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Agri-Environmental (AEI)

Indicators

FAO

Number Cruncher Statistical

(NCSS)System

Agri-Environmental Indicators (AEI)

(SWOT) Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

- - - :

(AEI)

(SWOT) Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats ( )

Sustainable ( )

:Development

:Environmental Footprint -

:Biological Capacity -

( )

(AEI)

( ) Agri-Environmental Indicators

FAO

Number Cruncher

(NCSS) Statistical System

) (Blue Plan)

(

( )

:

(NH<sub>3</sub>)

(NH<sub>3</sub>)

(N tonnes/1000 ha)

(P205 tonnes/1000 ha)

(N+P205 tonnes/1000 ha)

(group cover %30<)

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( / )

( / )

GLASOD

GLASOD

GLASOD

GLASOD

United

(EPA) States Environmental Protection Agency

World Health Organization

(WHO)

Renewable Resource















جدول رقم ١٥: كمية الاستهلاك من المنتجات البترولية والغازات الطبيعية والاصطناع الناتجة عنها طبقاً للقطاع خلال الفترة (٢٠٠٨/٢٠٠٩ - ٢٠١١/٢٠١٢)

القطاع	٢٠٠٨/٢٠٠٩		٢٠٠٩/٢٠١٠		٢٠١٠/٢٠١١		٢٠١١/٢٠١٢	
	%	الاصطناع	%	الاصطناع	%	الاصطناع	%	الاصطناع
الإجمالي	١٠٠	١٩١,٥٦	١٠٠	٧١٦,١٠	١٠٠	١٨١,٩٥	١٠٠	١٧٧,٠١
الزراعة والري	٤,٨	٩,٠٩	٤	٧٨٣٢	٤	٨,٨٥	٤	٦٨٢٥٨
الطرق	٣,٥	٦,٧١	٣	٧١٤٠	٣,٦	٦,٥٥	٣,٩	٢٠٩٩
المقاولات	١٨,٥	٣٥,٤٨	١٨,٩	١٦٣٧٦	١٨,٠	٤٢,٣٣	١٩	١٩٦,٠
الصناعة*	١٧,٧	٣٣,٨٨	١٧,٠	١١٤٧١	١٧,٥	٣١,٩٦	١٧,٥	١٠٤٢٦
النقل	٣٧,٨	٧٢,٣٧	٣٧,٤	٣١٨٣٩	٣٧,٤	٦٧,٦٦	٣٧,٤	٢٤٨٨,٠
الكهرباء	٧,٣	١٤,٠٣	٧,٣	٥٢٤٨	٧	١٢,٨٢	٦,٤	١١,٣٨
البترول المنزلي/التجاري	٨,١	١٥,٥٦	٧,٥	٥٢٣٠	٨,٥	١٥,٥٦	٨,٧	١٥,٣٦

\* قطاع الصناعة يشمل قطاعات (الصناعة، الأمدة، أسمنت وحراريات) وكبار المستهلكين التجاريين.  
المصدر: وزارة البترول والطاقة - ٢٠١٤.







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F	R <sup>2</sup>	
35.43**	0.75	$Y_1 = 38.57 + 0.46 x_1$
14.44**	0.55	$Y_2 = 2.03 + 0.03 x_2$
30.10**	0.71	$Y_3 = 2.31 + 0.03 x_3$
31.15**	0.72	$Y_4 = 34.23 + 0.40 x_4$

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برندم





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جدول رقم ٢٦: المتوسطات السنوية لقياس دلائل تلوث مياه نهر النيل في محافظات ج.م.ع. خلال الفترة (٢٠٠٩-٢٠١٢).

المحافظات	٢٠١٠						٢٠١١						٢٠١٢					
	TDS	DO	BOD	COD	TDS	DO	TDS	DO	BOD	COD	TDS	DO	BOD	COD	TDS	DO	BOD	COD
القاهرة	١٣	١٠.٩	٢.٥	١٣	٢٤٦	٧.١	٢.٦	١١.٦	١١.٦	٢٤١	٧	٢٤١	١١.٦	١١.٦	١١.٦	١١.٦	١١.٦	١١.٦
الإسكندرية	٦	٦	٣.٦	٦	٢٥٧	٦	٦	٣.٥	٦	٣.٥	٦	٦	٦	٦	٦	٦	٦	٦
بورسعيد	٦	٦	١.٩	٦	٢٥٩	٧.١	١.٧	٧.٢	٧.٢	٢٥٨	٦.٣	٦.٣	٦.٣	٦.٣	٦.٣	٦.٣	٦.٣	٦.٣
دمياط	٦	٦	-	٦	٣١٩	٦.٤	٣.٨	١٥.٤	١٥.٤	٢٩٧	٦.٢	٦.٢	٦.٢	٦.٢	٦.٢	٦.٢	٦.٢	٦.٢
الدقهلية	٧.٢	٧.٢	٢.٧	٨.٩	٢٥٠	٧	٣	٩.١	٩.١	٢٥٣	٦.٧	٦.٧	٦.٧	٦.٧	٦.٧	٦.٧	٦.٧	٦.٧
الغربية	٦.٣	٦.٣	٥.٨	١١	٢١٢	٦.٥	١.٨	٧	٧	٢٥٩	٦.٥	٦.٥	٦.٥	٦.٥	٦.٥	٦.٥	٦.٥	٦.٥
المنوفية	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	٢١٨	٥.٩	٢١.٨	-	-	-	-	-	-
الجيزة	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	٧.٥	٧.٥	-	-	-	-	-	-
بني سويف	٨	٨	٢.٩	١٤.٥	٢٨٣	٨	٣.١	١٤	١٤	٣٠٢	٧.٥	٣.٠٢	١٤	١٤	١٤	١٤	١٤	١٤
الفيوم	٧.٥	٧.٥	٥.٤	-	١٨٩	٧.٥	١.٢	-	-	١٣٠	-	١٣٠	-	-	-	-	-	-
المنيا	٨.١	٨.١	٤.٦	٧.٨	٢٢٣	٨.٣	٢.٧	٧.٥	٧.٥	٢٢٧	٨.٢	٢.٢	٧.٥	٧.٥	٧.٥	٧.٥	٧.٥	٧.٥
السيوط	٧.٧	٧.٧	٢.٢	٦.٢	٢٢٤	٧.٨	٢.٢	٦.٣	٦.٣	٢١٨	٧.١	٢.٢	٦.٣	٦.٣	٦.٣	٦.٣	٦.٣	٦.٣
سوهاج	٨	٨	-	-	٢٠٩	١٠.٦	-	١٠	١٠	٢٠٩	٩	٩	١٠	١٠	١٠	١٠	١٠	١٠
الوادى الجديد	٦	٦	٦	٦	١٧١	٦	٦	٦	٦	١٧٢	٥.٩	٦	٦	٦	٦	٦	٦	٦
الأقصر	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	١.٧	١.٧	١٤١	٦.٦	٦.٦	٦.٦	٦.٦	٦.٦	٦.٦	٦.٦	٦.٦

- الأكسجين الذائب (DO) الحد المسموح به لا يقل عن ٥ مجم / لتر.
- الأكسجين الحيوى المتصن (BOD) الحد المسموح به لا يزيد عن ٦ مجم / لتر.
- الأكسجين الكيماوى المتصن (COD) الحد المسموح به لا يزيد عن ١٠ مجم / لتر.
- الأملاح الناتجة الكلية (TDS) الحد المسموح به لا يزيد عن ٥٠٠ مجم / لتر.
- المصدر: وزارة الصحة والسكان - مركز الرصد البيئى - ٢٠١٤.





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<http://faostat3.fao.org>

# Study of The Environmental Footprint as A Part of Sustainable Development Indicators in Egypt

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## ABSTRACT

In accordance with economic, environmental performance indicators and current Egyptian agriculture, and in the light of the future challenges sustainable agricultural development, internal and external, determinants and problems and constraints facing agricultural development programs and plans in Egypt, duplication and maximize to take advantage of the potential opportunities and look to the future of the more prosperous Egyptian agriculture and agricultural development paths, and more development of technical modernization, and with regional and international developments and contemporary and future on various levels, in order to enhance coordination and integration in various areas Egyptian agricultural production, the Environmental Data Set Agricultural Indicators (AEI) agri-environmental indicators available within FAO statistical data base, consistent with environmental agricultural indicators frameworks, through the use of the chains secondary data issued by FAO and stomach for this purpose, and the last annual report issued by the Central Organ Public Mobilization and Statistics. Then an analysis of general direction by the Program Number cruncher statistical system (NCSS) to know the direction of the environmental performance economically and to know the extent to which its efficiency and impact on sustainable development in Egypt.

The agricultural use of environmental indicators (AEI) agri-environmental indicators, as well as the method of analysis in image 4a matrix of strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) strengths, strengths, weaknesses and will help, which is a method commonly used in the evaluation of the performance, and recruitment of score and analysis to improve this performance. If there are strong elements of unexploited can be exploited to improve the performance of the environment, as well as weak points and work to repair. The most important results that have been reached in this search using agricultural environmental indicators that all factors combined, available data in a need to maintain and develop even more improvement environmental performance through agriculture.

The recommended research several recommendations:

- 1- The need to provide an accurate database of systematic environmental indicators by organizations and institutions, to follow up on the evaluation of environmental performance in Egypt and improve this performance.
2. The search for sources of energy from non-traditional sources to Egypt is not punishable under the major projects and deprivation of investment opportunities for generations to come.
3. Exit relate green zone, including forest area outside the border planned, not only in order to increase vegetable production, but as a prerequisite to overcome the air pollution.
4. Consider fertilizers and pesticides restrictions for goal function for safety of Egyptian agriculture.
5. Maintenance of the Water Resources of waste and pollution in order to preserve the human and animal health, fish and the environment in general, and the use of recycling sewage water in cultivation of forests and trees, wood, which does not affect the health of living organisms, but significantly improve environmental performance.