

CLIMATE CHANGES IN EGYPT AND ITS IMPACTS ON ANIMAL PRODUCTION, DISEASES, SMALL HOLDERS, FOOD SECURITY AND ECONOMIC LEVEL

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Climate changes play a hard role on the various sectors of genetic resources for food and agriculture (plants, animals, forests, aquatic resources, invertebrates and micro-organisms). However, the changes in genetic resources of food and agriculture are also expected to play a significant effect in mitigation of and adaptation to the consequences of climate change in support of efforts to achieve food security, nutrition objectives and economic. Egypt's Mediterranean coast and the Nile Delta have been identified as vulnerable to sea level rise. A recent study concerning fresh water resources in Egypt, including vulnerability assessment concluded that while the impact of climate change on the Nile Basin could not yet be predicted, there are indications that the impacts will be significant and severe. Any decrease in the total supply of water, coupled with an expected increase in consumption due to the high population growth rates and the rise in the standards of living could have drastic impacts. Climate change may bring about substantial reductions in the national grain production. As for cotton, it is clear that seed cotton yield will be increased gradually to arrive at its maximum by the year 2050 due to the expected impact of climate change (i.e. when temperatures rise by between +2CO and +4CO). If climate change adversely affects crop production under the normal CO₂ concentration, Egypt would have to increase food imports. Agriculture and livestock are amongst the most climate sensitive economic sectors in the developing countries whilst the rural poor communities are more vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Climate change is real and is happening now. Current knowledge on the relationship between climate change effects and animal health is lacking particularly in East Africa despite of livestock agriculture being economically important in the region.

Biography

Mostafa A R Ibrahim has completed his PhD and his DSc from University of Veterinary Science, Budapest as well as his Post-doctoral studies after that. He is an Ex-Director of Animal Production Department at the University of Kafrelsheikh. He has published more than 68 papers in reputed journals. He supervised a lot of Graduate students and certificated MSc and PhD. Moreover, he was chosen by the Minister of Agriculture as the Consultant of Animal Production and Vet Care for the rural development international project. He was also an Egyptian project coordinator for 2 FP7 projects. He was also chosen by the Minister of High Education and Scientific Research as the Head of animal production and veterinary science branch. He attended more than 28 international conferences around the globe and till today acts as a Reviewer of 5 international journals.

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