University of Groningen

Desert Related Traditional Knowledge, Policies and Management in Wadi Allaqi, South Eastern Desert, Egypt

Abdou Kandal, Hanaa Ali Hassan

DOI:
[10.33612/diss.149297572](https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.149297572)

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2020

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Abdou Kandal, H. A. H. (2020). *Desert Related Traditional Knowledge, Policies and Management in Wadi Allaqi, South Eastern Desert, Egypt*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. University of Groningen. <https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.149297572>

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

Hanaa Ali Hassan Abdou

**Desert Related Traditional Knowledge, Policies and
Management in Wadi Allaqi, South Eastern Desert,
Egypt**

Colofon

This PhD-project was carried out at the Science and Society Group (SSG), recently renamed into Integrated Research on Energy, Environment and Society' (IREES). This research group is part of the Energy and Sustainability Research Institute of the University of Groningen (ESRIG), The Netherlands.

The project was funded by the Netherlands Fellowship Programmes (Nuffic) and additionally by Faculty of Science and Engineering of the University of Groningen.

The printing costs of this thesis were funded by the Faculty of Science and Engineering of the University of Groningen.

Photos: Hanaa Abdou, Hoda Yacoub and Irina springuel

Cover Design: Hanaa Ali Hassan Abdou

Copyright © 2020 Hanaa Ali Hassan Abdou

All rights reserved. No part of this thesis may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, without the permission of the author.

Printed by Grafimedia, Facilitair Bedrijf Rijksuniversiteit Groningen RUG.

university of
 groningen

Desert Related Traditional Knowledge, Policies and Management in Wadi Allaqi, South Eastern Desert, Egypt

PhD thesis

to obtain the degree of PhD at the
University of Groningen
on the authority of the
Rector Magnificus Prof. C. Wijmenga
and in accordance with
the decision by the College of Deans.

This thesis will be defended in public on

Tuesday 8 December 2020 at 11 hours

by

Hanaa Ali Hassan Abdou

born on 4 December 1971

in Kuwait City, Kuwait

Supervisor

Prof. M.P. Gerkema

Co-supervisor

Dr. J.A.A. Swart

Dr. H. A. Yacoub

Assessment Committee

Prof. H.C.Moll

Prof. M.A. Herber

Prof. P.P. Ho

إِلَارو

أبي وأخي الغاليين

تقصر عما الله بواربع رحمته وأمكنهما فبيع جنانه

Dedication

*To my late father El-Haj/ Ali and my late brother Abd El-Rahman
May they rest in peace*

Contents:

Chapter 1

General introduction

p. 2—17

- 1.1 Background of the research
- 1.2 Wadi Allaqi: the study area
- 1.3 People in Wadi Allaqi
- 1.4 Changes in Wadi Allaqi
- 1.5 Study Purpose and Research Objective
- 1.6 Thesis outline

References

Chapter 2

Traditional knowledge (TK)

p. 19—35

- 2.1 Defining TK
- 2.2 Importance of TK
- 2.3 The dynamics of TK
- 2.4 International perspective of TK regulation and application

References

Chapter 3

Vanishing knowledge of plant species in the Wadi Allaqi desert area of Egypt

p. 37—57

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 The study area
- 3.3 Materials and Methods
 - 3.3.1 Data collection
 - 3.3.2 Data analysis
- 3.4 Results
 - 3.4.1 The use of plant species
- 3.5 Discussion and conclusion

References

Chapter 4

Traditional knowledge and community resilience in Wadi Allaqi, Egypt

p. 59—92

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Site description
- 4.3 Methodology
 - 4.3.1 Data analysis
- 4.4 Results
 - 4.4.1 Questionnaire I
 - 4.4.2 Questionnaire II
- 4.5 Discussion
 - 4.5.1 Rangeland issues
 - 4.5.2 Settlement issues
 - 4.5.3 Community resilience in Wadi Allaqi

References

Chapter 5

The role of traditional knowledge policies in Egypt: the case of Wadi Allaqi

p. 94—117

5.1 Introduction

5.2 Methodology

5.3 Results

5.3.1 International agreements, TK and policy-making in Egypt

5.3.2 Views of regional Wadi Allaqi Biosphere Reserve involved actors

5.4 Discussion and conclusions

5.5 Recommendations

References

Chapter 6

Engaging local communities through citizen science in Wadi Allaqi, Egypt. A new route for traditional knowledge?

p. 119—138

6.1 Introduction

6.2 The Wadi Allaqi case

6.3 Citizen science, public participation and responsible research and innovation

6.4 Involvement of local community in Wadi Allaqi: examples and possible steps to be taken

6.5 Conclusions: towards a possible role of CS for TK in Wadi Allaqi

References

Appendices

p. 139—148

Appendices of chapter three:

Table A1

Table A2

Appendices of chapter four:

Appendix 1

Appendices of chapter five:

Supplementary materials Table 1

Figure 1. Organogram

Supplementary materials Table 2

Summary

p. 150

Samenvatting (Summary in Dutch)

p. 154

الملخص العربي (Arabic Summary)

p. 158

Acknowledgements

p. 161

About the author

p. 164

Publications

p. 165

“There is no doubt that inundation by Lake Nasser, consequent upon the construction of the Aswan High Dam, has substantially changed the available natural resource base of the Lake Nasser shore lands. Wadi Allaqi exemplifies these changes well”

Briggs et al. 1993