It is important to remember that more than 3.1 million children die from malnutrition.

So we started solving environmental problems such as desertification, drought, floods, earthquakes and hurricanes.

After that we will be able to start solving the rest of the causes of poverty

Extracting water from the air of the driest areas with less than 20% humidity, by using organic mineral structures \* <https://arsco.org/article-detail-399-8-0> 2- Digging wells and springs 3- Providing rooms for generators and installing taps and troughs for animals in order to have access to water. 4- Development of traditional techniques for rainwater harvesting 5- Using the water harvesting system and constructing water tanks for use in the rainy seasons. It is recommended to build them in the form of circles or more durable and sustainable 6- Desalination of water 7- Wastewater treatment is more efficient than seawater desalination and seawater sanitation

1. Encouragement to live in the countryside
2. Disposal of industrial waste
3. Throwing dirt in the designated place
4. Waste recycling
5. Rely on paper bags
6. Afforestation of cities
7. Increasing green spaces
8. Enactment of legislation
9. Reducing the use of fireplace and wood stoves
10. Avoid burning leaves, litter and other materials (leaves compost and garden waste can be burned instead)
11. Treating plastic waste with a ban on the production and use of single-use plastic bags that can be replaced with less polluting tools.

1. Recycling of waste paper, glass and plastic.
2. Increasing green spaces

The Middle East and North Africa region can learn from emerging economies that have early adopted clean energy technologies and imposed plans for environmental policy reform, to reduce pollution without impeding economic growth.

A set of strategies to build resilience to extreme heat are laid out in our publication include:

Creating heat preparedness plans, identifying vulnerable populations, and opening cooling centers during extreme heat.

Installing cool and green roofs and cool pavement to reduce the urban heat island effect.

Planting trees to provide shade and evapotranspiration cools the air around trees.

Pursuing energy efficiency to reduce demand on the electricity grid, especially during heat waves.

One of Africa’s biggest problems is water pollution according to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change in Southern Africa in 2000.

A large number of Africans are moving to the countryside due to the high demand for clean water

With the increasing demand, the supply of carbonated water remains limited

...

The water level in the Dirian dam has decreased by 20% of the water since 2010, and up to 30% of the water has been stolen or illegally distributed through international trade.

The Middle East and North Africa region can learn from emerging economies that have early adopted clean energy technologies and imposed environmental policy reform plans to reduce pollution without impeding economic growth.

Africa faces environmental issues, climate change, land and water change, deforestation, land degradation and pollution as a result of the South African region.

It is exposed to fewer carbon emissions, but is affected by the impact of climate change, which is characterized by high temperatures, and Africa has exhausted its many resources.

. The cutting down of trees and the production of the core of Africa’s economy has led to the depletion and bad prospects of natural resources.

Air pollution

It is considered the most prominent problem in Africa. Measures must be taken to prevent the negative impact of factories and various fumes.

-2. The population’s dependence on agriculture mainly, the lack of interest in agricultural soil and the wrong farming practice

3... Migration from villages to cities, and its biggest problem is the deforestation, which is considered the greatest protector of the earth in terms of storing carbon dioxide emissions.

The world faces many natural hazards that cause multiple disasters that lead to huge losses in property and lives

Earthquakes are the most dangerous of these disasters because of the damage they produce, given the element of surprise they cause when they occur.

Earthquakes occur in some marginalized communities such as:

1\_ The Lisbon earthquake remains the most powerful earthquake that struck northern Morocco in 1775 (Richter 9).

2- The 1969 earthquake, which left dozens dead and injured

3- The violent earthquake that shook the city of Al Hoceima on February 24, 2004 and caused the death and displacement of hundreds of residents

4- Agadir earthquake

We cannot prevent earthquakes, but we can reduce their severity

1. Psychological readiness
2. Avoid building on places that are prone to landslides
3. Designing houses and buildings to be earthquake resistant