

AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Urban Planning

PRO-POOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AS A TOOL FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT Case Study of Lake Qaroun, Fayoum, Egypt

A Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of

Master of Science in Architectural Engineering

(Urban Planning)

by

Nada Samir Ramzy Tewfik

Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering

(Urban Planning)

Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University, 2013

Supervised By

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Abdel Karim Dr. Marwa Mohamed Abdellatif Salheen

Design

Professor of Integrated Planning and Associate Professor of Urban Planning and Design

Cairo - (2019)



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Examiners' Committee

Name and Ammadon	Signature
Prof. Jan Dieterle Landscape Architecture, University of Stuttgart	
Prof. Dr. Ghada Farouk Urban Planning, Ain Shams University	
Prof. Dr. Mohamed Salheen Integrated Planning and Design, Ain Shams University	Date: 02 October 2019

Statement

This thesis is submitted as a partial fulfilment of Master of Science in Architectural Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Ain shams University.

The author carried out the work included in this thesis, and no part of it has been submitted for a degree or a qualification at any other scientific entity.

Signa	atur	e		
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Date: 02 October 2019

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research wouldn't have been possible without God's guidance in every step of the way. Without His support and help, this piece of work wouldn't have come to light. God used many individuals whose inputs contributed to the success of this phase of my life.

Gratitude goes to my family who created the suitable atmosphere for a work to be done, for minimizing pressure as much as they can, and for the continuous encouragement along the years. Thanks for the sincere prayers that accompanied me all the way to success.

I am grateful to all my friends who motivated me to get this work done and specially my friend Ayaa El-Wagieh who provided me the emotional and technical support needed, and who accompanied me during the site visit where all the discussions were fruitful to the empirical part. She has been the most supportive friend anyone could dream for.

Throughout these years, my friends provided all the care and support they can to keep me on track and motivated me to continue following my dream. In this case, I can mention the supportive TAs, and my sweet friends from school, faculty and church.

This work wouldn't have been done without the belief of my main supervisor Prof. Dr. Mohamed Salheen in my assets. He has always been giving uplifting criticism, important information, data and comments. Without his kindness and generosity, this thesis wouldn't have been done, and I would have stopped doing it. I learned a lot from him, and the long discussions did not only shape this dissertation but my mind too. After the continuous follow ups, I can feel I have a broader way of thinking, a better understanding of the academic research methodologies, and the possibility to link multiple disciplines in one integrated framework.

Special gratitude goes to my supervisor Dr. Marwa Abdellatif. She has been a professional advisor who helped in delivering important milestones of this thesis. She has been a good listener to all my insecurities and provided all the guidance needed to overcome all the challenges. I am grateful she offered me the opportunity to co-teach with her; and have a weekly dose of supportive knowledge. Moreover, she helped in concretizing my on-site fieldwork; as well as, the best way to deliver clear information to the thesis' readers. Every conversation was a benefit to me, and her knowledge was a real revelation.

Moreover, I would like to express my deep recognition to the Associate professor, Dr. Fady Michel who provided me with a strong motivation at the starting point of my thesis. He was the one that encouraged me to choose the case of Shakshouk village; and offered all his networks to support my study. He helped in reaching and defining the research scope and a phone interview with him was enough to positively affect a work for years.

I am grateful for the staff of Integrated Urbanism and Sustainable Design (IUSD) program who did not save any resource to help delivering this thesis. Additional thanks go to the IUSD

students of Intake VII, and VIII whose discussions had their impacts in understanding the state of environment for the case study and shaping the possible solutions.

Many thanks to Mr. Emad Abdel Maaboud, the CEO of Shakshouk NGO who did not save any effort to contribute to the field work. His guidance during site tours in the village provided the possibility to understand the system dynamics in the case study. The information that he provided was crucial for deducing the points of agreements and conflicts between the different stakeholders. His knowledge and his work with people, officials, and international bodies provided an understanding of the socio-economic status of the community, as well as their challenges; in addition to the previous interventions in the case study.

Besides, I am grateful for meeting Dr. Amrou Heiba, the manager of Qaroun Protectorate till 2018. He was welcoming interviewing him and helped in providing updated data about the protectorate from conservationists' perspective. Thanks for Dr. Khaled Allam from the EEAA for his time, support, and data about the Egyptian protectorates status quo.

Thanks for the generous welcoming that the Salt Extraction Factory (EMISAL) presented during the visit. Thanks for the professional meeting and the well prepared power point presentation that provided an overview about the economy of the case study. Thanks as well for the staff of Panorama Shakshouk Hotel, especially Mr Waheed Mergawy who hosted my stay during the field visit.

I would like to express my recognition to the staff of Chitosan. Egypt, and specially Miss Shahira Youssef. Although she had busy commitments, she invested time in providing data and detailed information about the case study. Her inputs shaped the research flow and outcomes.

Finally yet importantly, thanks for the young researchers of Nature Conservation in Egypt. The love and passion of people working and volunteering at this NGO guaranteed my belief in the presence of great minds loving Egypt and seeking its growth.

Apart from the thesis-related people, I would like to express my gratitude to my school, my sisters, and my teachers who planted in me the first seeds of helping the poor; and appreciating the assets of our country. Thanks go to Mrs. Magda, Mrs. Yvonne, Mrs. Sherine for teaching me the first English grammar lessons that contributed to the delivery of an English version of the thesis; although I was intending to produce an Arabic one.

At the end, I am acknowledging myself for all the personal challenges I went through, and for reaching this point of time where this work is done the way I am proud of.

PERSONAL MOTIVATION FOR THE RESEARCH TOPIC

Several reasons motivated me to conduct this research and choose both: the topic and the case study. These are described as following:

The first reason of choosing this topic was being a part in the Urban Design and Planning department; and being interested in the fields of urban planning where a broad understanding of several issues is crucial. Urban planning field generally is not a narrow-minded discipline from the researcher's point of view. It requires tackling several disciplines of social, environmental, economic, managerial, and other domains. In this regard, during the undergraduate studies, different courses shaped the mind of the researcher and were of quite relevance to her fields of interest; such as the Environmental planning, and city planning courses.

Continuing her pre-master studies, the researcher was able to have insights about the conservation concept during the Urban Conservation module. At this time, the researcher found interesting the complexity and the continuous debates of conservation vs development; and conservation vs people. Following this track of research, the researcher was gifted an opportunity to co-teach in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) module at the Integrated Urbanism and Sustainable Design (IUSD) master program. This opportunity sustained the researcher's persistence in investigating the challenges facing the environmental conservation approach generally.

The second reason behind choosing this topic is more of a personal or spiritual one. The researcher feels responsibility towards the people generally, and the Egyptian specifically. She believes that each one should have a role in his/her community in whatever way they can. Reflecting on herself being a researcher in the urban planning field, she found it is necessary to explore the means to enhance people's quality of life. She has chosen the poor of them, for -sometimes- being vulnerable and lacking the capacity to improve their own lives. After finishing this work, the researcher is planning to translate it to the Arabic language; so it can be available in both languages to find its way to decision makers. The researcher is seeking that this piece of work could be a benefit to the chosen case study. She is willing that this dissertation be transformed from the research phase to the on-the-ground practice with high respect to all the up-lifting criticism she might receive to enhance the outcomes.

The last reason is mainly related to the location of the case study. In this regard, the researcher has chosen Fayoum for not being usually studied while having complex challenges. Another intention for choosing Fayoum is mainly the uniqueness of its context were desert, water, and agricultural lands meet. This variety of landscape triggered the researcher to explore the dynamics of people living in such context. Moreover, the proximity of Fayoum to Cairowhere the researcher lives- had a strong impact in travelling more than one time to meet different stakeholders and make interviews.

ABSTRACT

Rural Communities living within Protected Areas (PAs) depend mainly on the natural environment for their livelihoods and tend to be among the poorest in the country; since the degradation of the environment jeopardizes their economic-resource base. Moreover, economic development pressures cause changes in PAs' contexts leading to negative and positive impacts on the environment and people, which then affect the long-term benefits of development. In this regard, an integration between the different themes of community poverty, natural environment and economic development is crucial – especially when challenges and practices intertwine on ground.

With notions of integration starting in the Egyptian context; the case study of lake Qaroun – and specifically Shakshouk village- within Qaroun Protected Area in Fayoum is investigated-where the majority of the community is rural poor who live in degraded environments and face continuous development pressures. This research explores the relationship between community poverty, natural environment, and economic development co-existing in Shakshouk; and describes it as a circular relationship, where an action in one theme leads to impacts on others. This is deduced during on-site semi structured interviews, focus groups, observation and building on previous secondary data.

With a continuous chain of negative mutual influences, the pro-poor environmental conservation concept is introduced seeking a synergy between the three themes (community poverty -natural environment -economic development). This is discussed in the light of (what if) scenarios building on previous best practices and lessons learned. This research ends by highlighting how pro-poor environmental conservation could be used as tool in the integrated development of Shakshouk village following two tracks. These tracks should be considered by decision makers in future interventions.

KEYWORDS

Community Poverty, Natural Environment, Economic Development, Pro-poor environmental conservation, Circular relationship, Wetland, Shakshouk, Qaroun Protected Area, Fayoum