



ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT NATIONAL REPORT

Third United Nations Conference on Housing and
Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III)
Quito - 2016

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Preface

Since the dawn of history, Egypt has witnessed the emerging of the human civilization, with its genuine location on the Nile Egypt is the meeting point of the eastern and western civilization; Egypt is the heart of the ancient and modern worlds.

In the framework of the challenges that face the housing and the sustainable urban development and the need to have future vision of the human settlements as the basis of forming new urban agenda, hoping that the coming generations enjoy the luxury, security, justice and the sustainable development. The Arab Republic of Egypt presents this national report as a participation in and support to United Nation Human Settlement Conference, Habitat III.

The report is based on the formal data that was announced by the state agencies in 2014, and on the data that was acquired by the national committee formed by the ministerial decree no.33 of 2014 to include different state agencies that concerned with Habitat III and in participation with civil society representatives, the academic and research institutions and all development partners, where the technical secretary, experts and work groups collected and analyzed the indicators, best practices and public policies, they also presented urban development strategies, current national and local work plans, its implementation and the progress achieved by the Egyptian government since 1996, current challenges, lessons learned and the future challenges.

Thus... we hope that this Egyptian national report fulfills the internationally agreed upon goals and purposes to implement Habitat II agenda and to shed light on the new challenges, hoping that the report plays a role in exchanging the experience between different countries which serves the housing and sustainable urban development issues all over the world.

Minister of Housing,

Utilities and Urban Communities

Prof. Dr. Mostafa Kamal Madbouly

Egypt basic indicators 2013

Capital	Cairo
Official Language	Arabic
Currency	Egyptian Pound = 100 piasters
Ruling system	Republic
Weather	The weather of Egypt has two basic seasons, a dry hot summer which extends from May to October and a warm winter with few rains extends from November to April.
Geography	Egypt is located in the Northern east of Africa, it extends to Asia as Sini Peninsula, it has boarders on Mediterranean sea and the Red sea and Suez and Aquaba gulf , Suez canal also runs through its land, and the River Nile runs as life provider to its people. Egypt is boarding on Libya to the west, Sudan to the south and Palestine to the north east.
Administrative divisions	Egypt has 27 Governorates consists of 231 cities.
Area	The total area is one million km ² , the populated area is 78990 km ² with a percentage of 7.8% of the total area
Population	72.5 Million(2006),83.4 Million (2013) Population growth rate 2% per year
Urban population	31.4 million (2013 estimates) representing 43.1% of total population
Population density	gross density 83.8 person / km ² , net density 1055.6 person /km ²
Demographic and social indicators	gender composition: 104 male/ 100 female Age composition: population under 15 years 31.3%, from 15 to 65 years 64.4%, above 65 years 4.3% Public health: life expectancy at birth 71.1, new born death rate (less than one year 15.2/ thousand new born, mother's death rate 50 mothers / 100000 alive new born. Illiteracy rate: 30.1 % , 22.8% male, 37.6 % females
Economic indicators	Gross domestic product: 1539.6 Billion pounds. Gross Domestic Product growth rate: 2 % Gross Domestic Product per capita: 20957 pounds. Population with income under minimum poverty line 26.3%, food poverty 4.4 % Unemployment rate: 13.3%, 9.8% males, 24.2% females
Urban indicators of the infrastructure	families connected to public water network 97% families connected to sewage system network 90% Houses connected to electricity network (2006 Census) 95.04% Houses connected to natural gas network (2006 Census) 11.13%

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Abbreviations

Abbreviations

CAOA	Central Agency for Organization and Administration
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
CBE	Central Bank Egyptian
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDRMR	Crisis and Disaster Risk Management and Reduction
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CV	Curriculum vitae
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EEAA	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
EGP	Egyptian Pound
EWRA	Egyptian Water Regulatory Agency
GCR	Greater Cairo Region
GDP	Gross domestic product
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GOPP	General Organization for Physical Planning
HCWW	Holding Company for Water and Wastewater
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
IDA	Industrial Development Authority
IDSC	Information and Decision Support Center
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMC	Industrial Modernization Centre
ISDF	Informal Settlements Development Facility
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MALR	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
ME	Ministry of Environment
MHUUC	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities
MIFT	Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade
MISR	Municipal Initiative for Strategic Recovery
MOAD	Ministry of Administrative Development

Abbreviations

MOE	Ministry of Education
MOEE	Ministry of Energy and Electricity
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOIC	Ministry of International Cooperation
MOLD	Ministry of Local Development
MOMM	Ministry of Manpower and Migration
MOP	Ministry of Planning
MOSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
MOTR	Ministry of Transport
MOYS	Ministry of Youth and Sport
MURIS	Ministry of State for Urban Renewal and Informal Settlements
MWRI	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
N.A	Not Available
NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
NCHR	National Council for Human Rights
NCPSLU	National Centre for Planning State Land Uses
NCW	National Council for Women
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPI	National Planning Institute
NUCA	New Urban Communities Authority
NUO	National Urban Observatory
SCPUD	Supreme Council for Planning and Urban Development
SFD	Social Fund for Development
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asian
UN-FCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WHO	World Health Organization

Introduction

During the last years, Egypt has faced a number of challenges; some of which are attributed to the conditions that prevailed following the 25th January 2011 and 30th June 2013, while some others are attributed to structural reasons that have not been dealt with comprehensively. These challenges include the set-back of economic growth rates to an average of about 2% during the last three years only. The biggest challenge resulting from the decreased economic growth rate is that it is nearing the population growth rate; which means that citizens did not feel any improvement in their living standard during that period.

The slow economic growth is mainly attributed to the drop of growth rates in tourism, mining and manufacturing sectors. Also, economic activity has continued to rely on consumption, particularly private consumption, as a major source of growth; while the contribution of investment and exports to this growth has decreased. Although the Egyptian Government had launched two financial packages worth EGP 60 billion to stimulate economic activity and establish social justice, the drop of the private local and foreign investment has adversely affected economic growth. Worth mentioning here that Egypt's ranking has downgraded according to the "Doing Business" Index of the World

Bank Group and the "Global Competitiveness" Index of the Global Economic Forum.

Deflation of economic activity has generally affected unemployment rate; reaching 13.3% (April-June 2014), greatly increasing among males and females and university graduates. Moreover, the time needed by youth to shift from education to work has increased. Despite the negative impact of economic conditions which prevailed in the country during the last three years; unemployment phenomenon in Egypt has correlated with many structural factors. Most importantly the inappropriateness of the educational outputs, particularly those of technical education, to labor market needs; weak spirit of entrepreneurship among youth; lack of a clear strategy to support SMEs; deformation of wage structure and imbalance between labor market flexibility and workers job security. Also, growing demands of some groups over the past three years have led the transitional government to take a number of decisions that resulted in appointing a great number of temporary workers in the State Civil Service, increasing wages and pensions by various percentages as well as adhering to the minimum wage rates. Accordingly, this has greatly increased wages as a percentage of

public expenditures; however the state's public revenues did not increase, which led to an increase in the total deficit to gross domestic product (GDP); reaching 9% during the fiscal year 2013/2014.

The budget deficit increase has affected macroeconomic stability. And as wages subsidy, with all its types and profits accounts for the largest percentage of public expenditures, this has led to the reduction of the percentage allocated for governmental investments; leading in turn to a drop in public services availability and quality, thus the inability to achieve the citizens' ambitions and aspirations.

The challenges that have faced the Egyptian State throughout the past few years included the increase of population growth rate and lack of a clear extensive policy to allow utilizing human resources in a way that would contribute to human development in general. Furthermore, the Egyptian society has witnessed a large and steady increase in the rate of rural-to-urban migration over many years, accordingly resulting in over-populated cities with deteriorated services. Also, the encroachment on agriculture land, in addition to other economic factors, has reduced the agricultural crop supply, particularly those crops that constitute a large part of

the goods basket, which led to huge increase in inflation rates. Population increase has, together with other causes, also contributed to deterioration of the transportation system.

Despite the state's commitment to provide decent housing for low-income earners, the social housing system still suffers from a number of financing, institutional and legislative problems that need to be addressed from a comprehensive perspective, not through partial solutions. These problems have brought about an increase in the number of informal areas and the exacerbation of economic and social problems related to this type of areas. The Egyptian society faces many environmental problems that should be addressed through the consolidation of local and international efforts and through unconventional solutions.

In light of the heavy centralization, the situation of municipalities has worsened and the role of the economic regions became limited. No sufficient efforts were made to integrate local development into the economic and social development system on the national level. Although the legislative and institutional frameworks do not impede the effective participation of local administrations in the development

plan; however actual experience has indicated that municipalities performed no role in offering public services or in planning and monitoring the various service projects that affected citizens' daily life. Municipalities' role in leading economic development at the national level has also greatly receded.

The governance system at the national and local levels suffered from many deficiencies that have made it unable to provide the necessary monitoring, evaluation, transparency or accountability mechanisms. On the other hand, climate changes have affected development efforts in Egypt. In this regard, the state is undertaking prompt efforts to overcome such changes in light of the challenges that include overpopulation, depletion of traditional energy resources and inefficient use of new and renewable energy resources. The state is also striving to address and mitigate risks of natural crises and disasters, including floods, mines and traffic congestion.

Regardless of the many challenges that have faced the Egyptian State during the past few years, successive governments that came into office since June 2013 have taken some measures aiming at restoring political and economic stability and achieving social justice. Moreover,

the political roadmap Implementation including formulating a new constitution, holding presidential elections and preparing for the parliamentary elections is nearing completion. Regarding the support of economic activity and the laying the foundations for the social justice, the government has launched two financial packages worth EGP 60 billion aiming at stimulating economic activity and establishing social justice. Also, the economic and social development plan (2014/2015) will be targeting achieving investments worth EGP 337 billion, with target private investments worth EGP 210 billion, in order to increase economic growth rate of from an average of 2% within the last three years to 3.2% during the current fiscal year.

On another hand, the government has initiated a set of huge national projects, including the Suez Canal Corridor, expanding its path, developing the Northwest Coast and the Golden Triangle at the Western Desert and building more than 3000 km of new roads. Such projects are expected to increase the economic growth rate and provide a great number of decent and productive job opportunities. The government has also adopted a set of measures that will restore confidence in the Egyptian economy in order to attract

local and foreign investments. The government is expected to launch an economic revival plan within the coming period that includes an extensive program for financial reform aimed at reducing public expenditures and generating more public revenues. The plan will also include introducing a number of investment opportunities in energy, housing, roads, tourism, transportation, storage and distribution sectors.

In this regard, the government held the Egypt Economic Development Conference from 13-15 March 2015 which objective was to attract foreign investments through highlighting the reforms that the government has already carried out and presenting future reforms that aim at restoring financial stability and to accelerate the wheel of growth to improve the welfare of the Egyptian people. The conference also presents the current investment opportunities for local and international investors in various key sectors and targets putting Egypt again on the global investment map and reaffirming that Egypt has the potential as a source of political and economic stability in the region, and a trusted partner on the international scene.

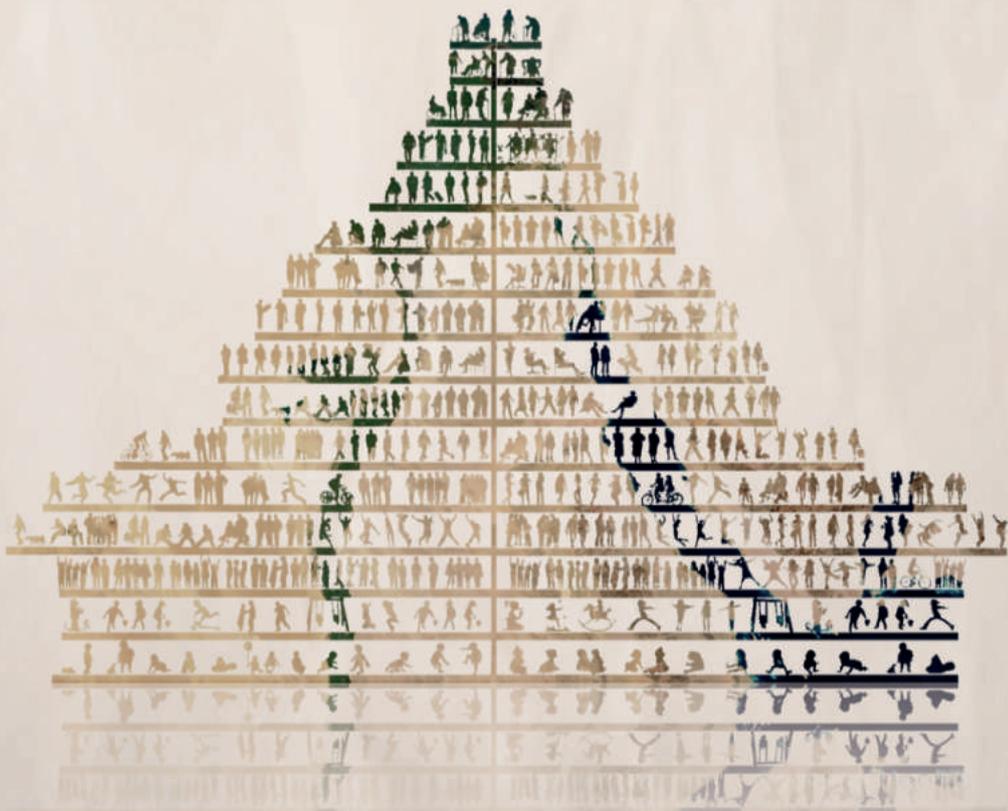
The most prominent outcome of the conference was signing a number of agreements, protocols and contracts of investment projects in the housing, energy and transport sectors which exceeded 30 billion dollars adding to loans from international funds amounted to 5 billion dollars. The announcement of the new capital has been made whose first investment amounts 45 billion dollars, the new capital will be a bridge between the past and the future which will offer opportunities to new horizons.

The National Report on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development reviews the current situation of demographic issues affecting urbanization of cities, new urban agenda challenges, land and planning issues, environment and urbanization, governance and urban legislation, urban economy, housing and basic services. The importance of this report lies in the reflection of the developments taking place in Egypt after January 2011 and June 2013 Revolutions in the political, economic and social levels. The preparation of the present report goes in parallel with setting post-2015 development goals. This context makes clear the importance of consolidating all local, regional and international efforts to make a leap in the field of housing and sustainable urban development in a way that achieves

citizens' ambitions in having a better future for themselves and for future generations. In light of the enormous challenges facing Egypt in this area, the report reveals the importance of recommendations that should be added to the UN Habitat list of priorities for the coming period. These recommendations include proposals and requirements relevant to legislation and institutional and organizational frameworks of housing and sustainable urban development issues. They also determine the financial, human, training and financing needs necessary for making the desired leap in the field of housing and sustainable urban development. These recommendations give high importance to governance, transparency, accountability, supervision and monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

(1)

Urban Demographic Issues and Challenges for a New Urban Agenda



Introduction:

The demographic issues are one of the challenges that affect the development efforts in general and urban area development in particular. The government makes considerable effort to address this challenge through trying to reduce the rate of inflation in cities and informal extensions, while bearing in mind that the population is the most important resource in the development process. The state seeks empowering all society groups, particularly youth and women in support of the UN Habitat agenda and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This part addresses the most significant current and future issues and challenges related to the relationship between overpopulation and city development in Egypt. It also includes the most important achievements reached by the central government and the local and regional authorities, in participation with the development partners. It concludes the most important lessons learnt on rapid urban growth, balancing between urban and rural areas and meeting the needs of youth and the elderly.

1. Managing rapid urbanization

The urban system in Egypt suffers from the dominance of the large cities with respect to the number of population,

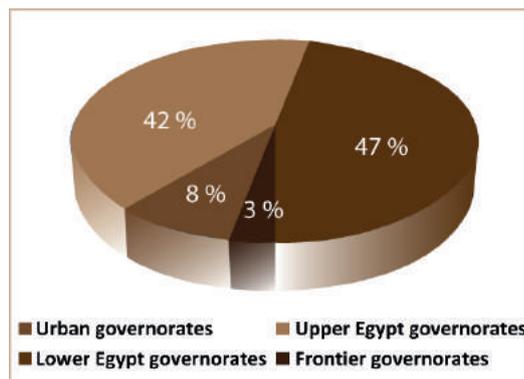
economic activities and necessary investments. High density of population appears only in 6% of Egypt's total area, with different distribution of population and investments regionally and nationally.

The problems of large cities aggravated due to the continuous immigration flows and limiting most production and service activities to the main urban centers, particularly Cairo and Alexandria. This led to an increase in population density, deterioration of public facilities, infrastructure and transportation and decrease in the total supply of housing units which resulted in the spread of informal housing in and around cities. Accordingly, a number of significant issues emerged, including the increase of urbanism rates, unplanned urban growth and low living standards; due to the steady population increase and consuming the limited energy resources and currently available resources, which caused cities to lose environmental balance.

The Egyptian urban pattern suffers from rapid growth which resulted in imbalance; due to the poor distribution of population over these urban centers, according to the results of the Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2006:

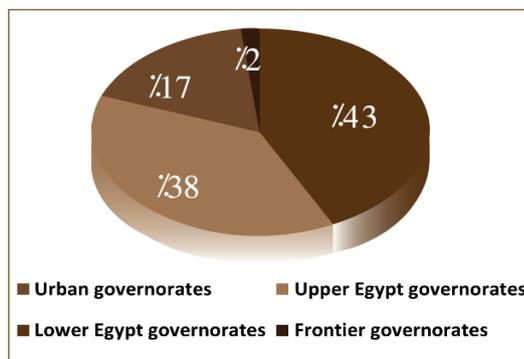
- Egypt is comprised of 231 cities, accommodating about 43.1% of the total population. Despite this large number of cities, 56% of the population is concentrated in Cairo, Giza, Qaliubiya and Alexandria; figure (1) shows relative distribution of cities by geographical regions.
- 43% of the city population live in the urban governorates, followed by Upper Egypt governorates by 38%; figure (2).

Figure 1: Relative Distribution of Cities by Geographical Regions



Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), 2008. Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2006

Figure 2: Relative Distribution of City Population by Geographical Regions



Source: CAPMAS, 2008. Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2006

- More than fourth of the Egyptian cities (28%) accommodate (25–50) thousand persons
- 4 governorates (Cairo, Alexandria, Giza and, Qaliubiya) accommodate 15.6 million persons, while 15.8 million persons live in rest of cities in other governorates.

2. Managing rural-urban linkages

The growing rural-to-urban migration and the inability to meet the growing population needs led to the emergence of new and various social problems within the city structure. This led to the transfer of the rural behaviours and traditions to the city; which resulted in establishing informal areas on Agricultural lands, which area decreases due to the wide spread of such phenomenon. If the situation remains as is, it is expected that Egypt loses about one million acres of its best lands during the coming years. The strategic plans developed by the State are the most suitable method to reduce expansion over Agricultural lands, as well as huge development projects; like establishing new communities in the North Coast hinterland, to encourage the population to move from the over-populated middle cities in the Delta to preserve Agricultural lands.

Studies on the general characteristics of the Egyptian rural areas under the

current situation indicate the random expansion of villages over Agricultural land, the rapid change of the land usage structure, lack of services and facilities, increase of infiltration water, spread of disadvantaged areas, poor roads, poor transportation, congested traffic and lack of hygienic methods to dispose of the various types of wastes.

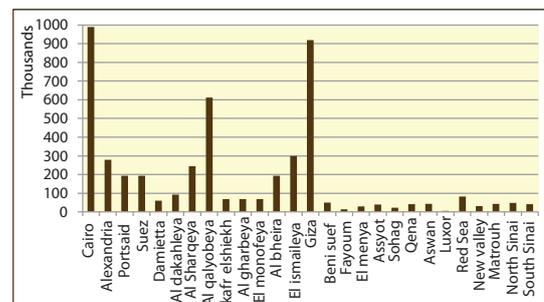
Rural-to-urban internal migration flows¹: the migration trends show that Cairo, Giza and Qaliubiya are the most attractive governorates, despite the problems that citizens suffer from there, such as high prices, congested traffic and inadequate housing. On the other hand, Upper Egypt southern governorates are the least attractive governorates, like Sohag and Assiyut, followed by Sharqia and Menoufia.

Migration to Greater Cairo Region (GCR)²: GCR suffers from a noticeable population pressure, where the number of population is more than 18 million persons. It is considered one of the most developed and vital regions; since all the governmental bodies are headquartered therein.

Percentage of those migrating from the governorates to Cairo is 70% of the total

number of those migrating from these governorates. This is an indicator that Cairo greatly attracts migration flows more than other governorates of GCR as a whole. The total number of population coming to Cairo (migration flows) is about one million persons. Migrants come to Giza from many governorates, particularly Cairo (35%), Fayoum and Sohag (5% from each), Assiyut (4.5%) and Menoufia, Menia and Beni Suef (10.7% altogether). The total number of migrants is 900,000 persons; where the share of Qaliubiya solely is about 600,000 persons, which constitutes no more than 15% of the total migrants from the Organization various governorates. Figures 3 and 4 show the numbers of immigrants to the various regions and the percentages of immigrants to GCR, according to the last census in 2006 and those numbers and percentages will be updated within the next census, which will be issued in 2016.

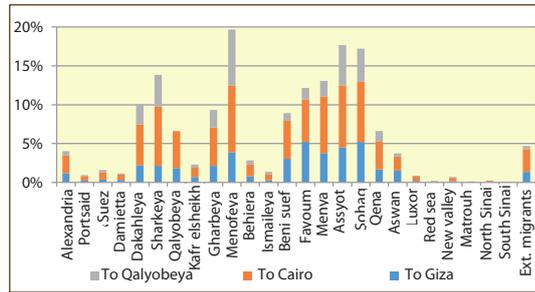
Figure 3: Numbers of Migrants to the Various Governorates



Source: CAPMAS, 2008. Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2006

¹ General Organization for Physical Planning, from the CAPMAS -2006
² CAPMAS, 2008; Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2006

Figure 4: Percentage of migrants to GCR



Source: CAPMAS, 2008. Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2006

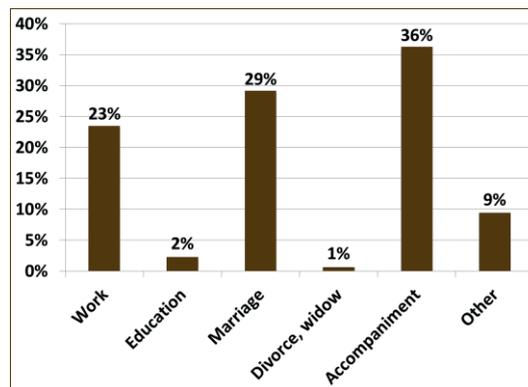
These shifts and flows were definitely reflected on the way of living in the rural agglomerations and therefore on the characteristics of the urban mass, with respect to the land uses, building heights, population density, traffic volume and environment change in general. This impact worsened by the increase of urban growth rate as a result of high prices of lands in cities, insufficient housing and the return of the Egyptians working in Arab countries and directing their investments to their governorates. The seriousness of the shifts taking place in the Egyptian village currently is clear in the rapid economic and social developments and the spread of urban features, which led to many drawbacks, most importantly of which is that the rural housing gave up its production role.

The governorates face a number of overlapping challenges. Reducing inflation requires offering job opportunities in rural areas and the smaller governorates without affecting

the character of the Egyptian village and ecological balance and providing good housing and service environment where the citizen enjoys quality life. The biggest challenge is the various incomplete databases that affect the process of decision making.

Figure (5) shows the relative distribution of migrants by reason of migration, according to census 2006. The main reason for internal migration is the need to accompany others; which indicates that internal migration in Egypt is family migration. Migration for marriage came in the second place, while migration for job-hunting comes in the third place; which reveals the lack of decent jobs in the least attractive governorates. Those migrating for studying and social conditions constituted a small percentage of the total number of migrants.

Figure 5: Percentage of migrants to GCR



Source: CAPMAS, 2008. Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2006

State Trends in Urban Growth Management and Achieving Rural-Urban Balance:

The General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP) prepared the **National Strategic Plan**, taking into consideration the most important elements that characterize the state, with a special focus on providing new and renewable energy. The state also started redrawing the governorate borders to encourage the population to move from the current boundary to the new one; in order to increase the occupied area from 6% to 12% of the total area within the coming four decades in the eastern and western desert areas. Future development plans include the development of the Egyptian Village, the Northwest Coast to accommodate a larger population and the re-development of new cities to accommodate the numbers planned since their establishment.

GOPP has approved the **general strategic plans for 64 cities**, in addition to 24 cities for which approvals are being processed, and also updated the Zagazig and Fayoum plans. Furthermore, the general strategic plans for 42 cities are finalized, whereas their approval procedures are ongoing. The strategic plans for 47 cities are prepared;

in addition to preparing general strategic plans for 52 cities in GOPP future plan.

3. Addressing urban youth needs

The State pays great attention to youth issues and works on activating their participation in all aspects of development, especially in the wake of the revolutions in January 2011 and June 2013.

The number of young people in the 15-29 age group in Egypt reached, according to the general census of population, housing and establishment for the 2006 results, about 22.7 million people constituting about one-third of the community. The illiteracy percentage among young people in the 15-29 age group has reached 18%, as the number of young illiterates was estimated to be about 4.1 million people. The census also indicates that 2.1% of young people in Egypt have a disability, and 2.6% of them suffer from socially chronic diseases. Also, 51.3% of the females in the youth group have already been married, while 77% of the males in the 18-29 age group have never been married. The total labor force is about 22 million young people, while 21.1% of them are suffering from unemployment, especially among the females, as the unemployment percentage among young females who are able to work reaches 44.3%.

In light of the interest to activate the role of the youth in the community, the state implemented many projects that meet their physical and moral needs, these projects include establishing and developing youth cities and centers and sports fields around the country.

4. Responding to the needs of the aged

The percentage of older people to the total population rose from 5.7% in 1986 to 6.1% in 2006, the elderly percentage is expected to reach approximately 11% in 2025 and 19% in 2050, bringing the number to about 11 million people in 2025, which requires directing more resources to care for the elderly especially in the fields of health, social and psychological care as well as the resources required to fund the pension funds³.

The results of the general population census during the past two decades indicate an increase in the illiteracy percentage among the elderly despite its decline from 76% in 1986 to 69% of the total elderly 2006. Also, the marital status for the elderly clearly varies depending on the gender, while the majority of the male elderly were

married, about 80% and 86%, according to the census of 1986 and 2006, respectively, most of the elderly females are widows, about (58% and 63%, according to the census of 1986 and 2006 respectively.

The most important problems that face the elderly include the lack of health care, as 20.7% of the male elderly suffer from a lack of health services in opposed to 16.5% of the total elderly females who suffer from the same problem. The percentage of the elderly owning health insurance cards (them or a family member) 62% of the total male elderly, while the percentage in the female elderly reached 35% of the total female elderly. As for the ration cards the percentage of male elderly who have own ration cards reached approximately 89% of the total male elderly, while the percentage for female elderly reached 59% of the total female elderly.

Social Solidarity pension law No. 30 of the year 1977 was issued and Article VIII stated that "The pension benefactor deserves pension in full every month if he/she or his/her family has no income. If he/she or his/her family has an income then its value will be deducted from the pension, taking into account that the following incomes do not count:

- 50% of the income earned from work⁴

³ Features of the Elderly in Egypt - A report issued by Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC), Egyptian Cabinet of Ministers - 2008.

- Financial aids received from non-relatives and relatives who are not legally committed to support them financially;
- Rewards given to pension and aid beneficiaries or their families from institutions during their training or qualification periods;
- Aids given to pension or aid beneficiaries for treatment;
- Aids and grants given in holidays and occasions;
- Allowances given to children enrolled in schools and institutes.

The Prime Minister's issued the decree No. 1140 of the year 2005 and Article 1 stated that "The entitlement of the pension which is paid pursuant to the provisions of the Social Solidarity Law, as amended for the following categories (Orphan - widow - a divorcee - a divorcee's children - if she died, got married or imprisoned - disabled - Sheikh - a girl who reached the age of 50 and has never been married - the family of a person who has been imprisoned for a period not less than three years.

The new social Solidarity law No. 137 of the year 2010 was issued and set the individuals and families that need a monthly pension in accordance with the regulations governing it, while the beneficiaries of the Law No. 30 of the

year 1977 continue to receive their entitlements until determined in accordance with the aforementioned law. Article 10 of the Act also emphasized the payment of exceptional cash assistance to poor individuals and families benefiting from it in the following cases (education expenses, funeral expenses, birth expenses, urgent emergencies, disasters and individual calamities) as well as identifying the regulations and the value of the minimum and maximum limits of the aid and terms and conditions of disbursement.

The Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) services in the field of elderly care during the last ten years:

- Expanding the establishment of old age homes: 89 various residences were opened during the past ten years bringing the total to 172 homes distributed among 22 Governorates benefiting approximately 6,000 elderly.
- Expanding the establishment of day care clubs for the elderly: 112 residences were built during the past ten years bringing the total to 149 clubs distributed around the country.
- Opening elderly service offices (inside elderly homes and clubs); it is a new service that emerged during the past

ten years aiming to serve the elderly in their homes. 30 offices for serving the elderly in their homes have been opened around the country and they are currently being expanded.

- Opening physical therapy centers and units: they are new services as well where the elderly can get physical therapy and body fitness sessions with small fees from the residents inside and outside of the institutions. The number of units established through the development of activates is 52 units for physical therapy and body fitness.
- Creating elderly caretaker service: through preparing, qualifying and training transformational programs in conjunction with civil organizations which coordinates between the service demander and provider. The total of trained youth is approximately 3,000 boy and girl in the GCR and Alexandria.
- Cooperation and coordination with other authorities and bodies: MOSS works in association and constant communication with different organizations concerned with matters of the elderly, such as (geriatrics units - Elderly care center in Helwan University - National Center for Social and Criminal Research - Ministry of Health (MOH) - Ministry of Information - Social Fund for Development (SFD) - Naser Bank. etc.).
- Various services offered by state entities:
 - o Disbursing social Solidarity assistance to the elderly upon whom the social Solidarity law applies;
 - o Providing rehabilitation services and prosthetics;
 - o Providing facilitations for the elderly to manage productive family projects, small industries and organize exhibitions for the products of the elderly;
 - o Integrating the elderly in the community once again to develop their communities and to utilize their cumulative experiences.
 - o Opening a radio station dedicated to the elderly working 24/7 in addition to dedicating weekly columns in some of the national newspapers to present the elderly problems and issues to the community.
 - o Opening new outlets in some elderly service units for the disbursement of pensions to ease the burden of the congestion in insurance and post offices.
 - o Creating a database for the elderly in Egypt in cooperation with the

- National Center for Social and Criminal Research;
- Participating efficiently in international assemblies (International Federation on Ageing, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asian (UN-ESCWA), World Assembly on Aging, Arab African Union, and Arab Union for National Committees, International Institute on Ageing, Malta).
 - Cooperating with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MOYS) to provide programs for examining and checking up the members of the elderly care homes in GCR.
 - Developing national reports on eldercare in Egypt to be presented to UN-ESCWA.
- Reformulation of the High Commission for the Care of the Elderly to consolidate and coordinate the efforts;
 - Call on the concerned bodies to issue a document for the elderly rights like the document for children rights.
 - call on the concerned bodies to establish a specialized national council for the elderly, like other specialized national councils;
 - Encourage the establishment of a resort and a winter resort for the elderly in Upper Egypt;
 - Oblige the various ministries, bodies and organizations to offer facilitations and services for the elderly;
 - Expand the dissemination of the companion caregiver service and train the male and female graduates in this service to be offered all over the country and provide them with job opportunities;
 - Expand the dissemination of the elderly care services; to include rural, border areas and villages through establishing day care clubs for the elderly;
 - Seek the re-issuance of the golden card which enables the elderly to access all service facilitations and discounts offered by all the state service bodies;

Future Plan for Eldercare:

- Continue expansion of care homes for the elderly for free; in order to cover the growing number of service seekers who are financially unable;
- Continue expansion of care homes for the elderly who are unable to take care of their health;
- Continue expansion of day clubs; so that they cover all residential areas and rural communities;

- Negotiate with the Health Insurance Organization to re-open applying for the health insurance program for the elders who missed the first round;
- Cooperate and coordinate with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), international organizations and ministries concerned with offering services to the elderly; in order to achieve a "comprehensive action system" that meets the needs and demands of the elderly.

5. Integrating gender in urban development

Article 11 of the 2013 Egyptian Constitution stipulates that: "the state ensures equality between men and women in all civic, political, economic, social and cultural rights, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. The state takes the measures that guarantee fair representation of woman in parliamentary councils, as set out by the law, and guarantee for woman her right to hold public posts and top management state offices and be appointed in the judicial bodies, without any discrimination. The state shall protect woman against all forms of violence and guarantee woman empowerment to balance between her family duties and work requirements. It shall also provide care and protection for

mothers, children, women breadwinners, older and the most-needy women.

Percentage of females in Egypt is 48.9% out of the total population, according to 2012 estimates. However, women do not get their rights on equal foot with men in some matters. We find that the illiteracy rate among females (of more than 15 years old) reaches 38.5% compared to 21.2% only for males, also the unemployment rate among females is 24.1% of the total women at the age of work compared to 9.3% only for males. Moreover, the ratio of females to males in higher education is 93%⁴. However, the most serious issue is the decline of women participation in the parliamentary councils, top management offices, judicial bodies and the police.

The National Council for Women (NCW) was established in 2000 in order to enhance women lives and ensure their participation in the national development processes. NCW proposes public policies and plans and mechanisms aimed at women empowerment. Furthermore, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and the General Department for Women Affairs of MOSS were established.

⁴ Arab States, Numbers and Indicators – League of Arab States – 2013

NCW made considerable efforts to strengthen women's role in participation. These efforts include⁵:

- Establishing "Equal Opportunity Units" in all ministries, and also one branch in each governorate;
- Developing a methodology for gender integration into the 5-year national development plan (2002-2007). The NCW also doubled the financial allocations for the urban and rural development projects and programs that target enhancing women's conditions. In 2000, the NCW included the gender perspective on the state general budget and on the National Survey of the Egyptian Family Resources; in order to enhance the mechanism of defining women's needs and ensure that all statistical data are sex-disaggregated;
- Introducing decentralization and participatory planning concepts when drafting the 5-year national plan (2007-2012) in order to integrate woman's affairs into all fields and on all local levels;
- Implementing a multi-purpose project in five villages in Minya. An network for sharing experiences among the concerned ministries, state institutions

and the NCW Minya branch; in order to strengthen women's social position;

- Allocating grants for the poorest villages in six governorates, through offering loans for about 800 women breadwinners to establish private commercial projects. The NCW also targeted fighting illiteracy among women.

6. Challenges experienced and lessons learnt regarding the demographic issues

Lessons learnt regarding Managing rural-urban linkages: Through evaluating the method and outputs of the strategic plans of small cities, the terms of reference were amended to avoid the problems monitored while developing the general strategic plans, most importantly of which are the following:

- Engaging stakeholders in preparing the plans, particularly Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), private sector and NGOs representatives;
- The coordination between the ministries concerned with balancing between the rural and urban areas, particularly under the humble governance system applied; which forced the government to affirm the importance of including governance system development as one of the

⁵ Gender Integration into Urban Development - UN Habitat.

most important components of Habitat III agenda.

Challenges facing urban youth needs:

- Poor educational and technical qualifications as compared to the wide experience of the older society groups;
- Poor community awareness of the importance of youth participation;
- Lack of direct funding directed to youth empowerment and participation issues;
- Youths lack of belonging and their wish to leave the country for better life opportunities;
- Poor youth participation in development efforts in general; due to the humble job opportunities available under the drop of economic growth rates recently, as well as the youth lack of the skills required for the labor market.

Lessons Learnt regarding urban youth needs:

- Raising community awareness of the importance of youth participation in creativity and innovation areas;
- Increasing the financial allocation directed to the youth to establish private projects or independent housing;
- Supporting the educational and technical knowledge of the work force

and adapting it to the labor market requirements;

- Increasing the youth opportunities in participating in the urban planning and development processes.
- Benefitting from the current increase of the number of youth; as a result of the low birth rate in this generation compared to the last generation.

Lessons Learnt regarding responding to the needs of the aged: In order to fulfill the needs of this bracket, the state seeks offering efficient care programs for the elderly that integrates them into the society. These programs can be classified as follows:

- Creating a High Commission for the Care of the Elderly, to be a national commission responsible for developing the national plans and programs for the care of the elderly. This commission shall be chaired by MOSS, and with all the relevant ministries, bodies and CSOs as members; as per the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, adopted in Madrid in 2002;
- Regularly celebrating the International Day of Older Persons observed on October 1st each year;
- Providing the financial allocations necessary for finalizing the projects that needs insurance;

- Reviewing the legislation on the elderly to be adequate for the current conditions. Reducing the pension eligibility age for the elderly from 65 to 60 is the most necessary amendment;

Challenges⁶ facing gender integration in urban development

- Insufficient financial resources allocated for strengthening woman's issues;
- Low community awareness of the importance of woman's work and participation in all fields of development, leadership and management;
- Limited application of community participation concept in development planning processes in general;
- Efforts made to address women's issues are limited to the poorest brackets and women breadwinners only; while woman's role in the socially and economically well-off brackets is totally neglected;
- Fluctuating state trends towards strengthening woman's role, although the recent Egyptian constitutions maintain woman's rights and gains.

Lessons Learned and Proposed for gender integration in urban development:

⁶ Gender Integration into Urban Development - UN Habitat

- Increasing public awareness of gender equality issues;
- Increasing woman's participatory role in the planning process;
- Developing a legal framework to institutionalize and decentralize gender issues;
- Allocating budgets and financial resources sufficient for addressing women's issues;
- Using "life cycle" approach to fulfill women's needs, through the following:
 - o Schools near to residence, safe transportation and ensure the provision of a safe environment;
 - o Sport and cultural facilities appropriate for women;
 - o Transportation and public facilities special for women;
 - o Police woman for combating sexual harassment;
 - o Applying the concept of safe space in planning locations and urban designing, in addition to providing sufficient street lights to avoid sexual harassment or rape.

7. Future challenges and issues of Urban Demographic that could be addressed by a New Urban Agenda

The future challenges facing the achievement of post-2015 sustainable development goals include the state

ability increasing the efficiency of the available resources, either human or natural resources and the ability to integrate all society groups, particularly youth and women, in the process of sustainable development. Moreover, these challenges include encouraging youth to move out of large cities, developing the desert and extending out of the Valley and Delta region; Added to this, the Egyptian Village's development, particularly villages in Upper Egypt, creating job opportunities and establishing small enterprises for youth and woman in villages.

Some general recommendations of MDGs that fulfill sustainable development are as follows⁷:

Urban Growth and Rural-Urban Balance Issues:

- Ensuring accessible decent housing and basic services for all and developing informal areas;
- Strengthening economic and social ties between cities and semi-urban and rural areas.
- Encouraging and supporting the efforts aiming to spreading outside the Valley and Delta, and the reconstruction of the desert.

Regarding women, youth and elderly issues and challenges and enabling them to participate in the development:

- Work on ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls.
- Working on stopping all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private spaces.
- Ensuring the full and effective participation of women in all levels of decision-making.
- Working on enabling and promoting the social integration of the poor, marginalized and vulnerable groups such as immigrants, disabled, elderly, children and young people, providing for families and increasing their incomes.

⁷ Preliminary working draft, Sustainable Development in Light of MDGs, UN Habitat.

(2)

Land and Urban Planning: Issues and Challenges for a New Urban Agenda



Introduction:

This part of the report sheds light on the current situation and the efforts made during the last years to ensure sustainable urban planning, Improving urban land management, including addressing urban sprawl, infringement on state land, Enhancing urban and peri-urban food production, Addressing urban mobility challenges and Improving technical capacity to plan and manage cities. This part ends with listing the most important challenges facing lands and urban planning and the lessons learned and recommendations that should be included on the new urban agenda.

8. Ensuring Sustainable Urban Planning and Design :

Article 29, 236 and 78 of 2014 Constitution stipulates the state commitment to ensure sustainable urban planning and design, develop rural area and raise the living standard of the population there. Also the constitution stipulates the state commitment to formulate and implement a comprehensive economic and urban development plan for the border and disadvantaged areas. On another hand, a housing national plan should be developed, taking into account the environmental considerations and ensuring the participation of subjective

and cooperative initiatives in the implementation thereof. The Constitution also asserted the role of the government in regulating the use of state lands and providing it with the basic facilities, under an extensive urban planning of cities and villages and a strategy for population distribution.

The state enacted the Building Law# 119 of 2008 and the executive regulations thereof; in order to collect all the legislation regulating urban planning, urban harmony, building works and preserving the real estate wealth. This law replaced the general planning methodology of cities with the strategic planning methodology, which depends on having a developmental vision for cities and setting development strategic goals. This can be achieved through the participation of the concerned bodies, including local units, CSOs and private sector; in order to ensure sustainable planning process.

In parallel with the state assurances that it tends towards decentralization in urban planning processes, the Building Law states stipulates the establishment of **regional centers for planning and urban development** affiliated to the GOPP and handles its regional responsibilities. Pursuant to the organization tasks set by the Building

Law, strategic plans are currently being prepared at the national, regional, provincial, local and towns and villages level, as well as an evaluation and an update for the information and urban indicators in coordination with the information centers at different levels.

The National Strategic Plan for Urban Development 2052:

The Building Law commissioned the task of preparing the national strategic plan for urban development 2052 in the end of 2008 to the GOPP, in coordination with all concerned ministries and bodies. The plan aims to develop a future vision that has a societal consensus and aims to achieve the balance in the spatial, economic and social development, according to an environmental system that preserves heritage and resources, shifts Egypt to the knowledge economy and avoids environmental disparities in income and living levels. The plan was presented and approved by the Supreme Council for Planning and urban Development in December 2013.

Developing the Suez Canal Corridor project:

The Suez Canal Corridor Project is one the five main pillars for the development of the Suez Canal Region. It aims to

develop an international logistic center, support and strengthen the road network linking the Suez Canal to other regions. The project aims to create 1.5 m job opportunities, develop 76000 km on both sides of the canal and reclaim approx. 4 m acres.

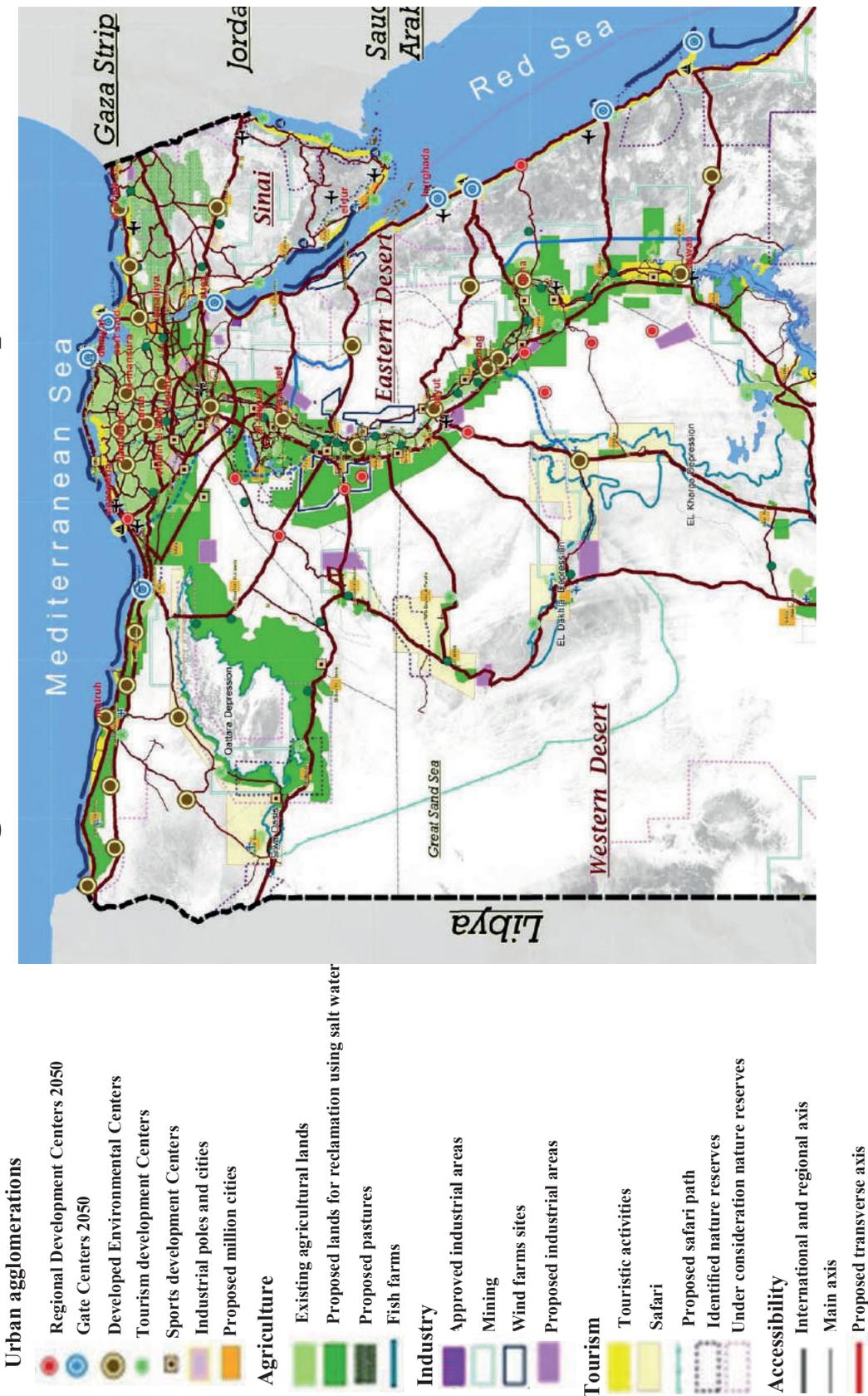
The project was launched in August 2014 to develop the Suez Canal as a maritime route through building a new secondary canal of 34 km in length, parallel to the existing canal and deepening and widening the existing maritime route by 72 km to reduce the time needed for ships to pass the Canal. Digging the parallel canal is scheduled to be completed within one year, so that ships start to sail across it in August 2015.

The Golden Triangle for Mineral Wealth project:

The project is located on the coastal road in the Triangle area which is bordered by Safaga to the north, Al-Qusair to the south and Qena to the west. It aims to optimize the mineral and quarry resources in the area and develop Safaga as an economic and logistic center depending on the mining and extraction activities.

Figure 6: National Strategic Plan for Urban Development 2052

National Strategic Plan for Urban Development 2052



Strategic plans for the cities and the villages:

The GOPP is currently preparing **the strategic plan "Cairo 2052" and the strategic plan "Alexandria 2032"** projects; to achieve development and respond to the challenges facing metropolitan cities.

Strategic plans have been prepared for 130 cities (64 cities have been approved, 66 cities have not been approved until January 2015) of the 231 Egyptian cities.

The general strategic plans for 4409 villages out of 4673 Egyptian villages have been prepared.

The strategic plans for cities aim at having a perception for the future needs of the urban expansion and the economic, social, environmental and urban projects and plans necessary for achieving sustainable development under the higher-level strategic plans.

The development plans for new cities:

The GOPP has been assigned in collaboration with New Urban Communities Authority (NUCA) to prepare development plans for the new cities, through setting a vision for the urban development in the city and ensuring the provision of all services and facilities necessary for sustainable development. Throughout the last two

decades, development plans for 15 new cities have been prepared, including: 10th of Ramadan, 15 May, 6th of October, Sadat and New Borg El Arab.

Setting guidelines to explain the process of preparing general and detailed strategic plans:

In order to enable the development partners: executive and local councils, CSOs and private sector, to participate in the planning, implementation and control processes and oversee the implementation of the strategic plans, to strengthen participatory planning technique.

9. Improving urban land management, including addressing urban sprawl:

Articles 29 and 78 of 2014 constitution stipulate **the state commitment to protect and increase agriculture lands** and incriminate the encroachment thereon. The constitution also stipulates the state commitment to regulate the use of the lands and providing them with the basic facilities, within the framework of the extensive urban planning of cities and villages, as well as formulating a comprehensive national plan for combating the spread of informal areas, including re-planning and providing the infrastructure and facilities for the unplanned areas.

the most important goals of the National Strategic Plan for urban development are related to **increasing the inhabited areas**; through moving labor and capitals from the urban and rural settlements in the Nile Valley and Delta to the Egyptian coasts and desert; in order to reduce the current population density and accommodate the population increase expected within the coming forty years. The plan aims to increase the current inhabited areas, estimated by 6% of Egypt's total area, to 12% by 2052. It includes a specific action plan and a timetable divided into three phases; the first of which extends until 2017, the second until 2027 and the third until 2052.

The Building Law# 119 of 2008 stipulates that the urban boundaries of cities and villages should be set while preparing the strategic plans thereof, provided that the new urban spaces show the areas of urban extension that are added to the existing urban mass, aim to accommodate the expected population increase and allow the various uses in accordance with the urban requirements of the strategic plans and detailed plans. The law also bans the establishment of buildings or facilities out of the approved urban boundary and punishes whoever infringes this. In this regard, the GOPP defined the procedures that ensure the

participation of all the concerned parties on the local level to determine the expected trends of the urban development and the expected domain for the new urban boundary. A committee for reviewing the proposed urban boundaries and ensuring taking the procedures necessary for preserving the agriculture lands has been created. This committee is formed from representatives of the concerned ministries and central bodies. Since 2008 to date, the urban boundaries for all the Egyptian villages have been prepared, as well as 133 cities out of 231 cities.

NUCA established new cities in a trial to reduce the population density in the existing urban agglomerations and reduce the sprawl of the existing cities and villages to the agriculture lands. The Authority also implemented investment worth approx. EGP 66.1 billion between 1996 and 2013, to implement housing, services and infrastructure projects in these cities. On another hand, the state launched a set of policies and exemptions that encourage moving labor and investments to new cities. The number of factories in the new cities is 7630 factories, creating 533000 job opportunities with annual wages up to EGP 4.3 billion, while the number of factories under construction is 3887 factories and they are expected to create

92000 job opportunities with annual wages up to EGP 729 million.

The Central Authority for Development in collaborations with the General Authority for Construction and Housing Cooperatives and the GOPP implemented the **Desert Hinterland Village Development project**. The project started in 2006 and aimed to establish 400 villages in the desert hinterland and reclaim 1 million new acres of the overpopulated areas in these villages, with a budget up to EGP 5 billion. The program aims to accommodate approx. 5 million by 2022 in the desert hinterland villages and create job opportunities suitable for the population thereof. According to the urban plans of these villages, each village has 100 houses, provided with the necessary services and facilities. The villages of the first phase are developed to become productive cooperative villages that offer job opportunities and basic services for the population.

Real Estate and Publicity Registration Department of the Ministry of Justice, in cooperation with a number of ministries and central bodies, implements a pilot project **for an urban register** for the real estate in a district in Giza and in one of the new urban communities (6th of October). The real estate register is

deemed the basic legal deed for the transfer of ownership, as well as a necessary condition for applying the conditions of mortgage. The Real Estate and Publicity Registration Department in cooperation with a number of ministries and central bodies, updated the registration of 95% of the agricultural lands on the national level and **registered them in the real estate register**, instead of the civil register; in order to upgrade the real estate registration system and ensure preserving the individual's property rights.

10. Enhancing urban and peri-urban food production

The government, in partnership with a number of CSOs, launched **an initiative for rooftop farming**; in order to increase the incomes of the poor families and cover the insufficient agricultural products as a result of the reduced cultivable area. In many governorates, two rooftop gardens were planted as a pilot model to illustrate the idea of transforming the rooftops to fruitful gardens. The initiative succeeded in various Egyptian cities and that was clear not only in optimizing rooftops of houses, but also in planting the rooftops of a number of schools, where it was considered a creative environmental

activity to raise the students' environmental awareness.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR), through a number of its centers and institutes, plants and produces a number of food products as part of the scientific and pilot activities of the Ministry. In this framework, the Ministry formulated a plan for establishing **fixed and moving outlet** in all governorates **to exhibit its food products** and sell them for prices less than those of other markets to lighten the citizens' load. In the same context, the Armed Forces food security sector achieved self-sufficiency of the food products necessary for the Armed Forces personnel and offered the production surplus to the citizens through sale outlets spread all over the country.

During the last two decades, the government, in partnership with the private and cooperative sectors, **encouraged the cultivation and development of desert lands connecting a number of major cities.** In this framework, the government, for example, developed huge areas of the Cairo-Ismailia Corridor and Cairo-Alexandria Corridor, which extends in four cities. The government also implements huge projects for land reclamation within the framework of a national vision for

construction and building new cities, like the National Project for Land Reclamation around Al-Salam Canal in the Suez Canal Region and the National Project for Land Reclamation around Al-Hammam Canal in Alexandria Region.

Under the government plan to address the unemployment of youth graduates and encourage entrepreneurship, the government, in collaboration with CSOs, offered technical support through organizing a number of training courses to produce and promote many agricultural products and create opportunities appropriate for financing small projects. On another hand, the MALR organized off-shore missions for the researchers of the Food Technology Research Institute to benefit from the global expertise and upgrade the production capacity in accordance with the local conditions.

The Egyptian Government **distributed lands for agricultural reclamation to youth** in a trial to open new agricultural communities. Also, agricultural cooperative associations were founded to serve the youth graduates in accordance with the Agricultural Cooperation Law# 122 of 1980. The number of the members of the associations participating in the project is approx. 4006 small farmers, each one of them has no more than 5 acres

of land. Due to the presence of these lands near to a number of major cities, the agricultural and animal products from these lands became an important source for these cities to meet their food needs.

11. Addressing urban mobility challenges:

The **GOPP integrated transportation planning as one of the most important pivots in preparing the strategic plans** on the various levels (regions, governorates, cities and villages). Urban transport planning is one of the most important major pivots included in Cairo strategic plan 2052, which includes 6 projects on developing urban transport, for example: establishing 4 new lines for underground metro and implementing 9 lines for fast tram.

Under the cooperation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), a strategic plan for transportation in Egypt was formulated to help regulate the national development projects under the development plan until 2027. This plan includes a set of projects that attract investors to finance the prioritized projects.

A **regional transportation plan for GCR** was prepared. The plan is composed of two pivots: the first of which addresses the prioritized projects, including: upgrading the public

transportation network and providing sustainable financing therefore, developing traffic management, offering institutional support to the Public Transport Authority and upgrading the efficiency of its cadres, setting a cooperation framework between the public and private sectors and introducing eco-friendly and highly efficient transportation services. The second pivot, on another hand, focuses on the institutional upgrading of the transportation authorities through the separation of the decision-making processes from planning, designing, monitoring, implementation and operation. In this regard, Presidential Decree# 349 of 2012 on establishing the Transportation Regulatory Agency in GCR, which aims to regulate, plan, monitor, control and evaluate the performance of all the transportation activities in GCR, in accordance with the applicable legislation.

The Ministry of Investment launched an extensive strategy for developing the public-private partnership. This strategy included setting a legislative and institutional framework to facilitate the implementation of the infrastructure projects through public-private partnership and encouraging more local and foreign investors to go into partnership with the government

regarding the prioritized sectors. Law# 67 of 2010 was issued to regulate the participation of the private sector in the infrastructure, service and public facility projects

The **plan for the establishment of an intermodal transport corridor** formulated by the Ministry of Transport (MOTR), is an important regional linkage between the GCR and the surrounding regions. The intermodal transport corridor connects the 6th of October City to all the ports of Alexandria and Sokhna Port; to contribute significantly to the provision of highly efficient logistic services in transporting goods from and to GCR.

This project depends on the establishment of **mixed-mode commuting stations** incorporating metro, tram, train, taxi and bus in one place; so that citizens can easily change the means of transportation according to their needs. A parking area for cars should be attached to each station. The project aims to reduce the traffic jam on the major corridors; since it allows citizens to leave their cars in the garages of the mixed-mode commuting stations and use the other means of public transportation. It is planned to establish mixed-mode commuting points in five places in GCR.

In 2012 the, Egyptian government signed an agreement with the European Union and France **to extend the Cairo Metro Network** to expand the public transportation networks. The third metro line is implemented on three phases as follows:

Phase I: 4.3 km, incorporates 5 underground stations that were inaugurated in February 2013.

Phase II: 7.7 km, incorporates 4 underground stations that were inaugurated in May 2014.

Phase III: 17.7 km, incorporates 15 stations. The necessary procedures are adopted to initiate three-phase implementation.

- Phase (a): 4 km, incorporates 4 underground stations;
- Phase (b): 6.6 km, incorporates 1 underground station, 1 ground station and 4 elevated stations;
- Phase (c): 7.1 km, incorporates 3 underground stations, 1 elevated station and 1 ground station.

The government initiated the implementation of the **Fast Tram Project** that links the new urban communities to the heart of Cairo; which contributes to the development of these communities, reducing traffic jam and minimizing pollution and noise. As a first phase, two line of the fast metro will be

implemented in GCR, planned to be operated in 2016. The project is prepared in cooperation with MOTR, NUCA, GOPP and Cairo Governorate.

Within the framework of the plan for **upgrading the taxi service in Cairo**, the government launched the Capital Cab project in 2010. The government held an auction among four companies, where each company contributed 200 taxis that adhere to the specifications set by the specialized technical committees in Cairo Governorate. These specifications include that the new cars should be new, never got a license nor operated and apply the tariff decided by the governorate Local Council. The government, in collaboration with Cairo Governorate, incorporated a specialized agency assigned with monitoring the companies compliance with all car requirements and solving all the relevant problems. Moreover, the government created parking areas. In 2009, the government implemented its plan aimed at replacing 40,000 taxis in Cairo (which were manufactured more than 20 years ago) with more modern cars running on natural gas. Also, the government started to unify the "models and colors" of taxis in Cairo. Nasser Social Bank offered loans for those who wish to buy new cars under this project. In the same context, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) initiated the first phase

of the "microbus scrapping and replacement" project, which aims to replace 60,000 microbuses that were produced 30 years ago or more with new ones. If the project achieves the desired results in Cairo, it is planned to be applied in Giza and Qaliubiya and it may be generalized to the other governorates if it proves to be feasible. A number of private companies has been assigned to develop the airport taxi and provide waiting spaces for them.

As a result of the spread of informal transport means like *tok tok* in the poor and unplanned areas due to its ability to go through narrow streets, the government tried to **regulate the status of the tok tok**. Article 74 "bis" added to the Traffic Law# 66 of 1973 stipulates for the first time that a tok tok must get a license and bear metal plates. The law added that should the tok tok does not bear metal plates or uses false plates, the concerned bodies should confiscate it.

Since 2007, many youth CSOs launched **initiatives and calls for using bicycles**, as a solution for the traffic jam problem in the Egyptian cities on one hand, and as a clean means of transportation on the other. In the same context, the MOYS, in coordination with a number of CSOs, organized a number of popular events and competitions to motivate the citizens to

use bicycles. The NUCA announced a plan for designating lanes for bicycles and bicycle parking areas in a number of new cities, including 15th May and New Minia.

12. Improving technical capacity to plan and manage cities

In observance of the recommendations of the Habitat II Agenda, the Minister of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities (MHUUC) in May 1999 assigned the GOPP to set and monitor the national and local urban indicators as a base for establishing the National Urban Observatory (NUO), which will be headquartered in the GOPP; due to the relevance of the activities thereof to the GOPP tasks. Also, the Building Law# 119 of 2008 the GOPP responsible for evaluating and updating the urban information and indicators, in coordination with the information centers on the various levels; since they are the core of the various phases of the strategic plans as well as the base for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the urban development plans and programs. Accordingly, The Central Agency for Organization and Administration "CAOA" issued Decree# 148 of 2010 on the establishment of a general administration for the Urban Observatory, under the GOPP

organizational structure; units of urban observatories were incorporated in the urban planning and development regional centers of the GOPP, found in the economic regions. Furthermore, urban observatory units were incorporated in some governorates. In accordance with that decree, NUO shall Integrate the basic urban indicators in the preparation of the strategic plans for cities, set the urban indicators on the local level of cities, define the roles of the urban indicators in planning and managing the urban agglomerations on the national level, issue the special indicators for the status of the urban environment and housing in some governorates capitals and set the indicators proving the city prosperity, as applied to the city of Sohag; in addition to many studies that showed the issues and abilities related to housing, land and urban poverty.

The regional centers for planning and urban development affiliated to the GOPP are to provide technical and technological support to local units of the departments of planning and urban development in the region governorates and follow-up on the preparation and implementation of the plans for towns and villages in those regions. The technical inspection on the construction work authority (affiliated to the MHUUC) established regional offices

dedicated to the tasks of inspection, supervision and follow-up on the matters relevant to planning and regulating in local around the country, for the issuance of licenses for buildings constructions or setting up, expanding, strengthening or demolition of businesses or making any external finishes.

The Ministry of Local Development (MOLD) carried out (Rabit) project which is aimed to connect the information technology systems of the Ministry and the local units on the various levels. The first phase of the project was implemented in 1050 local units out of 1240 local units, where the participating units received 1200 computers holding "Rabit" program. 14,000 employees in the various local departments were trained to use the program, while 240 specialized trainers were qualified in various governorates. This project makes the data accessible to all local levels and the central level, in a way that supports decision making on the level of the government or popular or executive local councils, with the aim of achieving transparency, control and strengthening citizen satisfaction with the services and facilities offered.

The Ministry of Administrative Development (MOAD), MHUUC and MOLD organized a number of **extensive**

training programs for the governorate headquarters staff. These programs included: 1) raising the efficiency of the local and executive unit staff to use advanced technological tools in management and monitoring; 2) technical training for district engineers to use modern applications for urban survey and design; 3) awareness program for the popular and local council members about their rights and duties, in accordance with the Egyptian constitution and laws. On another hand, the MOLD drawn up guidelines for training local unit officials. For example, the financial decentralization standard guidelines illustrate the steps, procedures and work techniques which all executive and popular council members should adhere to while distributing the allocations on the various local levels and preparing the development in them.

In 2004, the government introduced a **program and a strategy of action for developing the State's administrative apparatus** in order to ensure local and central compliance with good governance principles, establish criteria and mechanisms for monitoring and combating corruption, achieve a higher level of transparency, allow access to information, and develop efficient accountability systems to help monitor the administrative practices adopted by

the government. The said strategy is based on a number of basic principles, of which the most important is the encouragement of citizen participation in decision-making processes as well as evaluation and accountability operations. In the same context, in 2009, the MOAD formed a **Transparency and Integrity Committee** to serve as a liaison between the government and CSOs. This Committee was assigned to study the mechanisms proposed for enhancing and promoting transparency and accountability and fighting corruption in different units of the State's administrative apparatus. Furthermore, the Committee aimed at reforming laws and regulations to increase transparency, in addition to establishing mechanisms for measuring the level of corruption in the government.

The government paid a special attention **to the use of the Geographic Information System (GIS) in the strategic planning project** as a tool to enhance efficiency of planning and decision-making processes. The GIS allows the handling, processing and analysis of massive amounts of data, hence enhancing planning operations carried out by the State civil servants and encouraging and facilitating participatory planning processes implemented by CSOs and the private sector. Through its

regional offices, the GOPP develops training programs for staff of local units. In addition to that, GOPP provides technological and technical support to local units and equips them with the basic infrastructure of hardware and software applications supporting the use of GIS.

13. Challenges experienced and lessons learnt regarding Land and Urban Planning

Challenges to Land Planning:

The lack of balance between populated and unpopulated area, as the populated area is only 6% of Egypt's whole area; that led to a huge increase in population density in addition to widening in the food gap and a constant increase in self-sufficiency rates.

The spread of informal housing, due to the imbalance between the population increase ratios and the province of housing because of building high cost and the lack of participation by the private sector in providing housing units for low income groups.

The deterioration of the urban environment, which is more visible in the deterioration of public utilities and infrastructure, failure of public services and the increase in prices. The most important reasons behind this deterioration are poor population

distribution, unfair distribution of investments, the nature of laws and regulations governing urbanization and the centralization policy in management.

Unbalance in organizing cities sizes despite the total increase in the country cities from 188 in 1986 to 212 in 1996 then 218 in 2007, bringing the total to 231 in 2014 (figure 7). However, there is still an inconsistency in distributing the urban communities on the different size groups due to the absolute control of the GCR because of the huge population, economic activities, investments and services concentration in it.

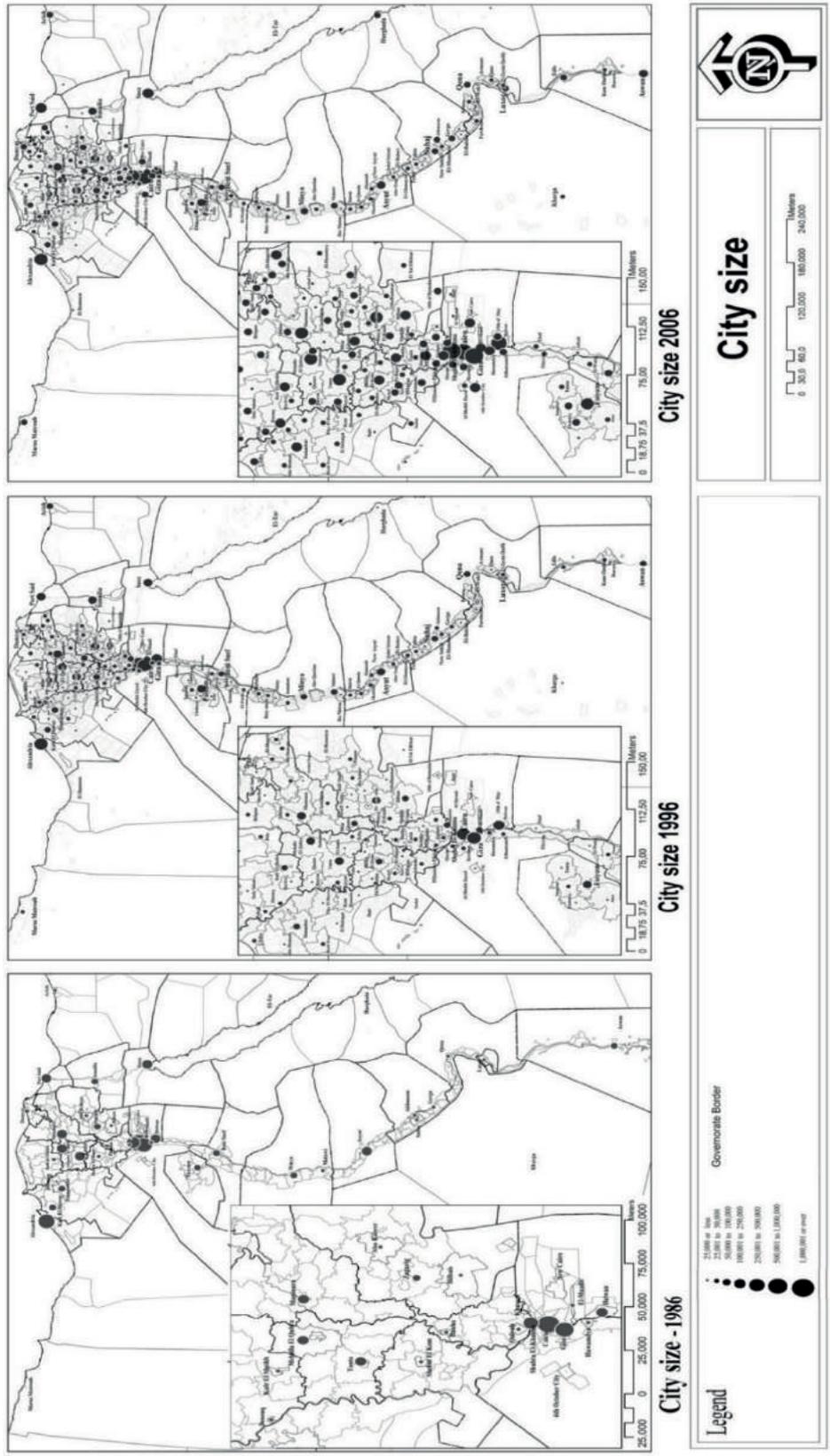
The inability of new cities to attract population. The statistics showed that new cities attracted 1.5 million people (17.6%) of the targeted population size until 2017, which is 8.5 million people, due to weak services and attraction elements.

Destruction of Agricultural Land, despite the crucial role played by the agricultural sector as a provider of food security and a main source of the inputs used by other production and service sectors, a report produced by the NUO indicated the loss of 700,000 acres of high-quality agricultural lands. This loss is attributed to the fact that houses have been constructed on these lands during the period from 1984 to 2007, despite the

many pieces of legislation and strategic schemes aiming at limiting the urban sprawl of cities and villages and increasing the percentage of inhabited lands in Egypt through the urbanization of Egyptian deserts and coasts.

Land and Urban Planning: Issues and Challenges for a New Urban Agenda

Figure 7: City size (1986, 1996, 2006)



Limited Amounts of Food Produced by Cities: Many Egyptian cities face a serious crisis as a result of the limited food provision in their vicinity, especially cities with no agricultural hinterland. Despite the efforts made by the State to provide youth with reclaimable lands, the incompleteness of the infrastructure required for agriculture and reclamation, together with the limited amount of irrigation water, have prevented many of the programs developed by the State from achieving their desired goals.

The deterioration in historical areas, which are the main core of the Egyptian city as they are an integral part of the city structure. These areas deteriorated severely due to a number of factors most important of which are the severe encroachments of activities conflicting with the nature of these areas and the encroachments of the residents due to internal immigration and under the pressure of the immediate need for a home, in addition to the limited look of studies and the humble attempts to preserve them as these treatments lack the comprehensive planning look. The absence of key concepts related to protection domains for historical areas affected the increase of urban environment deterioration rates in these important areas.

The loss of the city urban character, the effects of population increase and immigration have ruined the urban character of the Egyptian city due to the demolishing of a lot of buildings with architecture, cultural and historical values because of the spread of changing forces; as well as the crawl of commercial, financial, professional and tourist activities to residential neighborhoods, in addition to the intersection between the activities and informal expansions, the weak city dominance and the absence of detailed planning.

The spread of poor districts in urban and rural areas. Poverty is the main manifestation of the huge inconsistency in development between urban governorates in general and Upper and Lower Egypt in particular. The distribution of investments on different regions led to the increase in regional inequality and its manifestations. The GCR is still monopolizing the bigger part of local investments, loans and foreign grants due to the enormity of its infrastructure projects.

Lack of efficient number of trained technical cadre in municipalities: Despite the efforts made by different ministries and local units to enhance the capabilities of staff of local units. This is mainly due to the poor technical skills of

local unit's staff, lack of the basic technological infrastructure of hardware and software applications in each local unit, the use of an inefficient monitoring and evaluation system, and the lack of an effective incentive system.

Lessons Learnt in Land Planning:

Importance of Switching from Comprehensive Planning to Indicative Planning: The Egyptian model clearly reveals the challenges associated with the adoption of a comprehensive planning approach based on a detailed central plan. As a matter of fact, the comprehensive planning approach leaves no room for adaptation or responsiveness to economic and political changes internationally and regionally. Furthermore, this approach does not allow local units to be flexible nor to make the planning decisions suitable to their relevant local context. Hence, the indicative planning approach should be adopted instead since it is more flexible and more able to engage development partners from public, cooperative and private sectors in the planning process. Through this approach, the central government develops the State's general policies and lays down the principles guiding the planning process at the local level. In addition, the government is responsible for creating an enabling environment to help

development partners fulfill their established commitments.

Constantly Reviewing State's Development Vision and Strategy, through: (1) Record the pros and cons of previous attempts aiming at outlining a national vision for development; (2) Assign the State's research and information institutions to identify the challenges facing the State on short, medium, and long terms and to construct the potential scenarios for addressing such challenges; and (3) Draw upon the international experiences when implementing legislative reforms and promoting institutional development.

Reforming Legislative and Institutional Frameworks of Urban Development: This should be carried out through introducing legislation demonstrating the relationship among local councils, urban community authorities, and different city entities responsible for developing cities. In addition, efficiency and performance of State's executive apparatus concerned with the provision of basic infrastructure services (i.e. housing, education, health, food supplies, etc.) should be improved.

Planning and Urban Development System Reform is Linked to Democratic Reform: The planning process has many important prerequisites, including the engagement of citizens and development partners (from CSOs and private sector) in discussing the constitutional articles, which should be amended, and the legislation to be introduced in order to reform the urban planning system.

Importance of Adopting National and Regional Strategic Schemes. These schemes should help clarify the vision and objectives of urban development as well as the policies and trends to be taken into consideration when drafting plans of cities and other urban communities. However, development partners from both the CSOs and private sector should be engaged in the planning, monitoring, implementation, and evaluation of the strategic and detailed schemes.

Coherence and Integration among Social, Economic, and Spatial Development Sectors should be supported to efficiently do the following: (1) Coordinate and integrate between different roles played by stakeholders during different planning phases; (2) Demonstrate the relationship among spatial planning, sectorial planning, and planning of the use of State

lands; (3) Demonstrate the difference in contents of long term, medium term, and annual plans; (4) Demonstrate the relationship among national, regional, and local planning; and (5) Explain how to link planning processes at different levels and state the phases over which the State's general budget and the local unit's budget are prepared.

Policies and Legislation Banning the Destruction of Agricultural Lands (i.e. soil dredging or destruction, construction works, or non-cultivation) Located outside Urban boundaries (Hayaz) of Villages and Cities should be reviewed. Moreover, such policies and new legislation should include mechanisms suitable for the Egyptian context and should clearly demonstrate the roles of different entities in implementing and monitoring the said mechanisms at all levels.

Metro (Underground) and Fast Tram Networks should be expanded since they form an integral part of public transportation systems. The said systems help reduce congestion, pollution, and noise and play an unquestionable role in connecting main cities to new urban communities.

Initiatives launched by CSOs to Promote the Use of Bicycles should be supported since bicycles are green and

environmentally-friendly transportation means and can help solve the traffic congestion problem across Egyptian cities. With focus on bicycle paths and parking lots for them and launch national campaigns to raise the awareness of citizens of the importance of using bicycles.

Initiatives launched by CSOs to Promote Rooftop Farming and Cultivation Rooftops as a kind of uncostly small projects. Not only do these projects serve as a source for supplying families with food, but they also help boost income through the sale of agricultural products.

14. Future challenges and issues of land and Urban Planning that could be addressed by a New Urban Agenda

Informal expansion and population spread in the expansion areas, The informal housing units created in (urban and rural areas) Egypt are more than 50%, mostly occupied by the poor, due to the rapid urban development.

Scarcity of resources and their variation at regions level, in addition to the variation in the validity of land allocated for urban development, which led to a difficulty in implementing comprehensive and balanced

development plans at all levels (national, regional, local).

Rapid urbanization and urban inflation, which led to an increase in cities sizes and the impact on their urban structure, as there were 231 Egyptian cities in 2014; that in return affected the level of human and economic development as the population growth rate in Egypt reached 2% annually, mostly concentrating in existing cities.

(3)

Environment and Urbanization: Issues and Challenges for a New Urban Agenda



Introduction:

This section of the report aims to discuss the efforts made to face climate changes, prevent natural disasters, relieve traffic congestion, and solve the problem of air pollution in urban areas. It, also, tackles the most significant challenges preventing the country from dealing with such issues and lessons learnt from them, and lastly the future issues and challenges that should be included in formulating a new urban agenda.

15. Addressing climate change

Although Egypt's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) that cause climate change represents only 0.57% of the total world emissions, but **Egypt is one of the countries that are most affected by the effects of climate change in the world.** The year 2000 has been identified as the base year to evaluate GHG emissions rates according to Egypt second national report. This report revealed that the total emissions in Egypt - estimated as one million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent - reached 193 in 2000, compared to 117 in 1990, which represents an average increase of 5.1% annually, and the total emissions in 2008 was estimated at approximately 288 and in 2010 approximately 318 millions.

The energy sector is the main contributor to the emissions of GHG in

Egypt, followed by agriculture and industry then waste sector. Egypt is strongly moving towards importing coal to face the acute energy problem. The Egyptian governorate allowed the use of coal in the energy system, in compliance with the more strict European standards, World Health Organization (WHO) standards and with the imposition of taxes on the use of coal in cement factories.

The Ministry of Environment (ME) is currently preparing **regulations for environmentally safe use of coal in producing cement**; in light of the recommendations from different ministries such as Ministry of Energy and Electricity (MOEE), Ministry of Interior (MOI) and MOH and some cement factories to issue them in their final form.

MOEE is currently preparing a strategic **overview for the energy map in Egypt** by the year 2030. All types of energy used have been identified and new and renewable energy programs have been supported to make the new energy levels reach more than 40% by the year 2030.

Egypt has put forth many efforts as it is one of countries that are most affected by climate changes. These efforts can be seen in some of the institutional changes in addition to mitigation and adaptation procedures as follows:

Institutional changes: Egypt is one of the first Arab states to deal with climate changes phenomenon:

- Signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UN-FCCC) Agreement in 1992 and approved it in 1994.
- Established a central administration within the ME to act as a national coordinator for the Convention on Climate Change Agreement.
- Established specialized departments or centers specialized in managing climate change in the ministries that are most affected by climate change such as the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI), Ministry of Petroleum, MALR and MOEE.
- Established the National Committee for climate change in the ME.
- Established the National Committee for the clean development mechanism (CDM) which includes the Egyptian CDM Board and Bureau for CDM headed by the Minister of Environment in 2005.
- National capacity building at the individual and institutional levels in the field of mitigation and acclimation procedures.

Mitigation procedures, Kyoto Protocol and CDM: The CDM projects included 101, 25 of which were registered in the UN-FCCC and 47 were granted final

approval. Hence, the total number of the ongoing projects is 72, with total investments of \$ 755 million. These projects ensure an annual reduction in GHG emissions by 4.5 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).

Acclimation Plans: Egypt made many efforts in field of acclimation, which are:

- Issuance of national strategy for the acclimation with climate changes in 2011.
- Issuance of agriculture development strategy 2030 for the MALR that includes methods for agricultural acclimation with climate change.
- Issuance of water resources and irrigation strategy 2050 that includes scenarios for water resources and their relationship with climate change.
- An integrated administrative strategy for coastal areas is being issued.

In addition to the efforts made at local level, some standards at international level have been identified to **represent Egyptian Negotiator's position**, as follows:

- Refusing to agree on the inevitable obligations (carbon footprint - a carbon tax) which aim to influence the development of developing plans for developing countries for fear of turning into imposed obligations, given that these motivations already exist and

they are in the developing countries rights in accordance with the Convention and the Protocol.

- Developed countries should fulfill their obligations towards developing countries; especially those who are most exposed to climate change risks. Such obligations include helping developing countries adapt to GHG emissions.
- Climate change issues should continue to be discussed in meetings, negotiations and conferences on climate change, as part of the UN-FCCC and Kyoto Protocol, while avoiding any attempts to politicize these issues so that they are not used to harm the interest of developing countries.
- Any compulsory commitments should not be accepted since the country was not responsible for causing climate change.
- Commitment to the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development should be ensured, especially Principle (7) on the common but differentiated responsibilities that the developed and developing countries share and Principle (16) stating that the polluter should bear the cost of pollution. Furthermore, it should be ensured that developed countries fulfill their obligations towards developing

countries through technology transfer, funding and capacity building.

- Request countries and donor agencies to ensure that the financial resources dedicated to addressing climate change are new, additional, sufficient, expected and sustainable, provided that they are presented in the form of grants through innovative funding mechanisms and tools.

16. Disaster risk reduction:

The Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC), under the chairmanship of the Cabinet, established the "**Sector for Crisis and Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (CDRMR)**" so that it can act as the technical secretariat for the "National CDRMR Committee" and the "Consultative Scientific CDRMR Committee". Furthermore, the said sector will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of national CDRMR programs and plans. Additionally, the CDRMR sector plays an important role in developing various training programs, conducting CDRMR awareness activities and providing technical support to the State's different sectors to enable it to develop programs and plans for preparing for and overcoming crises and disasters and reducing their risks. Therefore, in light of raising awareness of CDRMR and providing technical support to the State's

different sectors in many ways including launching a website in addition to the existence of institutional entities for CDRMR at the local, ministries and institutions levels and providing the necessary training. **On the institutional and technical front, Egypt has made a lot of efforts in the field of mitigating disasters impacts:**

- Issuance of 3 reports about the progress in Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).
- Establishing a regional center for CDRMR.
- Preparing national plans to face oil pollution incidents.
- Establishing 11 centers to face oil pollution incidents on the Red Sea, the Mediterranean and the Nile.
- Preparing maps for environmentally sensitive areas in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.
- The inclusion of reducing environmental disasters and preparing contingency plans in assessing environmental impact studies.
- The national plan for research and rescue has been issued.
- ME to establish a central administration for crises and environmental disasters management and act as a national coordinator for the implementation of the International Convention on preparedness, response

and cooperation on oil pollution incidents and the establishment of a central operations room.

- A national plan for facing pollution incidents in the Nile is being prepared.
- The establishment of early warning system for crises air pollution crises.
- Preparing a national plan to deal with environmental disasters.

Floods in Egypt: Last May, total amount of flood water all over Egypt reached 4.6 billion m³. Flood-affected governorates were Sinai, Assiut and Souhag.

MWRI has implemented many works to avoid adverse impacts of floods. Such works included maintenance of "Al-Rawafaa" dam, disinfection of the storage pond in front of the dam, refinement of the sides of Al-Arish valley along 7 Km, at a total cost of approximately EGP 56 million. 124 ground tanks and tranches, at a cost of approximately EGP 24 million, have been constructed in middle Sinai and North Coast to absorb all rains and floods run-off in such areas, to be used for drinking and agriculture. MWRI has also constructed 44 dams, acting as barriers and partitions, as well as an artificial lake, in "Al-Hosna" and "Nekhl" in North Sinai, Wadi Water, Sharm El-Shiekh and Saint Catherine in South Sinai and Eastern Desert, to use such water in cultivating more lands, for the purpose of

settlement and meeting the needs of Bedouins, at a total cost of EGP 135 million.

In this context, Red Sea Governorate, in cooperation with MALR, and MWRI, is constructing 3 dams, at a cost of EGP 2.5 million, to protect Al-Qusir city from risks of floods valley and to use rain and flood water in planting trees and aromatic plants in Al-Nakhil valley.

Issue of mines: Due to landmines laid during World War I and II, Egypt loses a large part of its area in Eastern and Western deserts. Egypt is in need of technical and financial support to detect and clear mines from such areas which represent a large areas that can be utilized in agricultural, industrial and population development. In the mid-nineties of the 20th century, unexploded mines, left over from the World War II in Egyptian lands, reached 19.7 million mines and shells, and the area mined is 683000 acres, extended from west of Alexandria to the borders with Libya. Egyptian efforts have managed to demine an area of 93000 acres in El-Alamein during the period from 1983 to 1999, and to clear 3 million mines and explosive objects, i.e. an area of approximately 590000 acres is still contain mines and explosive objects. The following table shows results of Egypt's demining programme, established in

collaboration with the United Nations Development programme.

Table 1: Results of Egypt's demining programme in El-Alamein during the period from August 2007 until the end of July 2014

Number	Activities
63747	Acres cleared in El-Alamein
758	Mine survivors
254	Mine survivors with prostheses
250	Members of the forces assigned by Corps of Engineers to work in North Coast in cooperation with Executive Secretariat for the Demining
51	Siwa is provided by the requirements to start an income-generating project
17	Mine survivors provided with wheel chairs
4	Strategic documents concerning advocacy, winning support, mobilizing resources, victim assistance, mine risk education
4	NGOs participate in implementation of awareness programs to help victims start income-generating projects.
2	Mines awareness campaigns

Source: Ministry of International Cooperation (MOIC) – Executive Secretariat for the Demining and Development of the North West Coast - 2014

In accordance with Prime Minister Decree no. 750/2000, the National Committee for Supervising Mine Clearance from North Coast has been created to supervise clearance activities in the North Coast. In 2002, its name has been changed to be "The National Committee for Supervising Demining & Development of the North Coast". Also, the Executive Secretariat for the Demining and Development of the North West Coast has been created within MOIC, to serve as the coordination unit between national and international concerned bodies. The Executive

Secretariat's mission includes the conduct of demining activities, mine risk education, victim assistance, awareness and information of its achievements and activities, and winning support.

Goals of the Future scheme of North Coast development plan after demining are as follows:

- Creation of 2 million job opportunities by 2050; 750000 of them will be available by 2032.
- Reclamation of 500000 acres for cultivation and 3.5 million acres suitable for grazing livestock development and various agricultural industries.
- Providing more than 70 million m³ of mineral wealth.
- Oil reserves estimated to approximately 1.8 billion Barrel and approximately 8.5 trillion Ft³ of natural gas.

Mine-clearance program financial needs during the coming three years are approximately EGP 120 million; EGP 65 million will be allocated for purchasing detection and clearance equipment, EGP 30 million will be allocated for covering current expenses of disinfection unit provided by the Corps of Engineers, EGP 20 million will be allocated for mine victim assistance, and, finally, EGP 5 million for mine risk education.

17. Reducing traffic congestion:

Traffic congestion in Egypt has become a critical issue increasingly leading to problems. Therefore, transportation systems have been designed so as to ease the problem, through providing applicable solutions. Currently, there are more than 7.4 million registered vehicles in Egypt, in comparison with 6.6 million vehicles in 2012.

Traffic congestion and overcrowding, particularly in GCR, result in major losses. A number of governorates suffer from traffic cut-off, particularly Alexandria, which suffers from traffic jamming and overpopulation. Moreover, streets in Cairo are unable to absorb vehicles, in addition to the huge number of peddlers (may reach tens of thousands). Major economic losses resulting from traffic congestion are estimated to be 8\$ billion, due to decrease in production and increase in fuel consumption. **The reasons behind the congestion are:**

- Public transportation is considered to be one of the reasons for traffic congestion, due to its declined efficiency, lack of maintenance, non-compliance with its fixed lanes which led to the increase dependency on private cars.
- Planning, lack of road's regular maintenance and citizen's non-

commitment to laws are considered as substantial reasons for the emerging traffic congestion and the increase of road's accidents rates.

- Most of the road bumps are not consistent with the specifications fixed in the Egyptian Code for roads in means of dimensions, means and areas of construction.
- Non consideration of qualitative regulations during the construction of roads, deteriorated materials used in construction of roads and their non-compliance to qualitative specifications according to the General Authority for Roads and Bridge's specifications and the Egyptian Code in most of the projects.
- Blurred vision of some parts from the road, especially through rough roads.

The efforts made by the Governmental entities include **completion of the third and fourth underground metro lines** through the few coming years, setting a consistent plan for the metro and means of public transportation in order to achieve traffic flow¹. The ME in coordination with the concerned entities has prepared several programs that target the limitation of vehicle's exhaustions, of which the most important is the application of examining vehicle's

exhaustions at traffic units and on roads and the fleet of the Public Transport Authority busses. The ME adopts a program that targets a wide use of natural gas as car's fuel, as "the national project of exchanging old taxi cars" sought the contribution in facing traffic crisis.

18. Air Pollution

Some air pollutants were increased in ration than health ratios in Cairo and the repetition of some atmospheric phenomena that affect air quality which is known in Egypt with the black cloud phenomena (smog), which is the phenomena that accompanies the processes of burning out agricultural and territorial wastes, vehicle's and industrie's exhaustions.

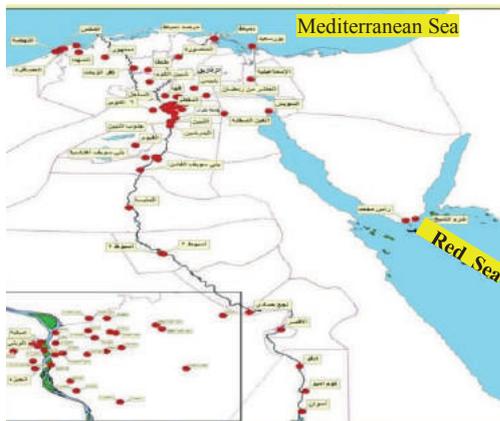
According to the instructions of the global agencies for protecting environment and the WHO there has been a focus on six basic pollutants based on their levels found in air, general pollution level and thus air quality. These predominant primary pollutants resulted from different activities include; sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone and its derived particles and lead gases.

A network of air quality monitoring and early warning system was developed. The

¹ More details in Chapter II - Land and Urban Planning - Addressing urban mobility challenges.

pollutants monitoring process is performed through mechanical devices that operate in real time throughout the day, and then conduct averages such as an hourly average for concentrations observed or sample collection filters devices, and then those samples are analyzed in specialized chemical plants in order to determine the concentrations ratios. The figure shows distribution locations for 42 real time monitoring station and 45 samples collecting stations containing 20 stations to collect lead samples in the GCR.

Figure 8: Distribution of places of air quality monitoring stations in the country



Source : (Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency) (EEAA) - environment quality sector

.The Most Important Indicators for Air Quality in 2012:

- Average ratios of concentrated sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide gases came to a legal result as an annual average in 2012 on the urban and industrial areas levels.

- In 2012 the average concentrated solid particles came to a result of less than 10 micrometer PM_{10} , which exceeded the legally allowed limit as an annual average with 120% in urban areas, as in industrial areas it exceeded the annual average with approximately 211% of the legally allowed limit. Those particles are considered as uncontrollable air pollutants in order to reach the legally allowed limit, nevertheless those averages were less than those of 1999 (reference year).
- Average of concentrated solid particles came to a result of less than 2.5 micrometer 2.5 PM throughout 2012, which exceeded the legally allowed limit as an annual average with 88% in the urban area grid.
- Average of concentrated lead came to a result of less than the legally allowed limit as an annual average in urban areas in 2012, as the concentrated averages did not exceed the legally allowed averages in industrial areas as an annual average.

Air Quality and Climatic Changes are connected as there are chemical reactions between air pollutants and climatic changes; such that scientific proofs have focused on the relationship between GHG and the high temperatures. Climatic conditions affect the atmosphere which results in the formation of air pollutants,

thus there is a continuous anxiety about the climatic change would cause the increase of diseases and deaths due to air pollution. It is hard to predict how air quality will be affected by climatic changes in the future, as the procedures of mitigating climatic changes support the limitation of air pollution while in return; adaptation measures of providing pure air support the decrease of GHG and emissions that result in GHG phenomena.

Noise: The ME is working on widening the monitor of noise levels in different places of GCR with the aim of evaluating the status quo, and preparing plans that aid stakeholders decreasing noise levels from which citizens suffer. Monitor took place at areas with different activities held and has been compared to the results of 2011 with the aim of focusing on the effectiveness of procedures made to limit noise at those places. That comparison resulted into the following:

- The decrease of noise level at the station located in Sakr Quoreish School – Otostrad Road at daytime and night with 7 decibel, that was due to the decrease of heavy vehicles activity there, after they have been directed to El-Korneish violating traffic rules. That resulted in the decrease of environmental noise in Otostrad Road and its increase in El-Korneish.

- The increase of noise levels in most of the monitoring areas in GCR in the industrial, commercial, administrative zones and those areas which are located in main or feeder roads than that of the standards and limits stipulated in the executive regulation of the law of environment No. 9/2009.
- No remarkable changes in noise levels throughout the day (daytime and night) in most of the places in 2012 due to the non-activation of noise control plan because of the latest conditions Egypt gone through.

19. Challenges and lessons learnt related to environment and urbanization

There are many obstacles hindering the efforts put forth to **address climate change impacts**. Below are some of these obstacles:

- Lack in specialized cadres in the central administration for climate changes at the ME.
- Lack of an effective coordination mechanism ensuring the engagement of all relevant stakeholders, the implementation of best practices and the application of lessons learnt.
- Weak participation of the civil society and the private sector.
- Lack of administrations specialized in climate changes in a lot of organizations which leads to the lack of

integration for environmental dimensions, especially climate change dimensions, into the country's socio-economic development plans.

- Lack of a national climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy.
- Lack of an integrated program for funding carbon-related activities as part of a low-carbon economy.
- Inflexibility of legislative and administrative frameworks and weakness of funding frameworks.
- No optimum use of scientific research and technology capabilities. Lack of a mechanism which allows for creative and innovative ideas in the field of climate change to be put into action.
- Lack of a database encompassing information on activities, researches and studies conducted in the field of climate change and lack of a network responsible for monitoring climate change information.
- Lack of awareness and training activities targeting employees working in the field of climate change.

From the above it is clear that it is important to prepare a national sustainable development strategy in which roles and responsibilities are clearly identified. Such strategy ensures balance between social, economic and environmental aspects. It is worth mentioning that the Ministry of Planning

(MOP) is currently developing the "Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt 2030" which is expected to be finalized within the first quarter of 2015.

Institutional Dimension for crises-management: Despite existence of Crises Management and DRR Sector within Cabinet IDSC in addition to some institutional entities at the local, ministries and institutions levels, there is still a need for well-trained and highly qualified personnel to set plans, to predict disasters and crises, and to find ways to deal with them.

Difficulty in Internal and external Communications for crises-management: A variety of internal and external communication methods regarding disaster-management issues are used. Communication processes are checked regularly through surveys, reviews and consultancies, including overall goals of confronting disasters, roles and responsibilities, executive procedures, risk safety, and emergencies.

Lack of societal and professional awareness: and in dealing with disasters, which requires more awareness programs on the importance of adherence to behaviors and regulations during a disaster to reduce overcrowding and stampedes, and adherence to planned out

paths, which reduces the loss of life and property.

20. Challenges and future issues for new urban agenda

Demographic Challenge: All national and international reports indicate that there is a strong correlation between climate change and population density since the number of population is affected by rising temperatures and heat waves, in addition to food shortage resulting from the negative impacts of climate change, a problem referred to as the food security crisis, table (2):

Table 2: Estimated Losses and Damages Resulting from Climate Change

#	Sector	Expected Losses (EGP billion)	
		2030	2060
1	Agriculture	25	112
2	Tourism	19	85
3	Coastal Property	1	7
4	Heat Exhaustion	3	14
5	Air Pollution	6	14
Total		49	232

Source: EEAA, Egypt's Climate Change Risk Management Programme, 2013.

Energy Challenge: Egypt has been facing an energy crisis due to the continuing increase in consumption paired with the steady or decreasing rate of natural gas and petroleum local production. Therefore, certain policies should be developed and implemented to create a balance between socio-economic development and environmental and

natural resources protection, while taking the following into consideration:

- Adhering to the Egyptian government's policies regarding environmental protection since they ensure that national security is maintained and secure future generations' rights in light of sustainable development and resource preservation.
- Reducing the use of fossil fuel which causes the increase of carbon dioxide emissions which contradicts the country's declared policy on achieving economic development while depending less on carbon and more on cleaner production technology.

Hence, the following should be adhered to:

- Rationalizing energy consumption and improving its efficiency in all sectors and activities, most importantly, the industrial sector, households, and government and business establishments.
- Benefitting from Egypt's massive natural energy resources including wind power and solar energy, especially in light of the significant and ongoing improvement in the investment injected into these fields.
- Maximizing the use of biomass energy and waste generated by all activities.

- Using waste as an alternative fuel source through upgrading household and agricultural waste management system, thus providing fuel alternatives needed for producing appropriate quantity and quality of cement. This, in turn, allows the use of these alternatives in all factories with a percentage of 20% at least.
- Implement the waste management program in cooperation with the German government as well as MOLD and all civil society organizations.
- Preparing a firm emergency plan is the most important achievement helps reducing losses.
- Defining the measures taken in the event of natural disaster or a crisis caused by operation, through optimal use of all potentials, in addition to services provided on roads, particularly, medical services, ambulance, and fire brigade. Such measures lead to reducing loss of life and property, and environmental degradation, and maximizing situation control.

It is worth mentioning that there are some aspects that must be considered when disaster risk management is included in the new urban agenda, including **obligation and commitment**, through:

- Laws, regulations and plans set to confront natural disasters or those resulted from human activities should be obligatory.
- Ensuring safety of citizens, to preserve environment, to protect facilities, to restore product and to rescue in order of priorities within the plan to face disasters.
- Continuous training on the method of implementation and passing of the plan to face disasters and emergencies around different departments.

Disasters and emergencies management plan also requires the following:

- **Availability of resources needed to implement the plan:** Although MOI has provided the Civil Protection Sector with the most modern equipment to manage fires and disasters, in addition to regular follow-up of the most recent scientific studies and researches by the ministry staff to keep abreast of the most recent advance in the field of civil protection all over the world and to benefit from them in achieving the best performance aiming at providing citizens with the best services and achieving the best performance, yet, the following requirements are still needed:

- Providing emergency response funds on site including personal protection tools.
- Assigning an officer well-qualified in the field of emergencies to be responsible for managing emergencies during both ordinary work conditions and disaster time.
- Collecting data on the current situation, and on the programs, policies and practices in place.
- Determining responsibilities of staff members concerning management and administration, determining equipment, places necessary for confronting the risks, and types of necessary training, in addition to preparing maps of the available resources in cases of emergencies, crises, and disasters, determining required protection and rescue methods and tools for individuals and groups, and preparing detailed maps and diagrams of the exit and escape routes and plans for evacuation during emergencies. Determining necessary education programs to inform personnel of the evacuation plans, as well as their roles in case of emergencies. Determining executive entities and those concerned with providing assistance and services in emergencies, as well as regular maintenance programs of work equipment, devices and facilities and policies of replacement and renovation
- Updated information bases and systems.
- Providing softwares for crises and disasters management to support decision making in facing incidents.

(4)

**Urban Governance and Legislation:
Issues and Challenges for a
New Urban Agenda**



Introduction:

This part of the report focuses on efforts exerted to establish rules of governance, development of an urban legislation framework, the shift towards decentralization, improvement of participation and human rights in urban development, reinforcement of urban safety and security and the development of social inclusion and equity. The report concludes to a number of challenges and suggested procedures to face them.

21. Improvement of urban legislation

The 2014 Constitution laid out the following principles for **improvement of urban legislation:**

- 1) Government guarantees of an urban legislation favoring the poorer segments of the society through social justice, social welfare and a national housing plan
- 2) Transparency and the right to peruse official documents, information, data and statistics
- 3) Engagement of the government to implement decentralization and supporting local authorities in decision-making. Furthermore, the new Constitution has authorized legislators to issue complementary laws and the Law of Local Administration.

As mentioned before, the Building Law No.119/2008 gathers four chapters, 1. Urban planning, 2. Urban harmony, 3. Regulating construction work, 4. Preserving real estate wealth, all previously regulated by individual legislations. The law regulates primarily the relations between the various authorities related to urban management. In addition, a special committee appointed by MHUUC regularly reviews the bylaws to solve any problems that may arise, eliminate obstacles encountered and develop better bylaws.

The National Centre for Planning State Land Uses (NCPSLU) was founded according to the Presidential Decree no. 153 for 2001. The importance of the center is to ensure the optimal management of land outside the reins and coordinates between various ministries involved with the management of these land plots. In addition, the Center is in charge of estimating the price of each land plot, setting rules for selling them, collecting their revenues, drawing maps of land plot utilization for various purposes and allocating each map to its respective ministry according to its proposed utilization.

Since the January 25 Revolution, the Government has been actively working on **developing a legal planning**

framework. The Supreme Council for Planning and Urban Development (SCPUD) has requested from the MOP to prepare a strategy for planning reforms, and the MOP and the National Planning Institute (NPI) have launched a number of conferences and workshops, calling for establishing a draft of a unified planning law on the following:

- 1) Setting ground rules for planning at various levels
- 2) Coordination of the roles of stakeholders at various stages of planning
- 3) Clarification of the relationship between Spatial planning, sector planning and planning of utilization of Government-owned land plots
- 4) Clarification of the difference between concept and content of long-term, mid-term and annual plans
- 5) Clarification of the relationship between planning at the local, national and regional levels
- 6) Definition of services, utilities and investment projects which will be the recipient of the planning decision
- 7) Clarification of the link between planning at various levels and stages of preparation of the general public budget and budgets of local units
- 8) Establishing mechanisms required by the central authorities to coordinate

local and regional plans with the general state policy

- 9) Establishing mechanisms of follow-up, evaluation and inquiry, in addition to the incorporation of the private sector and CSOs into the different stages of planning.

The MOP has formed a committee of experts and specialists in this field to prepare the draft law, pending approval from the Parliament as soon as it convenes.

The MALR, in association with the MOLD and the MHUUC, has prepared a **draft law on the protection of agricultural land.** The law aims at increasing the penalty of encroachment on agricultural land, whether by dredging, wasting, construction or abandoning it without cultivation. The draft law prohibits the provision of utilities to agricultural land in any form.

The MOLD has formed a committee to draft **a new law on local administration,** replacing the previous local administration law no. 43 for 1979. The new draft law grants more authority to the local elect committees and audit on budgets allocated to local units. The draft law also amends the terms of election of new members as regards their number and age at nomination. It also provides support for the role of women

and youth in local development, job opportunities and the provision of a healthy environment allowing better utilization of the capabilities of the youth. The law aims at a stronger decentralization process, the provision of wider authority to the Governors and Heads of Local Units, allowing Local Units to build and administer public utilities and buildings in their respective areas in accordance with the general policy and plan of the country. According to the same law, Local Units shall enjoy the same authority as the respective Ministries, each according to the laws and bylaws regulating its functions.

The Presidential Decree no. 305 for 2008 stipulates the **creation of Informal Settlements Development Facility (ISDF)** under the auspices of the Prime Minister. The project aims at determining the number of informal areas, organizing their development, designing a plan for their urbanization and providing them with basic utilities of potable water, sanitary drainage and electric power¹.

With respect to the concern of the country towards developing Informal Areas, the Prime Minister issued his

¹ More details in chapter 6: housing and basic services - upgrading of slums and preventing its spread

Decree no. 1252 for 2014 on the Establishment of **Ministry of State for Urban Renewal and Informal Settlements (MURIS)** aiming at providing a safe and healthy environment to Egyptian citizens. The aim of the Ministry is to improve the standard of living of poor and marginalized segments of the society, the achievement of social justice, finding practical solutions to develop informal areas – including unsafe and unplanned areas and informal markets – and restore the civilized aspects of Egypt. The new Ministry shall also be in charge of establishing a safe system for waste disposal and the disposal of construction waste and rubble. Among the duties of the Ministry shall also be to improve communication and trust with informal areas dwellers and their integration in the society and in the various development processes.

22. Decentralization and strengthening local authorities

The 2014 Constitution stipulates that the **Government shall provide support for administrative, financial and economic decentralization** through the empowerment of local units to provide local utilities, improve their performance and grant local units with the necessary scientific, technical, administrative and

financial means. The Constitution has also granted further authority to the local units, allowing them to follow-up the execution of the development plan and various related activities, as well as monitor the performance of executive bodies through questions, parliamentary inquiries, interrogations and possibly impeachment of Heads of local units.

The fiscal decentralization strategy had been prepared in 2009 with the cooperation of MOF and MOLD. It involved granting a bigger role to the local councils in planning and preparation of the budgets. Funding mechanisms and local development programs had been developed within the context of the economic and social development plan of 2014/ 2015. The new system laid out will allow flexible public transfers of funds, a mid-term spending framework, powerful local internal financial audits and a local public procurement system. According to this strategy, the Minister of Finance will grant Heads of Local Units in each governorate wider authority on budgets allocated to the Local Council of each governorate. In addition, the more flexible funding equation established allows financial transfers from the MOLD to various Local Units, based on specific criteria, such as development indices and support provided to distant

governorates. Transferred investments shall fund the following five main programs: Electrical power, roads and transport program, environment improving program, a program for continuing security, extinguishers and traffic and a program supporting the local unit needs involving development of the status of women and health, education, cultural and social services.

In 2009, the government has **established a decentralization and local administration Reform unit**. Among the duties of this unit were the development of current leadership skills and the preparation of a second line of leaders qualified and able to undertake the responsibilities of the forthcoming period. The unit strategy involves the improvement of local leader capabilities and the unit is currently establishing a strategy to support the shift to decentralization and the development of the local economy through a specialized working team and in association with a number of international bodies.

The Local Development Observatory, established by the MOLD, monitors the implementation of decentralization, its effects on local and central interrelationships as well as its impact on citizens. The Local Development Observatory is designing several indices

on local development, especially the index of governance, which reflects performance status of local organizations as regards good governance and measures the impact of decentralization on public services provided to local citizens.

The MOLD has **modified the Center for Leader Training in Sakkara to a teaching institute** to provide adequate training and skill acquisition for local leaders in the fields of engineering, finances, law and strategic planning. Further expansions will include training programs reaching for a wider base of local staff and providing better training syllabi to promote administratively and technically skilled staff capable of undertaking reform and development of Local Units.

Launching leading financial decentralization projects in the field of Education. These projects aim at transferring maintenance work of educational buildings to school administrations. In turn, the school administration will lay out the plan with the school board of trustees to ensure proper management of the funds allocated for maintenance. The MOE will also transfer its investment funds allocated to technical training to the respective governorates, which will

manage such funds in association with the stakeholders.

23. Improvement participation and human rights in urban development

The 2014 Constitution contains several **articles on human rights in urban development:**

- 1) Article 35 on the right of property protection, revoked only if conflicting with public interests in which case immediate and full compensation will be provided, and Article 63 prohibiting arbitrary forced displacement
- 2) Article 78 on the right of every citizen to proper housing aiming to achieve social justice
- 3) Article 68 on the right of every citizen to access to information and the obligation of the government to disclose information, data and statistics in full transparency.

The Egyptian Government has adopted and signed several international treaties and charts on human rights, especially the International Treaty on Economic, Social and Cultural rights.

Accordingly, the Government shall abide by the following:

- 1) Respect and protect the right for appropriate housing for each citizen and the consequent adoption of administrative, legal, financial and incentive measures to provide such housing in the most appropriate manner. The Government shall therefore prioritize less privileged and poorer groups when allocating the corresponding resources.
- 2) Respect citizen property rights and prohibition of any forced evacuation except as a last resort after exhaustion of all other legal and procedural alternatives, with the state's commitment to providing alternative places in which non-owners in the region can live or exercise their activities before starting to implement in accordance with articles (24 and 25) of the Building Law No. 119 of 2008.
- 3) Honor citizen rights in managing public general affairs and their participation in debates and decision-making regarding issues of public concern.

Egypt has witnessed **the establishment of several councils and committees on human rights**: the NCCM founded in 1989, the National Committee for Women Affairs in 1993, the NCW in 2000 and the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR) in 2003. The

NCHR monitors human rights violations and follows up on complaints and reports filed in this respect. It also conducts studies on awareness about human rights. NCHR monitors government compliance with international pacts and treaties on human rights it has signed, offers consultations to the government for the adoption of development plans that guarantee human rights and co-organizes hearing sessions, conferences and seminars with CSOs to adopt a common strategy for improving the status of human rights in Egypt. NCHR has also prepared annual reports on the monitoring and follow-up of the status of human rights in Egypt, including the monitoring of human rights related to urban development and the right to housing.

The legislator was keen on including mechanisms pertaining to respect of human rights and **guarantee the right to active public participation in planning processes**. For example, Article 3 of the Building Law pertains to the establishment of the SCPUD, which allows development partners to play their roles and take their responsibilities towards the achievement of national objectives. The Law also calls on the Council to include representatives of the CSOs and the private sector. The law also stated the importance of citizens'

participation in the stages of preparing the strategic and detailed plans.

24. Enhancing urban safety and security

In the past, the government **issued a number of building codes** based on recommendations of specialized committees of consultants and university professors. According to the law, architects have to abide by such codes and use them as a reference during phases of design and construction. The codes include detailed terms and specifications related to such diverse issues as architectural design, power supply, environment preservation, shelter, energy consumption, employment of the disabled, underground construction, elevators, stairs and safety and security reports.

Necessity of **signing contracts with consultants in charge of supervising construction work**: According to Article 53 of the Building Law, the owner shall hire services of a syndicated architect or architecture / civil works office to undertake the work mentioned in the license. The site supervisor shall bear full responsibility as regards the supervision of the works under execution. Compliance of the building to specifications and issuance of building validity certificate: Article 62 of the

Building Law requires the **issuance of a 'building validity certificate'** by the supervising architect after termination of the construction works. The supervising architect shall present this certificate to the authorized administration entitled to inspect the works undertaken and ensure that they comply with the license issued. Accordingly, the said authority shall issue the necessary documents required for the provision of utilities to the building under construction. In case of violations occurring after the validity certificate is issued, legal proceedings shall take their due course to ensure safety of construction works and their execution in compliance with specifications.

The Building Law requires the **immediate demolition of all construction works undertaken without license** considering the hazards to human life and property, in addition to the difficulty in establishing responsibility and in damage compensation. Article 60 of the Building Law defines the types of contravening buildings that require demolition at the expenses of the owner. According to the Law, the Governor in charge may order the immediate demolition of any contravening building without waiting for court verdicts or procedural

decisions, given that such contravention shall be irrevocably eliminated.

Article 46 of the Building Law requires an **insurance policy for every building** exceeding four stories in height and costing more than one million Egyptian Pounds. Amendment of the Law requires insurance on the entire building in case construction extends to additional stories. The insurance company shall assign inspection of the works done to a registered and licensed consultant architectural office.

The bylaws define **the minimal road limits** within the existing urban mass and the extension of urbanization in cities and villages. According to the Law, **vehicle parking space must be provided** according to the number of buildings to help reduce traffic load and allow easy access of ambulance and firefighting services in case of emergency.

According to Article 90 of the Building Law, governorates shall form **consultant committees to inspect buildings at risk** and decide on procedures to undertake to safeguard life and property whether by maintenance or renovation or reinforcement. If the consultant decides that partial or complete evacuation of the building is required during such procedures, tenants shall be duly and

timely informed of such decision with preservation of their right to file a legal complaint.

Developing insecure areas: The aim of developing insecure areas is to ensure social justice, guarantee the right to adequate housing and improve living and economic conditions. To achieve this, informal areas dwellers should be preferably relocated in the same area or in the nearest neighborhood. The cooperation of the dwellers, CSOs, private sector companies and donor organizations is necessary to develop insecure areas.

25. Improving social inclusion and equity

The 2014 Constitution reflects the keen **interest of the Egyptian Government to achieve social justice** and provide means of social security (Article 8). The Government is committed to provide social security to every citizen not covered by any social insurance (Article 17). The 2014 Constitution also compels the Government to provide basic rights to all citizens, such as the right to adequate housing (Article 78), health care (Article 18), education (Article 19) and nutrition (Article 79). The Constitution also guarantees care for needy community groups, such as farmers (Article 29), fishermen (Article

30), workers (Article 42), disabled individuals (Article 81) and elderly (Article 83). The Constitution also guarantees that the Government shall undertake the development of specific areas (Articles 29 and 236.)

Social Security Law no. 137 for 2010 guarantees the provision of social security to all citizens to ensure the psychological, social and financial stability of poor families not covered by any social insurance policy and achieve the minimum wage for those without any income. Law no. 1 for 2014 has introduced numerous reforms in the previous law of 2010. Among these reforms is the definition of the beneficiary groups such as orphans, children of divorced women, widows, divorced women, females by the age of 50 who have never been married, unemployed male elderly by the age of 65, disabled people and handicapped children. The new Law reflects the commitment of the Government to achieve fairness among retired elderly, guarantee fair distribution of resources, build institutional governance and ensure investment security.

In compliance with the **Social Housing Law No. 33** of the year 2014, the government pledges to provide citizens with housing units and land plots at

affordable prices. MHUUC designs, proposes and offers social housing projects and supervises their construction. The proposed housing and small land plots are affordable for citizens with limited income. In compliance with the Social Housing Law, the government also funds and supervises a dedicated social housing fund.

Geo-targeted rural program for needy villages: Following the success of the project test launch in two Local Units, a comprehensive plan was laid out to develop 1153 villages spread over ten governorates with a total number of beneficiaries of 12.2 million inhabitants. The first stage of the project focused on 151 needy villages in six governorates – Minia, Assiout, Sohag, Qena, Sharkeya and Beheira. The second stage spans from 2010 to 2017 and focuses on 1002 villages in 9 governorates.

A larger share of **government investment for needy governorates:** Government projects focused on the needy governorates with a desert hinterland, where the government constructed 400 new villages, planted a million feddans and provided 70'000 job opportunities. The other project, dating from 2012, focuses on constructing an area for skilled workers in villages

having desert hinterland. Villages were selected according to the priority of each governorate and funding was provided through the Social Development Fund, as well as other sources.

Over the past decade, CSOs launched several initiatives to develop slum areas, such as **the Billion Campaign for the Development of Informal areas**. The government supported the initiative by providing land plots and work is currently under way on a number of projects within this initiative. During the same period, the government also signed agreements with donors and international CSOs to improve the living conditions of informal areas dwellers in Egypt².

26. Challenges experienced and lessons learnt on urban governance and legislation

Challenges related to urban governance and legislation

Changes in the general policy of the country did not match legal and institutional framework reforms: This is particularly true for reforms in planning, urban development, the horizontal relation between ministries and central organizations involved in planning and urban development and

² More details in chapter 6: housing and basic services - upgrading of slums and preventing its spread

policies related to local services and development of the local economy.

Administrative, financial and political centralization: Unfortunately, though it is clear that the legal framework is favoring decentralization, the 1971 Constitution called for a gradual delegation of authority to the elected local councils. Similarly, Local Administration Law no. 43 for 1979 states that ministries and organizations shall transfer investment projects to local units in charge of planning for such projects. A very strong centralization relationship binds the central government and the local units. For example, the current budget is clearly reliant on centralization as regards public expenses and revenue. Such centralization reflects the major dependence of local units on central funding and transfers from the Public Treasury, amounting to 90% of local expenditure³. In addition, although local revenues are limited, local units have no authority to spend from such resources. Finally, decision-making in most local projects remain in the hands of ministries and central organizations. Article 176 – the 2014 Constitution states that the government supports administrative, financial and economical

³ More details in chapter 5: Urban Economy

decentralization. The Law enables the provision, management and development of local resources and services. It also sets the timeframe of transferring authority and budgets to local administrative units.

Duality in planning for local development: Planning for local development is currently following a dual pathway: The first path is the comprehensive planning (in the framework of the social and economic plan set by the government), which strongly restricts the role of local units in planning for social and economic development (the decision is taken by the central authorities). The second path is the strategic planning, clearly demonstrated in the Building Law no. 119 for 2008 and its bylaws, which is not linked to the outcome of the social and economic plan. This duality has led to poor local planning and lack of implementation or funding of investment projects that are proposed in the strategic plans.

Lack of coordination between executive bodies and poor implementation of strategic plans at the local level. Administrative and financial centralization has also led to poor decision-making processes and has discouraged the active participation of

CSOs and local units in designing policies and development programs.

The plurality of urban planning and development bodies in Egypt has led to **conflicts in case studies and in proposed solutions for development.**

The current administration and MOP are preparing a draft law for unified planning, supporting complementarity between parties related to the various stages of the planning process.

Lessons learnt related to urban governance and legislation

There is a clear need for new legislations consistent with articles in the 2014 Constitution related to land, housing, construction and support for decentralization. Government bodies are actively working on several draft laws, such as the unified draft law on land, the draft law of unified planning, the draft law of land protection from encroachment, the new draft law of administrative reform and the revision of the Building law.

Avoidance of conflict and lack of clarity of laws on urban planning and development: This is achieved by amending laws regulating planning, which in turn will support the complementarity in the role played by the parties during the various stages of the planning process. Another means of

conflict avoidance is through the participation of citizens in the planning process. The role of CSOs and private sector institutions in the development process is emphasized at the level of the administrative unit and can extend to monitoring, follow-up and inquiry. The initiative to review and amend the legislations "Erada", which was carried out with the participation of 13 ministries, made great strides in reviewing existing legislations and propose deletion, modification or necessary development through a specialized committee in each ministry and a leadership committee that follow up and oversee these amendments.

Effective coordination between various levels of governmental bodies and across active bodies at the same level: The Egyptian experience is inconclusive and proves that there is no single model. Therefore, coordination between government bodies and among development partners must be constantly reviewed, as well as the status of the policies and the necessary procedures required to achieve complementarity. In addition, the institutional relationship between institutions involved in urban planning and economic development must be reviewed and developed. This must be further enhanced through the provision of a legal framework allowing

local units to cooperate together in order to improve the quality of local services, develop the local economy and coordinate efforts to improve construction works.

Shift to decentralization and the link with institutional and legal frameworks: The shift towards decentralization and the link with institutional and legal frameworks control the planning process and hinder the supremacy of the central government over planning and follow-up processes. Thus, complementarity can be achieved when various government bodies work side by side and along with the active involvement of development partners at various levels. This can be achieved by enhancing the authority of local councils and CSOs through the provision of the right to question and inquire and withdrawal of confidence from governors.

Institutional development in local units in non-conventional ways: Institutional development must remain far from being another bureaucracy and must be achieved via flexible institutions, capable of responding with increased efficiency to economic and social changes. This is best achieved by the implementation of innovative capacity building methods of public cadres and support their ability to work

as a group of development partners. In addition, there must be an established capacity building methodology, built on several methods and combining concept clarification and their practical implementation.

Experimental principle in the early stages of institutional reform: Several patterns are preferably applied, such as experimenting in a particular region or sector. The Egyptian experience has demonstrated the importance of experimentation in the implementation of strategic plans and the shift towards decentralization, particularly in the field of education as it boosts the learning process and innovation and allows path modification if needed.

A parallel implementation of financial and administrative decentralization is advised, along with delegation of authority and duties to the local level and capacity building of human resources in executive and public committees. Although introducing new administrative mechanisms must be accompanied by financial decentralization, such financial decentralization cannot be rapidly implemented without concurrent administrative decentralization, in order to give a fair chance for advantages of decentralization to be demonstrated, as

well as to avoid numerous problems that may arise.

The importance of implementing building codes: with emphasis on contract procedures with consultants to supervise construction work, implement strategic and detailed plans, and guarantee compliance with specifications (issuing a 'Building Validity Certificate', as well as immediate demolition of constructions undertaken without permit and demolition of buildings at risk. Strengthening public executive powers to implement law enforcement procedures on those who breach the law and who may be a public danger. In addition, contravening buildings may not be provided with utilities.

Provision of articles in the legal framework covering the minimal level of economic and social rights: Such rights include the right to proper education, good health care services, adequate housing, and sufficient nutrition. This is best expressed in the Egyptian experience in the Law of Social Insurance and the Law of Social Housing. In addition, CSOs and related parties must operate in an appropriate environment to enable them to fulfill their role in social inquiry and allow public institutions to do their duty in the best possible way.

27. Future challenges and issues that could be addressed by a New Urban Agenda

Lack of community participation in urban development processes. Despite the existence of mechanisms ensuring the integration of public participation in the planning and development processes but they were not performed in the form required due to the lack of awareness among the concerned parties, which requires the need to activate the role of community participation and stimulate society at all levels which saves a lot of resources that can be mobilized and employed in development activities

(5)

**Urban Economy:
Issues and Challenges for a
New Urban Agenda**



Introduction

This section of the present report aims to review efforts made to support urban economy, where local finance advancements in relation to finance at the national level will be analyzed. It also reviews attempts to Strengthening and improving access to housing finance, experiences of supporting local economic development, Creating decent jobs and livelihoods, integrating urban economy into development policies at the national level. It also identifies challenges and lessons learnt from current experiences, and it concludes with issues that should be included in the new urban agenda.

28. Improving municipal/ local finance

Local finance in Egypt suffers from limited local financial resources in the light of the limited role such resources play in mobilizing self-generated financial resources and preparing their balances. Executive bodies, not the elected local councils, assume the right to financial oversight. In accordance with law #139/2006, restrictions are imposed on managing funds and accounts by municipalities. Such resources are limited since both Egyptian Tax Authority and Egyptian Customs Authority have not paid up share of

municipalities from revenues and due to limited output of productive projects.

Local administration law #43/1979 contains legislative framework of local resources in accordance with Articles (35-38), (51-54), and (69-71). Table 3 shows sources of local resources, in accordance with the previously mentioned law. Table 4 and figure 10 show that, over the period 2006/2007 and 2013/2014, 80% on average of total local resources come from local finance, whereas local revenues represent only 11% in addition to 9% loans.

Figure 9: Local financial resources

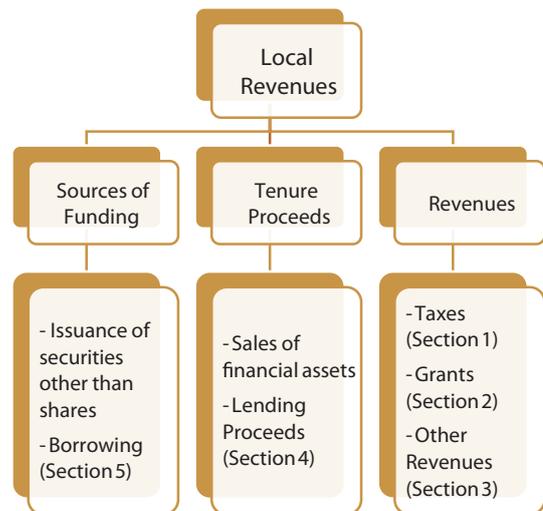
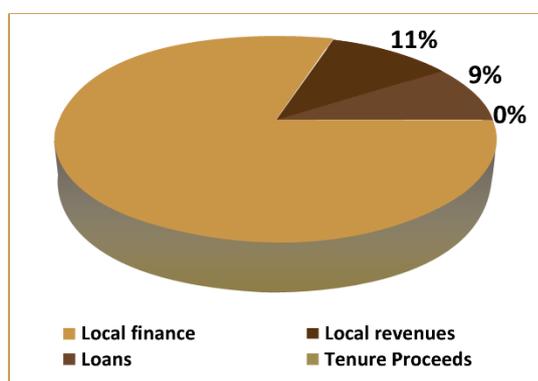


Figure 10: Structure of local resources over the period 2006/2007 – 2013/2014



Source: MOF – State’s Budget and Financial Statement, various years.

Table 5 shows that 29.4% of municipalities' share from taxes comes from duties on cars, 26.2% from taxes on buildings, 21.8% from land taxes, 15.4% from corporation taxes, and, finally,

7.2% from other taxes. It also shows that share of local taxes from national taxes decreased from 0.6% in the year 2006/2007 to 0.2% in the year 2013/2014.

Analyzing structure of self-generated resources of local administration in 2008/2009 in comparison with 2013/2014, it is noticed that duties on goods and services increased from 51% to 82%, local taxes increased from 11% to 16%, compensations, fines and international donations decreased from 30% and 6% to 0% respectively. Proceeds of property range around 2% during the two years of comparison.

Table 3: Sources of local resources according to different local levels as stated in Local Administration Law No. 43/1979

Level	Resources
Governorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50% of taxes on imports and exports ▪ 50% of taxes of revenue on movable assets ▪ 50% of taxes on commercial and industrial profits ▪ 25% of taxes of taxes of agricultural land and property taxes ▪ Local accounts and funds ▪ Land Reclamation Fund ▪ Local fees ▪ Investment income and utilities ▪ Donations ▪ Central aids ▪ Other fees and taxes ▪ Services and Development Fund ▪ Housing Fund
Markaz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revenues allocated at the governorate level ▪ Revenues of local investments and utilities ▪ Government aids ▪ Donations ▪ Local loans ▪ Special accounts and funds ▪ Services and Development Fund ▪ Cleaning Fund
City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Property taxes ▪ Taxes on recreational activities ▪ Revenues allocated at the governorate level ▪ 75% of land taxes ▪ Local fees ▪ Public utilities revenue ▪ Revenue of cities' investments ▪ Aids and donations ▪ Local loans ▪ Special accounts (Services and Development Fund and Cleaning Fund)
Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 75% of land taxes ▪ Taxes on recreational activities ▪ Revenues of villages' investments ▪ Aids and donations ▪ Local loans ▪ Resources allocated by the governorate ▪ Local fees ▪ Special accounts (Services and Development Fund and Cleaning Fund)

Source: Local Administration Law No. 43/1979

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Table 4: Structure of local resources over the period 2006/2007 – 2013/2014 (%)

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Tenure Proceeds	Government Funding	Borrowing	Total
2007/2006	14.4	0.4	71.5	13.7	100
2008/2007	14.1	0.6	80.1	5.2	100
2009/2008	15.4	0.3	84.3	--	100
2010/2009	14.4	0.2	85.4	--	100
2011/2010	13.2	--	86.8	--	100
2012/2011	10.6	--	89.4	--	100
2013/2012	7.5	--	92.5	--	100
2014/2013	7.4	--	92.6	--	100

Source: MOF – State’s Budget and Financial Statement, various years.

Table 5: Municipalities’ share of different taxes over the period 2006/2007 – 2013/2014 (%)

Municipalities " share of :	2006\ 2007	2007\ 2008	2008\ 2009	2009\ 2010	2010\ 2011	2011\ 2012	2012\ 2013	2013\ 2014	Averag e
Taxes on commercial and industrial profits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez Canal Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxes on the profits of capital companies	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Common Fund	0.5	0	0	0					0.1
Land Tax	22.2	23.5	25.4	22.2	23.5	18.84	19.42	19.2	21.8
Tax on Buildings	28.6	30.8	27.3	24.9	18.3	37.24	21.86	21.61	26.2
Car Fees Taxes	22.8	24.8	27.1	30.9	28.5	25.3	37.09	37.47	29.4
Amusement Tax	6.8	7.1	5.7	6.2	8.31	6.78	5.23	5.17	6.4
Revenues and fees of local nature	12	13.8	14.6	15.8	21.4	11.95	16.28	16.55	15.4
Tax on exports and imports	4.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
Tax on movable capital	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3
Total	100	100							

Source: MOF – State’s Budget and Financial Statement, various years

Total local revenues increased from EGP 4.9 billion in 2006/ 2007 to EGP 7.3 billion in 2013/ 2014, while total expenses increased from EGP 34.2 billion to EGP 97.5 billion during the same period, as shown in table 6. In spite of an increase in local revenues, percentage of local revenues to total public revenues decreased from 2.7% in 2006/ 2007 to 1.4% in 2013/ 2014. Also, percentage of local expenses to total public expenses decreased during the same period from 15.5% to 14.2%. Percentage of local revenues to public expenses reached 7.4% in 2013/2014 in comparison with 14% in 2006/2007, while percentage of centrally-financed deficit, being a percentage of the total local administration expenses, increased from 86% to 92.8% during the same period, as shown in table 7

The percentage of local revenues to total public revenues reached 2.2% on average during the period (2006/2007 - 2013/2014), whereas, percentage of local expenses to total public expenses reached 14.3% on average during the same period. Hence, percentage of local revenues to public expenses reached only 11.1% on average, whereas centrally-financed deficit, being a percentage of the total local administration expenses, reached 89% on average during that period.

Table 6: Municipalitie’s share of different taxes over the period 2006/2007 – 2013/2014

Year	Total Revenues (EGP billion)	Total Expenditure (EGP billion)
2006/ 2007	4.949	34.248
2007/ 2008	5.483	38.906
2008/ 2009	6.594	50.628
2009/ 2010	---	---
2010/ 2011	---	---
2011/ 2012	7.564	70.907
2012/ 2013	5.882	78.439
2013/ 2014	7.250	97.535

Source: MOF – State’s Budget and Financial Statement, various years

Table 8 shows the share of local administration from total investment, in accordance with economic sectors, in the 5-year plan (2002/2003 – 2006/2007) in comparison with the 5-year plan (2008/2009 – 2011/2012). This share ranges from 1.7% and 1.3% during the two plans. Actually, this percentage is not accurate. Its slightness reflects decrease in investments distributed at the local level inside different sectors, which ensures centralization of planning and distribution of investments at the sectors level in spite of being distributed geographically.

Recently, MOP has attempted to distribute investments geographically as for the economic and social plan that is currently being prepared for the fiscal year 2014/ 2015. A set of development models has been developed to join the

project intended to be incorporated into the plan framework on a development indicator and a place. MOP, in cooperation with different ministries and institutions, has conducted a number of workshops to explain the new models, as well as providing the technical support such entities need. Such efforts lead to geographically distributing more than 70% of the projects incorporated into the framework of the 2014/2015 State economic and social plan, against only 45% during the past years.

29. Strengthening and improving access to housing finance

In addition to issuance of the real estate law #148/2001, and the establishment of "Guarantee and Subsidy Fund" to support limited-income people to have adequate housing, Central Bank Egyptian (CBE) has allocated EGP 10 Billion (that may be increased) as of April 2014 to banks and Mortgage companies, provided that banks will get such finance throughout 20 years and at a low interest. Then, banks will re-lend citizens at an interest of 8% to the middle-income and 7% to the low-income, provided that amount of finance will not exceed EGP 500,000.

It should be noted that, the World Bank finances a low-cost mortgage fund through a grant of approximately \$ 300

million, targeting poor brackets whose income is less than EGP 2500/ month, provided that the value of the real estate will not exceed EGP 120,000, and the value of the loan will range between EGP 5,000 – 25,000. Such grant faces a number of challenges; most important of them is real estate developers' keenness to build high-cost housing units, which meet the needs of high-income people, as well as the difficulty to verify actual income of those applying to get real estate finance. The grant balance reached EGP 120 million that have not been allocated yet.

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Table 7: Relationship between revenues and local expenditure over the period 2006/2007–2013/2014

Item	2006\ 2007	2007\ 2008	2008\ 2009	2009\ 2010	2010\ 2011	2011\ 2012 (closing)	2012\ 2013	2013\ 2014
State's general budget (EGP million)								
Total revenue	180214.6	221403.8	282504.5			303621	393475	505499
Total expenses	222029.2	282290.1	351499.8			470992	616434	689327
Local budget (EGP million)								
Total revenue	4948.6	5483	6593.6			7564	5882	7250
Total expenses	34248.3	38905.5	50628.3			70907	78439	97535
Relative importance of local budget (%)								
Ratio of local revenues to total public revenues	2.7	2.5	2.3			2.5	1.5	1.4
Ratio of local expenditures to total public expenditure	15.5	13.8	14.4			15.1	12.7	14.2
Ratio of local revenues to local expenditure	14	14	13			10.7	7.5	7.4
Centrally funded deficit as a percentage of total expenditure of local administration	86	86	87			89.6	92.7	92.8

Source: MOF –State's Budget and Financial Statement, various years

Table 8: Local administration share of total investments according to sectors in the 5-year plan (2002/2003 – 2006/2007) compared to the 5-year plan (2007/2008 – 2011/2012)

Sector	Total investment (EGP billion)	Local administration investments (EGP billion)	Local administration investments as a percentage of total investment (%)
5-Year Plan (2002/2003 – 2006-2007)			
Utilities	38500	3097.6	8.05
Social Services	15500	816	5.27
Transport and Communications	58200	2583	4.44
Electricity	32800	883.4	2.69
Industry	60900	763	0.13
Agriculture, energy, construction, trade, tourism, housing, education and health	239100	.000	0.00
Total	445000	8143	1.7
5-Year Plan (2007/2008 – 2011-2012)			
Utilities	11541	---	---
Social Services	18250	1415	7.8
Transport and Communications	62362	1692	2.7
Electricity	22791	565	2.5
Industry	41920	---	---
Agriculture, energy, construction, trade, tourism, housing, education and health	134136	---	---
Total	291000	3672	1.3

Source: MOP; Economic and Social Plan; various years

The above-mentioned statistics indicate imbalance in development levels at the local level. During the few past years, there were attempts and efforts to support the local economic development, including:

- Urgent plan including allocation of EGP one million to finance some developmental projects in such villages.
- Municipal Initiative for Strategic Recovery (MISR) aiming at developing the 58 worst municipals in accordance with Human Development Indicator.
- "Shorouk" program aiming at developing some infrastructure projects through local participation

The MOLD has established, since 2009, the "Decentralization Support Unit". Moreover, a draft has been prepared to amend local administration law # 43/1979, with the aim of applying decentralization on the political, administrative and financial levels, during a period of approximately 10 years, with a transitional period in between to qualify municipal units.²

In the fiscal year 2008/2009, MOH has allocated EGP 8.7 million to apply

² More details in Chapter 4: Governance and urban legislation: Improving urban legislation and decentralization and supporting local authorities.

decentralization in three governorates as a guideline. After applying a specific financing formula, EGP 6000 on average has been allocated for each school. MHUUC has allocated EGP 850 million to apply financial decentralization in implementing activities of maintenance and replacement of water and wastewater systems in all governorates (by applying a financing formula based on the number of population). Political instability during the previous three years hinders such efforts, which are expected to be resumed once the political road map completed, in accordance with 2014 constitution.

It is well known that Local Development Fund, established in 1979 by MOLD, is considered the most important program aiming at supporting development efforts at the local level. Since its establishment till 2010, it has participated in financing 92000 micro-projects to serve approximately 106000 beneficiaries in all governorates, with total fund of more than EGP 460 million.

Within the framework of preparing the 2014/2015 – 2016/2017³ economic and social development plan and the first

³ In 2012, MOP was supposed to prepare the 7th 5-year plan for the period 2012/2013 – 2016/2017. However, due to political instability, MOP has prepared an annual plan for the period 2012/2013 – 2013/2014 and is preparing a 3-year plan this year as a complement to the 7th 5-year plan.

year investment program, and within the framework of developing the planning methodology followed in preparing such plans, MOP has enhanced the development spatial dimension in such plans, MOP has also developed a range of investments, some of which aim at linking investment projects of various sectors with sectoral and spatial development indicators, which lead to geographically distributing more than 70% of the projects incorporated into the 2014/2015 investment program, against only 45% during the past years. MOP is preparing regional plans concentrating on economic development projects (Agriculture, land reclamation, irrigation, industry, transportation, electricity, and energy) in these seven economic regions. Moreover, citizen plans that indicate all service projects are being prepared (Housing, urban development, education - pre-university, university, and post-university-, health, social care, and local development) at the level of markaz and district in all governorates.

Throughout its different branches across Egypt, the Social Fund for Development (SFD) plays an important role in supporting local development. The SFD provides small and medium enterprises (SMEs) with necessary funding, offers training, technical support, and public

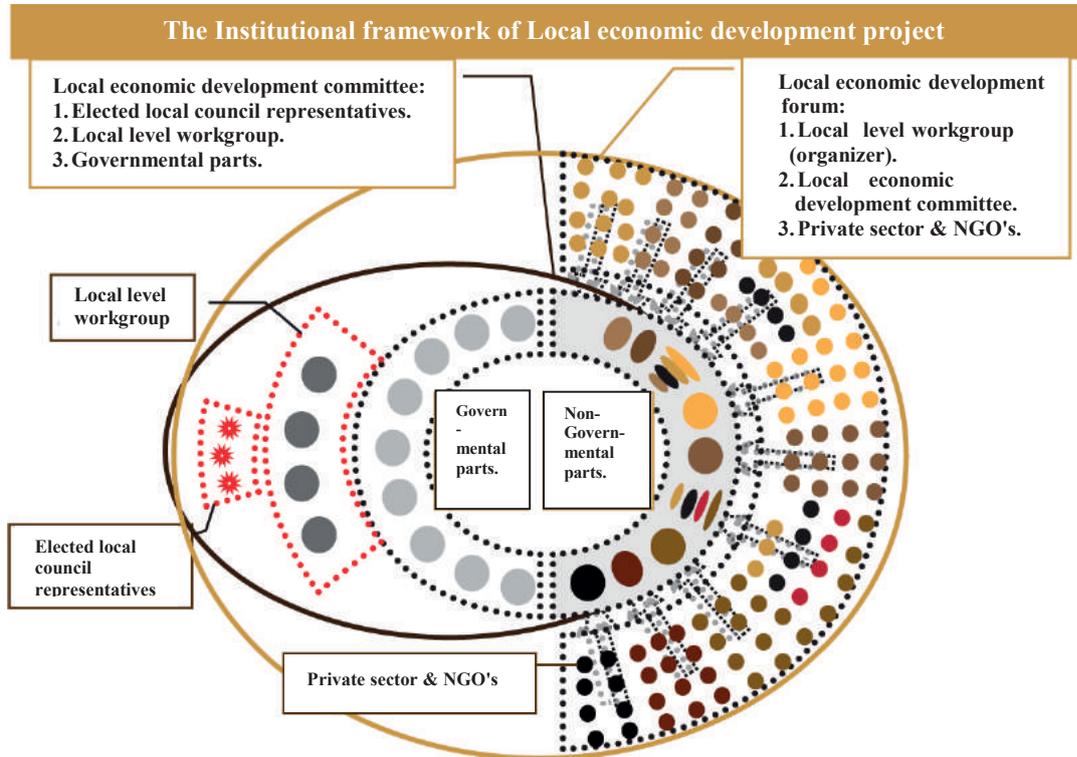
works programs, and provides business incubator services. During 2011-2013, the SFD financed about 49,000 small enterprises and 449,000 micro enterprises and granted 45,000 permanent licenses to different projects.

MOLD's Local Administration Development Unit implements a number of pilot local development projects in Fayoum and Sohag governorates, according to United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) methodology for financing development - Figure 12. Additionally, El-Nedaa Initiative, one of the significant initiatives financed by the UNDP, aims at implementing a number of development projects in Qena.

The GOPP drafts development plans of different regions, governorates, and cities. These plans include the implementation of a set of programs and projects to support local development at the economic and service levels⁴.

⁴ See Chapter 2: Land and Planning - Ensuring Sustainable Urban Planning and Design

Figure 12: The Institutional framework of Local economic development project



Source: Local Development Observatory (LDO) & Local Administration Reform Unit (LARU) – Ministry of Local Development & the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Moreover, many sectoral ministries and general authorities take part in supporting local economic development. These ministries and authorities include the Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade (MIFT) which contributes to development through branches of the Industrial Development Authority (IDA) across governorates and through various business development offices supervised by the Industrial Modernization Centre (IMC). Similarly, the MALR supports local development through the Agricultural Development Authority branches as well as branches of the

Authority for Fish Resources Development. Also, the Tourism Development Authority runs a number of offices in some governorates

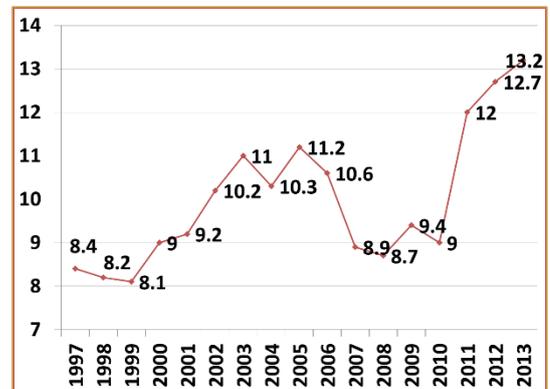
31. Creating decent jobs and livelihoods

Over the past 3 years, the Egyptian economy has been growing very slowly, with a growth rate of 2% on average and only 1.2% during the first half of the current fiscal year. This downswing in economic activities led to a reduced demand on labor and limited job opportunities in the private sector and an

increased tendency to work in the public sector. However, the unemployment problem in Egypt did not suddenly appear during the latest 3 years. As a matter of fact, the labor market has been suffering from severe structural deficiencies for so long, rendering the educational system outputs unfit for the needs of employers. Furthermore, the increasing numbers of annual labor market entrants (700,000-800,000 job seekers) place an additional burden on the labor market which cannot keep up with such increase, even during economic growth peaks. Also, active labor market policies (education policies, training and rehabilitation programs, entrepreneurship promotion policies, and microfinance policies) failed to bridge the gap between the supply and demand on labor. Generally, high unemployment rates were recorded during as illustrated in Figure 13 (Unemployment rates during the period 1997-2013). Such rates remained unchanged during periods of high economic growth, where the number of available job opportunities was still unfit for absorbing labor market entrants or for reducing the number of the unemployed. Actually, the unemployment rate kept rising till it reached 13.3% nationwide throughout the second quarter of the fiscal year 2013/2014. These rates were notably

higher among males (9.8%) than females (24.2%) during that period.

Figure 13: Unemployment rates during the period 1997-2013



Source: CAPMAS – 2014 – Workforce research

Likewise, unemployment rates varied across different regions and governorates. As for the regions, the highest unemployment rate was recorded in the Canal (15.3%), followed by South Upper Egypt (14.5%), and finally by Middle Upper Egypt and the GCR which had a tie at 14.1%. However, relatively lower unemployment rates were recorded in the Nile Delta, Alexandria, and North Upper Egypt, with percentages of 12.7%, 11%, and 8.7%, respectively - Table 11. As for the governorates, unemployment rates were highest in Port Said and second in Beni Suf - Figure 11.

Table 11: Unemployment rates in regions of the Republic in 2012

Region	Unemployment rate (%)
Canal	15.3
South Upper Egypt	14.5
Middle Upper Egypt	14.1
Greater Cairo	14.1
Delta	12.7
Alexandria	11.0
North Upper Egypt	8.7
General Average	12.9

Source: CAPMAS – Data of consolidated annual bulletin of workforce research 2012.

The enormous size of the informal sector, which exponentially grew over the past few years, helped alleviate unemployment, especially among the youth. Nonetheless, jobs offered by the informal sector cannot be regarded as decent job opportunities due to the low pay as well as the absence of formal employment contracts, social security, health insurance, insurance against work injury, etc.

In 2009, the Ministry of Manpower and Migration (MOMM), in cooperation with the International Labor Organization (ILO), developed the “Youth Employment National Action Plan: 2010-2015”. This plan aimed at achieving the same objective of Egypt’s Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development (2007/2008 - 2011/2012), that is reducing unemployment rates to 5.5% and creating decent living standards for the

poor by the end-year plan. One of the most significant programs included in the Youth Employment National Action Plan revolved around helping MOMM’s employment offices, present in all Egypt’s governorates, create job opportunities for local youth through reforming the said offices in the framework of a Central Strategy for Employment General Services. The plan, also, established the procedures needed to develop different employment offices, enabling them to provide job seekers with training courses on job-hunting skills, CV writing and updating, job application writing, and interview skills. In addition to that, employment offices play a major role in providing job seekers with necessary information and counseling services. Actually, enhancing the efficiency and technical capacities of employment offices will help reduce the gap between labor supply and demand. That will also help such offices be of better service to the youth whenever an economic crisis breaks out. Finally, encouraging the establishment of private employment agencies is of great importance, especially in governorates and areas where MOMM’s employment offices do not exist.

Although the Egyptian government announced that the minimum monthly wages will be raised to EGP 1200

starting January 2014, the private sector still refrains from complying with this decision. Businessmen representatives justify such in compliance on the grounds that minimum wages should vary among governorates since living standards vary across different governorates and regions. Indeed, this difference in minimum wages across various geographical areas is well recognized in international experiences.

32. Integration of the urban economy into national development policy

In general, the process followed for drafting economic, financial, monetary, and development policies is highly centralized and does not integrate urban economies in a manner sufficient enough to achieve balanced regional and spatial development. In the framework of the efforts made by the MOP to develop the planning system and improve the approaches used in drafting the 2014/2015 Economic and Social Development Plan in order to take the spatial dimension of public investments into consideration, investments were grouped and distributed according to different development and planning indicators. In addition, a new set of templates was developed and distributed to different ministries, authorities, and public

corporations (competent entities) to be filled with the data of different projects listed in the State's Economic and Social Development Plan. Some data fields in these templates request information about the strategic vision of different entities, desired objectives of their projects, and complete information about such projects (i.e. economic feasibility, expected financing structure, etc.). This process led to the geographical distribution of about 70% of investment projects listed in the 2014/2015 fiscal year plan, compared to about 45% over the past fiscal year (2013/2014).

In the framework of the efforts made by the MOP to increase the participation of citizens, provide the private sector and CSOs with a more significant role in the development process, and grant more powers to local authorities since they are the closest to citizens and can determine their needs as well as the untapped physical, financial, and human potential in the local community. To do so, decentralized approaches will be followed, hence increasing the responsiveness of public services to local and regional needs since centralized approaches disregard regional and geographical differences. A decentralized financial system in which local and regional authorities play a significant role in providing public

services usually leads to a more balanced economic growth, thus achieving social justice through effectively sharing the fruits of economic growth. Hence, the MOP decided to integrate the investments of service directorates directly into its draft budget as of the fiscal year 2014/ 2015, facilitating and accelerating the work of these directorates. That, consequently, translates into higher implementation rates of investment projects performed within the scope of work of the said directorates.

Currently, MOP intends to review Law No. 70/1973 through the formation of a specialized committee comprising academics, professionals, and experts from MOP, MHUUC, MOLD, NCPSLU, and NPI in order to draft a unified planning law. The new draft law seeks to be in line with the desired development of planning processes, reflect the new trend towards decentralization, allow economic regions to play a more crucial role in drafting, implementing, and monitoring the State's economic plans, and enable the local administration to draft local plans for social services needed in a citizen's daily life.

The draft law, also, requires the central level (i.e. MOP, MHUUC, MOLD) to

focus on drafting the State's general policies and laying the main foundations on the basis of which the strategic vision as well as long and medium term plans of economic, social, and urban development will be outlined. Furthermore, this draft law emphasizes the importance of adopting an effective mechanism for coordination among different authorities involved in the planning process, both horizontally and vertically, during the development, implementation, and monitoring of different development plans. These efforts aim at integrating urban economies into the framework of decision-making and policy-making at the national level.

33. Challenges experienced and lessons learnt regarding urban economy

Absence of financial neutrality: Local authorities suffer from this issue, since they are burdened with many services, yet they do not receive the funds required to offer these services.

Local authorities are barely capable of estimating taxes and fees and can hardly borrow or get grants. Additionally, the government does not provide local units with sufficient incentives to increase their self-generated resources.

Limited role is played by Elected Local Popular Councils in decision-making processes related to local financial resources.

There are **many challenges to financial decentralization**, including: Some local authorities refuse to be responsible for financial resources; and The MOP opposes this approach since it leads to fragmentation of investments.

Sectorial ministries refuse to adopt the financial decentralization approach since local governments are not technically qualified to provide the required services, draft plans, or use resources optimally under the unconditional cash transfer system.

Local governments suffer from the **limited amount of investments directed to infrastructure projects**, even though such amount was increased lately in light of the plan launched by the Egyptian government in October 2013 to boost economic activities and lay the foundations for social justice.

Local governments are **scarcely capable** of managing financial resources and bringing about equality, justice, and stability compared to central government.

A limited role is played by local units in supporting small and medium enterprises despite their great importance.

Governors do not play any role in supporting local economic development.

Current programs implemented by the State are not sufficient to finance housing programs targeting low-income brackets.

The Real Estate Finance Law **does not give** many citizens an easy access to the funds needed to get decent houses.

Local and urban economies are not integrated into economic, social, and developmental decision-making processes. This, of course, negatively impacted the geographical distribution of development fruits and led to increased poverty and unemployment rates in certain areas.

There are wide and increasing discrepancies in the abilities of different governorates and regions to attract public and private investments and provide, accordingly, decent job opportunities, especially for youth and women.

The contribution of the informal sector to economic activities increased to 40%-60% of GDP, leading to reduced tax revenues, higher poverty rates and less job opportunities.

The quality of public services is low. This can be attributed to the growing rural-urban migration and the limited

amount of public investments directed to financing public services, which increase pressure on the State's general budget. As a result, citizens do not feel satisfied with the quality of public services.

Inefficient use of natural and financial, material and human resources and the unbalanced development rates in all parts of the Republic due to the highly centralized approach used for making socioeconomic development decisions together with the non-inclusion of local authorities in the local development decision-making system.

34. Future Challenges and Issues that could be addressed by a New Urban Agenda

The new agenda should include the following:

Promulgate a new law on local administration to clarify the tasks and responsibilities assigned to local administration, effect strategic plans and link them to local budgets, and enhance the independence of local revenues.

Grant local units the authority to impose local taxes, especially property tax, income tax, sales tax, and taxes on entertainment areas.

Annually review and assess local fees based on the inflation rate.

Enhance the ability of local governments to **generate local financial resources** through laying the institutional and financial foundations required for issuing long-term bonds in order to finance infrastructure projects. Also, local authorities should be granted more powers to be able to attract and maintain investments throughout different foundation and operation phases.

Establish a “Local Development Fund” in each governorate. Such funds will be financed by the returns yielded by quarries and fisheries, additional tax on revenues, Suez Canal revenues, private sector contributions, and grants. The proceeds of these funds should be distributed according to a financing formula.

Put administrative and financial decentralization principles into practice in accordance with Egypt's 2014 Constitution, noting that the new local administration law should reflect the constitutional entitlements related to decentralization.

Resume the efforts made by the MOP to **support the allocation of investments on a decentralized basis and to enable local governments** to play a more significant role in identifying and prioritizing their needs and taking part in their fulfillment.

Build capacities of local units in local planning, local budget management, and collection of local resources.

Draft local and regional youth employment plans in participation with all stakeholders, including central government, local administration, local private sector, and active local/ regional civil society. These plans should include the most significant programs that are commensurate with local resources and can maximize decent job opportunities at the local and regional levels. These plans also include the policies to be formulated and decisions to be made at the central level in order to create an enabling environment to provide decent job opportunities, especially for youth, women and marginalized groups.

Continue to issue the local **“Doing Business Report”** in cooperation with the World Bank, **“National Human Development Reports”** in cooperation with the National Planning Institute, and **“Local Competitiveness Reports”** in cooperation with the Egyptian National Competitiveness Council. Not only do these reports help emphasize the importance of local economy, but they also illustrate how to enhance competitiveness and development of local units and develop their capacity to

attract local and foreign investments and create decent job opportunities.

Amend the Real Estate Finance Law so that it maximizes decent housing opportunities provided to low-income brackets.

Increase the number of subsidy programs offered by government to support the provision of decent housing. For example, the government can provide programs to finance the maintenance of existing housing units. It can, also, establish a program to finance the rental agreement of housing units to those who cannot afford monthly rentals ranging between EGP 50 - EGP 250 or introduce a rental agreement ending with ownership programme.

Review the subsidy system adopted by the government for the provision of housing to low-income brackets.

Accelerate real estate registration procedures, to cover both urban and rural areas.

(6)

**Housing and Basic Services:
Issues and Challenges for a
New Urban Agenda**



Introduction

This section of the report tackles the ‘Housing and Basic Services Sector’ which reflects the main goal of UN-Habitat, i.e. adequate shelter for all, as well as the MDG Target 11, i.e. Achieve significant improvement in lives of slum dwellers. The State seeks to achieve these goals through enabling individuals to live in safe, healthy, and affordable houses supplied with all basic services (e.g. drinking water, wastewater, power). In addition, the State aims at connecting residential areas to business and service areas through the establishment of a sustainable network of roads and daily transportation means.

35. Slum upgrading and prevention

In the aftermath of the 1992 earthquake, the government launched a national initiative to address the issues of informal and deteriorating areas¹ through the National Informal Areas Development Program (1993-2005),

¹ The National Slum Development Programme has defined two types of informal areas; namely, informal areas on agricultural land and informal areas on state’s desert land that are subject to eviction. The Programme has set three types of areas as follows: developable areas, areas that need to be removed and partially developable areas. The total number of areas is 2021 including 20 undevelopable areas that need to be removed. Because each governorate has determined the informal areas separately, some governorates include old, environmentally deteriorated urban areas with informal areas on agricultural land and state’s land.

with a total cost of EGP 5.3 billion, with the objective of upgrading the urban infrastructure through 6 key sectors (e.g. electricity, drinking water, sanitary drainage, planning and organization, cleaning, road pavement).

To legalize land ownership and secure tenure rights throughout the upgrading process, the Cabinet, in October 2000, issued a decree regulating the sale of state-owned lands to their illegal dwellers at low prices and through facilitated payment methods. The proceeds from the sale of such lands were used in building houses and providing necessary social services. Furthermore, the program greatly contributed to the development of urban infrastructure in target areas. In December 2013, total water service subscribers were 13.6 million and wastewater service subscribers were 6.8 million. According to the 2014 report produced by GOPP, the number of informal areas was 1171, of which 17.4% were developed and 58% are still being developed. However, the development plan did not cover 31.8% of the informal areas.²

Through the 2007-2012 Five-Year Plan, the Egyptian government reaffirmed its

² The National Urban Development Framework in the Arab Republic of Egypt April 2014 page 42

commitment to improve the living conditions of informal settlement inhabitants. The government plans to fulfill such commitment through creating job opportunities, enhancing local economic development, and encouraging the participation of private sector and CSOs in the development of informal areas.

In 2006, GOPP, in cooperation with the UNDP, established the “General framework for Informal Areas Upgrading Strategy”. This strategy aimed at coordinating efforts of stakeholders, including donors, through the adoption of a unified vision and an integrated strategy in order to ensure the achievement of comprehensive development in the target areas. This framework included the definition and classification of informal areas according to intervention methods. It also included a strategy to curb slum growth as well as micro and macro development policies. In addition, GOPP developed a number of detailed plans to curb slum growth in Cairo, Giza, Qaliubiya, and Alexandria. However, the dissolution of local popular councils in the aftermath of the January 2011 Revolution halted all procedures taken to

obtain the final approval of many plans in these governorates³.

The Building law No. 119/2008 classified areas into two categories in terms of planning: Unplanned Areas and Areas to be re-planned⁴. The word legal (formal) was used in the definition of the areas to be re-planned (deteriorating areas) while the word informal was used

³ According to GOPP, the detailed Plans of some target areas in Giza (Maryoutiya, Kafr Taharmas, El-Mo'tamadiya, Kafr El Gabal) and Cairo (Ezbet El Walda in Helwan) were approved. The detailed Plans of other target areas in Qaliubiya (Esko, Mo'asaset El-Zakah, El-Baraka) and Cairo (Abu Regeila, Baraket El-Nasr, Kafr El-Basha) are still pending approval. Also, the detailed Plans of 6 target areas in Alexandria are finalized and more detailed Plans targeting areas in Qaliubiya (Bahteem) are currently being developed.

⁴ The Code defines “Re-planning Areas” and “Unplanned Areas” as follows:

Re-planning Areas: Refer to areas meant to be renovated and upgraded. Such areas should be determined in the city's strategic Plan, including:

- Areas/ spaces with high building density which consist mainly of ramshackle buildings that need to be restored through reconfiguration and reconstruction.
- Areas/ spaces in which some buildings are derelict and which lack utilities or basic services and do not need to be fully restored. In this case, only some parts or building of these areas need to be restored, renovated and supplied with the required utilities and services to be of better condition.

Unplanned Areas: Refer to areas which emerge in violation of the laws and rules regulating planning and construction activities. Such areas are determined in the city's general strategic Plan. Based on the Plan, such areas should be announced as areas planned for development and renovation. Also, the most significant projects required to upgrade the area should be determined.

in the definition of unplanned areas. All strategic plans clearly state the planning intervention (Partial or Full Upgrading) proposed for each type of these two types of areas according to the condition of buildings and urban infrastructure.

The Egyptian government gave priority to addressing the issue of unsafe areas in 2008 which was clearly manifested in Presidential Decree No.305/2008 on the establishment of the Informal Settlements Development Facility (ISDF). ISDF is under the chairmanship of the Cabinet and is tasked with the following: A) Counting and categorizing informal areas; B) Developing a comprehensive vision and a national plan for upgrading Informal areas; C) Managing the funding of informal areas upgrading projects; and D) Monitoring the implementation of said projects alongside CSOs and governorates. ISDF performs its tasks in cooperation with the relevant ministries and entities as well as local administration units.

ISDF, in cooperation with Egypt's governorates, has counted and categorized informal areas in all cities during the period from 2009 to 2013. According to the latest report issued by ISDF, the number of unsafe areas (2009 – 2014) has reached 422 areas located on a total land area of 5093 feddans. Out of

these areas, 35 are considered life-threatening areas. Such areas are located on a total land area of 742.5 feddans on which a population number of 1 million people live in 247716 housing units of which 27663 are in dire need of immediate measures.

In April 2010, the Cabinet approved the National Plan for Upgrading Unsafe Areas. The plan is currently being implemented at a total cost of EGP 8.5 billion and its implementation is due to be completed by 2018. To date, 58 unsafe areas were upgraded out of 422 at a total investment cost of EGP 1.5 billion. The upgraded areas are located on a total land area of 523 feddans with a population amounting to 119,000 people who live in about 30,000 housing units. Furthermore, 57 informal areas and markets are currently being upgraded, and their upgrade is due to be completed by 2014/2015. Additionally, implementation plans are being developed to upgrade 32 more informal areas and markets. Mechanisms used to implement upgrade plans include housing the inhabitants in the same areas after their upgrade is completed, constructing buildings (usually close to the upgrade site) in the new areas to which residents will be moved, expanding the infrastructure and implementing social and economic

programs in cooperation with NGOs (e.g. literacy classes, youth employment, healthcare and ID cards issuance).

Moreover, ISDF estimated the land area of the unplanned which showed that those areas represent about 95% of the urban mass in the Egyptian villages and about 36.36% of the urban mass of Egyptian cities. Additionally, urgent action plans targeting 30 priority areas (13 areas in Giza and 17 areas in Cairo) are currently being implemented. Also, ISDF developed implementation plans for projects targeting 15 areas in Helwan district and 2 areas in East Nasr City district as well as a project for burying high-voltage aerial cables in Helwan district (5 areas). The said projects are being implemented at the time being and are funded by the Federation of Egyptian Banks. It is worth mentioning that a pilot project was completed in El-Manzah area in Damietta city in close coordination with the governorate.

In the framework of "upgrading informal markets" and "upgrading one-product villages", the ISDF drafted a national plan for the development of informal markets.

The Egyptian government's commitment to improving living standards in informal areas was emphasized through the

establishment of the MURIS in 2014. The new ministry is expected to facilitate the integration of all the State's programs into informal areas upgrading projects, thus ensuring that sufficient funding is being properly steered towards the fulfillment of the needs of those groups who need it the most.

Many pilot projects had been implemented in cooperation with international organizations such as the World Bank, the GIZ and UN organizations. Such projects included the Nasiriyah project in Aswan; Manshiyat Naser project in Cairo; Geziret El-Dahab, Saqqiet Mekky and El-Warraaq projects in Giza, and the Participatory Development Program in Urban Areas (PDP) implemented in Cairo, Giza and Qaliubiya by the MOP in coordination with the GIZ and the European Union. The objective is to improve the living conditions of the residents in poor urban areas and targets 5 informal areas. To achieve this goal, the program devotes its efforts to improving environmental conditions, local administration and CSOs service delivery level.

36. Improving access to adequate housing

The Egyptian government has been committed to implementing housing units to low-income groups; this was

manifested in the housing plans implemented from 1982 till 2013. About 2,546,756 housing units were established from 1997 till 2013, 73.9% of which were established by the private sector. Units dedicated to low-income groups represented about 51.8% out of the total number of established units. Worth noting, the public sector's contribution to low-income groups housing represents about 89.7%, while private sector's contribution forms 38.3%, and that according to the total number of established housing units dedicated to low-income groups, it becomes clear that the private sector contributed with more units than the public sector (54.7%, 45.28% respectively). Housing units dedicated to middle-income groups represent 31.9% out of the total number of established units, while units dedicated to upper-middle-income groups form about 16.3% out of the total number of established units.

The State implemented a number of projects aiming at providing youth and low-income groups housing such as the Free Housing Project (Mashrou' Al-Eskan Al-Hor), Family Housing Project, Youth Housing Project (1997) and Future Housing Project (1998). Youth Housing Project and Future Housing Project provided about 140,000 high-quality well-designed units to youth with

low-income and facilitated property ownership procedures for small low-income families.

During the period from 2005 till 2012, the MHUUC had implemented and supervised the National Project for Housing in all governorates and new cities. Through focusing on 7 components, the project established 500,000 housing units at a cost of EGP 35.65 billion, out of which EGP 11.65 billion is non-refundable subsidies. The Project contributed to providing about 80% and 20% of affordable housing and housing dedicated to middle-income groups respectively. Furthermore, the percentage of the rent Component units reached 14%.

Reports indicate that the National Project for Housing went beyond the achievement of its initial goal, i.e., the establishment of 500,000 housing units, and established about 604,322 units. Moreover, the project succeeded to complete the establishment of about 88.3% of the units and to deliver about 69.93% of them. The lowest implementation rates were recorded in the Investors Component (69.8%) and in the Small Housing Units Rental Component (60.3%) compared to the implementation rates of the Build You

House Project (100%) and the Housing Unit Ownership Component (92.9%).

Following the model of the National Project for Housing, the Egyptian government is currently adopting the Social Housing Program aimed at establishing one million housing units within 5 years at a total cost of about EGP 130 billion, apart from the cost of lands and utilities, with the aim of providing housing units to low-income groups in the areas determined by the MHUUC and Utilities located within governorates and new cities, in addition to providing land plots fit for construction (400 m² as a minimum) to middle-income groups.

There are several mechanisms which help facilitate the implementation of the National Project for Housing and other housing projects such as: 1) Land provision in governorates and new cities; 2) Provision of facilitated loans, 3) Improving the work environment; and 4) Ensuring the presence of necessary support. Furthermore, some important laws were issued in this regard such as the Real Estate Finance Law No. 148/2001, the Building Law No. 119/2008 and the Social Housing Law No. 33/2014. The Building Law which facilitates construction licensing procedures and establishes fixed values

for licensing costs, has contributed to moving Egypt's rank on the Licensing Procedures Index from 165 to 154 as per the Doing Business Report 2014. Moreover, law No. 144/2006 was issued to regulate the affairs of the demolition of non - dilapidated buildings and establishments and to preserve architectural heritage.

37/38 Ensuring sustainable access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation and drainage

The National Authority for Drinking Water and Sanitation developed a strategy for the restructuring of the drinking water and sanitation sector till 2030 in order to provide safe drinking water and sanitation services covering all cities and villages. The percentage of the urban population receiving safe drinking water is 97% out of the total population, while the percentage of urban population receiving adequate sanitation services is 90% out of the total population.

The Holding Company for Water and Wastewater (HCWW) was established in 2004. Governorate-level companies affiliated to HCWW are responsible for managing, operating and monitoring drinking water and sanitation services on the level of each governorate. Furthermore, the National Authority for Drinking Water and Sanitation

implements and completes projects on the level of cities and villages nationwide. The Water and Wastewater Executive Agency serve the GCR and Alexandria, and is tasked with implementing projects in these two urban mass representing 25% of the total population.

Moreover, the Egyptian Water Regulatory Agency (EWRA) was established to monitor and control all water and wastewater activities whether they are projects implemented by the State or those awarded franchise by the State. Additionally, the said Agency is responsible for ensuring the quality of services provided in governorates through constant monitoring and control, investigation of complaints filed by citizens and services cost analysis to ensure fair and affordable tariffs.

It is worth mentioning that the design capacity of safe drinking water provided to urban population is currently 32.7 million m³ per day, while the production capacity reached 26 million cubic meter /day, thus ensuring that 97% of the urban population receives drinking water services which are provided by 2250 plants. Moreover, the minimum consumption rate reached 21 million cubic meter /day, while the maximum consumption rate is 25 million cubic

meter /day. The drinking water network is 144,000 km long and uses 483 water lifters which meet quality standards and are in accordance with the standards set out by the relevant Egyptian laws and codes. The performance of the network is monitored through the existing drinking water labs. Additionally, more central and reference labs are being established, in addition to a comprehensive drinking water quality system.

As for appropriate wastewater services provided in urban areas, the percentage of those who receive such services is 90% of the total urban population. The number of cities currently served is 172 existing cities and 26 new cities, while the number of cities in which service projects are still being implemented is 40. Implementation plans are still being developed for wastewater service projects in 15 other cities. The design capacity of wastewater plants is 12.9 million cubic meter /day and the current annual capacity average is 10.1 million cubic meter /day. Currently 22% of wastewater is treated primary treatment and 78% is treated secondary treatment. The maximum rate of wastewater discharge is 10.9 million cubic meter /day while the minimum rate is 9.3 million cubic meter /day. The wastewater services are provided

through a comprehensive system comprising 372 treatment plants, 2104 water lifting plants and 138,000 km long networks.

The drinking water and wastewater sector seeks to protect the environment and public health and preserve water resources and canals through ensuring that the effluent meets the requirement established by law No. 84/1982 (Egyptian Code). Furthermore, the sector promotes the reuse of treated water to irrigate certain plants such as *Jatropha* and woodlands (tree forests) under the supervision and control of the EWRA, and in coordination with MOH, ME, the MWRI and MALR. A comprehensive plan is currently being developed to deal with drinking water and wastewater issues, especially in informal areas, resulting from bad practices and lack of health and environmental awareness, thus negatively impacting citizens' health.

39. Improving access to clean domestic energy

In light of the many opinions expecting suggesting the depletion of conventional energy resources, the MOEE developed a strategy for the use of a balanced mix of conventional and renewable energy sources. This strategy aims at generating electric power to all electricity users in

all fields in a safe and stable manner that conforms to international standards.

Through the adoption of energy use rationalization policies, the consumption rate of fuel used in power generation decreased to 212.7 g/ kWh in 2013, compared to 220 g/ kWh in 2002. In addition, power loss in electricity networks decreased from 13.5% in 2002 to 11% in 2013. Also, energy use in other sectors was rationalized and consumption rates decreased by 5% through promoting the use of energy saving lighting systems, enhancing efficiency of street lights, and adhering to energy efficiency codes of residential, commercial, and administrative buildings.

The MOEE introduced a strategy aiming to fulfill 20% of energy needs using renewable sources by 2020, with a contribution of 67% from the private sector. In this context, many procedures were taken to motivate the private sector to take part in renewable energy projects. Power generated by wind farms reached 550 MW while power generated by thermal solar power reached 140 MW. Moreover, another plan was developed to add extra 3500 MW by 2027 through the use of solar concentrators and photovoltaic cells. In addition to that, a renewable energy support fund is to be

established and a power planning authority is currently under construction.

Currently, efforts are made to resume the joint research project for the design and construction of multi-purpose (power generation, water desalination, cooling) unit of solar concentrators through the use of dissolved salts as a heat transmission fluid and storage medium in the City of Scientific Research and Technological Applications, i.e. Borg El-Arab City. 11 research institutions and organizations from Egypt, Italy, Germany, and France are taking part in the project to generate electric power at a capacity of 1MW, desalinate around 250 m³ of water on a daily basis, and establish an emergency cooling unit to produce gas from biogas in order to operate the plant.

The MOEE launched a project to exploit the rooftops of the Ministry's General Bureau building and the old Ministry building and use them as a base for establishing two solar plants, each with a capacity of 40 KW, and connecting them to the national network. The project also aims at lighting 10 street lamps in front of the two buildings using photovoltaic cells. On 11/12/2013, the Cabinet issued a decree on the exploitation of the rooftops of governmental buildings for establishing solar power plants and

connecting them to the National Electricity Network. All ministries and governmental agencies are bound to enforce this decree, with a minimum of 25 buildings for each ministry. The first phase covers 1000 buildings only; then the project will be rolled out across all governmental buildings. Furthermore, the Board of Governors issued a decree on the use of solar power in the illumination of street lights, governmental establishments, and governorate buildings.

In addition to the above, the Nuclear Power Program includes the establishment of 4 power generation plants by 2027, with a total capacity of 4,000 MW. The specifications of the first project of the first nuclear power generation plant in El-Dab'a were finalized and the project land was delivered in light of the agreement made recently between residents and the Ministry of Defense.

Local manufacturing reached 100% of the components of distribution and transmission networks (up to 220 Kilovolt). In addition, the contribution percentage of conventional power generation plants increased to 42% while this of wind powers increased to 30%.

The MOEE dedicated a great deal of its efforts to supporting Egypt's relations

with Arab and African countries, in general, and with Nile Basin countries, in particular, through establishing mutual partnerships in the fields of electric power consultation, marketing Egyptian expertise, training and energy exchange. The Ministry also cooperates with these countries through developing and upgrading systems of electricity generated by different energy sources, mainly water resources, and through developing production systems of electricity generated from these sources and using such systems in a manner which would increase the efficiency of electricity power provision in these countries. Special attention should also be given to energy trade projects. In the framework of benefitting from the budget support project carried out in cooperation with the European Union, € 60 million were allocated for the project for reviewing and updating the energy sector strategy in Egypt till 2035.

Electricity interconnection projects were completed between Egypt and Jordan, Syria and Lebanon from the East, and between Egypt and Libya from the West. Furthermore, the Egypt-Saudi Arabia electricity interconnection project is being implemented to exchange about 3000 MW (after the two countries signed linking, operation and trade agreements) between the two countries. Additionally,

trilateral electricity interconnection between Egypt, Sudan and Libya is currently being considered. By enhancing the said electricity interconnection system, Egypt will become the leading party in the field of electricity interconnection.

The Electricity and Power Sector has set future plans till 2027 that include adding voltages that reach 63000 MW for generating electricity that include steam generation, combined cycle, renewable energy and their necessary transportation and distribution master plans.

Energy Conservation Unit was established due to the decree issued by the Prime Minister No. 1453 on 18 May 2009 at the General Secretariat of the Cabinet, while its subsidiarity was shifted to the IDSC at the Egyptian Cabinet under the decree of the Prime Minister No. 1049 issued on 9 October 2013. This unit targets supporting efforts made to solve energy problems in Egypt through the following:

- Collecting data and information related to energy sources, consumption and plans on both sectorial and national levels.
- Proposal of necessary policies, frames and mechanisms and recommending necessary procedures related to the

application of energy conservation projects.

- Coordination with stakeholders in fields of energy planning schemes, conservation, consumption and variety of sources.
- Analyzing and evaluating the factors that can collaborate in promoting energy efficiency programs and their application.

40. Improving access to sustainable means of transport

Several roads and transportation projects that were proposed in urban plans at all levels were implemented. However, they did not meet the actual needs as follows:

a- Free Highways: They connect GCR with the other neighboring regions, and are considered as the entrances of those regions as they act as the model of velocity to and fro those regions; which achieves the target result and integrity with other regions. Cairo needs to continue the implementation of free highways master plan which is set by transportation master plans.

b- Arterial Roads: they represent the bind of network of roads in different urban areas inside GCR, as they should be specified for rapid and free traffic movement. They also represent the spinal cord of the network of roads that are responsible for the movement of

vehicles to and fro the region, their width reaches 60-80 m. GCR lacks implementing a part of those roads.

c- Secondary Roads: those are featured with different widths between 20-30 m, they intermediate planned districts and residential areas, good roads in means of width but they need repaving and lightening as their parking space is taking a big part of them which affects their efficiency.

d- Local Roads: their widths reach less than 20m, lack pavement efficiency, their width may reach 4m in informal areas which may have negative effects on providing facilities of housing. In addition they are mostly dusty roads, lack lightening and have no access for emergency cases which requires giving concern to repaving, streets' lightening in urban areas, widening and lightening of streets in informal areas through development plans. Studies of improving the conditions of informal areas were developed; including opening and widening some of the main axis in order to connect with neighboring areas and to develop internal axis.

Transportation network in Urban Areas:

The underground network is considered to be the basic pillar of transportation in GCR, as the third and fourth lines are

being implemented as previously mentioned. In addition to developing the current tram network (4 lines) and the establishment of rapid tram lines that can connect new cities in Eastern Cairo and other places with the underground lines.

41. Challenges experienced and lessons learnt regarding housing and basic services

Challenges facing Slum upgrading and prevention:

Despite the efforts made for upgrading and limiting the spread of informal areas, **improvement of life conditions of informal areas cannot be seen** due to the increase of their number and their population. **The implementation of the National Program for Developing Informal areas⁵ resulted in some main problems stated as follows:**

- Lack of a common definition for informal areas that resulted in making a hard access to accurate data.
- Lack of a common vision and an integral strategy resulted in weak coordination between the stakeholders of planning, funding and implementing informal areas development projects.

⁵Two Working Papers entitled "Monitoring the Upgrading of Informal Settlements", and the "Public finance for upgrading urban informal settlements" prepared in 2000 covering the 1992-1999 period (1st and 2nd program phases), MOP.

- Lack of comprehensive scan of priorities related to informal areas and their necessary funding on the local level.
- Focusing on infrastructure projects with no concern to issues of economic and social development; especially poverty, education and availing job opportunities.
- Lack of carrying out cadastral surveys of informal areas which illustrate vacant available lands that resulted in hard extension of tunnels.
- Delaying the partial implementation of plans due to lack of required fund.

Challenges facing Improving Access to Adequate Housing:

The implementation of housing units for the low-income was decreased in 1997-2013 in comparison with the period 1982-1997. The deficit in the number of units between the housing plan targeted to be implemented and the actually implemented units within 1997-2013 is about 1351784 housing units; of which 1251081 units for the low-income which equals around 92.6% of the total deficit in units. The private sector was responsible for the implementation of around 91.5% of the total number of low-income units while the governmental sector was responsible for the implementation of the remaining

percentage of 8.5%. That was due to the problems that hindered the government to provide the land required for the implementation of the plan as well as the low participation of the private sector in implementing low-income units.

The National Project for Housing has given power to the private sector to play an effective role in the housing of the low-income under investors, but it did not work out due to the high costs of blocks.

Shortage of lands eligible for construction in Delta governorates and the encroachment of agricultural lands are both factors that result in limitation of the available lands for the National Project for Housing in Urban areas. Currently the Governorate is availing eligible lands in villages for housing projects.

Lessons learnt in the field of housing:

Achieving Flexibility, Response and Affordability of Costs. Due to the decrease of demand ration for small owned blocks of flats and governorates demanding alternative housing that do not require advance payments, the National Project for Housing has provided two pillars of rent system: 63m² flats and 42 m² flats. The latter suits housing urgent needs for evacuated families. A committee recruited by the

MHUUC with collaboration of the MOSS is assessing eligibility of such families to have these flats.

The necessity of reviewing laws to overcome enforcement problems, as follows:

The Mortgage Law# 148 of 2001 does not achieve the required results due to the high loan rate as well as the problems of property registration; since any unregistered property is transferable, as prescribed in the civil law. Some articles are reviewed to increase the law efficiency, including the following: the beneficiary's maximum income, property registration process and extending the subsidized rent, starting from L.E. 200 for low-income citizens. In order to expand the domain of the mortgage sector, the CBE, in participation with the banking and mortgage sectors provided approx. EGP 1 billion for financing low-income citizen housing projects, with an interest rate less than the announced rate by approx. 4% as mentioned earlier.

Social Housing Law# 33 of 2014 set strict conditions for receiving a subsidized unit or lot. Also, it stipulates harsh penalties on those who submit false documents to get the subsidy. The infringer shall be imprisoned for no more than one year and/or shall pay a fine of no more than EGP 10,000.

The government is currently considering **offering loans to housing units subject to the old rental system** for maintenance and renovation works. Total number of such units is approximately 2.6 million, constituting about 15.1% of the total real estate market. However, a lot of these units need maintenance and renovation.

Law# 49 of 1977 on the rental and sale of units and regulating the lessor-lessee relationship. This law applies to the units subject to the old rental system (approx. 2.6 million units). The government tried to introduce legislation that balanced the lessor-lessee relationship, addressed problems of lifetime rental agreement and low fixed rental value.

Law# 4 of 1996: as of January 1996, no rental agreement shall be concluded unless in accordance with this law which regulates the lessor-lessee relationship in regard to new housing units or vacant units because nobody is eligible to occupy. This law lifted the restrictions imposed on the contracting process with regard to (contractual value – rental agreement period). According to the 2006 consensus, the number of units rented subject to the new rental system was 1.1 million units; expected to increase after the enactment of **Law# 137 of 2006**. This law deems the

documents proving the rental relationship, the terms and expiration thereof as an executive instrument in the presence of the parties thereof, without having to go to court to evacuate the housing unit after the expiration of the rental agreement.

Moreover, **Law# 6 of 1997** on increasing the legal charges for the units used for non-residential purposes, as well as a regular annual (compound) increase by 10% of the last legal charge imposed on all non-residential units.

Law# 14 of 2001 was issued to amend the value of the compound annual increase (10%) to be a fixed percentage (equal to 1% or 2% according to the establishment date of the unit).

Challenges facing ensuring sustainable access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation and drainage:

Financial problems: the investments needed to provide coverage with 100% of drinking water are worth EGP 50 billion until 2037, while the investments needed to provide coverage with 92.5% of waste water services until 2037 are worth EGP 85 billion.

Problems related to meeting the citizens' needs and development requirements: as per the strategic plans of the governorates, the sector is required to implement projects to meet

the demand on its services in the disadvantaged areas, address the random building on agriculture lands adjacent to cities and villages after 25th January and carry out projects for the renewal and renovation of the assets existing in the serviced areas; in order to enhance the service level. On the operational level, **the loss percentage in drinking water networks** which ranges between 20% and 4% in the affiliate companies, is considered a waste of the water and energy resources and operation and maintenance requirements.

Challenges related to the subjective capabilities of the sector institutions:

these problems are relevant to three areas, including: the institutional, organizational and legislative development, system upgrading and staff capacity development.

Challenges facing the sector while dealing with the external variables:

these challenges affect the performance of the sector, the same as other service economic sectors, including insufficient water resources, environment pollution, energy and coping with the technological advancement.

Challenges facing Improving access to clean domestic energy:

- supplying natural gas and using fuel oil in stations;

- lack of coordination between NGOs and government in energy rationalization;
- consumers' lack of awareness of the importance of rationalizing electricity consumption;
- the energy subsidy hinders the use of new resources in this sector;
- Low funding presented to the NGOs working in energy rationalization and environment conservation;
- Lack of legislation encouraging investment in the energy sector ;
- Low funding available for the projects proposed in the field of new and renewable energy;
- High rates of electricity theft; due to the spread of buildings recently, as well as the citizen's unwillingness to pay the electricity bills on the other hand;
- Lack of the most advanced technology at reasonable prices.

Challenges facing Improving access to sustainable means of transport:

- Delaying the implementation of the major transportation projects;
- The narrow local roads, particularly in informal areas, hinder the provision of facilities;
- Traffic congestion and increasing trip time, particularly in GCR, increase fuel consumption and carbon

emissions produced from vehicles; in addition to noise and visual pollution, which affect the environment and accompanying urbanization features.

- Licenses granted to transportation private sector cover limited areas; while in fact the activity of public transportation significantly declined in comparison to microbuses and “**tok toks**” ; which affected the behaviors of individuals on public roads.

42. Future Challenges and Issues for the New Urban Agenda

Setting a Definition for Residential Areas by the concerned bodies, integrating the national plan for developing the unsafe unplanned areas into the strategies for reducing the number of new areas, housing and basic services, transportation, clean energy and local economic development on both regional and national levels;

Formulating a Legislative and Institutional Framework that ensures the implementation of policies and programs, through creating sound urban management structures and defining clear roles for all stakeholders, with regard to formulating policies, implementation, financing and monitoring. Added to this, enabling the local popular councils to control informal areas, provide incentives to

encourage the participation of the private and civil sectors and developing human resources. Furthermore, laws and regulations on building, mortgage and property registration should be reviewed. A clause that sets a standardized definition for informal areas and their classification and defines the concerned bodies and intervention mechanisms should be added to the building law.

Developing a unified database and GIS for Informal Areas in Egypt through:

- Updating, integrating and consolidating data available from ISDF and drinking water and wastewater companies, and the approved strategic plans and Population, Housing and Establishments Census conducted by CAPMAS;
- Implementing field surveys; in order to identify discrepancies among informal areas, with respect to poverty, housing, living costs, social services, safety and security.
- Integrating the database and GIS systems developed by ISDF, general framework proposed for the Egyptian Housing Information System and the urban indicators prepared by the NUO.

Increasing the efficiency of public investments through achieving transparency, setting priorities and local level participation in project planning;

Achieving sustainable funding through supporting partnerships with the private sector and CSOs at the local level.

Developing monitoring and evaluation frameworks including indicators that assess the living conditions of the poor and vulnerable groups in informal areas. These indicators are necessary to measure the progress in achieving the goals of the Habitat Agenda and MDGs.

Surveying vacant and closed housing units, old rent units and units requiring maintenance and refurbishment and identifying reasons behind leaving them vacant or closed.

Improving housing production through reconsidering the roles of public and private sectors and cooperatives in building housing units for limited-income people; analyzing the relationship between public and private housing and ability to pay, taking into consideration the large regional differences in living conditions; and complementarity and synchronization between housing plans and essential services (utilities, roads and means of transportation), economic development

(job opportunities) and social development (social services)

Achieving social justice through: **Guaranteeing that subsidies reach their targeted beneficiaries** through accountability, transparency and efficiency mechanisms; **increasing local participation** and sharing in policy making and housing programs

Achieving environmental sustainability, taking into consideration scarcity of water and energy and the use of ecofriendly construction technology and building material.

Achieving financial stability by securing necessary investments and improving financial performance of companies, besides collecting operational, maintenance renovation and rehabilitation costs from beneficiaries.

Institutional and organizational capacity building of staff involved in project, asset and utility management to maximize return on investment. This is best represented by the draft law regulating the drinking water and sanitary drainage sector, soon to be promulgated and is a main step towards legal development of this sector.

Developing and completing the infrastructure in lacking areas and rehabilitation of infrastructure in areas with existing infrastructure. This aims at

raising efficiency, satisfying drinking water and sanitation needs and fulfilling the development program requirements at the national level.

Capacity building of sector's institutions to face external changes imposed by the rapid progress in drinking water and sanitation industries in order to increase efficiency.

Developing systems of service and social participation through the provision of services that are compatible with general requirements, and encouraging direct and positive social participation.

Improving access to clean domestic energy:

- Expansion in generating new and renewable energy
- Diversification of power sources
- Increase energy efficiency and saving power to preserve raw resources
- Encouraging investment of the private sector in the field of renewable energy
- Transferring and reach for renewable energy technology

Improving access to sustainable means of transport:

The transport sector is facing major challenges in providing sustainable transportation, including:

- **Defining the relation between home, work and services** – taking into consideration synchronicity and coordination during the implementation of housing and service projects, as well as providing means of transport to encourage settlement in new cities.
- **Considering imposing taxes on the use of private cars** and fuel to provide for necessary means to expand road projects, encourage the use of public transportations and adjust cost of running private cars to be considerably more expensive than advanced means of public transportation.
- **Providing an integrated sustainable transport system** that includes the metro network, tramway, bus and minibus services in large districts and residential locations; in addition to improving main roads to run air-conditioned bus services provided with up-to-date communication technology to minimize trip time.

Indicators

Indicator's list of urban areas in Egypt (1996 - 2006 - 2013)

Indicator	Year		
	1996	2006	2013
1- Percentage of people living in slums			
Percentage of people living in slums in Egypt urban areas	37 (1993) ^(a)	35.21 ^(b)	38.33 (2007) ^(c)
Percentage of slums in Egypt urban areas ^(d)	N.A	N.A	37.48
Percentage of unplanned areas to the total urban mass in Egypt urban areas ^(d)	N.A	N.A	36.36
Percentage of unsafe areas to the total urban mass in Egypt urban areas ^(d)	N.A	N.A	1.12
2- Percentage of urban population with access to adequate housing^(d)			
Percentage of urban population who have adequate housing, according to the type of housing unit (apartment, villa and house)	83.06	91.69	N.A
Percentage of urban population who have adequate housing, according to number of rooms in the housing unit (3 rooms and more)	85.55	92.41	N.A
Percentage of urban population who have adequate housing, according to the overcrowding rate	1.18	1.09	N.A
Percentage of urban population who have adequate housing, according to the availability of utilities (Kitchen)	85.53	N.A	N.A
Percentage of urban population who have adequate housing, according to the availability of utilities (bathroom)	86.69	N.A	N.A
Percentage of urban population who have adequate housing according to tenure type (owners and Old Rent renters)	98.26	88.18	N.A
3- Percentage of people residing in urban areas with access to safe drinking water^(d)			
Percentage of urban population who have access to safe drinking water supplies	85.85	95.17	97.0 (households)
Percentage of buildings in urban areas connected to a public drinking water network	80.31	91.62	N.A
4- Percentage of people residing in urban areas with access to adequate sanitation^(d)			
Percentage of urban population who have access to adequate sanitation utilities	74.78	80.93	90.0 (households)
Percentage of buildings in urban areas that have access to adequate sanitation utilities	51.57	65.47	N.A
5- Percentage of people residing in urban areas with access to regular waste collection^(d)			
Quality of garbage listed in tons according to the body that has collected and disposed of it (Egypt total)			
Percentage of garbage collected by municipalities	N.A	N.A	72.83
Percentage of garbage collected by garbage collecting companies	N.A	N.A	9.07
Percentage of garbage collected by refuse collector	N.A	N.A	18.10
Average solid waste resulting from people (kg/day)	N.A	N.A	2.61

Indicators

Indicator	Year		
	1996	2006	2013
Quality of garbage listed in m², according to the body that has collected and disposed of it (Egypt's total)			
Percentage of garbage collected by municipalities	N.A	N.A	49.11
Percentage of garbage collected by garbage collecting companies	N.A	N.A	5.45
Percentage of garbage collected by refuse collector	N.A	N.A	45.44
Average solid waste resulting from people (m ³ /day)	N.A	N.A	0.004
6- Percentage of people residing in urban areas with access to clean domestic energy ^(d)			
6-1 Electricity supply			
Percentage of urban dwellers who have access to electricity supply	98.35	99	N.A
Percentage of buildings in urban areas that have access to electricity supply	89.5	95.04	N.A
6-2 Natural gas supply			
Percentage of buildings in urban areas that have access to natural gas supply	2.46	11.13	N.A
7- Percentage of people residing in urban areas with access to public transport ^(d)			
Vehicular transport (Egypt's total)			
Number of public transport buses / 1,000 people	N.A	0.22	0.20
Number of private vehicles / 1,000 people	N.A	26.32	41.62
Railway transport (Egypt's total)			
	(2000/ 2001)	(2006/ 2007)	(2011/ 2012)
Number of trains / 1000 passengers	1.07	0.92	1.25
Average number of passengers on the subway (in thousands) / train during the year	13720	12185	10103
8-Level of effective decentralization for sustainable urban development			
8-1 Percentage of policies and legislation on urban issues in whose formulation local and regional governments participated from 1996 to the present^(e)			
Number of legislations related to building	2.00	10.00	12.00
Number of legislations related to shops	0.00	1.00	5.00
Number of legislations related to owners and renters	1.00	3.00	0.00
Number of legislations related to cooperative loan	2.00	1.00	1.00
Number of legislations related to social housing	0.00	0.00	2.00
Number of legislations related to real estate finance	0.00	4.00	2.00
8-2 Percentage share of both income and expenditure allocated to local and regional governments from the national budget^(f)			
Total domestic revenues (EGP billion)	N.A	4.9	10.3
Percentage of domestic revenues to the total public revenues	N.A	2.7	2.2
Total domestic expenses (EGP billion)	N.A	34.2	105.4
Percentage of domestic expenses to the total public expenses	N.A	13.8	12.8
8-3 Percentage share of local authorities' expenditure financed from local revenue^(f)			
Percentage of domestic revenues to domestic expenses	N.A	14.8	9.8
Centrally funded deficit as a percentage of the total local administration expenses	N.A	85.2	90.2

Indicators

Indicator	Year		
	1996	2006	2013
9- Percentage of city, regional and national authorities that have implemented urban policies supportive of local economic development and creation of decent jobs and livelihoods	N.A	N.A	N.A
10- Percentage of city and regional authorities that have adopted or implemented urban safety and security policies or strategies ^(e)			
Percentage of cities obligated to implementing Egyptian code provisions for designing foundations and implementation conditions to protect installations from fire hazards	N.A	N.A	% 100
11- Percentage of city and regional authorities that have implemented plans and designs for sustainable and resilient cities that are inclusive and respond to urban population growth adequately ^(e)			
Percentage of cities for which general strategic plans have been approved	N.A	N.A	27.71 (Jan 2015)
Percentage of cities for which urban domains have been approved	N.A	N.A	57.58 (Jan 2015)
Percentage of cities for which detailed plans have been completed	N.A	N.A	10.82 (Jan 2015)
12- Share of national gross domestic product (GDP) that is produced in urban areas	N.A	N.A	N.A

N.A: Not Available

(a) Report issued by the Shura Council in 1993.

(b) Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS).

(c) MOLD, General Secretariat of the local administration, July 2007.

(d) Informal Settlements Development Facility (ISDF) May 2014.

(e) The Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities.

(f) MOF - the state budget and financial statement.

1. Percentage of people living in slums

Egypt urban areas:

The slums population has risen from 5.44 million people in 1986 (25.59% of the urban population) to 11.561 million people in 1993 (37% of the urban population). Percentage of slums population in ten cities, including Cairo, Giza, Qalyubia, Alexandria, Fayoum, Beni Suef, Minya, Assuit, Sohag and Qena, is 39.67% of the total population in these governorates. According to the data from the 2006 census, there has been an increase in the percentage of slums population to 35.21%, not including approximately 10465 people living in cemeteries. According to the study of slums in Egypt, which was prepared by CAPMAS (April issue), the percentage of slum dwellers in 1/1/2007 reached approximately 38.33%, Table 12 and Figure 14 show: The evolution of slum dwellers percentage of the total urban population.

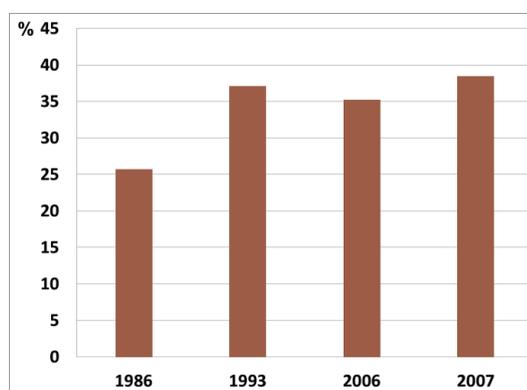
According to the ISDF which set a unified index for slums that includes unplanned and unsafe areas, which are divided into 4 areas according to the degree of danger (see appendix 2). The 2013 data show that slums area (unplanned and unsafe) is 37.48% of the urban mass area in Egypt urban areas.

ISDF does not provide data for the unplanned areas population, while the unsafe areas population is proximately 990316 people in 2013.

Table 12: The evolution of the slums population in Egypt urban areas in (1986, 1993, 2006, 2007)

Indicator	population of urban areas	population of the slums	percentage of the slums population to the total urban population
1986 ¹	21262000	5440000	25.59
1993 ²	31245946	11561000	37
1993 ³	17665475	7007591	39.67
2006 ⁴	31405736	11058095	35.21
2007 ⁵	31841005	12158221	38.33

Figure 14: The evolution of percentage of the slums population to the total Egypt urban population in (1986, 1993, 2006, 2007)



¹ Report issued by the Shura Council in 1993. (Of the Istanbul national report indicators 1996)

² Report issued by the Shura Council in 1993.

³ Data for the ten regions: Cairo, Giza, Qalyubia, Alexandria, Fayoum, Beni Suef, Minya, Assuit, Sohag and Qena - Ministry of Local Administration - IDSC under the chairmanship of the Egyptian Cabinet in 1993.

⁴ CAPMAS 2006

⁵ MOLD, General Secretariat for Local Administration, July 2007.

The GCR urban areas:

The slums population in 1993 was approximately 4.5 million people, 42.66% of the total region urban population. The 2007 data shows an increase in the slums population to 6.46 million people, 47.7% of the region urban population.

According to the data from ISDF in 2013 the slums area is 32.16% of the total urban mass area, approximately 990.1 acres of which (0.73% of the urban mass area) are unsafe areas, inhabited by approximately 343768 people, 34.71% of the total unsafe areas population of the whole country urban areas.

Alexandria governorate urban areas:

In 1993 the slums population was approximately 686350 people, 45.96% of the total Alexandria urban population. The 2007 data shows an increase in the slums population to 1.30 million people, but percentage of slums population of the total Alexandria urban population decreased to 31.41%.

According to ISDF data in 2013, the slums area is 27.29% of the total urban mass area, 146.7 acres (0.2% of the total urban mass area) of which are unsafe areas inhabited by approximately 29280 people, 2.96% of the total unsafe areas population of Egypt urban areas.

Table 13: Indicators of slums in urban areas of (Egypt, GCR and Alexandria governorate)

Indicator	2013
Egypt urban areas	
Urban mass area in cities - acres	417024.3
Unplanned area - acres	151621.2
Unsafe area - acres	4679.2
Total slums area	156300.1
Percentage of unplanned areas to total mass	36.36
Percentage of unsafe areas to total mass	1.12
Percentage of slums areas to total mass	37.48
The GCR urban areas	
Population	152882211
GCR urban areas share of slums areas at the country level	31.49
Urban mass - acres	134762.5
Unplanned area - acres	42343.2
Unsafe area - acres	990.1
Total slums area	43333.3
Percentage of unplanned areas to the total mass	31.42
Percentage of unsafe areas to total mass	0.73
Percentage of slums areas to total mass	32.16
Alexandria governorate urban areas	
Population	4569566
Alexandria governorate share of slums areas at the country level	15.69
Urban mass - acres	73155.5
Unplanned area - acres	19820
Unsafe area - acres	146.7
Total slums area	19966.7
Percentage of unplanned areas to total mass	27.09
Percentage of unsafe areas to total mass	0.20
Percentage of slums areas to total mass	27.29

Source: ISDF, May 2014.

2. Percentage of urban population with access to adequate housing

Census for population characteristics and housing conditions - CAPMAS – allows a number of indicators related to adequate housing, as follows
Distribution of households / people according to:

- Type of housing unit.
- Number of rooms in the housing unit and overcrowding rate.
- Availability of utilities (kitchen / bathroom with a toilet).
- Tenure type.

Percentage of urban population with access to adequate housing, according to the type of housing unit

CAPMAS defines the housing unit type as follows: apartment, more than one apartment, villa/ house, rural house, hut, tent, cemetery, etc. the adequate residence includes, according to the residence type, apartment, villa and house. Inadequate residence includes separate room, rooms in housing units, hut or tent, cemetery lot and rural house, especially in urban areas.

Table 14 shows: indicators for housing unit type in the years 1986, 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, GCR and Alexandria governorate urban areas, as follows:

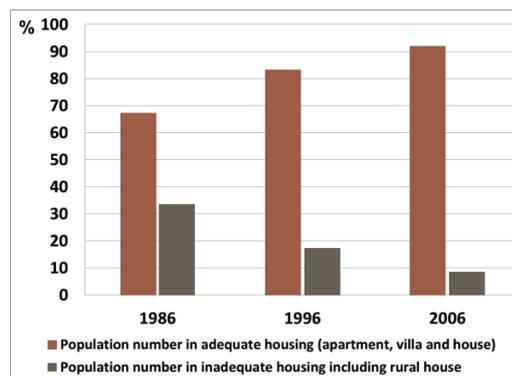
Egypt urban areas:

Percentage of residents who have an adequate housing unit has risen from 66.93% in 1986, to 83.06% in 1996, and 91.69 in 2006.

Accordingly, percentage of residents who do not have adequate housing units including a rural house decreased from 32.85% in 1986, to 16.86% in 1996, and 8.23% in 2006. As for numbers, there has been an actual decrease in

population number in inadequate units from approximately 6.89 million people in 1986, to 4.22 million in 1996, and 2.52 million in 2006, Figure 15.

Figure 15: evolution of percentage of urban dwellers who have adequate housing according to housing unit in (1986 – 1996 – 2006)



The GCR urban areas:

Percentage of residents who have an adequate housing unit has risen from 75.23% in 1986, to 88.91% in 1996, and 94.32% in 2006.

In 2006, there were 738.0 thousand people living in inadequate housing units including rural house (5.64% of total population).

Alexandria governorate urban areas:

Percentage of residents who have adequate housing units has risen from 69.95% in 1986, to 87.47% in 1996, and 95.66% in 2006.

In 2006, there were 174.0 thousand people living in inadequate housing units including rural house (4.29% of total population).

Indicators

Table 14: Indicators for the housing unit type in 1986, 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, the GCR and Alexandria governorate urban areas

Indicator	1986	1996	2006
Egypt urban areas			
Total number of people in the households	20979358	25027253	30666948
Population number in adequate housing (apartment, villa and house)	14042440	20787118	28119438
Population number in inadequate housing including farmhouses	6890906	4220204	2524593
Population number in inadequate housing not including farmhouses	4298359	2108377	1322507
Population percentage in adequate housing (apartment, villa and house)	66.93	83.06	91.69
Population percentage in inadequate housing including farmhouses	32.85	16.86	8.23
Population percentage in inadequate housing not including farmhouses	20.49	8.42	4.31
The GCR Urban areas			
Total number of people in the households	9209403	10638366	13085262
Population number in adequate housing (apartment, villa and house)	6928390	9458902	12341786
Population number in inadequate housing including farmhouses	2263542	1170903	738041
Population number in inadequate housing not including farmhouses	1940731	987957	641829
Population percentage in adequate housing (apartment, villa and house)	75.23	88.91	94.32
Population percentage in inadequate housing including farmhouses	24.58	11.01	5.64
Population percentage in inadequate housing not including farmhouses	21.07	9.29	4.90
Alexandria governorate Urban areas			
Total number of people in the households	2896459	3321844	4060267
Population number in adequate housing (apartment, villa and house)	2026076	2905783	3884072
Population number in inadequate housing including farmhouses	861792	412932	174008
Population number in inadequate housing not including farmhouses	773125	340732	151526
Population percentage in adequate housing (apartment, villa and house)	69.95	87.47	95.66
Population percentage in inadequate housing including farmhouses	29.75	12.43	4.29
Population percentage in inadequate housing not including farmhouses	26.69	10.26	3.73

Source: CAPMAS

Percentage of urban dwellers who have access to adequate housing according to number of rooms in the housing unit and overcrowding rate.

The census for population characteristics and housing conditions classifies the units according to number of rooms from one room to 5 and more. Adequate housing includes, according to number of rooms in the housing unit: three rooms units (midsized units) and units with 4 and more rooms (large units). Inadequate housing includes the units with one or two rooms. Table 15 shows: Indicators for number of rooms in the housing unit and the overcrowding rate in 1986, 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, the GCR and Alexandria governorate urban areas, and they demonstrate the following:

Egypt urban areas:

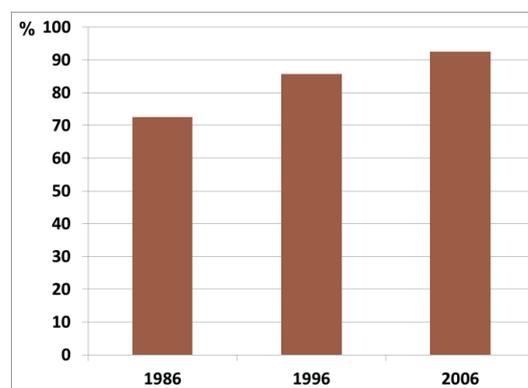
Average household size decreased at Egypt urban areas level from 4.57 person/ household in 1986, to 4.29 person/ household in 1996, and 3.95 person/ household in 2006; this is due to the decrease in the average household size in addition to the increase in number of rooms that led to a decrease in overcrowding rate in all units sizes during 1986-2006.

Percentage of people in small units (inadequate housing) decreased from

27.56% in 1986, to 14.45% in 1996, and 7.59% in 2006. There is an actual decrease in number of people in small units from approximately 5.8 million people in 1986, to 3.62 million people in 1996, and 2.33 million people in 675732 households in 2006.

Number of people living in midsized and large units (adequate housing) rose from 72.41% in 1986, to 85.55% in 1996, and 92.41% in 2006. The overcrowding rate in midsized and large units in 2006 was approximately 1.1 compared to 1.28 in 1986, Figure 16.

Figure 16: The evolution of percentage of urban dwellers who have access to adequate housing according to number of rooms in the housing unit (3 rooms and more) in 1986, 1996 and 2006 .



The GCR urban areas:

Average household size decreased at the GCR urban areas level from 4.46 person/ household in 1986, to 4.14 person/ household in 1996, and 3.84 person/ household in 2006. The overcrowding

rate decreased from 1.46 person/ room in 1986 to 1.13 person/room in 2006.

Percentage of people in small units (inadequate housing) decreased from 30.38% in 1986, to 16.79% in 1996, and 9.83% in 2006. There is an actual decrease in number of people in small units from approximately 2.8 million people in 1986, to 1.8 million people in 1996, and 1.3 million people in 371227 households in 2006. The overcrowding rate in 2006 was 2.06 person/ room.

Number of people living in midsized and large units (adequate housing) rose from 69.62% in 1986, to 83.21% in 1996, and 89.11% in 2006. The overcrowding rate in midsized and large units in 2006 was approximately 1.08 compared to 1.24 in 1986.

Alexandria governorate urban areas:

Average household size decreased at the GCR urban areas level from 4.51 person/ household in 1986, to 4.15 person/ household in 1996, and 3.82 person/ household in 2006. The overcrowding rate decreased from 1.51 person/ room in 1986 to 1.1 person/room in 2006.

Percentage of people in small units (inadequate housing) decreased from 36.0% in 1986, to 18.1% in 1996, and 9.51% in 2006. There is an actual

decrease in number of people in small units from approximately 1.04 million people in 1986, to 0.6 million people in 1996, and 0.34 million people in 101173 households in 2006. The overcrowding rate in 2006 was 1.9 person/ room.

Number of people living in midsized and large units (adequate housing) rose from 64.00% in 1986, to 81.9% in 1996, and 91.56% in 2006. The overcrowding rate in midsized and large units in 2006 was approximately 1.07 compared to 1.23 in 1986.

Indicators

Table 15: Indicators for number of rooms in housing units and overcrowding rate in 1986, 1996, 2006 in Egypt, the GCR and Alexandria governorate urban areas

Indicator	1986	1996	2006
Egypt urban areas			
Total number of people in the households	20979358	25027253	30666948
Average household size - person/household	4.57	4.29	3.95
Overcrowding rate	1.47	1.2	1.12
Population percentage in small units (one and two rooms)	27.56	14.45	7.59
Number of people in small units	5788476	3616509	2328038
Overcrowding rate in small units	2.62	2.34	1.99
Population percentage in mid-sized units (3 rooms)	34.35	37.33	42.53
Overcrowding rate in mid-sized units	1.55	1.42	1.28
Population percentage in large units (4 rooms and more)	38.06	48.22	49.88
Overcrowding rate in large units	1.1	1.04	0.97
Population percentage in adequate housing (3 rooms and more)	72.41	85.55	92.41
Overcrowding rate in units with 3 rooms and more	1.28	1.18	1.09
Population number in adequate housing	15,191,153	21,410,815	28,339,327
The GCR urban areas			
Total number of people in the households	9209403	10638366	13085262
Average household size - person/ household	4.46	4.14	3.84
Overcrowding rate	1.46	1.18	1.13
Population percentage in small units (one and two rooms)	30.38	16.79	9.83
Number of people in small units	2797389	1786502	1286167
Overcrowding rate in small units	2.66	2.43	2.06
Population percentage in mid-sized units (3 rooms)	33.18	38.61	45.58
Overcrowding rate in mid-sized units	1.54	1.40	1.26
Population percentage in large units (4 rooms and more)	36.45	44.59	42.99
Overcrowding rate in large units	1.06	0.99	0.95
Population percentage in adequate housing (3 rooms and more)	69.62	83.21	89.11
Overcrowding rate in units with 3 rooms and more	1.24	1.15	1.08
Population number in adequate housing	6412014	8851864	11799095
Alexandria governorate urban areas			
Total number of people in the households	2896459	3321844	4060267
Average household size - person/ household	4.51	4.15	3.82
Overcrowding rate	1.51	1.21	1.10
Population percentage in small units (one and two rooms)	36.00	18.10	9.51
Number of people in small units	1042766	601142	342530
Overcrowding rate in small units	2.73	2.35	1.90
Population percentage in mid-sized units (3 rooms)	29.55	38.51	44.52
Overcrowding rate in mid-sized units	1.55	1.39	1.25
Population percentage in large units (4 rooms and more)	34.44	43.40	47.04
Overcrowding rate in large units	1.04	0.99	0.94
Population percentage in adequate housing (3 rooms and more)	64.00	81.90	91.56
Overcrowding rate in units with 3 rooms and more	1.23	1.15	1.07
Population number in adequate housing	1853693	2720702	3717737

Source: CAPMAS

Percentage of urban dwellers who have adequate housing according to the availability of utilities (kitchen, bathroom with toilet)

Census for population characteristics and housing conditions classifies households and people according to the availability of utilities such as kitchens (private, common, none) and bathrooms with toilets (private, common, none) in addition to a separate bathroom and separate toilet (special, common, none). It also defines the people who have access to adequate housing as those who have a private kitchen and a private bathroom with a toilet. Table 16 shows: Indicators for the availability of utilities (kitchen, bathroom with toilet) in 1986 and 1996 in Egypt, GCR and Alexandria governorate urban areas (no data from 2006 is available), and they demonstrate the following:

Egypt urban areas:

Percentage of people who have private kitchens rose from 62.45% in 1986 to 85.53% in 1996. Percentage of people who have a private bathroom with a toilet rose from 61.8% in 1986 to 86.69% in 1996, Figure 17.

The GCR urban areas:

Percentage of people who have private kitchens rose from 68.24% in 1986 to 87.3% in 1996. Percentage of people

who have a private bathroom with a toilet rose from 67.91% in 1986 to 87.67% in 1996.

Alexandria governorate urban areas:

Percentage of people who have private kitchens rose from 62.74% in 1986 to 86.95% in 1996. Percentage of people who have a private bathroom with a toilet rose from 64.67% in 1986 to 87.9% in 1996.

Figure 17: The evolution of percentage of urban dwellers who have access to adequate housing according to the availability of utilities in 1986 and 1996.

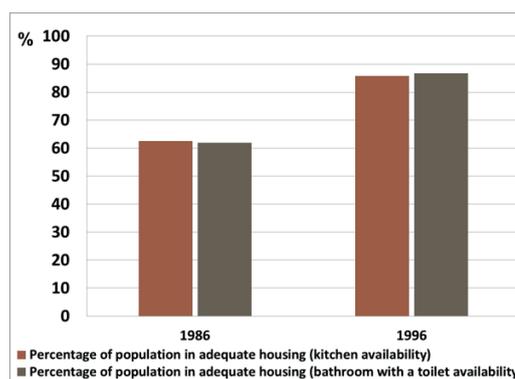


Table 16: Indicators for the availability of utilities (kitchens, bathrooms with toilets) in 1986 and 1996 in Egypt, GCR and Alexandria governorate urban areas.

Indicator	1986	1996
Egypt urban areas		
Total number of persons in the households	20979358	25027253
Percentage of population in adequate housing (kitchen availability)	62.45	85.53
Percentage of population in inadequate housing (common kitchen)	6.90	3.61
Percentage of population in inadequate housing (no kitchen)	30.64	10.85
Percentage of population in adequate housing (bathroom with a toilet availability)	61.80	86.69

Indicators

Indicator	1986	1996
Percentage of population in inadequate housing (common bathroom)	11.36	6.57
Percentage of population in inadequate housing (no bathroom)	26.84	6.74
The GCR urban areas		
Total number of persons in the households	9209403	10638366
Percentage of population in adequate housing (kitchen availability)	68.24	87.30
Percentage of population in inadequate housing (common kitchen)	5.55	3.43
Percentage of population in inadequate housing (no kitchen)	26.21	9.27
Percentage of population in adequate housing (bathroom with a toilet availability)	67.91	87.67
Percentage of population in inadequate housing (common bathroom)	11.57	7.42
Percentage of population in inadequate housing (no bathroom)	20.51	4.90
Alexandria governorate urban areas		
Total number of persons in the households	2896459	3321844
Percentage of population in adequate housing (kitchen availability)	62.74	86.95
Percentage of population in inadequate housing (common kitchen)	13.01	5.89
Percentage of population in inadequate housing (no kitchen)	24.25	7.16
Percentage of population in adequate housing (bathroom with a toilet availability)	64.67	87.90
Percentage of population in inadequate housing (common bathroom)	20.06	8.87
Percentage of population in inadequate housing (no bathroom)	15.27	3.24

Source: CAPMAS

Percentage of urban dwellers who have adequate housing according to tenure type

Census for population characteristics and housing conditions classifies the housing unit type according to tenure type to: ordinary and furnished rent (as of 2006 the ordinary rent was divided into old and new rent), ownership, freehold, donation, in kind benefit, etc. Residents who have adequate housing regarding tenure type are those who own their units (ownership, freehold, and donation) and those who rent their unit according to old rent system. Residents of inadequate housing regarding tenure type are those who rent their units according to new rent system. Table 17 shows: indicators for tenure type in 1986, 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, the GCR and Alexandria governorate urban areas, and they demonstrate the following:

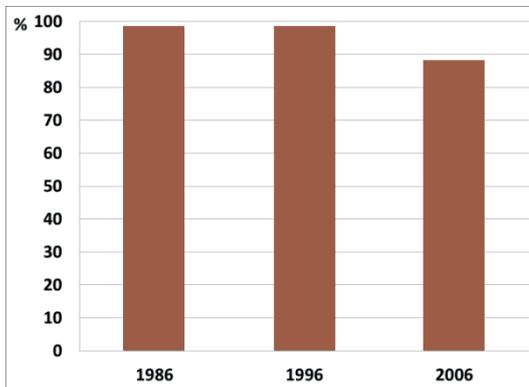
Egypt urban areas:

Percentage of people living in freehold units rose from 47.01% in 1986, to 55.77% in 1996, and 59.92% in 2006.

Accordingly percentage of people living in rented units decreased from 51.36% in 1986, to 42.49% in 1996, and 38.17% in 2006, 28.26% of which was for old rent and 9.91% for new rent.

Percentage of people who have access to adequate housing regarding tenure type (old rent owners and renters) in 1986 and 1996 was semi-stable (98.37%, 98.26, respectively), and decreased to 88.18% in 2006, Figure 18.

Figure 18: The evolution of percentage of urban dwellers who have access to adequate housing according to tenure type (old rent owners and renters) in 1986, 1996 and 2006



The GCR urban areas:

Percentage of people living in freehold units rose from 35.38% in 1986, to 44.04% in 1996, and 47.97% in 2006, which is less than the percentage at Egypt level.

Accordingly, percentage of people living in rented units decreased from 63.10% in 1986, to 54.31% in 1996, and 50.54% in 2006, 39.51% of which was for old rent and 11.03% for new rent.

Percentage of people who have access to adequate housing regarding tenure (old rent owners and renters) in 1986 and 1996 was (98.48%, 98.35,

respectively), and decreased to 87.48% in 2006.

Alexandria governorate urban areas

Percentage of people living in freehold units rose from 31.74% in 1986, to 41.540% in 1996, and 56.29% in 2006, which is less than the percentage at Egypt level.

Accordingly percentage of people living in rented units decreased from 66.65% in 1986, to 57.06% in 1996, and 41.94% in 2006, 37.3% of which was for old rent and 4.64% for new rent.

Percentage of people who have access to adequate housing regarding tenure (old rent owners and renters) in 1986 and 1996 was semi-stable (98.39%, 98.6, respectively), and decreased a little to 93.59% in 2006.

Indicators

Table 17: Indicators for tenure type in 1986, 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, the GCR and Alexandria governorate urban areas

Indicator	1986	1996	2006
Egypt urban areas			
Total number of persons in the households	20979358	25027253	30666948
No. of people in rented units	10774417	13956802	11705595
No. of people in old rent 2006	10774417	13956802	8667124
No. of people in new rent 2006			3038472
No. of people in ownership, freehold and donation	9862490	10635104	18376339
No. of people in other types, in kind benefit and furnished rental units	342451	435347	585013
Percentage of people in rented units	51.36	42.49	38.17
Percentage of people in old rent	51.36	42.49	28.26
Percentage of people in new rent			9.91
Percentage of people in ownership, freehold and donation	47.01	55.77	59.92
Percentage of people in other types, in kind benefit and furnished rental units	1.63	1.74	1.91
Percentage of old rent owners and renters	98.37	98.26	88.18
The GCR urban areas			
Total number of persons in the households	9209403	10638366	13085262
No. of people in rented units	5811012	5777651	6612722
No. of people in old rent 2006	5811012	5777651	5169894
No. of people in new rent 2006			1442828
No. of people in ownership, freehold and donation	3258710	4684936	6277501
No. of people in other types, in kind benefit and furnished rented units	139681	175779	195039
Percentage of people in rented units	63.10	54.31	50.54
Percentage of people in old rent	63.10	54.31	39.51
Percentage of people in new rent			11.03
Percentage of people in ownership, freehold and donation	35.38	44.04	47.97
Percentage of people in other types, in kind benefit and furnished rented units	1.52	1.65	1.49
Percentage of old rent owners and renters	98.48	98.35	87.48
Alexandria governorate urban areas			
Total number of persons in the households	2896459	3321844	4060267
No. of people in rented units	1930572	1895337	1702700
No. of people in old rent	1930572	1895337	1514413
No. of people in new rent			188287
No. of people in ownership, freehold and donation	919332	1379912	2285592
No. of people in other types, in kind benefit and furnished rented units	46555	46595	71975
percentage of people in rented units	66.65	57.06	41.94
Percentage of people in old rent 2006	66.65	57.06	37.30
Percentage of people in new rent 2006			4.64
Percentage of people in ownership, freehold and donation	31.74	41.54	56.29
Percentage of people in other types, in kind benefit and furnished rented units	1.61	1.40	1.77
Percentage of old rent owners and renters	98.39	98.6	93.59

Source: CAPMAS

3. Percentage of people residing in urban areas with access to safe drinking water

First: Regarding the connectivity of households and people: Census for population characteristics and housing conditions classifies the connectivity of households and people to water sources to: inside the network and outside the network. Inside the network includes the connectivity to a faucet in the residence, inside the house or outside the house. Outside the house includes wells, water pumps, etc. percentage of people connected to water source inside the unit represents those who have access to safe drinking water supply. Table 18 shows: Indicators for the connectivity of households and people to drinking water sources in 1986, 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, GCR and Alexandria governorate urban areas:

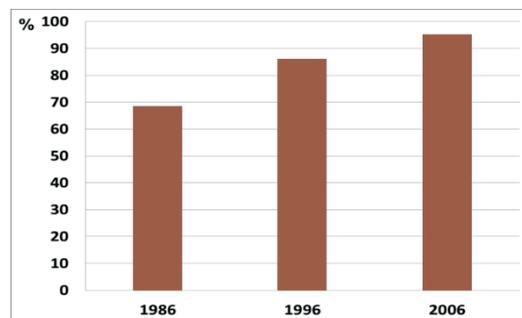
Egypt urban areas:

Percentage of population inside the public network rose from 92.02% in 1986, to 96.19% in 1996, and 99.18% in 2006. Accordingly, there are 0.82% of the population (approximately 1.48 million people) outside the public drinking water network in 2006.

Percentage of people who have access to water source inside the housing unit (have a faucet inside the residence) rose from 68.44% in 1986, to 85.85% in 1996, and 95.17% in 2006,

Figure 19. Therefore, approximately 4% of the population who are connected to the network do not have a water source inside the housing unit and depend on other sources such as a faucet inside or outside the building, compared with 10.34% in 1996, and 23.57% in 1986.

Figure 19: The evolution of percentage of urban dwellers who have access to safe drinking water supply in 1986, 1996 and 2006.



The GCR urban areas:

Percentage of population access to the public network rose from 91.58% in 1986, to 95.60% in 1996, and 99.49% in 2006.

Percentage of people who have access to water source inside the housing unit rose from 69.57% in 1986, to 86.34% in 1996, and 95.54% in 2006.

Alexandria governorate urban areas:

Percentage of population connected to the public network in 1996 and 2006 was consistent (99.82%, 99.85%)

Percentage of people who have access to water source inside the housing unit rose from 78.69% in 1986, to 92.95% in 1996, and 96.73% in 2006.

Indicators

Table 18: Indicators for the connectivity of households and people to drinking water sources in 1986, 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, the GCR and Alexandria governorate urban areas

Indicator	1986	1996	2006
Egypt urban areas			
Total number of persons in the households	20979358	25027253	30666948
Number of people inside the network	19304227	21486035	29186150
Number of people outside the network (wells, water pump, etc.)	1674153	3541218	1480798
Number of people with a faucet in the residence	14358673	1191854	626407.2
Number of people with a faucet inside the building	2732078	1396387	601446.4
Number of people with a faucet outside the building	2213476	24074276	30414004
Percentage of people inside the network	92.02	96.19	99.18
Percentage of people outside the network (wells, water pump, etc.)	7.98	3.81	0.82
Percentage of people with a faucet in the residence	68.44	85.85	95.17
Percentage of people with a faucet inside the building	13.02	4.76	2.04
percentage of people with a faucet outside the building	10.55	5.58	1.96
The GCR urban areas			
Total number of persons in the households	9209403	10638366	13085262
Number of people inside the network	8433538	10170282	13018862
Number of people outside the network (wells, water pump, etc.)	775865	468084	66400
Number of people with a faucet in the residence	6406848	9184663	12501941
Number of people with a faucet inside the building	1092053	366869	193730
Number of people with a faucet outside the building	934637	618750	323191
Percentage of people inside the network	91.58	95.60	99.49
Percentage of people outside the network (wells, water pump, etc.)	8.42	4.40	0.51
Percentage of people with a faucet in the residence	69.57	86.34	95.54
Percentage of people with a faucet inside the building	11.86	3.45	1.48
percentage of people with a faucet outside the building	10.15	5.82	2.47
Alexandria governorate urban areas			
Total number of persons in the households	2896459	3321844	4060267
Number of people inside the network	2864219	3315851	4054045
Number of people outside the network (wells, water pump, etc.)	32240	5993	6222
Number of people with a faucet in the residence	2279223	3087672	3927498
Number of people with a faucet inside the building	394041	119272	49596
Number of people with a faucet outside the building	190955	108907	76951
Percentage of people inside the network	98.89	99.82	99.85
Percentage of people outside the network (wells, water pump, etc.)	1.11	0.18	0.15
Percentage of people with a faucet in the residence	78.69	92.95	96.73
Percentage of people with a faucet inside the building	13.60	3.59	1.22
percentage of people with a faucet outside the building	6.59	3.28	1.90

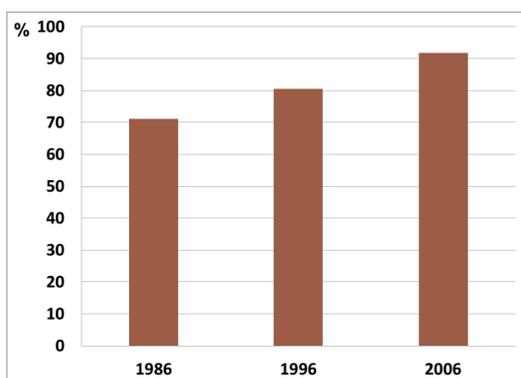
Source: CAPMAS

Second, building census: it classifies the connectivity of regular housing buildings to buildings connected to the public network or other or unconnected. Table 19 shows: Indicators for the connectivity of regular housing buildings to drinking water sources in 1986, 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, the GCR and Alexandria governorate urban areas and they demonstrate the following:

Egypt urban areas:

Percentage of regular housing buildings connected to the public water network rose from 70.87% in 1986, to 80.31% in 1996, and 91.62% in 2006. According to the 2006 census approximately 5.87% of the regular housing buildings are unconnected to the public network. Figure 20 shows: The evolution of percentage of buildings in urban areas that are connected to the public drinking water network in 1986, 1996 and 2006.

Figure 20: The evolution of percentage of buildings in urban areas that are connected to the public drinking water network in 1986, 1996 and 2006.



The GCR urban areas:

Percentage of regular housing buildings connected to the public water network rose from 69.02% in 1986, to 78.91% in 1996, and 93.19% in 2006.

Alexandria governorate urban areas:

Percentage of regular housing buildings connected to the public water network rose from 85.3% in 1986, to 87.05% in 1996, and 94.0% in 2006.

Table19: Indicators for the connectivity of regular housing buildings to drinking water sources in 1986, 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, GCR and Alexandria urban areas

Indicator	1986	1996	2006
Egypt urban areas			
Total regular housing buildings	1882926	2514024	3355815
Percentage of buildings connected to the public network	70.87	80.31	91.62
Percentage of buildings connected to others	3.79	6.27	2.51
Percentage of unconnected buildings	24.67	9.62	5.87
Percentage of unrevealed buildings	0.67	3.79	0.00
The GCR urban areas			
Total regular housing buildings	585847	753394	1034439
Percentage of buildings connected to the public network	69.02	78.91	93.19
Percentage of buildings connected to others	6.28	8.36	1.7
Percentage of unconnected buildings	23.94	9.05	5.11
Percentage of unrevealed buildings	0.76	3.68	0.00

Indicators

Indicator	1986	1996	2006
Alexandria governorate urban areas			
Total regular housing buildings	175119	253225	369648
Percentage of buildings connected to the public network	85.30	87.05	94.00
Percentage of buildings connected to others	0.76	2.11	1.07
Percentage of unconnected buildings	13.10	6.00	4.92
Percentage of unrevealed buildings	0.84	4.84	0.00

Source: CAPMAS

4. Percentage of people residing in urban areas with access to adequate sanitation

First, Census for population characteristics and housing conditions: classifies the connectivity of households and people to sanitation facilities as follows: connected to the public sanitation network, connected by a trench and unconnected. Table 20 shows: Indicators for the connectivity of households and people to the sanitation facility in 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, the GCR and Alexandria governorate urban areas (the data for 1986 were not available as well as the data at the governorates level in 1996) and they demonstrate the following:

Egypt urban areas:

Percentage of people connected to the sanitation facility rose from 74.78% in

1996 to 80.93% in 2006, Figure 21.

There are still 15.18% of the population who depend on a trench while 1.87% are not connected to sanitation services.

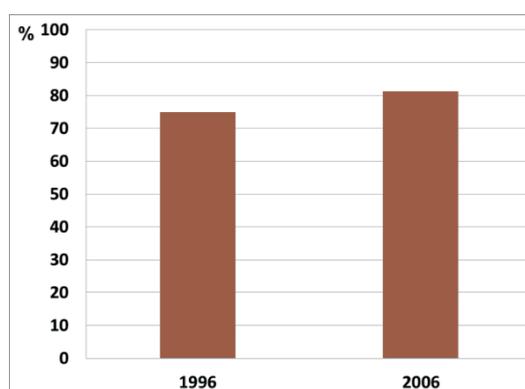
The GCR urban areas:

Percentage of people connected to the public network in 2006 was 92.94%, 5.06% of the people depend on a trench, 1.53% depend on a private network, while 0.46% are not connected to sanitation services.

Alexandria governorate urban areas:

Percentage of people connected to the public network in 2006 was 82.65%, 9.27% of the people depend on a trench, 4.2% depend on a private network, while 3.87% are not connected to sanitation services.

Figure 21: The evolution of percentage of urban dwellers who have access to appropriate sanitation facilities in 1996 and 2006



Indicators

Table 20: Indicators for the connectivity of households and people to the sanitation facility in 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, the GCR and Alexandria urban areas

Indicator	1996	2006
Egypt urban areas		
Total number of persons in the households	25027253	30666948
Percentage of people connected to the public sanitation network	74.78	80.93
Percentage of people connected to a private network	0.00	2.02
Percentage of people connected through a trench	0.00	15.18
Percentage of unconnected people	25.22	1.87
The GCR urban areas		
Total number of persons in the households	10638366	13085262
Percentage of people connected to the public sanitation network	N.A	92.94
Percentage of people connected to a private network	N.A	1.53
Percentage of people connected through a trench	N.A	5.06
Percentage of unconnected people	N.A	0.46
Alexandria urban areas		
Total number of persons in the households	3321844	4060267
Percentage of people connected to the public sanitation network	N.A	82.65
Percentage of people connected to a private network	N.A	4.2
Percentage of people connected through a trench	N.A	9.27
Percentage of unconnected people	N.A	3.87

Source: CAPMAS

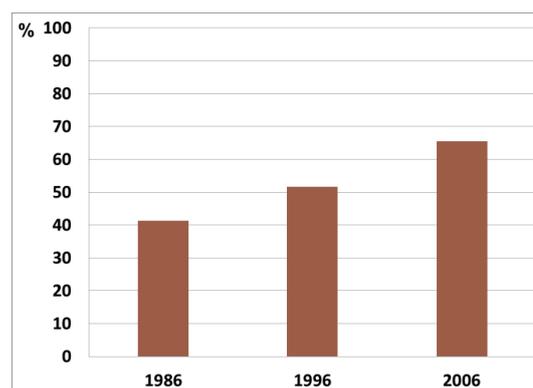
Second, buildings census: It classifies the connectivity of regular housing buildings to sanitation services as

follows: connected to the public sanitation network, unconnected and connected to others. Table 21 shows: Indicators for the connectivity of regular housing buildings to sanitation facility in 1986, 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, the GCR and Alexandria governorate urban areas and they demonstrate the following:

Egypt urban areas:

Percentage of regular housing buildings that are connected to the public sewage network rose from 41.24% in 1986, to 51.57% in 1996, and 65.47% in 2006. According to the 2006 census, approximately 7% of regular housing buildings are unconnected, Figure 22.

Figure 22: The evolution of percentage of regular housing buildings in urban areas that are connected to the public sanitation network in 1986, 1996 and 2006



The GCR urban areas:

Percentage of regular housing buildings that are connected to the public sewage network rose from 59.04% in 1986, to 69.31% in 1996, and 83.64% in 2006.

Alexandria governorate urban areas:

Percentage of regular housing buildings that are connected to the public sewage network in 1986 was 56.85%; it rose a little in 1996 to 58.56%, which was higher than percentage in 2006 which was 55.52%.

Table 21: Indicators for the connectivity of regular housing buildings to sanitation facility in 1986, 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, GCR and Alexandria urban areas

Indicator	1986	1996	2006
Egypt urban areas			
Total regular housing buildings	1882926	2514024	3355815
Percentage of buildings connected to the public network	41.24	51.57	65.47
Percentage of buildings connected to others	57.96	44.32	27.58
Percentage of unconnected buildings	0.00	0.00	6.95
Percentage of unrevealed buildings	0.80	4.11	0.00
The GCR urban areas			
Total regular housing buildings	585847	753394	1034439
Percentage of buildings connected to the public network	59.04	69.31	83.64
Percentage of buildings connected to others	40.23	26.93	10.82
Percentage of unconnected buildings	0.00	0.00	5.53
Percentage of unrevealed buildings	0.74	3.77	0.00
Alexandria governorate urban areas			
Total regular housing buildings	175119	253225	369648
Percentage of buildings connected to the public network	56.85	58.56	55.52
Percentage of buildings connected to others	42.47	36.46	38.45
Percentage of unconnected buildings	0.00	0.00	6.03
Percentage of unrevealed buildings	0.68	4.99	0.00

Source: CAPMAS

5. Percentage of people residing in urban areas with access to regular waste collection

CAPMAS allows a number of indicators related to regular waste collecting services in 2012 at Egypt total (as this data is not available at Egypt urban areas level). Table 22 shows: Indicators for the amount of garbage according to the body that has collected it and its quality at Egypt total in 2012, as follows:

The municipalities are the authority that collects garbage the most, whether quality garbage listed in tons 72.83% of the total garbage amount or quality garbage listed in m³ 49.11% of the total garbage amount, Figure 23.

The average amount of solid waste resulted from people at Egypt total was 2.6 kg/ day for the quality garbage listed in tons, 0.004 m³ /day for quality garbage listed in m³.

Figure 23: Percentage of the garbage according to the body that has collected and disposed of it in 2012

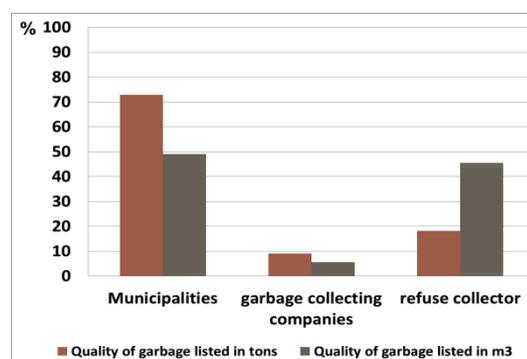


Table 122: Indicators for the amount of garbage according to the body that has collected it and its quality at Egypt total 2012

Indicator	2012
Quality of garbage listed in tons (Egypt total)	
Amount of garbage collected by municipalities (thousand tons)	57930
Percentage of garbage collected by municipalities	72.83
Amount of garbage collected by garbage collecting companies (thousand tons)	7211
Percentage of garbage collected by garbage collecting companies	9.07
Amount of garbage collected by refuse collector (thousand tons)	14397
Percentage of garbage collected by refuse collector	18.10
Total amount of garbage (thousand tons)	79538
Average solid waste resulting from people (kg/day)	2.61
Quality of garbage listed in m³(Egypt total)	
Amount of garbage collected by municipalities (thousand m ³)	56175
Percentage of garbage collected by municipalities	49.11
Amount of garbage collected by municipalities (thousand m ³)	6236
Percentage of garbage collected by garbage collecting companies	5.45
Amount of garbage collected by garbage collecting companies (thousand m ³)	51975
Percentage of garbage collected by refuse collector	45.44
Amount of garbage (thousand m ³)	114388
Average solid waste resulting from people (m ³ /day)	0.004

Source: CAPMAS

6. Percentage of people residing in urban areas with access to clean domestic energy

People who have access to clean local energy are those who have access to electricity supplies and regular housing buildings connected to electricity and natural gas.

Percentage of urban dwellers who have access to electricity supplies

First, the census for population characteristics and housing conditions: It classifies households and people according to the key means of lighting like electricity and kerosene. Table 23 shows: Indicators for households and people according to the connectivity to electricity in 1986, 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, the GCR and Alexandria urban areas, and they demonstrate the following:

Egypt urban areas:

Percentage of people connected to the public electricity network rose a little during 1986-1996 from 97.04% to 98.35%, and 99% in 2006, Figure 24.

The GCR urban areas:

Percentage of people connected to the public electricity network rose a little during 1986-1996 from 98.54% to 98.72%, and 99.31% in 2006.

Alexandria governorate urban areas

Percentage of people connected to the public electricity network rose a little during 1986-1996 from 98.54% to 99.27%, and 99.66% in 2006.

Figure 24: The evolution of percentage of urban dwellers who have access to electricity supplies in 1986, 1996 and 2006

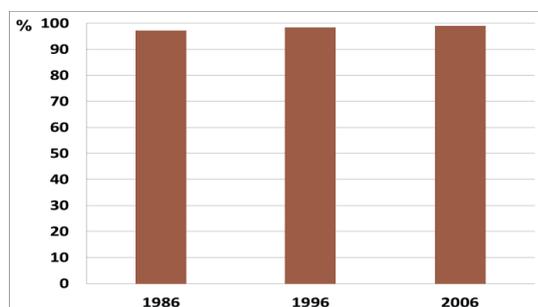


Table 23: Indicators for households and people according to the connectivity to electricity in 1986, 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, GCR and Alexandria urban areas

Indicator	1986	1996	2006
Egypt urban areas			
Percentage of people connected to the public electricity network	97.04	98.35	99.00
The GCR urban areas			
Percentage of people connected to the public electricity network	98.54	98.72	99.31
Alexandria governorate urban areas			
Percentage of people connected to the public electricity network	98.54	99.27	99.66

Source: CAPMAS

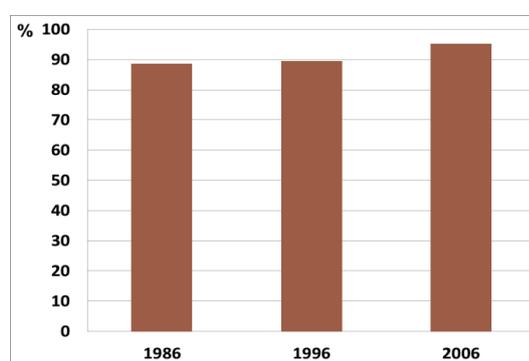
Second, buildings census: Classifies the connectivity of regular housing buildings into connected to the public network, connected to other and not connected. Table 24 shows: Indicators for the connectivity of regular housing buildings to electricity in 1986, 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, the GCR and Alexandria governorate urban areas, and they demonstrate the following:

Egypt urban areas:

Percentage of regular housing buildings connected to the public

electricity network rose from 88.54% in 1986, to 89.5% in 1996, and 95.4% in 2006. According to the 2006 census, approximately 4.02% of the regular housing buildings are not connected, Figure 25.

Figure 25: The evolution of percentage of regular housing buildings in urban areas that are connected to the public electricity network in 1986, 1996 and 2006



The GCR urban areas:

Percentage of regular housing buildings connected to the public electricity network was 91.04% in 1986, 90.27% in 1996, and rose to 95.34% in 2006. Percentage of regular housing buildings that are unconnected in 2006 was 4.05%.

Alexandria governorate urban areas:

Percentage of regular housing buildings connected to the public electricity network was 91.32% in 1986, decreased a little to 88.68% in 1996, then rose to be 95.72% in 2006. Percentage of regular housing buildings that are unconnected in 2006 was 3.67%.

Indicators

Table 24: Indicators for the connectivity of regular housing buildings to electricity in 1986, 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, GCR and Alexandria governorate urban areas

Indicator	1986	1996	2006
Egypt urban areas			
Total regular housing buildings	1882926	2514024	3355815
Percentage of buildings connected to the public network	88.54	89.50	95.04
Percentage of buildings connected to others	0.56	1.31	0.95
Percentage of unconnected buildings	10.43	5.41	4.02
Percentage of unrevealed buildings	0.47	3.77	0.00
The GCR urban areas			
Total regular housing buildings	585847	753394	1034439
Percentage of buildings connected to the public network	91.04	90.27	95.34
Percentage of buildings connected to others	0.51	1.52	0.60
Percentage of unconnected buildings	7.86	4.56	4.05
Percentage of unrevealed buildings	0.59	3.65	0.00
Alexandria governorate urban areas			
Total regular housing buildings	175119	253225	369648
Percentage of buildings connected to the public network	91.32	88.68	95.72
Percentage of buildings connected to others	0.39	1.97	0.60
Percentage of unconnected buildings	7.65	4.54	3.67
Percentage of unrevealed buildings	0.64	4.81	0.00

Source: CAPMAS

Percentage of urban dwellers who have access to natural gas supplies

The buildings census classifies the connectivity of regular buildings to natural gas into connected and unconnected. Table 25 shows: Indicators for regular housing buildings according

to the connectivity to natural gas in 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, GCR and Alexandria governorate urban areas, and they indicate the following:

Egypt urban areas:

Percentage of regular housing buildings connected to natural gas rose from 2.46% in 1996 to 11.13% in 2006.

The GCR urban areas:

Percentage of regular housing buildings connected to natural gas rose from 8.21% in 1996 to 18.43% in 2006.

Alexandria governorate urban areas:

Percentage of regular housing buildings connected to natural gas in 2006 was 12.8% and there was no connectivity in 1996.

Table 25: Indicators for regular housing buildings according to the connectivity to natural gas in 1996 and 2006 in Egypt, GCR and Alexandria governorate urban areas

Indicator	1996	2006
Egypt urban areas		
Total regular housing buildings	2514024	3355815
Percentage of buildings connected to natural gas	2.46	11.13
Percentage of unconnected buildings	97.54	88.87
The GCR urban areas		
Total regular housing buildings	753394	1034439
Percentage of buildings connected to natural gas	8.21	18.43
Percentage of unconnected buildings	91.79	81.57
Alexandria governorate urban areas		
Total regular housing buildings	253225	369648
Percentage of buildings connected to natural gas	0.00	12.80
Percentage of unconnected buildings	100.00	87.20

Source: CAPMAS

7. Percentage of people residing in urban areas with access to public transport

People who have access to public transportation services are those who have access to vehicle transportation and rail transport services.

Egypt population who have access to vehicle transportation services

The 2014 Statistical Yearbook – CAPMAS and MOI (Traffic department) – allows a number of indicators related to public vehicular transportation in 2006 and 2013 at Egypt total level (these data are not available for Egypt urban areas level). Table 26 shows: Indicators for vehicular transportation at Egypt total level (2006, 2013), they are as follows:

The indicator for the availability of public transportation buses decreased a little from 0.22 public transportation bus/ thousand people in 2006 to 0.20 public transportation bus/ thousand people in 2013.

The indicator for ownership of private vehicles rose from 26.32 private vehicle/ thousand people in 2006 to 41.62 private vehicle/ thousand people in 2013.

Table 26: Indicators for vehicular transportation at Egypt total in 2006 and 2013

Indicator	2006	2013
Egypt total population	72548787	83378098
Number of public transportation buses	16097	16434
Number of public transportation buses / thousand people	0.22	0.20
Number of private vehicles	1909149	3470426
Number of private vehicles / thousand people	26.32	41.62

Source: CAPMAS

Egypt population who have access to rail transport services

The 2014 Statistical Yearbook – CAPMAS and MOTR (Egyptian National Railways) - allows a number of indicators related to rail transport in ((2000/ 2001), (2006/ 2007), (2011/ 2012) at Egypt total level (these data are not available for Egypt urban areas level). Table 27 shows: Indicators for rail transport at Egypt total level (2000/ 2001 – 2011/ 2012), they are as follows:

Trains: There has been a decrease in number of train passengers during (2000/ 2001 – 2011/ 2012) and number of operational trains during that period, accordingly the rate of trains/ thousand passengers rose from 1.07 to 1.25.

Underground metro: Average number of underground metro passengers during the year decreased from 13720 thousand passengers/ train in (2000/ 2001) to 10103 thousand passengers/ train in (2011/ 2012) due to the increase in trains

Indicators

number, in addition to establishing the third underground metro line.

Table 27: Indicators for rail transport at Egypt total level (2000/2001 – 2011/2012)

Indicator	00/2001	06/2007	11/2012
No. of operational trains during the year	452023	385514	389130
No. of passengers (thousand people) during the year	424000	418028	310963
No. of trains / thousand passengers	1.07	0.92	1.25
Underground metro			
No. of underground metro lines	2	2	3
No. of underground metro units (unit = 3 cars)	148	159	243
No. of underground metro trains (train = 3 units)	49	53	81
No. of passengers (thousand passengers) during the year	676832	645814	818365
Average number of underground metro passengers (thousand) / train during the year	13720	12185	10103

Source: CAPMAS

8. Level of effective decentralization for sustainable urban development

Standard of effective decentralization of sustainable urban development is measured by three points:

- Policies and legislations related to the urban issues that local and regional authorities contributed in preparing.
- Percentage of revenues and expenses shares allocated for local and regional governments from the national budget.
- Ratio of local revenues to local expenses

Percentage of policies and legislation on urban issues in whose formulation local and regional governments participated from 1996 to the present:

A number of legislations related to urban issues have been issued during the period (1996 – 2013) which have been categorized by MHUUC – Housing and utilities division. Table 28 shows: Categorization of the legislations related to urban issues that local and regional authorities contributed in preparing (1996 – 2013), as follows:

Table 28: Categorization of the legislations related to urban issues that local and regional authorities contributed in preparing (1996 – 2013)

Indicator	1996	2006	2013
No. of legislations related to building	2	10	12
No. of legislations related to shops	0	1	5
No. of legislations related to owners and renters	1	3	0
No. of legislations related to cooperative loan	2	1	1
No. of legislations related to social housing	0	0	2
No. of legislations related to real estate finance	0	4	2

Source: CAPMAS

Number of legislations related to building

Law No. 101 of the year 1996 amending law No. 106 of the year 1976 regarding directing and regulating building works.

Ministerial Decree No. 268 of the year 1996 issuing the executive regulation of law No. 101 of the year 1996.

Prime Minister's decree No. 2918 of the year 1998 regarding facilitating the access to some local administration services in all governorates, as follows: The issuance of building permits (the issuance of construction and ramp permits - the issuance of reinforcement and restoration permits), the issuance of demolition permits by a court order/demolition order, providing utilities for new buildings, permitting industrial and commercial shops, permitting public shops (cafe - Restaurant - Hotel), permitting non-tourist clubs, permitting street vendors, occupancy permits, advertising permits, permits to establish and build cemeteries.

Ministerial decree No. 340 of the year 2004 amending article (20) of the executive regulation of the law No.101 of the year 1996 unifying the height of single buildings when if they are located in more than one road and with different widths, as time and a half the width of the wider road for the whole building area.

Ministerial Decree No. 325 of the year 2005 for the abolition of paragraph (b) of clause (2) of Article (20) of the executive regulation of law No. 101 of the year 1996 determining the limits of buildings heights

Ministerial Decree No. 350 of the year 2005 regarding the average value of the cost of creating a flat meter for buildings requiring permits in the governorates.

Ministerial Decree No. 370 of the year 2005 increasing the permitting percentage that must be considered when measuring the maximum authorized altitude - and that is waived - to become (10%) instead of (3%) without increasing number of floors.

Law No. 138/2006 regarding providing some of the existing real estate with key utilities.

The Prime Minister's decree No. 1626/2006 for the regulations required for providing some of the existing real estate with key utilities.

The ministerial decree No. 232/2006 for the procedures required for providing some of the existing real estate with key utilities.

Law No. 144 of the year 2006 regarding the regulation of the demolition of buildings and structures that are not ramshackle, and preserving the architectural heritage.

Ministerial Decree No. 266 of the year 2006 issuing the executive regulation of law No. 144 of the year 2006.

Law No. 119 of the year 2008 issuing Building Law.

Ministerial Decree No. 144 of the year 2009 issuing the executive regulation of the Building Law.

Ministerial Decree No. 200 of the year 2009 regarding occupants union system.

Ministerial Decree No. 415 of the year 2009 regarding estimating the average value of the costs of establishing flat meter.

Ministerial Decree No. 188 of the year 2010 regarding the renewal of fees stated in articles (19, 45) of the Building Law (applicable to NUCA).

Ministerial Decree No. 232 of the year 2009 approving the temporary building rules and conditions for the areas of cities and new urban communities detailed plans (applicable to NUCA).

Ministerial Decree No. 200 of the year 2010 amending some of the executive regulation articles of the Building Law.

Ministerial Decree No. 397 of the year 2010 determining the ratios of overlooking the removal in some violations that have been implemented in the new urban communities cities (applicable to NUCA).

Ministerial Decree No. 109 of the year 2013 amending some of the Building Law articles and adding some definitions to the regulation.

Ministerial Decree No. 272 of the year 2013 amending article (135) *bis.* of the

executive regulation of the Building Law by increasing the ratios of overlooking of some the violations that occur during implementing the permitted works to provide utilities.

Ministerial Decree No. 67 of the year 2014 amending some articles of the executive regulation of the Building Law regarding urban planning chapter.

Ministerial Decree No. 774 of the year 2014 amending some articles of the executive regulation of the Building Law.

Legislations related to shops laws:

Ministerial Decree No. 252/1997 amending the Ministerial Decree No. 1649/1956 regarding the general requirements to be met in warehouses and shops that sell oil pumps and petrol stations.

Ministerial Decree No. 106/2008 amending some of the Ministerial Decree No. 1649/1956 provisions.

Ministerial Decree No. 310/2008 amending some of the Ministerial Decree No. 252/1997 provisions.

Ministerial Decree No. 132/2010 amending some of the Ministerial Decree No. 1649/1956 provisions.

Ministerial Decree No. 25/2012 regarding the amendment of certain provisions of the Ministerial Decree No.

132/2010 amending certain provisions of the Ministerial Decree No. 1649/1956.

Ministerial Decree No. 423 of the year 2014 regarding the general requirements and specifications for paint shops and the abolition of the Ministerial Decree No. 1270 of 1954 regarding the general requirements and specifications for duco shops.

Legislations related to owners and renters:

Law No. 4 of the year 1996 on the validity of the provisions of the Civil Law on the places that have never been rented and places that their rental agreements ended or will end without anyone having the right to stay in them.

Law No. 6 of the year 1997 to increase the rental value of non-residential places with periodical annual increase of 10%.

Law No. 14 of the year 2001 amending law No. 6 of the year 1997 to reduce the rate of the periodic annual increase (10%) from 1% to 2%, depending on the construction date.

Law No. 137 of the year 2006 amending some provisions of law No. 4 of the year 1996 stating that the contracts proving the rental relationship, their conditions and their expiration shall have the power of an executive document, after being registered in notary public.

Legislations related to cooperative loan:

Cabinet decree in its session held on 19/06/1996 to approve the granting of soft loans by 15 thousand pounds for residential units not exceeding an area of about 70 m².

Ministerial Decree No. 475 of the year 1996 regarding the regulation of soft loans.

Cabinet decree in its session No. 19 of the year 2014 regarding increasing the amount of the loan from EGP 15,000 to EGP 20,000 for housing units not exceeding an area of about 77 m².

Ministerial Decree No. 225 of the year 2014 regarding increasing cooperative loan of 20 thousand pounds in value to 50 thousand pounds of new housing units that arise in the General Authority For Construction & Housing Cooperatives.

Ministerial Decree No. 225 of the year 2014 regarding increasing cooperative loans value from 20 thousand to EGP 50 thousand of new housing units that arise in the General Authority For Construction & Housing Cooperatives.

Legislations related to social housing:

Social Housing Act No. 33 of the year 2014 regarding social housing.

Cabinet decree No. 4/03/14/11 dated 20/03/2014 regarding the conditions to

be met by applicants for social housing units.

Legislations related to real estate finance:

Law No. 148 of the year 2001 regarding issuing mortgage finance law.

Cabinet decree No. 1 of the year 2001 regarding issuing the executive regulation of mortgage finance law issued by law No. 148 of the year 2001.

Presidential Decree No. 4 of the year 2003 regarding Guarantee and Subsidy Fund system.

The Cabinet decree No. 465 for the year 2005 amending some provisions of the regulations for the law of mortgage finance.

Cabinet decree No. 1864 of the year 2008 amending article (6) of the executive regulation of mortgage finance law.

Presidential decree no. 405 for the year 2014 regarding the mortgage finance subsidy and guarantee fund

Percentage share of both income and expenditure allocated to local and regional governments from the national budget:

The total local revenues increased from EGP 4.9 billion in 2006/ 2007 to EGP 10.3 billion in 2013/2014, while the total local expenses increased from EGP 34.2

billion to EGP 105.4 billion during the same period.

Despite the increase in local revenues the percentage of local revenues to the total general revenues decreased from 2.7% in 2006/ 2007 to 2.2% in 2013/ 2014.

Percentage of local expenses to the total general expenses during the same period from 13.8% to 12.8%.

Percentage share of local authorities' expenditure financed from local revenue:

Ratio of local revenue to local expenses was 9.8% in 2013/2014 compared to approximately 14.8% in 2006/2007. The centrally funded deficit as a percentage of the total local administration expenses rose from 85.2% to 90.2% during the same period.

9. Percentage of city, regional and national authorities that have implemented urban policies supportive of local economic development and creation of decent jobs and livelihoods

The urban policies supporting local economic, creating proper job opportunities and livelihoods are being implemented through an inclusive development plan that later is distributed on central ministries then local authorities.

10. Percentage of city and regional authorities that have adopted or implemented urban safety and security policies or strategies

According to the Ministerial Decree No. 144 of the year 2009 regarding issuing the executive regulations of the Building Law issued by law No. 119 of the year 2008, all Egyptian cities are obliged to apply the provisions of the Egyptian Code of the foundations of the design and implementation requirements for the protection of installations from the fire hazards.

11. Percentage of city and regional authorities that have implemented plans and designs for sustainable and resilient cities that are inclusive and respond to urban population growth adequately

GOPP is to prepare the general strategic plans for Egyptian cities, which aim to develop a vision of the future needs of urban expansion, and economic, social, environmental and urban projects and plans necessary to achieve sustainable development within the framework of the strategic plans at higher levels. Table 29 shows: The status of the Egyptian cities regarding their general strategic plans until January 2015, as follows:

The urban boundaries of 133 cities have been approved at the percentage of 57.58% of the total Egypt cities,

strategic plans have been approved for 64 cities of them at the percentage of 27.71% of the total Egypt cities.

Detailed plans for 25 cities have been completed at the percentage of 10.82% of the total Egypt cities.

Table 29: The status of the Egyptian cities regarding their general strategic plans until January 2015

Indicator	Jan 2015
Total number of cities in Egypt	231
General strategic plans and urban boundaries	
Number of cities for which urban boundaries have been approved	133
Percentage of cities for which urban boundaries have been approved	57.58
Number of cities for which general strategic plans have been approved	64
Percentage of cities for which general strategic plans have been approved	27.71
Number of cities for which general strategic plans and urban boundaries are being prepared	47
Percentage of cities for which general strategic plans and urban boundaries are being prepared	20.35
Number of cities listed in the organization's plan to prepare general strategic plans and urban boundaries for them	52
Percentage of cities listed in the organization's plan to prepare general strategic plans and urban boundaries for them	22.51
Cities detailed plans	
Number of cities for which detailed plans have been completed	25
Percentage of cities for which detailed plans have been completed	10.82
Number of cities for which detailed plans are being prepared	38
Percentage of cities for which detailed plans are being prepared	16.45

Source: CAPMAS