the atmospheric pressure, their load of double steam was dropped in a limited area at once, floods and devastating storms.

As for the reason for its existence now than before, because there were no greenhouse gases or a rise in temperature, and it was regular until the imbalance came and humans carried it with climate changes, so its system was disrupted by the presence of greenhouse gases and carbon, which moved to it from industrialized countries and fossil fuels in general.

In nature, fires, floods and hurricanes continue for the previous reasons that originally caused them (carbon - greenhouse - high temperature - hot ocean and sea water - and wind contact with it - disruption of jet winds) to imbalance pressure in the Arctic due to high temperatures.

We simplify it further for non-climatologists as follows:

If carbon had not originally existed, the greenhouse gases would not have existed from the beginning and did not appear until they returned to the earth again and become (a greenhouse). This defect affected the jet winds, and due to the atmospheric pressure, their load of double steam was dropped in a limited area at once, floods and devastating storms. And other local winds, and had it not been for the imbalance in the jet wind with the rest of the factors, the water would not have become scarce, the rivers would have dried up, the forests would have been burned, and the devastating floods would have occurred.

Nature does required the conference to handle all of this, but only to treat two elements and you have no concern with the rest because the rest of the problems are the product of the first two elements, you only have to handle carbon and the greenhouse effect on the globe, and the following will happen:

- The global temperature will decrease.

- The temperature of the oceans and seas will decrease.

- The winds in general, and with them the jet winds, will return to their initial, moderate initial state, with neither shortage nor drought nor forest fires.

Toxic gases will disappear

Yes, the causes of forest fires can be eliminated. Yes, it is possible with logical innovation as well as a logical sequence to dismantle and analyze the problem, and based on clarity of vision, the problem is addressed.

First: The winds that burn and drown are innocent, meaning that the wind, whatever it is, is not scorching because it was not like that before. The wind is innocent because the wind is nothing but an animal and the animal is not responsible for the harmful materials that it carries, burning or drowning. The responsible, the perpetrator who is the one loaded the this animal (Winds) with flame throwers or destructive floods and beasts that are accustomed to the road, their owner only has to carry them while they do not miss the road or the arrival station.

The culprit is the human being who spoiled his life with his own hands, and he insisted on continuing on this path despite the warnings that began in 1975 by the first pioneer of climate scientists, nearly half a century and he continues, but the year 2022 was harsh and everyone will review himself and we will run after solutions, and even fair them after we were run away from it by not committing or not funding, but it was decided, and nature showed its ferocity by including new members in 2022 to the water-scarce clubs and forest fires in Europe, I think is the last warning in COP27.

The issue of climate with nature is not reconciled in it except by returning what we stole from it, and if we were previously given the choice, now we are all forced to submit to the demands of the stubborn opponent and all his rights whatever it costs us, even if all our assets.

The proposed plan to eliminate forest fires, floods and destructive hurricanes:

The plan is based on work and judgment with justice in restitution of what we took of nature in full by rebuilding what we destroyed, planting what we burned and uprooted from the ground, and voluntarily submitting to all the requirements of the subject from hard work and generous spending without the slightest delay and that all pledges and transfers be completed in advance and on condition before the COP27 ends.

For the record and history, if we fail to contribute with billions today or tomorrow, and this is not new to us, for in months or years less than counting on the fingers of one hand, we will pay trillions and these trillions will be useless because they will not pay for construction or repair, but will pay to raise rubble and extinguish fires, and compensation for the deaths, wounded and displaced, and no one wishes this. The Secretary-General has previously issued similar warnings.

Voluntary funding from everyone is the way to salvation - and it is not interference in the politics that we pledged at the beginning of the book not to be exposed to. I would like to say, don't be distracted by wars to dominate the other, the real victory is to dominate the climate problems before the climate gives show us his strength, let's not waste time and money on wars so make us taste the violence of other's.

I shyly submit a proposal, even if it is not in my right or in my authority, but why not as long as it is good for all everyone and its intent is clear because Egypt is not one of the conflict countries.

Suggestion:

Is to call to the attendees at the belligerent states to stop using weapons, to stop the destruction and to resort to peaceful solutions, and this proposal is assuming that the war did not end until the convening of the COP27 conference. I have a feeling that this proposal would be approved by the belligerent countries if the heads of state and the Secretary-General of the United Nations adopted that demand. And I hope that I am not mistaken in it, that the warring countries are tired of the length of the war, the breadth of its circle, and the loss of lives, and that the warring countries are waiting for a collective call like this to save face (maybe).

And that all parties come out with their heads held high, and if we fail, the matter is for God. This issue is not a departure from the text, because this war has a multiplier effect tens of times on the capabilities of the climate, and the nuclear threat is sufficient, and that the total of what was spent in the war will finance 100% of the solutions to climate problem. And to get out of the war all countries of the world are recovering from the economic crisis that affected everyone. In my estimation, this is the most important call and the most important other added value that the Conference of the Parties (coP27) can provide in light of its convening in a neutral and friendly country for all.

The proposed solution to eliminate forest fires

We mentioned that nature requires us to return to it what we took of it after the industrial revolution, and in a more focused sense with regard to forest fires, it is to return to the winds in general their previous good characteristics that they were carrying after losing them and started to burn us with the worst of what they carry because of:

- Drought

- High temperature

- desertification

In order for the winds to return to their previous good characteristics, we will relieve them of their bad, burning jet load and carry them with good characteristics as they were before. As we have explained, it carries what is given by the climate which surrounds it or which it crosses.

With hard work, we will create a climate that is somewhat similar to that of the pre-industrial revolution. Therefore, the logical steps of treatment would be as follows:

To follow the path of the wind in every influential place, whether tropical, equatorial or local, especially its path westward in a straight line to Asia and its path. This we will not draw in the air in which it flies and travels in it, but on the land or the seas that will pass over it, because we will place under it what it has been deprived of at the time. It is necessary to bear it and saturate with it and acquire its previous characteristics from a mild, humid, low-temperature climate, dense crops and forests that eliminate carbon and harmful emissions to reach the arrival stations. Warm, humid, heavy winds of moderate intensity and speed spread the warmth of the place without burning it or drowning it and destroying it.

Any refinement and repair of the climate surrounding these hot, scorching jet winds, or these hot winds loaded with an amount of double evaporation due to destructive floods.

Practical implementation of stopping forest fires and floods

And after we know the path of the wind and its origin, whether local or coming from abroad, such as t equatorial and tropical, and

on its way to Europe and Asia, we will spread its path with flowers and a good reception that will return to all mankind abundant good and peace and returns to the winds with a climate that is around them and below them similar to the climate before The Industrial Revolution.

Scientists, climatologists and academics should make the first remark of rejection of this absurd, which is the logical question, how will this be done? I tell them we will spread as much as possible under these winds on their way all we can create from most of the artificial lakes.

These artificial lakes, the scientists reported, will reduce the temperature from 3 to 5 degrees, and I believe that the 5 degrees scientifically will prevail, because next to the artificial lakes, millions of acres will be planted, (scientists talk about rain caused by evaporation, and the average annual evaporation of temperatures 32-37 degrees is 1.9 One cubic meter of water annually per meter, and this in turn, any planting, will reduce the temperature by transpiration

That is, the wind will pass on a climate less than five degrees Celsius than it is now, in addition to a higher humidity from the product of evaporation and transpiration, but this is not enough, and so the pessimists will respond. I tell them this is a drop in the sea, because all the artificial lakes will be created in the way of the jet wind. Some or most of them and the rest are outside the path of harmful winds, and there are other factors that are the most important part that we will present in the research and another part is your responsibility after the dissolution of the COP27 conference, and now what is the price or cost that will be paid by humanity to stop forest fires? .

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1. Establishment of artificial lakes with multiple benefits.

2- The Great Green Wall (15% done so far).

3- Mangrove forests.

4- Release the waters of the seas and oceans into the fast-established artificial lakes.

5- Immediate contribution to the establishment of the giant model of artificial lakes that the coastal countries will depend on (the Qattara Depression in Egypt).

The following is an explanation and detail of the previous five points:

(The above is what our research recommends), but what is superior to these researches in general is the effort of the attendees at the COP27 conference, after the conference ends, because it will be translated into actions and projects and it supports what they see as critical research worthy of implementation and that saves humanity and does not expose us to disasters of July and August 2022 again, especially in the northern hemisphere.

Great Green Wall

Researchers say that Africa needs it, and I say that the whole world needs, and now than before, it is not only Africa, but the people of the North, primarily Europe, as well as the Mediterranean countries to stop forest fires and mitigate winds, and the project was an initiative of the African Union in 2007, and even Now only 15% of it has been exhausted, due to the slowdown and negligence of funding, thinking that it pertains to Africa only. Now, with the laws of the open skies, the "Great Green Wall" belongs to the whole world because the winds will pass on it, and the very hot wind launchers will pass it to soften and tame it before it burns or drowns.

Fortunately, the "Great Green Wall" started fifteen years ago, and all the requirements for management and expertise are there, awaiting funding from COP27, in order to soften the atmosphere for them and prevent them from illegal immigration from Africa, because the project is a climate, food, social, and tree-like project against unemployment, and the Great Green Wall has been allocated an agency for it. Especially the African Great Green Wall Agency, and Mr/ Timo Fante, founder of Green Up Gambia, agrees with us that the Wall is an African initiative to solve global problems - because this project is planned to feed 9 million people in the future, and in short, the Great Green Wall is great for everyone Countries of the world to help reduce carbon and greenhouse gases, provide food, reduce temperature and fix scorching winds, and prevent illegal immigration.

Now, maybe the idea has come to many readers' minds, and what is preventing a great green wall on every continent, that these giant bold projects are the path to the well-being of peoples and change their climate destructive behaviors because the mere

participation of the individual in such projects or in the project of planting two trees by each individual regardless of the economic benefit, it is enough for that individual to grow up jealous of the environment so that it does not fall back into the future after it has become obvious to us that relying on members of society is sometimes more beneficial than relying on laggard governments.

The Great Green Wall deserves sufficient immediate support, especially that those in charge of it are faithful to its completion, and now to the completion of the rest of the green carpet on land and sea, over which the hot winds will pass north and west, by planting mangrove forests in all the warm coasts, coasts and islands of the seas and the Pacific Ocean, mangrove forests.

Mangrove

It is another green tree that takes its place next to what was previously laid under the hot, scorching tropical winds and takes its place next to:

Great Green Wall

Great artificial lakes

With millions of acres that will be planted with the rain of artificial lakes, along with the afforestation policies carried out by the great heads of states and organizations, and the programs published by associations, organizations and companies such as Microsoft (electronic tree) and others.

Projects adopted by Africa such as:

The projects personally adopted by the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt are planting one million date palms, planting one hundred million fruitful trees, and the green fence of the Administrative Capital and Cairo.

But the mangrove is a tree that has unique characteristics that are not available to others, and that uses both the land and the oceans, only mangroves can do that it is a kindness from nature that we inflict ourselves disease (climate) on us while she prescribes medicine to us.

Perhaps the reason for all of this is for man to remain in constant thought and action, thus victorious over climate problems - as realizing thought is the way to a dignified life without intractable problems.

The thought of the intensification of mangroves is because one tree is scientifically equivalent to four in absorbing carbon and releasing oxygen.

In fact, the tree is equivalent to ten because it has individual advantages, as it performs environmental reform and its advantages:

1- Protect the beaches.

2- Fish breeding incubators, especially shrimp, and their roots protect Juvenile fish where they live and are considered homes for many rare and endangered aquatic and terrestrial creatures and animals.

It is also in its nature that it lives on salt water and absorbs 90% of the salts. These absorbed salts appear on the leaves in the form of crystals and the appropriate environment for them is between latitudes 30 north and south, and mangroves bear high salinity and drought and have a great economic return, especially in the breeding and production of honey and bee products. Its leaves are used in the manufacture of dyes and medicines.

As for our use of mangrove forests here, it is intensive, especially in all the coasts of the Pacific Ocean, where it is suitable for cultivation, and it is now present in some coasts and islands of the Pacific Ocean, as well as in the Red Sea in Egypt, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman and others, but not in large quantities.

And the government in the islands of the Seychelles, which are threatened with drowning, is planting them extensively on the coasts to protect them, with the saying that if the mangroves disappeared, the Seychelles would disappear.

3- Setting up forests is hard work but not impossible like artificial lakes. We here at COP27 have only two ways to survive. Spending and hard work, creating mangroves, is not a luxury.

Whether planting them on the shores of the seas and oceans, or on the Pacific Ocean because the mangrove forests, is one way to face the heat of the winds heading to Asia, carrying evaporation and excess water to drown them in floods and destroy them with storms, as happened in Pakistan and India this year for months, and mangroves have a great economic return that exceeds it If this tree is planted intensively, it will help to reach zero carbon as soon as possible due to its four-way ability to absorb carbon than any other tree.

As for the adult tree, it is the size of ten fruit trees and we recommend planting it around the artificial lakes and to protect its beaches as it does not need much care and does not need fresh water.

4- The blue economy**:**

Mangroves have an important role in the blue economy, and are considered one of the most important sustainable development

goals in preserving the ocean environment and marine resources because it achieves biodiversity, sustainable fishing for fish, and marine organisms, because fish output contributes 270 billion dollars annually, a source of food security and provides protection for beaches and islands that are about to sink, and we have already mentioned them.

Which indicates the importance of the mangroves, which we have mentioned in more than one place to address the problems of everything in climate changes, because it addresses:

- Reduce carbon in the atmosphere by four times that of other trees.

- Reduce the temperature and reducing the temperature of the winds passing through the oceans that are grown on their shores.

- Reduce the salinity of water and land.

- Repair of closed lakes such as Lake Qarun.

- The tree does not need care, irrigates itself with salt water, and generates income from bee products.

Fourth: Release the waters of the seas and oceans to create fast-established artificial lakes:

An important new problem will appear at COP27 that it did not care about in previous conferences, which is the element of time which we all feel is important because the conference is being held in a year in which all climate problems have accelerated, and their size has doubled, from forest fires, melting ice, floods, storms, desertification, And drought affected Europe and others.

In this **work**, we place great hopes on the artificial lakes, especially the giant ones like the Qattara Depression and the six similar to it in countries that have vast desert lands. These lakes

take several years, and we fear that something early may surprise us in increasing thaw or forest fires, and this is expected, we suggest:

(Rapid established artificial lakes)

The countries that have coastal desert lands that are not suitable for agriculture and investment, and characterized by their expansion, even if a small depth, is suitable for filling with water for large areas. Undoubtedly, the state established for these semi-surface lakes will benefit by cultivating millions of acres of rain resulting from evaporation with a temperature reduction from 3 to 5 degrees in these lakes We call them the lakes of quick climate rescue, because they are for the climate in general in all the purposes of reform for what we suffer from, such as:

- Coastal cities flooded.
- Increase fresh water.
- Reaching zero carbon.
- Reducing the temperature from 3 to 5 degrees.
- Eliminate drought and desertification and provide food.

The most important feature of these lakes is that they can be established in several months, and all that is, is that they are not intended to produce electricity, or be used for transportation - and it is worth mentioning that many countries have such coastal deserts that are not planned to be exploited now or in the future, but it is a great gain to allow the first time to start In giant projects that require many years, and most importantly, they relieve nerves from fear of accelerating climate problems, in addition to the fact that their cost is very simple and this is an undisputed point. The geologists present at the conference should motivate the countries

that own desert lands with these specifications to apply for registration in the artificial lakes because they provide a great service to themselves and the world.

Fifth: The immediate contribution to the establishment of the giant artificial lakes model:

In this regard, I suggest, on behalf of Egypt, the host country of the COP27 conference, and since it is the host country, modesty will undoubtedly prevent it from having personal demands, but it is its duty to make demands on other countries, especially Africa.

And the suggestion:

It is up to all of you to join me in calling for the financing of the Lake Qattara Depression project, the model project that will be presented to all coastal countries to motivate them and emulate this project and see the benefit on reality, because c It is a gain for the whole world and for Egypt in realizing the dream that it had had for more than a century, and the wonderful thing about this dream project, that they can carry it out as soon as possible. second day of the financing decision, because all the economic and technical studies are present, and the technical file of the project has been with the German State since 1964, but it was postponed at that time for political reasons. Egypt deserves now because what it has spent to build clean and green energy and climate infrastructure to present participants with examples of the largest solar energy farm and a large green hydrogen building and models to follow in the treatment and rationalization of water and other green environment and energy. Egypt has spent a lot, and built more to be worthy It welcomes you and now deserves your approval to finance the dream project (Lake Qattara Depression)

Chapter three

“Increasing the amount of circulating fresh water on the planet”

Concerning the issue of increasing the quantity of fresh, circulating water on the planet, we mobilized all our thoughts to confront the problem of water shortage and scarcity so that the world would not lose peace with water shortage and scarcity, especially when the issue touched Egypt - as well as other riparian countries in lakes and rivers. Accordingly, the resources of some downstream countries may It is drying up, so water now has more political and economic importance than oil.

We have tried all means in order to provide any additional water point for Egypt, Africa and the world. There is no doubt that the world appreciates the peaceful and fraternal stance of my country towards sister Ethiopia and the wise leadership of Egypt despite the difficult situation and the sensitivity of the issue (water) is a matter of life and death, and nothing has been issued by the leadership outside of Diplomacy because all African peoples look at Egypt - as the big brother. The reader may ask what this talk has to do with water saving research.

This talk about the problem of the Ethiopian dam and the Nile River is the main reason that prompted me to think of finding a solution to the problem of water scarcity in the whole world because of the Renaissance Dam and the fear for Egypt and its position in Africa. Accordingly, all the riparian countries in the rivers and lakes will enjoy the good. Yes, everyone will enjoy the surplus water, including Europe. England, which has recently joined the countries of water scarcity, as well as the Horn of Africa and all African countries that suffer from desertification

due to water scarcity, and the most important element in this is international cooperation in implementing our proposals.

Increase fresh water sources

There are auxiliary sources used by countries, especially technologically advanced countries, but we are here to uncover the unfamiliar sources that will be created accordingly as a result of our innovations, namely:

First: The rain of artificial lakes in all or most of the coastal countries, such as the (Qattara Depression) project, which scientists have previously researched and studied for half a century. Among its benefits is the cultivation of millions of acres of arable land around the lake with rainwater from artificial lakes, as well as on the northern coast of Egypt. These rains were calculated in advance by the knowledge of hydraulic scientists, and they were calculated based on the temperature affecting the amount of evaporation, which was calculated with an evaporation product of 1.41 cubic meters per flat meter in the lake per year based on the average temperature of 32 to 37, but they did not notice that the evaporation and temperature were calculated Before the establishment of the lake, that is, after the establishment of the lake, the temperature will decrease between 3 to 5 degrees, and accordingly, the previously calculated output will decrease by 0.15 per square meter per year. These advantages will be achieved in each of the artificial lakes in the world, as well as the fifth Qattara Depression Lake in the world and places similar to it or completely similar to it, which are natural basins. And among their great benefits is that they are prepared by nature

to generate osmotic energy, not only this, but also to provide fresh water from the osmosis product that is sufficient to irrigate thousands of acres and as previously We mentioned reducing the temperature from 3 to 5 degrees, and these similar lakes are:

Salt Lake, USA

Turbini lake, Australia

Lake honey in Djibouti

Lake Jeremiah Iran

Lake Erie, North Australia

Lake Basconchal - Rog

When we refer to artificial lakes, in addition to the above, what will be done in at least 72 coastal countries, which are the countries whose coastal cities are exposed to drowning. You can imagine that every artificial lake will be planted millions of acres irrigated with rainwater from the product of lake evaporation and so in one process Water and food have been provided.

Information about the amount of evaporation, rain and temperature drop to 5 degrees is found in previous research on the Qattara depression, whether German or Egyptian.

Other sources of fresh water on the planet

In addition to the objective increase of fresh water by artificial lakes and fresh water output from osmotic power generation.

There are sources and methods that are no less important than the above, and all of them are giant models established by Egypt, and other countries can look up and imitate these projects:

Water desalination using solar energy, as solar energy has become on top of clean energy, due to its low cost to 15% now, and research continues to reduce it further. Most poor and developing countries enjoy a sun that shines more than 12 hours a day, and solar energy is considered one of the best in-kind development aid for poor and developing countries. There is in Egypt The largest solar energy farm in the Middle East. Among the energy sources that can be used for desalination are also:

Water desalination from power generation from wind turbines

Water desalination by generating energy from sea waves

Water desalination from algae oil power generation

This is about the sources, as for the methods, which are no less important, as they express good management, and also express the best use of the amount of water available to the state. The reality indicates that the administration in Egypt - has applied all the recognized models to rationalize use and consumption, and the Conference of Parties COP27 is an opportunity for participants to see the reality is based on these multiple and applicable models, in which Egypt has gained a great deal of experience that qualifies it to transfer its experience to the rest of the developing countries.

1- Recycle water:

Whether recycling agricultural wastewater and reuse or recycling wastewater and reuse in the pathways that are suitable for it.

These projects were completed by Egypt, the host country of COP27, after spending tens of billions in order to be viable models for the guests after the end of the conference.

2- Solar farms model:

Also, the members of the conference can see the largest solar energy farm in the Middle East, which is located in Aswan Governorate, in the south of the valley - and it is one of the best clean energy means for desalination and other uses.

3- Modifying the genetic traits of plants:

The technology of modifying the genetic characteristics of plants has spread for irrigation with saline water or irrigation with less water quantities to save the total amount of irrigation water consumed by the plant.

So far, this technology has not been offered for public use, which affects the provision of water and food. Everyone is conservative about what he has of innovations and seeds. This is a topic that we will mention when we talk about the issue of providing food and fighting hunger. We will adopt the invitation of the world's wealthy to purchase this technology and distribute it to the developing, least developed and most needy countries, and on top of these innovations is the cultivation of wheat and rice with salt water.

And I hope you, dear reader, do not think that this topic (providing food) is easy, available and authorized. Otherwise, Egypt would have completed the path and achieved sufficiency for Africa and all countries of the world for food, especially in wheat. Every project was carried out during the previous regimes in Egypt to double production and use saline water. His success feared the major countries' production of grain and recession (and this was the estimate of the press in Egypt at the time), but the conditions have now changed, and now everyone is suffering from water scarcity.

Good water management is 50% of the water saving project and the issue of increasing fresh water in the world is an urgent necessity because the population is increasing and must be offset by an increase in the total amount of fresh water circulating in the planet.

Conclusion

The issue of water is thorny, as it is a matter of life or death, and many scholars have predicted that the coming wars will be because of water, but I am confident that when efforts are combined and adhere to this proposal that we present and improve its outcomes, there will be no water scarcity or water wars after (COP27).

Chapter four

«Food»

(Food problem)

I do not find what to write based on the innovations and suggestions I previously presented and their results that eliminate the problem of food shortage in the world for the following reasons:

1- Food shortage is a result of water scarcity and soil desertification.

2- Food shortage is one of the negative aspects of climate change.

We have carefully addressed the two problems by providing fresh, circulating water on the planet. We singled out a documented door for it, whether in the projects established by Egypt - on the ground or according to the estimation of scientists in the research of artificial lakes, and calculating the amount of evaporation and precipitation, and we can establish these lakes in principle in the 72 countries whose cities are threatened by drowning.

And we can add to it for those who wish in the coastal countries. It is worth mentioning that the giant lakes similar to the Qattara Depression and their rains will irrigate millions of acres, and the medium lakes will irrigate thousands, so it is not correct for me to renew the talk about hunger, lack of food, desertification, drought and water scarcity after I have treated these problems, citing the validity of my research data, and their compatibility with local and external research, especially in the Qattara Depression axial project, which I drew from the research of a group of scientists

who took turns on his research and started building it to generate electricity.

It is assumed that by activating the elements of previous research previously that it will be the end of poverty and famine, and I am fully confident that the countries affected by climate change, especially the coastal countries whose cities are candidate for drowning or their forests for fires, will cling to the last hope of salvation, which is the content of this book and the activation of its proposals and innovations.

Whoever turns his back on this research for fear of spending will return to it soon again, and the hunger and lack of food that Somalia or any other country suffers from is a disgrace to humanity, and we can now confirm that we have provided water from several sources and addressed the carbon problems and extreme temperatures But this is not enough only in terms of food.

With the continuation of the population explosion in the developing countries, it is necessary to strive, and to implement the permanent thought in increasing food production in innovative ways and diversity that satiates the individual from the filling food material away from wheat and rice. To meet the needs of the annual population increase, he will find that the most appropriate way is to use technological development in farming methods.

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With the continuation of the population explosion in the developing countries, it is necessary to strive, and to implement the permanent thought in increasing food production in innovative ways and diversity that satiates the individual from the filling food material away from wheat and rice. Here comes the dates, in which we have research, we will mention its benefits later and the international community, if it demands an increase in food to meet the needs of the annual population increase, he will find that the most appropriate way is to use technological development in farming methods.

Biotechnology and genetic engineering have taken important and useful steps, especially with regard to genetic modification to reduce irrigation water consumption and produce disease-free crops, but these techniques are not enjoyed by poor developing countries. Yes, every country has the right to keep the secrets of its scientific progress, but in the matter of providing food this reservation is inhuman, and the field of biotechnology and genetic engineering is dominated by the United States of America with 70%, Argentina 14%, and Canada 9% (Reference: Dr. Salem Safar Al-Ghamdi, and Abdullah Abdul Rahman Al-Saadoun, College of Agriculture, King Saud University).

The issue of monopolizing food research must be legislated by the United Nations Secretariat. For example, India has succeeded in cultivating wheat with salt water, and with the help of the Egyptian Dr. Ahmed Mostagir, it has been able to transform from an importer into an exporter of wheat, and it is the right of poor and developing countries to help them fill The food gap by providing it with seeds and improved seeds and with sufficient information to raise the efficiency of agricultural production. Abdel-Gawad Ali in Al-Ahram newspaper on May 15, 2004 under the title Wheat without ears.

As for the one who dedicated her life as a journalist to the food of the poor, the journalist Mrs./ Sakina Fouad, and her article in Al-Dustour newspaper dated 18/08/2010 explains this in detail. Both writers stood next to the outstanding researcher, Dr. Zainab Al-Deeb, to activate her research on the cultivation of wheat with salty water and with high productivity, but force of evil is strong in this Time won and expelled the virtuous journalist from the newspaper, and she has now returned to it. It is said that if this research continued, it would have achieved self-sufficiency for Egypt and Africa I have a suggestion, and I think it is not naive, that the world's first wealthy and corporate owners contribute to the purchase of biotechnology and genetic engineering for wheat and rice crops, which are irrigated by India, with salt water, and then distributes its seeds and technology to developing countries.

In all cases, Egypt spares no effort to provide food for itself and for developing and African countries. One of the most active ministries in achieving food security and external communication is the Ministry of International Cooperation, and we have dedicated the following section for all countries participating in the (COP27) conference, whether developed or developing countries, to look into the development of its food security and following the steps taken by the Minister of International Cooperation and her continuous efforts in many internal and external directions.

Food and the Ministry of Cooperation

Dr. Rania Al-Mashat, Minister of International Cooperation, inaugurates the first session of the Food Security Conference 2022 under the title "Partnerships and New Technology to Enhance Food Security".

• Al-Mashat: We value joint projects with the World Food Program in the field of food and water security and the promotion of South-South cooperation through the Luxor Innovation Center.

• Supporting small farmers and expanding the use of renewable energy sources to achieve comprehensive and sustainable rural development.

• The negative repercussions of climate change exacerbate challenges to food security and stress the need to expand adaptation projects and mitigate their repercussions.

• The country program between the government and the World Food Program 2023-2027 establishes a new phase of cooperation to support food security efforts and joint efforts within the framework of the COP27 climate conference.

• Mr. Manoj Djonega, Assistant Executive Director of the World Food Programme: “A Decent Life” is an example of what governments can do to support their societies in facing the challenges of food security and climate change.

• We implemented 7 debt swap programs worth $114 million to implement development projects in Egypt.

• Egypt demonstrated leadership in climate action efforts and the issuance of green bonds to finance adaptation and mitigation strategies.

In the same context, Dr. Rania Al-Mashat, Minister of International Cooperation, inaugurated the first session of the Food Security Conference 2022, which is organized by the World Food Program in partnership with the Ministry of International Cooperation, under the slogan "Partnerships and New Technologies to Enhance Food Security", in the presence of Mr. Manoj Djonega, Assistant Executive Director(WFP) World Food Program, Director of Finance, Ms./ Corinne Fleischer, WFP Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa, Ms. /Elena Panova, Resident Coordinator of the United Nations Office in Egypt, and Mr./ Praveen Agrawal, WFP Country Director in Egypt Dr. Saad Nassar, Advisor to the Minister of Agriculture, and other representatives of government authorities and multilateral and bilateral development partners.

In her opening speech, Minister of International Cooperation, Dr. Rania Al-Mashat, stressed the importance of holding the first food security conference, organized by the Ministry of International Cooperation, in cooperation with the World Food Program, at this vital time, when food security faces major challenges worldwide.

She referred to the close relationship that brings together the World Food Program and the Egyptian government, which has resulted in many programs and partnerships over the past years with the aim of strengthening efforts to achieve the sustainable development goals, especially with regard to food security and achieving the second goal of the sustainable development goals.

The Minister of International Cooperation thanked the WFP's work team for the efforts made in preparing the joint country program between the government and the World Food Program for the period from 2023-2027, which establishes a new phase of cooperation and joint efforts to support food security efforts in

Egypt and the expansion of development projects. agricultural and rural.

The Minister of International Cooperation praised the development projects implemented in partnership between the government and the World Food Program in various governorates of Egypt, especially efforts to enhance school feeding, support small farmers in Upper Egypt villages, achieve rural and agricultural development, expand the use of renewable energy sources with small farmers, and enhance cooperation. Among the countries of the South through the Luxor Innovation Center, pointing out that the next stage will witness more cooperation within the framework of Egypt's preparations for the COP27 climate conference, and the expansion of food and water security efforts.

The Minister of International Cooperation said that the world is witnessing a regression in efforts to achieve food security, although only 8 years remain until 2030, as the world seeks to achieve the sustainable development goals, including the second goal related to the complete eradication of hunger, which necessitates the importance of moving forward. To expand efforts aimed at enhancing food security.

Al-Mashat indicated that the challenges facing food security are increasing dramatically due to the successive developments at the global level and the repercussions caused by the Corona pandemic, the Russian-Ukrainian war, and the continuing impact of climate change and its impact on supply chains, referring to the United Nations report on the status of food security and nutrition in the world, which indicated that about one billion people face severe undernourishment and food insecurity during 2021.

She added that the persistence of challenges affecting supply chains means that more citizens worldwide suffer from food insecurity, noting that given the current situation at the world level, 31.9% of women worldwide suffer severely or moderately from food insecurity, compared to 27.6 percent of men.

The Minister of International Cooperation explained that despite these challenges, the Egyptian government is making great efforts to enhance food security and meet the needs of citizens. In this context, the Ministry of International Cooperation, in cooperation with all development partners, is strengthening these efforts, and recently it was announced that it would obtain development financing from the World Bank and the African Union to support the country's efforts in achieving food security, increasing storage capacities for wheat and grain, and enhancing the Egyptian economy's ability to withstand and face crises. And she continued: We are continuing to build on the development results achieved with the United Nations, and the long-term partnership with the World Food Program, where the Egyptian state works Within the framework of Egypt's Vision 2030, it aims to expand social protection programs, expand school feeding, and enhance resilience.

She referred to the extensive consultation process that was held with the United Nations in Egypt with the aim of formulating the Strategic Framework for Cooperation for Sustainable Development 2023-2027 (UNSDCF), which promotes the implementation of the sustainable development goals, and includes many axes, including the sustainable management of natural resources and the promotion of food security efforts and the ability to adapt to climate change, and focus on priorities related to water security, food security and energy security.

The Minister of International Cooperation spoke about the efforts made by national authorities to enhance food security and provide a safe stock of strategic commodities in implementation of the state's directions, and to increase storage capacities to maintain a strategic store of wheat. The Minister of International Cooperation explained that digital transformation has become one of the basic elements that ensure the sustainability of food security efforts and the promotion of technological solutions to ensure dealing with changes. For this, the Ministry of International Cooperation and a number of government authorities, in cooperation with the International Fund for Agricultural Development, organized the Agritech Forum, which Promotes inclusive agriculture and digital transformation in the agricultural sector, with the participation of officials and experts from government stakeholders, international institutions, civil society and the private sector.

She stressed that in light of the successive global developments, we cannot stand idly by and ignore the direct effects of climate changes and their impact on exacerbating the food insecurity crisis. Therefore, the Egyptian Presidency of the COP27 Climate Conference is working to strengthen the transition from climate pledges to implementation, and stimulate joint action and multilateral cooperation to drive climate action and motivate the international community to implement its pledges on climate finance.

She added that Egypt launched the National Strategy for Climate Change 2030, which aims to strengthen the main axes of climate action and which work to advance efforts for climate action and green transformation in Egypt. Egypt also updated its national contributions on climate action and reducing harmful emissions NDCs, explaining that in the framework of preparations for the climate conference, Egypt has given priority to many key sectors

including energy, electricity, transportation, agriculture, water, oil and gas, and promoting sectoral priorities on climate action through climate change adaptation and mitigation projects.

Al-Mashat touched on the national platform for green projects, the "Noufy" program, which was launched under the umbrella of the National Climate Change Strategy 2050, and includes a number of adaptation projects and mitigating the repercussions of climate change in the areas of water, food and energy, in light of the paramount importance and the close interdependence between these the three sectors, pointing out that the program aims, through cooperation with development partners and the private sector, to provide development finance, technical support, grants and innovative financing mechanisms that stimulate the private sector to pump investments.

For his part, Mr. Manoj Djonega, Assistant Executive Director of the World Food Program and Head of Finance, said that the World Food Program is proud of its partnership with the Ministry of International Cooperation, in organizing the first Food Security Conference, pointing to the long relationship between the World Food Program and the Egyptian government, where it supports the program Modern irrigation methods for the sustainable management of water resources, and support for small farmers.

Djonega also expressed his appreciation for the presidential initiative for the development of the Egyptian countryside, "a decent life", which is a multidimensional initiative with the aim of building sustainable societies in a way that enhances the efforts of the sustainable development goals, support long-term development, and reduce poverty, noting that " decent life" is an example of what can be done by governments to support their

societies in facing food security challenges and the repercussions of climate change.

He added that one of the programs applied between the government and the World Food Program is the debt swap in order to implement ambitious projects in the field of food security, enhance resilience, and advance climate action efforts. So far, the programs implemented within the debt swap efforts have reached 7 programs worth $114 million. The program is the next period to implement more programs in this framework. He referred to the Egyptian leadership in issuing green bonds in 2020, as the first Arab country, to finance adaptation strategies and mitigate the repercussions of climate change.

Dates and stevia

«Dates»

I hope to be an impartial researcher when I talk about dates, which is difficult for me, because I have loved them since my youth and where they supported me in my youth in fitness exercises. and I know that its nutritional value and health benefits are a complete pharmacy and we will mention that after reviewing my journey in research since 1984 and the elements and incentives that I have found to disseminate palm cultivation by devising developed types as food and medicine, in 1984, I submitted research to the UAE Ministry of Agriculture during my work in the Gulf in the State of Qatar. This year, many African countries were suffering from food shortages, and the UAE had white hands. The research included the following:

That the Emirates extend its assistance in the form of in kind (seedlings and palm shoots) to these countries, and invite businessmen and well-to-do people to contribute to the

dissemination of palm cultivation in the poor and developing countries of the Arab world. In this research, I indicated that Arabian Island lived on dates as a staple food beside milk and wrote about its benefits as food and medicine.

In the year 2016 from October 27 to 29 at the Sheikh Khalifa International Festival for Palms and Dates, the festival announced the acceptance of innovative research, and accordingly I submitted my research in the hope of implementing it to spread palm cultivation in all countries where it can be grown. I started the search with a long introduction, unlike the introduction to this book, in which I reviewed my information about dates and their health and economic benefits. Then it demanded that a memorandum be issued by the festival and the FAO to benefit from the cultivation of date palms in the land that has left traditional cultivations due to the scarcity of water or heat as a result of climatic changes, and I noted in the research at the time in 2017, that the barren land will increase in its area in the coming years, and unfortunately, my expectations were not Believe.

For information, palm cultivation is suitable in arid lands and water scarcity lands, instead of leaving them to desertification, but despite the large number of researches on date palms in Egypt and abroad, we did not find any serious response in poor and developing countries to intensify palm cultivation, except for Egypt, three years later I started a large giant project With one hundred million palm trees, despite the fact that Egypt is the first in the world, and this was done under the directives of the President of the Republic, and I believe that all developing and poor countries need to implement such a bold project.

Then I presented in the same research papers with a stimulating innovation for both the producer and the consumer so that dates

became the first food in the world, and this incentive I found by chance that I found one of the athletes taking a capsule that he said was stimulant arginine and immediately an element - the amino acid arginine in dates jumped to my mind, and since we take it as a dietary supplement It is better to take it from its natural source by raising the percentage of arginine in dates using modern genetically modified methods and tissue culture, which is usually used to raise certain percentages that will improve the taste by increasing sweetness and resistance to pests, as well as raising the percentage of arginine acid in dates. And this part I entered in a research on combating drugs and stimulant chemicals it is this natural stimulant, which is that this natural stimulant developed in dates will limit the use and smuggling of activated grains, and most importantly, it will tempt the producer for the profits that he will reap, and the consumer will accept it, so the consumption of wheat, rice and activated grains that destroy health will decrease.

Until the Egyptian scientist Dr./ Abdel Rahim Al-Najjar, Emeritus Professor of Genetics, Faculty of Agriculture, Suez Canal University, came to us in October 2017, with his research and successful experiences in the production of wheat with salt water with a new strain under the name (Ismailia 1), which is a special name for the strain that tolerates salinity and drought and agriculture in the lands desert.

Accordingly, I contacted him and offered him that dates are no less important than wheat as a filling food and that I want to compete with him in the developed wheat with the developed dates. He welcomed the idea and assigned it to Dr. Muhammad Hassan Mubarak to accompany me on this trip at the Agricultural Research Center of the Ministry of Agriculture, and with a team of young agricultural PhD holders We started the project until it

stumbled due to the routine in importing some materials from India, which is advanced in genetics and tissue culture.

In sum, this national project must be undertaken by the political leadership and work on it by direct order away from routine, as happened with the project of the second Suez Canal.

Here is an overview of arginine:

1- It is classified as one of the semi-essential amino acids rich in nitrogen, which the body cannot synthesize.

2- As the body needs it to produce nitric oxide by breaking down arginine by the enzyme Citrulline

3- Research has proven that arginine increases the secretion of growth hormone and insulin and reduces cholesterol levels when they are high.

4- Helps the body burn fat.

5- It is used to treat blood pressure and heart disease because it expands blood vessels.

6- I nominate arginine for use as a substitute for chemical stimulants after raising its percentage in dates.

Recommendation:

We invite all delegates participating in the COP27 conference to pay attention to the applications of the last part of dates research, which is the production of high-arginine dates, in order to get rid of a large part of the chemical and industrial stimulants that destroy youth and nations.

Stevia

In advance, I think that the project to grow this plant in large quantities will not see the light because it will affect countries and many economic entities with a sharp decline, the first of which is the sugar-exporting countries and pharmaceutical companies specializing in diabetes and stress treatments, which at the very least will lose 70 to 80% of their production.

As for sugar-producing countries, the demand will decrease and the price will decrease, and will search for cultivation of other crops beside sugar. And whoever does not believe, let him try. The plant is present in the market and its research and doctoral thesis on it from more than one researcher are present in universities and the refined production is in the form of a powder similar to sugar found in the market and natural leaves, also available to perfumers.

As for those who tried to grow it for the first time, including us, the Ministry of Agriculture stated that it does not have seeds and that it sells seedlings only, and this is difficult in large areas and uneconomical. And those who went to import seeds, including me and Dr. Mohamed Hassan Mubarak, the professor of stevia, the seeds arrived to us invalid and did not produce anything to mention. We still keep the greenhouses and farming tools for remembrance, and the statistics mention that Egypt cultivates 5 thousand acres of stevia.

This plant has fantastic features. A kilo of leaves is equivalent to 140 kilograms of sugar, and others estimated it at 250 kilograms. If a kilogram equals one kilogram of sugar, it must be cultivated, because it treats diabetes and does not deprive the patient of tasting sweets. Surprisingly, it is a treatment for diabetes itself, which is a strange coincidence about sugar that treats diabetes.

Sugar, which is the disease of the age, is a divine gift. We scientists are remiss not to spread it, and perhaps many of us do not know that there is even a product called stevia. I did not know it until I joined the owner of a doctorate in stevia during the research of arganine dates, Dr. Muhammad Hassan Mubarak Al-Sharqawi.

After the propagation - of the cultivation and consumption of this plant, whether in its natural form, and the best after refining it as white powder like sugar, within a few decades, something called diabetes will disappear, as well as pressure and relieve the symptoms of heart disease. This is proven in all scientific theses and periodicals, as it will provide large areas of agricultural land grown with sugar cane or beets for other crops that help in providing food.

We hope that the countries that have announced their intention to plant fruitful trees in cities and governorates and in the available spaces will not neglect this matter due to its economic, psychological and health benefits.

Chapter Five
"Carbon" and "Fossil"

Scientists have attributed most of the climate problems to an increase in carbon emissions in the atmosphere above the safe limit (400 units per million), and studies have confirmed that it is a major cause of the accelerating rise in temperatures. Therefore, carbon is also a major cause of drought, desertification, and water scarcity, high mortality in young people, forest fires, floods and devastating hurricanes.

(Carbon and its main source in fossil fuel emissions petroleum, gas and coal) Traditional fuels, much more about carbon and its dangers, and somewhat more dangerous than carbon and silent. Nitrous oxide (N2O), methane gas and their irreversible risks from the atmosphere hundreds of years ago are the main cause of 50% temperature rise and the principle that not all is left behind. We leave Nitrous oxide (N2O), and methane gas aside to tackle the carbon problem and fossil fuels.

It is worth mentioning that one of the reasons for the increase in the proportion of carbon in the atmosphere is not only fossil fuels, but also the spread of the use of traditional fuels in poor countries and emissions from waste, gas flares and forest fires as well as an increase in the proportion of carbon in the atmosphere because the same forests that were burned were absorbing carbon dioxide in the process of metabolism It provided us with food and oxygen, so it was not the forests that were burned, but the lungs of the world that were burned.

Fossil fuels
And the remaining battle with carbon

Everyone ended up acknowledging that fossil fuels were a major cause of increased carbon in the atmosphere and the problems of climate change.

For the accused fossil fuels:
Q: Can it be dispensed with?
Answer: No
Can we live with such a high percentage of carbon?
Answer: No
Q: Can coexistence and adaptation with fossil use avoid increasing carbon in the atmosphere?
Answer: Yes

Solution

In the topic's forefront, we have replied that fossil fuels are indispensable, especially in current circumstances. For a number of years, they are determined by alternative green energy prices, market mechanisms and prices that end on fossil.

The current conditions are even worse because of the Russian-Ukrainian war, the scarcity of energy supplies, and even worse, the expansion of the use of the most polluting coal.

Therefore, the use of oil, gas and coal is a compulsive use due to the lack of available energy sources that are less polluting and at competitive prices.

And companies producing fossil fuels do not need their support because demand exceeds supply, and Europe is afraid of the coming winter, not finding its needs in the market.

Accordingly, the neutral realistic view supports the use of fossil fuels in order for life to proceed in the interest of both the producer and consumer sides, bearing in mind that oil companies are huge economic entities on which the economies of oil

countries are based, and that fossils represent the largest proportion of their budget and income.

This is in addition to the rights of shareholders in stock exchanges, money houses and workers' rights. All of this cannot be canceled by decisions, but it can be lived with by adaptation as long as we can bring the carbon percentage down to a safe limit and adapt to reality by not dispensing with fossils.

The fact of the importance of fossil fuels cannot be denied, as long as there are companies that are still excavating for it and celebrating when finding it. This is in addition to employment and investments, and most importantly, industries such as iron and cement, whose factories cannot be closed or dispensed with, as they so far depend on fossil fuels and are not suitable It has others, not to mention the shortfall in supply caused by the Russian-Ukrainian war and the begging of consuming countries for producers to raise production to meet their needs due to the Russian-Ukrainian war.

We are dealing with reality and looking for an alternative that reduces or absorbs excess carbon from the safe limit and distributes the cost to the elements of the problem.

That is why we support the call of the Secretary-General of the United Nations that a percentage must be imposed on the huge and unprecedented profits achieved by oil and fossil fuel companies to spend on improving the climate and addressing its problems.

And upon it

This is a package of measures that we resort to putting forward as a proposal to bridge the gap resulting from government inaction and indifference, which brought us to where we are in the last months remaining on COP27 and reached what was unimaginable (water scarcity and drought) in England and European countries

(Netherlands, Germany and France) and fires Forests also in many Mediterranean countries.

This package of measures is capable of reducing the carbon ratio to zero carbon, not as planned in the year 2050, but before that and with the full implementation of the plan.

This package of measures is capable of reducing the carbon ratio to zero carbon, not as planned in the year 2050, but before that and with the full implementation of the plan.

Yes, all elements of the plan are activated in parallel simultaneously. Here are the most important items of the plan. I remind you that we have all concluded that carbon is the basis and underlying of all the calamities and disasters of the climate is the beginning, the key and the first line of the climate problem system.

The plan is simple, but it does not bear the slightest individual disregard, and I say individually, because the disadvantage of this proposal is that it depends more on individuals than on States, which have already recorded their failure to contain and solve climate problems.

First: every individual in human society in the globe cultivates two fruitful trees per year or otherwise depending on the nature and needs of each State under the supervision of the UN General Body and the organizations represented by FAO. This undertaking is binding and a fine is imposed in addition to denial of international contributions and assistance and the World Bank and increased sanctions in this regard.

Second: Fossil fuel companies pay for the cost of a solar unit for each particular amount of crude petroleum, quantified by the size of the solar unit - or the number of trees and paid for each ton as agreed by the parties and the agreement is voluntary and pledged by OPEC and from outside (these compensation are directed to the less emitted countries).

Fortunately, COP27 delegations from OPEC will attend the Conference and our previous proposals will bleach the face of the Organization and increase its cooperation in funding. With this proposal, we return to nature before the industrial revolution when there were no climate problems, neither carbon nor temperature increases, despite carbon emissions from conventional fuels and coal, as well as petroleum, but in low quantities and were absorbed at the time, digesting and emitting, instead of pure oxygen. population density doubled from the beginning of the industrial revolution and trees and forests should have doubled, but the opposite occurred.

The previous proposal paves the way for the cultivation of a large lung for the world similar to the natural lung before the Industrial Revolution. How many trees belonged to each individual before the Industrial Revolution, and how many now? Give nature its right, return what you stole from the mother land and make justice between her children.

The usual thing is that governments undertake the obligations of their subjects, and we here have violated this rule in order to make the commitment of the members of the international community before each other a training program for what is to come in the future, which is to be a jealous friend or protector of the environment, and for the son to show the family's behavior, and to show the community to each other. Watch closely and the rest will be done by the media and education.

What the climate is like now is made by us all with our own hands and we are partners in this lesson that must not be repeated and stopped by practical training since childhood, planting two fruitful trees, which will have benefits other than the economic aspect, which is getting used to the protection of common property, i.e. training to preserve everything that is common from Ways and means of transportation and get used to seeing beauty.

Second: This second and most important element, with a great degree of importance, is solar energy, whose importance is due to its lower cost by about 15% than it started with, with the continued low cost. In the future, it will be the backbone of cheap clean energy. Green hydrogen energy sources and wind turbines, it is certain that all African countries hope to obtain the necessary funding to establish solar energy farms and other clean energy sources.

The importance of solar energy in reducing carbon emissions, as it replaces fossil fuels in electricity generation, water desalination, lighting and many other things.

Conclusion

The use of solar energy with the policy of abundant afforestation can bring us to a safe limit of less than 400 units per million by the end of 2030, with the rational use of fossil oil - because heavy afforestation performs the task of strong carbon absorption and moistening the atmosphere through transpiration and creating fresh currents from the movement of branches And the winds as well as the intensification of the mangrove forests.

With the trend to increase the production of clean energy from green hydrogen and Egypt's endeavor - exploiting gas burners as well as algae oil, continuing research to extract energy from sea waves, expanding the production of energy-saving devices, expanding the production and use of transportation with clean energy, as is COP27 in Sharm El-Sheikh, in addition to expanding the use of materials Environmentally friendly, especially in construction, all of these models are not only for display, but for implementation in all countries where the conference attendees have not yet started.

And combating noise pollution, spreading affection and communication between the rich and the poor, individuals and states each other. Hence, I invite the world’s millionaires to

donate voluntarily, they and everyone who wants to implement the artificial lakes project because it needs hundreds of billions. It is the cornerstone to save the world from the evils of climate change that we will eradicate absolutely and without return this time we are not paying for the treatment but for the final recovery.

We also call on everyone to think about creating new sources of voluntary financing without burdening the developing and poor people with more burdens. Otherwise, donations are limited only to the very wealthy, but extend to most businessmen, with the thought of imposing fees on extracting precious and radioactive minerals such as gold, cobalt, and diamonds. The United Nations directs its proceeds towards the production or infrastructure of green fuels, as well as related research.

In the context of mentioning carbon and afforestation, we cannot fail to mention Egypt's leading role, as the political and executive administration took a decision earlier to our proposal at the beginning of this year 2022, which is to plant one hundred million fruitful trees in all of Egypt's governorates.

The reality testifies that Egypt deserves to hold this important conference at this critical time, as it has preceded many developing and developed countries in all aspects of the climate, such as afforestation, solar energy, green hydrogen, and environmentally friendly means of transportation. Despite all the austerity conditions that Egypt is going through.

What should be mentioned, and we have singled out a section for it and re-mentioned its benefits are the mangrove forests, and in this book we will not tire of repeating it in every topic that has a role and treatment of climate changes, and in this regard it is for carbon and its elimination is number one and takes precedence over any element Another in reducing the proportion of carbon in the atmosphere, and it suffices to mention that the mangrove tree absorbs four times more carbon than other trees and has the ability to absorb and store it. The mangrove tree is the oil companies'

weapon to offer to exchange its cultivation for fossil fuel production. It is a fair barter worth thinking and implementing.

Climate and meteorological scientists have recorded that ocean water hotness is the main cause of flooding and devastating storms caused by rising temperatures and carbon emissions simultaneously, and hope that we will not get bored and insist on the necessity of spreading its cultivation in every suitable place and environment suitable for it between latitudes 30.

Chapter Six
Egypt, Africa and Climate Change

The Egyptian Government has prioritized projects to combat climate change, with targeted programmes costing an estimated $202.5 billion over 28 years, which include "mitigation", or "adaptation", of projected adverse impacts of climate change.

Sources from the working groups of the National Council for Climate Change, which includes officials and technical experts from Egyptian government agencies, said that the first package of programs and projects proposed for financing to address climate change, includes projects related to "green hydrogen" and "electric transport", programs for what is known as "carbon capture and storage", the production of climate-friendly crops, the protection of beaches, and desalination of sea water as a first priority.

Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi has directed the strengthening of national efforts to increase reliance on new and renewable energy, including the integration of green hydrogen projects into the Egyptian energy mix, and the state's cooperation with the private sector in this area.

The sources indicated that the Egyptian Government had agreed to set a "target" for each project, and an estimated value for its targeted funding, within the framework of institutional planning for the implementation of such plans on the ground.

The total cost required for mitigation and adaptation programmes and projects, according to sources, amounts to $324 billion, according to official studies, including $211 billion for "mitigation" and $113 billion for "adaptation".

Beach Protection

The first targeted projects in the "First Package of Programmes and Projects Proposed for Financing" start with beach protection projects, and the duration of their implementation until 2027 has been estimated as a priority at a cost of $12 billion with a length of 3500 kilometres.

The Egyptian state is working on an "integrated plan" to protect Egyptian beaches from the repercussions of climate change and protect them from drowning and incursion into water, which the sources linked to the projects being implemented and targeted to be implemented to protect the beaches at a cost of $ 12 billion, and the sources clarify, that the state will implement all projects simultaneously whenever possible, and according to the available funding.

Electric Transport

Among the second projects to be completed shortly, according to the sources, is the "Electric Transport" programme, which is intended to end in 2028 at an estimated cost of $45 billion, including $20 billion expected to be received by Egypt in the form of financing.

The third project targeted for completion is the New and Renewable Energy Programme, including green hydrogen, and energy control systems, at an estimated cost of $122 billion, which is set to expire in 2035, with the Egyptian state requiring funding of an estimated 109.5 billion pounds.

Desalination of seawater

The Egyptian State aims to finalize two other projects by 2050, namely, crop development, the production of genetic structures and climate-harmonious varieties for 200 plant species, with a target implementation time to 2050 at an estimated cost of $15

billion, and a seawater desalination programme to 2050, also at an estimated cost of $8.5 billion.

The working groups of the National Council for Climate Change have not yet determined the timing or cost of the "carbon capture and storage" programme, but it is one of Egypt's priority projects in climate change mitigation.

International Studies

The former Undersecretary of the Egyptian Ministry of Environment, Amal Taha, explains that the State has been cooperating with international institutions in the profile of climate change since the 1990s. and completed several studies on the different effects of the phenomenon of climate change on Egypt in various sectors, Starting from studies on flooding of areas in the delta, proposed projects for their protection, The impact on the health, agriculture, energy and other sectors has been pursued by the National Climate Change Council. Project ", chaired by Mostafa Madbouly, Prime Minister, for the preparation of projects.

The former Undersecretary of the Egyptian Ministry of Environment, in a special talk to Sky News Arabic, asserts that Sisi, one of the most interested Presidents of the Republic in the file of climate change, thus the political will that Egypt has lacked for many years to confront that phenomenon and its changes, is now present.

Active role

Amal Tasha’s hopes point out that Egypt is not one of the countries causing the phenomenon of climate change, as it contributes less than 1% of the greenhouse gases leading to the phenomenon of climate change, but it is one of the actors in confronting the phenomenon globally, in coordination with Arab and African countries.

Pathology Map

Amal Taha affirms that the projects targeted by the "Egyptian package" aim to confront the negative effects of the phenomenon, and mitigate them as much as possible, calling for the inclusion of projects in the "health map" in the priority projects of the Egyptian state in the face of the phenomenon of climate change, given the results of studies that indicate that the changes may affect the "disease map", which should be prepared in advance.

The Egyptian state is working not only to help itself in the face of climate change, but also to help the countries of the African continent of which Egypt is a part, as Egypt has left a mark in all development fields on the continent, which we monitor in the context of the following:

Solar Energy

Egypt has recently inaugurated the first phase of the solar power plant at the Egyptian-Tanzanian joint farm, which is one of the successful experiences of joint farms in Africa, which will be the largest solar power plant in Tanzania when completed, which will contribute to doubling the capabilities and productivity of the joint farm and enhancing its efficiency in the development of drip irrigation systems, in order to achieve a great agricultural and food benefit for the citizens of "Zanzibar", with the aim of relying on renewable and clean energy to reduce harmful emissions exported.

Electrical interconnection

This project is one of the largest projects that Egypt is launching on the African continent, where the Ministry of Electricity launched the electricity supply at the beginning of last year in the first phase of the electricity interconnection line between Egypt and Sudan with a capacity of 50 megawatts, where the cost of the project is approximately $ 56 million, as the project aims to

provide African countries with clean electricity, where the Egyptian state is working on a close footing in order to reach the highest quality of the use of renewable energies.

The project to connect the navigational course between Lake Victoria and the Mediterranean Sea includes the establishment of development corridors that include river streams in the Nile River and Lake Victoria, railways, land routes, Internet networks, logistics centers and commercial and tourism development between the Nile Basin countries, with the aim of achieving the vision of the project «One continent - one river - a shared future», where the cost of implementing the project in full is estimated at $ 18 billion, and the main goal of the connection is to solve the problem of water scarcity, and to face the threat of climate change on water.

Cairo-Cape Town Project

The Cairo-Cape Town road is the longest project to connect North African countries to the south, as this project connects Egypt to South Africa, with a length of 11,000 km, and passes through 9 countries from the north of the continent, and enables investors to transport their goods to any of the countries that the road passes through in a period of no more than 4 days, unlike the sea, which takes months, where Egypt began to implement the first phase of the project within its borders, and Egypt depends on lighting this road through panels Solar.

Land Connection Project "Railway"

The project of connecting the Egyptian railway to Sudan comes as an idea demanded by President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi with the aim of serving the areas of transport of goods from the port of Alexandria to Sudan via Aswan depending on the railway axis, to ensure the arrival of Egyptian products, goods and meat to Sudan and Africa and vice versa, especially after the success of the land

link with Sudan through the ports of Qastal and Arqin land, which were opened in 2014.

Flood Risk Prevention Project

The Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation carried out approximately 90% of the total work under the flood risk prevention project in western Uganda's Kasese province, which included surveying work to determine the necessary paths for drilling and carrying out drilling and clearing of the riverbed path and fragmenting and removing large rocks away from the riverbed path, In addition to the Geonate Protection work for accidental sectors on the riverbed, all drilling and clearance work along the Nyamumba River was completed in full according to the approved accidental sectors and initially received and delivered to the Ugandan side for operation and maintenance.

Protection work has also been completed for the site of the Katiri School and Church, Madara, Rod Barrier and Clembe Hospital and is currently in the process of drilling for the construction of the gabions at the site of the Plumbia Primary School, the last site of the operation and expected to be completed in February 2018.

The project is an urgent response to the request of the Ugandan Ministry of Water and Environment for urgent assistance in mitigating the negative effects of flooding in the Kasisi region of western Uganda, which in the past twenty years has been hit by waves of massive flooding that have wiped out the green and dry in most areas of Ksese County.

The project of drilling underground wells in the Nile Basin countries:

The Ministry of Irrigation announced the implementation of a project to drill and equip underground wells in the various areas of the State of Uganda, within the framework of Cairo's keenness to develop its brothers from the Nile Basin countries and their wave of water scarcity, as this project comes within the

framework of the memorandum of understanding signed between the Egyptian and Ugandan Ministries of Irrigation on January 12, 2010 with a sum of $ 4.5 million to implement development projects that include the construction of a number of dams to harvest rainwater, the drilling of wells for drinking water and the training of Ugandan technical cadres.

Establishment of a tripartite investment fund between Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan:

Egypt has agreed with Ethiopia and Sudan to launch an investment fund aimed at financing infrastructure projects to achieve the common interests of the three countries (Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia), especially in the field of health, education, and technical and engineering expertise possessed by Cairo in the field of security, water and health.

Stigler Dam

In December 2018, Dr. Mostafa Madbouly, Prime Minister, participated in laying the foundation stone for the construction of the Stigler George dam in Tanzania, at the invitation of Tanzanian President John Magufuli, in recognition of the historical relations between the two countries and the significant role played by President Sisi in promoting cooperation between the two countries.

The Stigler George Dam is located on the 600-kilometer-long Rufengi River, and the Arab Contractors Company is carrying out the construction work of the "Stigler George" Dam after winning the tender for the project, the "Stigler George" Dam will contribute to the generation of electricity with a capacity of up to 2100 MW, a height of up to 134 meters, along with 4 other dams complementary to increase the generation of new electricity generated from water.

"The Stigler George" dam will not negatively affect neighbouring States' share because it is situated on an inland river, and construction of a dam is expected to be completed "Stigler George" by 2021, the storage capacity of the dam after its completion will be 34 billion cubic meters, the cost of its construction is up to $3.6 billion, and the Government of Tanzania will fund it, a Swedish company that is a shareholder in the implementation of the Stigler George dam, its role includes electricity generation in coordination with Arab contractors.

President Sisi had a major role in Egypt's acquisition of the right to implement the dam, which prompted the Tanzanian president to demand that Sisi personally follow the steps of its construction, the Tanzanian government has been studying the project of building the dam since the sixties, and indeed a Brazilian company in 2011 was going to take over its implementation but negotiations failed, the dam helps Tanzania to get out of the bottleneck and end the state of deficit of electricity generation.

Unity Bridge in Tanzania

Eng./ Amer Abou El-Kheir, Commercial Counsellor of the Embassy of Tanzania in Cairo, stressed that based on the directives of the Egyptian political leadership to move towards Africa and through the good relations between President Sisi and his Tanzanian brother John Pompeii Magufuli, he began to think about strengthening this cooperation by implementing a few development projects on Tanzanian soil.

He said that there is a strong Egyptian will to invest in Africa, as this is strongly in the interest of our beloved Egypt, pointing out that with the beginning of the new year 2020, a global press conference will be held to announce the largest project in the African continent, the Unity Bridge, which is the second largest project in Tanzania with Egyptian hands, ideas and design in Dar es Salaam and in the presence of political leaders and those

interested in investing in the Tanzanian land allocated to this project.

Julius Nyerere Dam and Station in Tanzania:

The Julius Nyerere hydroelectric dam, which is implemented by the Egyptian alliance of Arab Contractors and Elsewedy Electric on the Rufiji River in Tanzania and enjoys continuous follow-up by President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, given the great importance it represents to the brotherly Tanzanian people to achieve development for the people.

Egypt has achieved significant and remarkable implementation rates, where all elements of the project have reached advanced stages of implementation where the main dam body is nearing completion in most of its sectors, and work is currently underway on the concrete structure above the dam body where the main gates of the flood will be installed on top of the dam, and the work in the main intakes of the canals connecting the water to the turbine building is proceeding according to the planned rates where the construction of the main canals inside the mountain has been completed with lengths exceeding 1500 meters and concrete lining works are currently underway For the three main channels.

The main structure of the turbine building, which is one of the most important large units of the project to face the threat of climate change, is being completed, where the civil works of the turbine assembly building (Erection Bay) have been completed and three giant cranes have been installed with a load of up to 400 tons per winch in preparation for receiving the main units of the turbines, and the installation of the supplied parts of the turbines is currently under way, which are being carried out according to the highest quality required.

Work on the electrical installations of the Switch Yard area, the main area connecting the electricity grids produced from the dam and the Tanzanian national grid, is nearing completion, after the

construction of these units has been completed in full and operational trials of the feeder motherboards of the network have already begun.

It is worth mentioning that the project includes the construction of a dam with a length of 1025 meters at the summit with a height of 131 meters and the storage capacity of the dam lake reaches 34 billion m3, and also includes a hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of 2115 megawatts, and the plant is located on the side of the Rufiji River in a nature reserve in the area of "Morogoro" southwest of Dar es Salaam (the commercial capital) and the largest city of Tanzania.

The project consists of: the main dam, the hydroelectric power plant and the outlet works, 3 tunnels for the passage of the necessary water to the turbine building, a power interconnection station, 4 sub-dams for the formation of the water reservoir, a permanent concrete bridge on the Rufiji River, the construction of permanent roads to facilitate movement and connect the components of the project, the permanent camp of the customer.

It is worth mentioning that the Egyptian alliance Arab Contractors Company and El Sewedy Electric, the executor of the project, signed in December 2018 in the presence of the former President of the Federal Republic of Tanzania, and Dr. Mostafa Madbouly, the Egyptian Prime Minister, a contract worth $ 2.9 billion, in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to implement the project of building a dam, and a hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of 2115 MW, on the Rufiji River, Tanzania, with the aim of generating 6307 thousand MWh per year, sufficient to consume about 17 million Tanzanian households.

The dam also controls flooding to protect the surrounding environment from the dangers of floods and swamps, and to store about 34 billion m3 of water in a newly created lake to ensure the availability of water permanently throughout the year for

agriculture, and to preserve the surrounding wildlife in one of the largest forests on the continent of Africa and the world.

Harmful Emission Reduction Projects in South Africa:

In South Africa, the government has embarked on a large-scale environmental experiment to restore vast areas of degraded land by growing a native plant called Spikbom, because it increases water intrusion into the ground, enhancing groundwater supplies and reducing flooding.

The plant also absorbs carbon dioxide faster than most other trees in dry conditions.

Anthony Mills, CEO of AfriCarbon, says new green jobs were created through the restoration, which began in 2008. "We hope that the restoration of spekboom will be a pilot programme of the United Nations Decade for Ecosystem Restoration," he added, adding that the United Nations Decade for Recovery, launched in June this year, is a global call to action to restore the world's ecosystems.

Climate Change Response Projects in Gambia:

In northeastern Gambia, drought, irregular rains and rising temperatures coupled with deforestation have increased desertification and thus increased climate change Nearly 4 percent of the country's population left The Gambia and entered Europe via the Mediterranean between 2009 and 2019, the highest rate of any African country.

But now, one of the largest development projects in Gambia's history aims to restore more than 10,000 hectares of land and improve water security.

"He hopes the project will not only support farmers but will also create 25,000 green jobs to help provide local opportunities for

young people risking their lives on a perilous journey to Europe," commented The Gambia's environment minister.

UN efforts to sustain climate change:

UNEP is at the forefront of efforts to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, to keep global temperature rise below 2°C, preferably 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels.

To this end, UNEP has developed a six-sector solution to reduce emissions.

The solution provides a map of how to reduce emissions across sectors to meet the annual reduction of 29-32 gigatons needed to reduce overheating.

The six specific sectors are agriculture, food, forestry, land use, buildings, cities, transportation, energy and cities.

Facing climate change by African peoples:

People of African countries are helping with projects to reduce emissions harmful to forestry to counter climate change such as the Seychelles, a country of 115 islands off the east coast of Africa that are vulnerable to sea-level rise, but mangrove forests provide natural sea fences that act as a barrier against floods and storms.

If the mangroves disappear, the Seychelles will disappear, and a member of the island of Seychelles has set up his own volunteer organization to help reforest his country to reduce harmful emissions and we recommend spreading its cultivation around the world.

Projects by major companies to reduce harmful emissions in Africa:

Companies have worked to help and redefine their role for a cleaner world and automakers have embarked on this path as they

have improved fuel consumption rates to meet performance standards and developed electrically powered cars with low levels of harmful emissions to meet demand.

Harmful Emission Reduction Projects in Egypt:

Air quality in Greater Cairo has recently improved; however, ambient air pollution remains the city's most important environmental health problem – a problem that severely affects the quality of life of residents and the Economy.

Recent studies have estimated the annual economic cost of air pollution to health in the Greater Cairo region alone at about 1.4% of Egypt's GDP.

The six-year Greater Cairo Air Pollution and Climate Change Management Project aims to support Egypt's efforts to reduce air pollution and climate pollutant emissions in line with the country's Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030.

The project will contribute to Egypt's key environmental goal of halving particulate pollution and towards the development and implementation of a robust and economically feasible climate mitigation programme that would meet Egypt's 2030 emission reduction targets.

To reduce air and climate pollution from critical sectors and increase air pollution resilience in Greater Cairo, the project will focus on reducing vehicle emissions, improving solid waste management and strengthening the air and climate decision-making system.

Dr./ Rania Al-Mashat, Minister of International Cooperation in Egypt, said: "This project supports our green recovery plan to mitigate and adapt simultaneously, and to promote new methods and technologies that help reduce air pollution and reduce climate

change." "In this way, we prioritize integrated climate solutions that promote resilience, protect Egyptian health and promote an economically productive society."

Dr./ Jasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, said, "The risks of air pollution and climate change are endless and can extend for decades." "Through this partnership with the World Bank, we aim to give our children and young people a healthier future, where they can thrive, grow and reach their potential."

Marina, World Bank Country Director for Egypt, Yemen, and Djibouti, said: "Egypt is taking steps to accelerate the transition towards a greener, sustainable, resilient, and inclusive development model."

Egypt demonstrates its commitment to the climate agenda as it finalizes the National Climate Change Strategy to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is also preparing to host COP27 – the twenty-seventh session of the United Nations Conference of the Parties on Climate Change.

Hosting by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change.

- Planning for a few potential projects, such as the Africa Green Hydrogen Alliance between Egypt, Mauritania, Namibia, Kenya and South Africa.

- In preparation for the climate conference, the Egyptian presidency is organizing 5 regional preparatory activities.

- These activities focus on enabling climate finance and channelling investments to support international efforts in the field of climate change.

- Adopting a comprehensive approach to achieving sustainable development.

- Focus on the areas of equitable energy transition and food security.

The Role of Green Hydrogen in Reducing Harmful Emissions in Africa :

The continent of Africa has made strong strides that testify to a bright future for green hydrogen projects in Africa, taking advantage of the potential of renewable resources scattered throughout the continent that awaits investments that support the projection of its best potential.

Egypt, Namibia, Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Kenya and South Africa had a significant share of the development of these projects during the first 6 months of this year, raising ambitions that Africa will conclude the year by reshaping the clean fuel map regionally and globally, enabling the expansion of exports, as monitored by the specialized energy platform.

The gradual expansion of green hydrogen projects in the brunette continent has several benefits, most notably the reduction of fossil fuel dependence and the harmful carbon emissions rate, and meeting energy deficit demand.

Mauritania: Noor Project

The Noor project in Mauritania is a strong supporter of Africa's green hydrogen production and export plans, as it constitutes a huge export deal for the British Chariot Energy Group operating the project in coordination with the Nouakchott government.

Charriott Energy has recently concluded a deal that allows the supply of 600 1,000 tons per year of plant production to the Dutch port of Rotterdam, depending on electrolysis of up to 10 gigawatts of clean energy.

Across the Dutch port of Rotterdam, the supply of green hydrogen from Noor Station is planned to invade European markets, making the Mauritanian project -- with investments of $3.5 billion -- Africa's largest export gate for green hydrogen.

Project Noor is seen not only as Africa's largest green hydrogen project, but also as it is making strides to become the world's largest by 2030, Energy Capital & Power estimates.

Egypt

Egypt : international Suez Canal Projects

In the first half of this year (March, April and May), the Economic Authority of Egypt's Suez Canal signed 6 memorandums of understanding for the production of green hydrogen and ammonia with a total investment of $10 billion, which included 4 projects with international companies and 2 projects with international companies.

The 4 global agreements include collaborative projects with Norwegian Skatek to establish a green ammonia plant with a capacity of 1 million to 3 million tons per year.

This is in addition to a cooperation project between Total Erin of Total Energy of France, the Egyptian Capital Lighting to produce 30 1,000 tons of green hydrogen annually, and 300 thousand tons of green ammonia in the first phase, reaching 1 1/2 million tons per year in the subsequent stages, according to the Economic Authority.

Cooperation with the Danish company Maersk to establish a green fuel plant to supply ships, and an agreement between the French "EDF Reiniobles" and the Egyptian company Zero West to produce 350 thousand tons of green fuel per year to supply ships.

Namibia

Namibia's efforts have recently joined the green hydrogen track in Africa, and the first half of this year has seen developments in the capital's Windhoek projects in this regard.

Namibian President Hagi Gingob began his speech to mark the start of this year by stressing that his country's strategy towards green hydrogen attracts more investment and supports his country's climate plans regionally and internationally.

Personal requirement to (COP27)

For Climate in Fayoum governorate

Introduction

We all crave to our hometown, and the city in which we are raised, no matter how far or blatantly and always tends to take care of the interest of his country and its people, especially in his field of specialization.

Qarun Lake is one of the monuments of Fayoum Governorate and the largest known of the governorate. During the ancient Egyptian era, its area was about 2800 km2, almost 100 times the current area of about 55 thousand acres at an average depth of 60 metres.

The lake has a capacity of 800 million cubic metres at a level of 45 metres below sea, and at a level of 43.5 metres below sea, the lake has a capacity of 1150 million cubic metres, with 605 boats with 5,500 fishermen who market their production through 11 collection centres spread across the lake's coast.

The Qarun Lake is a closed indoor industrial lake located in the northwest of Fayoum province and had fresh water before the introduction of a permanent irrigation system in the 19th century (Muhammad Ali Pasha era).

Salinity increased to 12 thousand parts per million in 1928, and increased steadily year after year, reaching nearly 31 thousand parts per million in 2013.

As a result of AMSAL's apparent effort to extract dissolved salts from the water of the lake. This shows that salinity increases by 330ppm per year. The lake has transformed from a drinking water

surface (semi-saline) into a saltwater surface close to the water of the seas and oceans to:

1. The lake is closed and not reached by fresh floodwaters that may raise its fertility.

2 - Increase evaporation by heat of the sun and this has helped the expansion of the lake flat.

3- It was a store for drainage salts.

Study on the area to be established:

(Why the Qarun Lake Reserve Area?)

Previous studies have been conducted on the area of Lake Karun with actual fayoum, for example (Norah Abdul Tawab 1995) on the water sources of the lowland and (Jehan Mustafi 2003) on the geomorphology of Lake Qaroun as well as (Azab2001) on the geology and geomorphology of the area around Lake Qaroun and dar (2009)

Azza Abdallah) about the geomorphology of the environment in the Lake Caron area.

The Qarun Lake area is located in the northern part of the Low Fayoum and the region's importance is that it represents a natural ecosystem affected by the human component and its interventions. The region has many geomorphological phenomena, and Lake Qaron, which represents the water environment of many species of local and migratory rare fish and birds and rare wildlife.

There are water marshes around the lake that contain a variety of plants to which migratory birds come, the sandy shores of the lake

and archaeological sites on the coasts, the geological formations contain plant and animal fossils, and the area of tourist origin is spread. Human intervention and the transformation of the lake into a bank to which agricultural wastewater is transported by agricultural banks have created many environmental problems in the region.

Environmental changes in the region:

Change of lake levels:

1- The discharge of large quantities of wastewater to the lake, where the amount of wastewater accumulated for the banks of Bats and the Valley during the period from 1988 to 1991 between 447 million cubic meters and 575.5 million cubic meters.

2- The occurrence of sediment at the lake floor and the sediment carried by the drains at the lake floor, as evidenced by the rise in the lake floor level in the eastern basin in 2005. In general, the rise in the lake's level resulted in the tyranny of its waters on the beaches and the sinking of the land and surrounding buildings and the formation of slurries and the emission of bad smells, which led to the closure of a tourist village on the north shore and the emergence of problems lavishing the soil, Higher lake levels are also associated with higher surface water levels land ", where there is a depth of 80 cm from the surface of the land adjacent to the lake, This has caused negativity on crops with surface roots such as wheat and barley.

The lake level decreased after 1991 as a result of the reduction in the amount of wastewater from 1992 to 1995, resulting in the reduction of the lake level to -43.8 metres, after which the amount of wastewater increased to 453 million cubic metres in 1998. In general, the decrease in the lake level has negative effects on fishing and tourism operations and turns the lake into an

inadequate environment for migratory birds. In order to maintain the ecological balance of the lake, previous studies have identified the best level of the lake to be suitable for hunting, tourism and receiving of migratory birds -43.8 metres, with the maximum oscillation of the lake's 60 centimetres.

Objective of this study

The study presented aims at the development and development of the Qarun Reserve Area, which is of great importance to Fayoum Governorate. The Qaroun Reserve in Fayoum Governorate was declared a Natural Reserve by Prime Minister Decree No. 943 of 1989.

Despite the Karun Reserve's excellent potential as a tourist attraction, the number of tourists it currently receives is not commensurate with its tourist potential.

Therefore, we hope from the conference

The establishment of a natural forest under the supervision of the Ministry's Reserve Department in the Sahara area north of Qarun Lake, with an area of approximately 1100 km2, where the terrain varies and is characterized by the spread of gravel-covered flats, sand dunes, shelves and rock formations, which are dotted with alphabets, terraces, tarts, sane and cynical Mangrove Forest ", which is a mangrove forest because of its natural characteristics, contributes to the disposal of environmental pollutants and the excess salts of the lake and attempts to make the area a tourist attraction and receive migratory birds.

Form for the northern coast of Lake Qarun natural area.

Source: Ministry of Environment - Nature Protection Sector - Qarun Reserve Administration

Mangroves adapt to urgent conditions:

Salt water can kill plants, so mangroves should extract fresh water from their surrounding seawater, Many mangroves can filter up to 90% of the salt found in seawater as they enter their roots and some of them release salt through the glands in their leaves, finding these leaves covered in dry salt crystals and there are some mangroves that can concentrate salt in old leaves or bark, so when the leaves fall or imply bark; The salt in stock goes with them.

There are currently two types in Egypt, the grey mangrove and the red mangrove (shury and kandal), but their area is small and very far from large urban areas where mangroves are found in Sinai in the Gulf of Aqaba in the Nabq and Ras Mohamed regions and are also found in various places along the Red Sea coast in islands within the waters and the Marsa Alam and El Gouna area near Hurghada.

One of the benefits of the expansion of mangrove projects is that it is highly economically viable, due to the multiplicity of productive activities it provides, as mangrove forests form farms to produce bee honey, livestock, and fishery.

One of the advantages of mangrove forests is that they store 3-4 times more carbon than tropical forests, which is called blue carbon, and the annual rate of degradation of mangroves globally is estimated at about 1% per year.

Chapter Seven
Characteristics of COP27

One of his most important features is that he resided in a friendly country for all (Egypt) Even with those with whom we disagree, its distinctive location is the gateway to Africa and Egypt and its President and people are linked with friendly relations and mutual cooperation with all countries of the world, especially with Africa historically and humanely. Egypt gave nothing to its neighbors and defended their interests, as we will see at the Conference. In addition, the conference was held in Sharm el-Sheikh, but Egypt had prepared something unique that cost it tens of billions that had not existed at previous conferences of the parties, namely, to make the entire land of Egypt exposed to models that it had the right to study as a package of combined climate reforms and to emulate in all countries at different levels, especially developing countries.

Egypt does not present a dispatched speech at the conference, but rather that Egypt presents to the world the reality of green life, and what we see in the city of Sharm el-Sheikh from the green environment is a small part of the total of the giant projects that are friendly to the climate and the environment, including:

*The largest solar energy farm in Aswan

*Massive Green Hydrogen Project

*Power generation from wind turbines

*Establishment of green belts around cities and around the administrative capital and Cairo,

*Projects for one hundred million trees and one million date palms *Water recycling, purification and reuse projects

*Establishment of an environmentally friendly transportation network.

And a word for gentlemen attending the conference

Egypt's hosting of you is not to present climate problems, but to solve climate problems at this conference and the tools of the solution are ready in advance:

Familiarize itself with the projects it has set up to contribute to reducing emissions, green energy and the aforementioned research prepared by young people, researchers and scientific leaders. All this will be received by the members of the COP (COP27) to return to their respective locations with solutions and not promises.

This is in addition to the content of this bold book, which I claim solves all climate problems, and I also claim that it has no value without your adherence to activating its innovations.

Also features of COP27 :

It is a coincidence that imposed itself that this conference and with the desire of all will not break out before solving climate problems. The coincidence is that the climate knife was previously on the necks of only poor and developing countries that suffered from the emissions of others, desertification and food shortages. Now, the climate poverty has affected everyone from the Arctic to the South Pole and has not excluded anyone for its strength, richness or scientific progress.

The entire population of the planet is in one compound and the Conference must therefore not conclude its work before placing the points on the letters in the solution of each of the climate problems and on the head of all the problems:

*Bushfires before summer 2023

*Water scarcity especially in Europe before summer 2023

*The speed of building industrial lakes before the deluge raids us.

In this situation, I have a word to say in rich democratic countries:

Pay attention to your peoples, not such as those of Africa and developing countries, in the power of crisis or austerity imposed on us under international circumstances in which we do not enter

the war of Ukraine or Covid-19. Your peoples were raised on sufficiency and well-being, and what is less than that is not in everyone's interest. Your peoples will not be satisfied with it for long periods of time. I have put in the pages of this book the maximum of boldness and innovations that go against the norm, which are capable of solving your problems and achieving all their aspirations, as well as developing countries.

And advice, take this proposed book in two instalments, first implement what can be done and validate and leave half the empty cup, if any, not waste time looking at it.

Chapter eight

Alarms

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Antonio Guterres, has said that climate change is a major disaster if not addressed as soon as possible, and the world has come out of the Glasgow Climate Summit with some "Naive optimism". Although reference is made to the progress made at last year's summit, such as commitments made to end deforestation and commitments to reduce methane emissions, "But the main problem has not been solved, and this main problem is the gap in massive emissions.

Maintaining 1.5 ° C is the rapid disposal of coal and all fossil fuels and the implementation of a rapid, equitable and sustainable energy transition, as well as the implementation of the Glasgow Summit by strengthening national climate plans each year to conform to 1.5 degrees Celsius by achieving concrete results this year on climate alliances to help emerging economies phase out coal, To be the end of coal and fossil fuels, before they destroy our planet, by accelerating decarbonisation of key sectors such as shipping and aviation, steel and cement, as well as protecting the most vulnerable and ensuring an equal focus on adaptation to climate impacts.

Maintaining this target would require a "45 per cent reduction in global emissions by 2030 and carbon neutrality by mid-century - this problem has not been resolved in Glasgow".

The truth is that the problem is getting worse, but if we join forces now, we can avoid a climate catastrophe.

The Secretary-General noted that we are all asleep towards a major climate catastrophe, as global emissions are set to increase by approximately 14 per cent during the current century, as in the

past year alone, carbon dioxide emissions associated with global energy increased by 6 per cent to reach their highest levels. In history coal emissions have risen to record levels.

He pointed out that in 2020, climate disasters have forced 30 million people to flee their homes, three times more than those displaced by war and violence, and just two weeks ago, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change confirmed that half of humanity is already living in the danger zone for climate change.

António Guterres emphasized that small island states, least developed countries, the poor and vulnerable are "on the verge of doom," warning that in our globally interconnected world, no country and no company can isolate itself from "these levels of chaos," warning that if we do not do what needs to be done To cut emissions, "we can give the 1.5-kiss target, even a couple of degrees Celsius may be out of reach. That would be a disaster."

He stressed that "climate scientists warn that we are dangerously close to reaching tipping points that could lead to successive and irreversible climate effects, but governments and companies responsible for the highest levels of emissions are not satisfied with turning a blind eye to this situation, but go further as if they are pouring oil on a fire. It has no qualms about clamping down on our planet, as dictated by its own interests and historical investments in fossil fuels, at a time when there are cheaper, renewable solutions that contribute to green jobs, energy security, and more price stability."

He said: "We concluded the twenty-sixth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Glasgow with a sense of naive optimism, due to the new promises and commitments made, but the main problem - represented by the huge and growing gap in emissions - was to be ignored, the science is clear. ».

He said that in order to be able to maintain hope of achieving the 1.5°C target as agreed in Paris, we would have to cut global emissions by 45 percent within this decade, but current climate pledges would lead to a 14 percent increase in global emissions. cent in emissions.

He explained that most major emitters are reluctant to take the necessary steps to fulfil these broken promises, and climate activists are sometimes described as dangerous extremists, but the fact of the matter is that countries that increase fossil fuel production are the dangerous extremists.

He pointed out that "investment in new infrastructure for fossil fuels is a form of moral and economic madness, and that such investments will soon turn into abandoned assets - just a stain on the public landscape and a distortion in investment portfolios, but things can go otherwise."

And that the transition to renewable energy sources will restore our current array of global energy sources and give hope to the millions of people who suffer today from the effects of climate, and we must act now to transform climate promises and plans into reality and tangible measures and that it is time to stop burning our planet, and start investing in energy Renewables are abundantly available around us.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations called on politicians to take swift and drastic action, following reports that raise concern about the consequences of global warming, saying that the alarm bells are deafening, and the evidence is overwhelming. Climate change in the poor regions of the world, and the previous pledge to raise $100 billion annually for this purpose must be fulfilled, as there is no longer any room for delay or excuses, calling on world leaders to provide answers when the next World Climate Change Summit is held.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations stressed that the UN report indicated that global warming is expected to reach 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to the pre-industrial era around 2030,

ten years earlier than the last estimates made three years ago, according to the new report issued by Climate experts at the United Nations.

The rise in temperatures thereafter will continue to exceed this threshold and one of the key provisions of the Paris Agreement by 2050, even if the world manages to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, according to the report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

At the COP26 climate conference last year, the United Nations Secretary-General invited the participants to do everything in their power to “save humanity” in the face of climate change, saying, “Stop violating biodiversity, stop killing ourselves with carbon, stop dealing with nature.” As a landfill, enough of burning, digging and extracting to greater depths, we are digging our own graves."

British Prime Minister Boris Johnson opened the historic COP26 conference on Monday by warning world leaders that they will face harsh judgment from future generations if they do not act decisively. "The world's anger and impatience can only be contained if we make this COP26 in Glasgow the moment we get really serious about climate change, and that includes coal, cars, money and trees," he said in his opening speech.

Johnson echoed 18-year-old climate activist Greta Thunberg, who is in Glasgow with thousands of other protesters, in urging the summit not to indulge in "gossip". The prime minister said that if the leaders failed to achieve the goal, the unborn generations "will not forgive us". "They will judge us with the bitterness and resentment that overwhelms climate activists today, and they would be right."

The UN official also called for rich countries to meet their commitments to provide $100 billion annually to help the developing world confront the growing threat posed by climate

change, saying that revised climate pledges from some G20 countries do not inspire confidence.

He added that the climate crisis is taking place in a context of challenges, especially for the most vulnerable groups, noting that the recovery from Covid-19 is grossly uneven and developing countries are suffering the brunt of record inflation, high interest rates and looming debt burdens, and warned that the repercussions of the Russian war in Ukraine threaten to volatility Global food and energy markets with major repercussions on the global climate agenda, and he explained that even if the recent pledges are clear and credible, there are serious questions about some of them, that we are still heading towards a climate catastrophe.

In a related context, Kim Cobb, director of the Institute of Environment and Society at Brown University, USA, said, "Global heat waves and multiple floods caused by precipitation levels and extreme weather events have caused widespread disruption over the past few weeks," noting that new studies chart An alarming bleak picture regarding climate change.

And the American newspaper The Washington Post reported that a study published by the scientific journal Nature in which scientists examined the status of the ice sheet in East Antarctica, which is a giant mass almost the size of the United States and contains most of the glaciers in the world, where it was long believed that it is less likely to rise Temperatures from the West Antarctic ice sheet, which is exposed to warm waters from below or the so-called "Greenland Ice Sheet", but some areas of East Antarctica are already showing signs that raise questions about this hypothesis.

The study noted that based on evidence from historical periods of warming, the researchers expected that the global temperature increase would be less than two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, the upper limit set in the Paris Agreement.. Most

of the ice cover is likely to remain intact. , but could lead to a sea level rise of 1.6 feet by 2050.

Meanwhile, another study in the journal "**Nature**", conducted by researchers at "**NASA's**" Jet Propulsion Laboratory and the University of "**Tasmania**", estimated that Antarctica's ice shelves have lost 12 trillion tons of mass since 1997, which is twice as much. The previous estimate, which raises new concerns about the stability of ice shelves, which are necessary to ensure that glaciers do not collapse into the ocean.

On a related level, researchers in the journal "**Communications Earth & Infirmity**" found that over the past four decades, the Arctic region has warmed four times faster than the rest of the world, much higher than expected.

The paper concluded that "after decades of indifference to the climate disaster, As United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres described the global impasse, The United States finally found the political will to enact climate legislation, but the window for action to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement is closing rapidly. This new research reminds us that there is more work to be done locally and externally, whether we wish to preserve it.

We thank the scientists and officials and the Secretary-General of the United Nations for all these warnings and clarifications of the climate changes caused by fossil fuels, especially coal, and for guiding their phase-out before it destroys our planet.

But, sir, the scientific solution is the market mechanisms in offering low-cost alternative energy without advice and guidance that the consumer will go to, whether for transportation, shipping or aviation, even steel and cement is facing competition and

looking for cheaper energy sources and definitely not a clean card. Unless it is provided as aid in kind, and this is its right, because it is not the main reason for the production of greenhouse gases and pollutants, but rather it swallows the mistakes of other industrialized countries.

The solution is to continue research to reduce the cost of clean alternative energy or lower emissions to be competitive with fossil fuels in price. Unfortunately, these are market mechanisms that operate automatically either at the lowest price or provided as aid to poor and developing countries, and otherwise fossil fuels will remain on top of the most consumed energy.

Earth's temperature and problems caused

Some information explaining what caused the increase in the world's temperatures:

Since 1880 to 2012, the average global temperature has risen by 0.85 degrees Celsius, with each 1 degree increase causing the grain level to drop by 5%, according to the website of the National Climate Change Authority.

According to a report, maize and wheat crops declined their productivity globally by 40 million tons between 1981 and 2002 due to the warmer climate, also warmed the oceans, decreased snow and ice, and sea level rose from 1901 to 2010 by 19 centimeters as oceans expanded due to warming and melting ice.

Arctic sea ice also shrank in the years since 1979, with a loss of 1.07 million square kilometres of snow per decade, and given the current concentrations and persistent emissions of greenhouse gases, by the end of this century the increase in global temperature is likely to exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to the period from 1850 to 1900.

Ocean heat will also rise and ice will continue to melt, sea level rise is expected to average 24-30 cm by 2065 and 40-63 cm by 2100, and most aspects of climate change will last for centuries even if emissions cease.

In the same vein, global carbon dioxide emissions have risen by almost 50% since 1990, and emissions grew more rapidly between 2000 and 2010 than each of the previous three decades. and it is still possible, using a wide range of technological measures and changes in behaviour patterns s average temperature ", reducing the increase in global average temperature to 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

Effects of global warming on animals:

The rise in temperature, known as global warming, leads to the stress of animals and disturbs their behaviour and instincts. Among the effects of high temperatures on animals are the following:

The migration of animals and changing their natural habitats in which they used to live, and where they spent millions of years, due to the lack of water and food, which leads to a decrease in their ability to meet their needs.

Impact on the life cycle of animals, where the migration of animals leads to tampering with the timing of natural life cycle events, such as: the times of bird migration, reproductive times, and the duration of hibernation for some animals.

Some animals are threatened with extinction.

Note: The effects of rising temperatures are not only affected by humans, but also by animals, such as:

Migratory birds and insects arrive in areas with the right temperature earlier than usual.

The emergence of diseases that did not exist, which leads to the death of the animals that infect them.

Effects of global warming on plants:

Rising temperatures affect rainfall, and thus change the geographical areas in which plants can live, affecting the timing of life cycle events for plants, such as: bud emergence, leaf fall from trees, and pollination.

An imbalance in the distribution of vegetation cover, an increase in agricultural pests, an increase in allergens and harmful plants.

An economic effect of Earth's warm:

Higher temperatures than normal result in economic losses in some parts of the globe, resulting in increased costs, as this rise affects many areas, including:

-adversely affects the agriculture sector.

-Adversely affects fish trade due to changing distribution and productivity of fish.

-Positively affects the timber trade if the rise is moderate.

-Affects water sources, increasing in some areas and decreasing in some areas.

-Increased temperature rates and maximum temperature change.

-Melting snow and reducing snow cover in some regions of the world.

-Sea level rise increases acidity of seas and oceans.

-Impact on human society.

The experts of Egypt's National Planning Institute have warned of the negative effects of climate change on different sectors, calling for a clear strategy to counter climate change and work to reduce the rate of "greenhouse emissions" affecting aspects of life and natural resources in Egypt.

Advisor to the Egyptian Minister of Tourism Dr./ Mahmoud Al-Qaysouni noted that the tourism sector will be the first sector affected by climate changes, noting that tourism is the largest source of hard currency and earned revenue during the last year 2007, amounting to $7.5 billion and the number of tourists reached 9 million from many countries of the world, employing 12% of the labour force.

Al Qaysouni drew attention to the United Nations report on Egypt, which confirmed the rise in Mediterranean and red sea levels by about one metre by 2025 as a result of melting ice in the Arctic, drowning more than 205 acres of the delta's most fertile land and displacing 6 million citizens from the region.

During a symposium at the Planning Institute in cooperation with the World Bank, Al Qaysouni warned of the negative repercussions of rising water levels on tourist establishments on the Red and Medium Sea coast of more than 600 international tourist and hotel resorts in addition to the giant projects in Marsi Matrouh, saying: Most of these projects and investments will be drowned out, pointing out that warming water in the Red Sea will affect coral reefs and lead to the flight of marine organisms to the depths and thus make fishing difficult.

The Adviser to the Minister of Tourism proposed the establishment of a National Climate Change Council, comprising relevant ministers, to meet periodically every month and have its decisions in force and binding ", noting the possibility of confronting that problem by building walls on the coasts or by building dams and manes at both the Bab el-Mandeb Strait and Gibraltar, To control rising water levels, coastal States must share construction costs with a view to saving these countries, stressing that such solutions are not impossible.

Al-Qaisoni stressed the importance of States taking serious steps to address these repercussions from now on and not waiting for

disasters to occur Dr. Samir Mustafa, adviser to the Planning Institute, emphasized that Egypt's contribution to the production of thermal emissions caused by the phenomenon is minimal and does not exceed 6% globally. Egypt's production amounts to 2.2 tons per year compared to 13 tons of China, 9 tons of America and 7 tons of the United Kingdom. Dr. Nafisa Abu Saud, an adviser to the Institute, agreed that Egypt's share of emissions is minimal compared to other countries. He stressed that there are many negative effects, including population displacement and harmful environmental changes, and called for addressing these expected impacts in all sectors, and called for the adoption of scientific models of the phenomenon and the development of treatment programmes that complement Egypt's overall development strategies and plans.

Dr. Ola Al-Hakim, Director of the Planning Institute, confirmed that there is a link between climate change and climate disasters such as drought, floods and hurricanes as a result of greenhouse gases, where one of the 19 individuals in developing countries is affected by the consequences of such disasters According to the United Nations Human Development Report 2008/2007, the negative repercussions on Egypt were rising sea levels, lack of water resources, lack of agricultural production and the disappearance of certain crop varieties.

Dr. Salwa Al-Antree, Director of the Centre for Environmental Studies and Natural Resources Management at the Planning Institute, said that studies suggest that climate changes will lead to a reduction in rainwater resulting in a reduction in river water, including the Nile River, affecting planted squares.

Mahmoud MohyEldin, Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Climate Leader of the Egyptian Presidency of COP27, stressed that there is a serious shortcoming from developed countries in the issue of climate change towards

Africa, saying that "some coastal cities in Africa are threatened by drowning due to climate change in the world", explaining that "Africa is the continent most affected by climate change".

MohyEldin stressed the need to invest in new energy areas to cope with climate change, adding: "Carbon emissions increased 14% before the Russian-Ukrainian crisis, and water, energy and food are highly linked to the issue of climate change," noting that there are 800 million people around the world without electricity, including 600 million in Africa.

In another context, a team of researchers at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, working with a group at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the United States Space Agency (NASA) found evidence showing that parts of major coastal cities were drowning faster as a result of sea level rise.

Research has shown that global warming is melting ice around the world, leading to rising sea levels, and this increase in sea levels is a major concern for cities and towns on the edges of water coasts, but many cities - according to the study - Another problem is the decline of the Earth, where the Earth is drowned by the removal of groundwater or gas or the Earth's compression from the immense weight of the buildings above it.

In this new practical effort, researchers noted that rising sea levels as land sinks can lead to major problems for coastal cities in the next few years, and to learn more about the depth of the problem, researchers were able to access and analyse radar data from NASA satellites that measure Earth's height worldwide.

Usual and unusual climate phenomena

The researchers also measured subsidence in 48 of the world's largest cities over the years from 2014 to 2020, and found that nearly all the cities they studied had some degree of subsidence in 44 of them; some areas were sinking at a faster rate due to sea `rise.

Among those phenomena, in the beginning, it depended on earthquakes and volcanoes, an energy latent in the earth's interior, which is present as a result of solar radiation, but at great depths, adding that earthquakes and volcanoes are natural phenomena, human does not interfere with them, but when the earthquake coincides with low atmospheric pressure values And climatic changes, the phenomenon will be more violent.

Among the unusual climatic phenomena such as drought and torrential rains are caused by climatic changes that strike different countries of the world, and climate changes have affected water, climate and heat, and the frequent exit of carbon dioxide due to industry has led to global warming, and the accumulation of these gases in a large density has led to raising the temperature of the planet, where The temperature in the Middle East rose 3 degrees above normal, and the temperature over Europe increased by one to one and a half degrees.

During the current year, the flooding of the Nile River is very heavy, although Ethiopia reserved 16 billion cubic meters of water, but Egypt did not feel any impact at any level, as if the floods of the Nile River basin belong to God in Egypt, but southern Ethiopia was hit by drought.

The country's adaptation to climate phenomena :

Regarding the phenomenon of climate change that causes coastal cities to sink, Dr. Maher Aziz, a climate consultant and environmental expert, says that there is a new agenda that will be presented to the climate conference that will be held next November, explaining many measures to stop climate

deterioration and protect the Earth from climate change. The agenda will also include many measures in the field of reducing emissions or adapting to the harmful effects of climate change phenomena

He added that among these phenomena is the rise in sea level and the intrusion of water to the highest coastal areas, and therefore there are measures to adapt by building barriers on beaches exposed to water intrusion, the most important of which are:

A project in cooperation with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Global Environment Facility.

Aziz pointed out that this project is for the protection of coastal areas in the Mediterranean in the Egyptian state, and these efforts are based on building beach barriers to prevent water ingress on the land, as it is considered one of the projects through which beach areas can be protected.

He continued, "Therefore, the agenda contains many measures that help address the causes of climate change from its roots, namely reducing emissions or addressing the effects of climate change, and trying to coexist with it."

United Nations Climate Convention

He concluded: "With the steady global increase in greenhouse gas emissions, the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events such as successive heat waves are increasing, despite the efforts made by all countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which have not yet reached the desired goals seeking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. and bring it to 2000 levels. Previously, climatic changes have affected the rise in the level of the Nile, which has caused great damage to the city of Ashmoun in Menoufia Governorate, where the rising water level in the two branches of the Nile, Rashid and Damietta, may lead to flooding of most of the lands of the river, as well as for buildings erected on the sides of the stream.

The center and city of Ashmoun in Menoufia Governorate issued a statement calling on citizens and farmers residing in the lands of the river to evacuate these lands as well as the houses, and this comes due to the high water level in the two branches of the Nile River, Rashid and Damietta, which may lead to flooding of most of the lands of the dumping river, as well as the buildings built on the sides of the stream. And they stressed that it was necessary to alert and stress all citizens in the villages of Ashmoun Center and those residing on the lands of the river that lie within the center of the center to be careful, and to avoid planting any crops currently, and to quickly evacuate their homes in order to ensure their safety as a result of what will happen from the rising water levels, and the occurrence of flooding and drowning of those lands, And take all necessary precautions.

A project to confront environmental risks and disasters:

It is worth noting that, according to World Bank estimates, disasters such as floods, earthquakes and droughts cause Morocco to lose more than $575 million each year; Moreover, rapid urbanization and climate change herald an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related phenomena.

A World Bank report revealed that the Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Response Project helped enhance Morocco's resilience in the face of disasters and climate change by strengthening efforts to prepare a national strategy for disaster risk management, and this international project also supported investments in structural measures to reduce risks to serve more than 174,000 beneficiaries. Insuring nearly 9 million people against bodily injury in catastrophic events, and establishing a solidarity fund that benefits about 6 million belonging to the poorest and most needy groups in the country.

In order to address the challenges of increased disaster risk and climate change in Morocco, the project seeks to improve the institutional framework for financing disaster risk reduction

activities and enhance financial resilience to natural disasters for the target population.

To achieve these goals, the World Bank relied on a combination of financing and technical assistance tools; two of its loans for construction are financing a comprehensive program using the Financing for Results instrument, the first time that the World Bank has used this financing tool in disaster risk management operations.

Money doesn't buy everything (sometimes)

A feeling of fear haunts me whenever I think about the hypothesis that COP27 conference will be like its predecessors, despite what is happening around us of the similarity of the 1/3 phenomenon, and the current and strange disasters such as floods in Pakistan are drowning a third of the country's area and Europe is drying up by 1/3, the food shortage is in the same proportion. What? If the next year with a fixed percentage becomes two-thirds and the most terrifying, what if climate changes break their promise and take the remaining third in advance.

All this I passed on in a daydreaming slumber, but I woke up from it with a feeling of contentment and reassurance because my age reassures me, as I often do not have much in front of me after the age of seventy-eight and here it jumped to my mind, that perhaps the neglect in climate matters is due to the fact that most of those in charge of it are in their hands They are at an advanced age, and at their head are heads of states, organizations and bodies, as well as conferences - but I am driving the elderly with me who bind reserves and balances and do not spend them this incident:

For more than a year, my family and I carried all my factories, real estate, and liquidity, passing through major hospitals inside and communicating with hospitals abroad, asking for recovery from the malignant disease in my body. They returned to all that I own and has no value now unless you are patient with the treatment approach and be patient with the pain approach because your money is not He buys everything.

Accordingly, I followed the treatment approach and embarked on another approach, which is the approach to treating climate changes, to make my money valuable for my grandchildren to benefit from and to collect my papers that I have been working on for decades during my loan years in Qatar. This article is intended

for presidents, all presidents who have the right to spend, now spend generously on yourselves.

I did not ask anyone to spend on anyone because we are all equal now in the amount and source of the damage inflicted. The damage that affects Africa and the poor and developing countries is no more than what affects Europe, America, and all the countries of the world.

Importance of time

The innovations are not important, but the most important is how long the study and research will take to ascertain the technical credibility and accreditation, the possibility of implementation, the economic and climatic returns, and then the funding estimates and their sources.

There is no value for these innovations after five or ten years to start implementing them, as always bold or modern innovations that have no precedent on the ground take years to study.

But after we saw the accelerating pace of climate events in the second half of this year and there is no point in approving them, and then starting to implement them after the changes have wiped out the green and the dry, here innovation loses its limits in rescue and repair, especially if it comes to climate problems accelerating events and disasters, especially Mentioning the invention of artificial lakes, and fortunately and fortunately, they were studied and reviewed several times by previous scientists who were well-known at the time and approved them more than once.

During the study period, which is estimated at fifty years, and attached is a statement on behalf of the most important scientists and countries that participated in the Qattara Depression research, and its economic return, that this conference and this generation are fortunate because they have achieved a savings in time estimated at about ten years before excavation.

The importance of this project (artificial lakes) is pivotal, whether in Egypt or in the countries on which it will be established, and pivotal here, we mean by it that it has an effective role in disrupting and solving most climate problems.

We, who are responsible for innovations to solve climate problems, have taken it because of the credibility that was previously approved, such as the (Qattara Low) project, from which we took an approach to most of the bold innovative

solutions that we offer, because we offered any solution or giant innovation that requires discussions and technical and technological studies that consume a long time and require tens of billions, and years It may reach ten years, such as the Qattara Depression project and the same in Algeria and South Africa, and accordingly we have summarized what we offer of innovations and suggestions, on matters previously approved of economic and scientific standings present at the conference, whether in person or on behalf of them, and we single out the heads of states and governments from the General Assembly of the United Nations and its affiliated organizations.

The presence of these and thousands of others and those who have identical opinions, whether with us or with each other, and we first mention the guests - Mr. Antonio Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and among the similarities that we will mention at the time are what was said by Dr. Mahmoud Mohieldin and Mr. Bill Gates, both of whom are rich About the definition, their statements about poverty and climate change were identical, and the international community is aware of their concern for all the problems of the poor and climate problems.

Therefore, when we issue something that combats extreme poverty and provide food, and on top of these innovations is the cultivation of wheat with salt water, and even with ocean water, we will not waste time to prove this because we have the research of the late Egyptian scientist Dr./ Ahmed Al-Mustajir, and the State of India, which has reached enough production of wheat and has become an exporter after If they are imported, we do not need to waste time, but rather that what we offer from suggestions or innovations is quick to implement, such as ready-made buildings, to solve the rapid housing crises.

Here, the importance of time appears after the end of the conference, as it is possible to implement the largest percentage of the projects that were agreed upon in record time, and it is better that immediate committees emerge from the conference and the host country to follow up on the time plan and follow up the

implementation, otherwise this conference will become similar to the previous conferences during the past half century.

What is important in projects is their implementation to avert disasters, and here is the importance of the early warning network of the Meteorological and Satellite Authority.

Q: Why do we view the element of time with such importance and dread?

A: Because in the previous year, 2021, the months of July and August were not like this year. In short, what if a climate change accelerated in the year 2023 to the same extent between 2021 and 2022, and is there anything after the drying up of rivers in Europe and the scarcity of fresh water, what if the countries of Europe slackened about our innovation and suggestion? Regarding the increase of circulating fresh water on the planet.

What if they slackened from our innovation by stopping forest fires by changing the properties of the winds from very hot to hot and humid, what if the authorities slackened because the proposals were not issued by a famous scientific institution but were issued by an individual company in one of the governorates of Egypt that stopped all its activity and spending on the success of the climate conference in its country COP27 .

We do not have time, and my message to the United Nations and its President, Mr./ Guterres, is not to break this conference and to remain in a permanent meeting from the day after the end of the conference with the presence of 5% of the people entrusted with the task of implementation and follow-up in all countries, because after what happened this year we do not have many the time.

Although we all together have a lot of money, but if major events occur that we do not know, there is no benefit from this money, no matter how many, and there is no benefit from the bold innovations and the sound opinions of scientists and enthusiastic heads of state, and for the first time and thanks to the open skies, Africa is equal with other developed countries in the damages of

changes Climate, Africa is accustomed to austerity on the life of herd immunity, whether in the Corona pandemic or climate changes.

As for the new guest on the disasters of the scarcity of fresh water, and drought, who are not accustomed to the austerity of the inhabitants of the north, the people of scientific, industrial and technological progress, the countries of luxury and abundance of food (France, Spain, England, the United States, Canada, Portugal and the Mediterranean countries), who slackened in saving humanity and many of them It has not fulfilled its commitments in previous COPs.

One of the things that proves that the whole world is a small village and a sky open to everyone in my view and about me here (the justice of heaven) is that it is open to everyone with its good and its evil is that all the great disasters that befall the masters in the north are the open skies, and also the poor countries, it is not sent word but rather With the scientific evidence and the meteorological testimony that has the authority over the data of the open sky, the sky of justice in the distribution and the theory of the long-held aspirations in distributing the content with justice for the open world to each other.

We all live under one sky. Therefore, the treatment of climate change will start from Africa, from whose belly the factors of forest fires in Europe and the North in general emerged, just as the factors of drought, water scarcity and food shortages emerged in Europe for many years. It was not thought that the lack of food and desertification in Africa would It pours on the people of the north, because the seas and oceans separate them, so how can desertification and drought advance, but it has crept to them by air and not by land, with the factor of the open sky.

Yes, the sky achieves distributive justice on earth, and we will show how Africa will remove all the catastrophes of climate change from the northern hemisphere in research on forest fires,

high temperatures, drought, especially the drying up of rivers and lakes.

Returning again to the time factor, the importance of time in the climate problem for rescue is similar to the importance of time in rescuing the drowned - otherwise climate treatment becomes like rescuing the body of the drowned instead of saving him, and in both cases the cost is high, yes the cost is one. The cost of saving us from climate changes is equal to the expenses of treating destruction weather changes.

Therefore, it was necessary to warn about the importance of time and expedite taking the necessary steps by reducing the time needed to save the world or alleviate it from the disasters of forest fires, floods, drying up of rivers and lakes, high temperatures, food shortages and famine in the Horn of Africa. Next May, because everyone noticed that every year is worse than the one before and brings us unexpected new ones, such as water scarcity, drying up of rivers in Europe and others.

Time is running out for us due to our previous neglect for years. We had plenty of time, and some imagined that they were safe from the evils of climate change. We have to devise ways to speed up implementation, whether in rescue projects in artificial lakes inside and outside Africa, especially the forest fire countries themselves, to save part of the moisture and complement the agricultural revolution for projects the giant and included in this book in detail (Great Green Wall - mangrove forests in the Pacific Ocean - artificial lakes plantations).

And the proposed project, which can be implemented immediately on the last day of COP27, which is to oblige everyone in the international community to plant two fruitful or non-fruitful trees because of their great benefits next to carbon absorption and increasing oxygen in the atmosphere, which is the humidification of the atmosphere, through transpiration and combating desertification and food shortages and the exchange of

clean, moist air Between countries and each other until it reaches the north of Europe and in the south, western Asia and Australia by the open skies.

The task is heavy, it is not the air conditioning of a room and a hall, it is the entire atmosphere, starting from the surface of the earth to ten thousand meters in height, the last of which is the habitat of the jet winds that have the power in floods, droughts and fires.

We have previously challenged nature to destroy and now it is challenging us to rebuild, in COP27 we have nothing but victory over climate change.

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- **Dr. Mohamed Hassan Mubarak Al-Sharqawi, Suez Canal University.**

Conclusion

"If this book had its beginning and its end, there was nothing useful in it

Except to save coastal towns from drowning

that's enough"

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