

Towards a Nuclear Resilient Urban A proactive spatial model of Egyptian nuclear plant crises Case Study : Dhaba City

Egypt is one of the most promising countries in the field of nuclear energy, but the construction adjacent to nuclear plants faces several developmental issues that come under threat and affect the dimensions of urban sustainability. The increased risk of operation determines the opportunities for comprehensive urban development and affects the acceptance of popular public opinion on the issues of development in the nuclear plant area. The planning of the construction of nuclear plants and crisis management have become current trends that impose themselves on the urban ocean. Nuclear urbanization crises are among the most serious confronting so-called resistance cities, which are among the world's most important current urban trends.

The most appropriate decision-making capabilities are strongly linked to the availability of information in quantitative and qualitative terms. It demonstrates the importance of an integrated spatial system that includes rapid and high-quality spatial data analysis to find the best solutions and make the most appropriate decisions to resist nuclear hazards. The existence of an integrated age scheme has become an inevitable trend as the implementation of Egypt's first nuclear plant in Dhaba City has begun. This scheme must operate under a spatial information system to support the city's capacity and the broader range of the north coast and the region of Alexas a whole in carrying the phenomenon without devastating loss or decrease.

The research proposes a proactive spatial model for the city of Dhaba and its broader scope on the north coast using the strategy of interactive spatial analysis and multidimensional connectivity. The research aims to formulate an integrated spatial framework for Dhaba-resistant urbanization using spatial information systems programming and aims to find interactive solutions for the region's resilience to nuclear crises and upgrade readiness. This may contribute primarily to supporting the city's planning and broader scope through the management of evacuation and evacuation. The proposed spatial model supports risk-fighting procedures and means of overcoming, mitigating and recovering crises.