



# Participatory Needs Assessment in Informal Areas

## Cairo Governorate

Date: 11<sup>th</sup> of May

Cairo, Egypt



Ministry of Planning and  
International Cooperation

Author(s): Center for Development Services



Commissioned by the Participatory Development Programme in Urban Areas (PDP). This document was reviewed by the PDP.

Ideas expressed by the author(s) and compiled in this report do not necessarily represent the official opinion of PDP or parties involved in it

This publication had been produced with the assistance of the European Union. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility the Participatory Development Programme in Urban Areas and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

# Index

<i>Index</i>	3
<i>List of Tables</i>	4
<i>List of Figures</i>	4
<i>Acronyms and Abbreviations</i>	5
<i>Executive Summary</i>	6
<b>1. Background Information</b>	8
<b>2. PNA Objectives</b>	8
<b>3. PNA Methodology</b>	8
<b>3.1 PNA Design</b>	8
<b>3.1.1 PNA approach</b>	9
<b>3.1.2 PNA area selection</b>	9
<b>4. PNA Outcomes</b>	11
<b>Area 1 Ain Shams</b>	11
<b>4.1 Outcomes per Thematic Area Ain Shams</b>	11
<b>4.1.1 Economic structure and composition</b>	11
<b>4.1.2 Role of women in the community</b>	12
<b>4.1.3 Community initiatives</b>	12
<b>4.1.4 Behaviour and trends</b>	13
<b>4.1.5 Social services</b>	14
<b>4.1.6 NGOs and other civil society structures</b>	17
<b>4.1.7 Technical Infrastructure</b>	18
<b>4.1.8 Environment/Climate Change</b>	19
<b>4.1.9 Media</b>	20
<b>4.2 Ranking of priorities and interventions Ain Shams</b>	20
<b>4.2.1 Priorities per target group</b>	20
<b>4.2.2 Community Recommendations</b>	21
<b>Area 2 Ezbet El-Nasr</b>	22
<b>4.4 Outcomes per Thematic Area Ezbet El-Nasr</b>	22
<b>4.4.1 Economic structure and composition</b>	22
<b>4.4.2 Role of women in the community</b>	22
<b>4.4.3 Community initiatives</b>	22
<b>4.4.4 Behaviour and trends</b>	23
<b>4.4.5 Social services</b>	24
<b>4.4.7 Technical Infrastructure</b>	29

<b>4.4.8 Environment/Climate Change</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>4.4.9 Media</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>4.5 Ranking of priorities and interventions Ezbet El-Nasr</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>4.5.1 Priorities per target group</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>4.5.2 Community Recommendations</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>5. Recommendations and Next Steps</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>5.1 Proposed Action Plan for the Next Phase</b>	<b>35</b>

## List of Tables

*Table 3.2 Number of KIIs and FGDs conducted in Cairo Governorate*

*Table 3.3 Total number of participants in Cairo Governorate*

*Table 4.1 Stakeholder identification in Ain Shams*

*Table 4.2 Summary of community assets in Ain Shams*

*Table 4.3 Ranked priorities per target group in Ain Shams*

*Table 4.4 Stakeholder identification in Ezbet El-Nasr*

*Table 4.5 Summary of community assets in Ezbet El-Nasr*

*Table 4.6 Ranked priorities per target group in Ezbet El-Nasr*

## List of Figures

*Figure 3.1: Classification of Informal Areas*

*Figure 4.1 Problem tree 1: Ain Shams- Unemployment*

*Figure 4.2 Problem tree 2: Ain Shams- Increased insecurity*

*Figure 4.3 Problem tree 3: Ain Shams- Deterioration of educational levels of students*

*Figure 4.4 Problem tree 4: Ain Shams- Absence or poor public medical services*

*Figure 4.5 Problem tree 5: Ain Shams - Solid Waste on the streets*

*Figure 4.6 Problem tree 6: Ezbet El-Nasr - Unemployment and Lack of Transportation*

*Figure 4.7 Problem tree 7: Ezbet El-Nasr- Lack of Hospital/medical clinic and Lack of Security*

*Figure 4.8 Problem tree 8: Ezbet El-Nasr - Lack of Natural Gas*

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

BMZ	German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
CDS	Center for Development Services
CDA	Community Development Association
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
EU	European Union
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH(German Development Cooperation)
IRRC	Integrated Resource Recovery Center
KfW	German Development Bank
KII	Key Informant Interview
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation
MoP	Ministry of Planning
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PNA	Participatory Needs Assessment
PDP	Participatory Development Programme in Urban Areas
SWM	Solid Waste Management
SWMS	Solid Waste Management System
ToR	Terms of Reference
UUU	Urban Upgrading Unit

## Executive Summary

The Participatory Development Programme in Urban Areas (PDP) is an Egyptian-German development measure implemented in cooperation between the Egyptian Ministry of Planning (MoP) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (German Development Cooperation). The focus of the Programme lies in the development of informal areas in the Greater Cairo Region by introducing and supporting the implementation of participatory methodologies for urban upgrading together with public administration and civil society organisations to improve service provision, and thus living conditions in an integrated manner.

To gain an overview of the project areas PDP has commissioned the Center for Development Services to conduct a Participatory Needs Assessment (PNA) in two areas in Cairo governorate: Ain Shams and Ezbet El-Nasr. The PNA study contributes to the following two specific objectives:

- Identify key development issues or challenges within each area, which go beyond needs or wish-lists of demands by residents; and
- Identify community-based assets and initiatives to capitalise on while proposing strategies to face the development challenges.

The PNA methodology for this assessment was developed based on the methodology detailed in the PDP manual on “Knowing Local Communities”. To ensure effective participation and support of the local administration, a Task Force was formed including local administration staff at the governorates’ UUs (Urban Upgrading Units) and district administration staff. In each research area a local Fieldwork team was formed and trained to conduct the PNA.

The PNA was implemented in five stages:

- *Mobilisation stage*
- *Preparation stage*
- *Local Community Mobilisation Stage*
- *Needs Assessment and Analysis Stage*
- *Dissemination Stage*

In both areas the assessment was conducted in roughly 10 days. Through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with men, women and youth (age 18 to 35) existing community needs were identified and ranked and the causes and effects behind the needs explored. In total 62 KIIs and 33 FGDs were conducted in Ain Shams covering 312 men, women and youth, while 34 KIIs and 46 FGDs were conducted in Ezbet El-Nasr with a total of 231 men, women and youth participants.

**In Ain Shams**, the need to improve the solid waste management system was ranked highest by men, women and youth. There is a predominant problem in Ain Shams is garbage, where solid waste is not removed on regular basis, and the area has few dumpsters. Moreover, residents pay much of their incomes on garbage collection services, however do not receive the service they pay for. CSOs do not take any initiatives to solve this problem nor do they work in parallel with the District. The garbage problem also contributes to traffic congestion and health problems.

The need to improve the quality of education is ranked second for the three community groups. General and technical secondary schools are lacking in the area and there is a high density of students inside the classes, which negatively affects the quality of teaching and students' achievement. Apart from solid waste and education, men also ranked high, in order of importance, unemployment, low security levels, poor quality health services, high electricity bills and frequent current cuts, poor quality of potable water, poor public transportation services, poor sewage network, poor quality of bread and inefficient youth centres.

Women identified, in order of importance, transportation, unemployment, health services, security, youth centers, bread, electricity, potable water and sewage. Youth listed, in order of importance, electricity, unemployment, potable water, transportation, sewage, health services, youth centres, bread and security as their priority areas for projects.

**In Ezbet El-Nasr**, the number one priority of both men and women is the lack of a hospital/medical clinic. Residents living in Ezbet El-Nasr expressed the need for a hospital or medical clinic to be established in the area. The closest medical care service to Ezbet El-Nasr is the "one-day hospital", which is expensive in terms of medical care, and does not provide patients with free medication. The government hospitals are located in El Basateen district and are far away from Ezbet El-Nasr and difficult to reach by local transport (minimum of two means of transportation).

The youth rank security as the priority issue in the area. There is no police station in Ezbet El-Nasr and residents feel unsafe. Arguments and fights occur between family members and/or neighbours and aggregate if there is no response from El Basateen police station. Also the fact that some streets in Ezbet El-Nasr do not have sufficient lighting increases the feeling of insecurity, which makes it difficult for residents to walk by night especially near school compounds and crafts workshops.

Apart from health care services, men rank, in order of importance, lack of public transport, unavailability of natural gas, the high unemployment and low security as major issues in their community. Women ranked, apart from health care services, in order of importance, the need to improve the sewage system, the low quality of education, unavailability of water and subsidised bread, as their priority areas. Youth ranked, in order of importance, apart from security, low quality health services, large amount of solid waste and garbage in the area, a poor sewage system and frequent electricity cuts, as the top five of needs.

After entry of all data and an analysis of the data, the preliminary results were presented to the community and the local administration on so-called Public days. The results of the PNA methodology and final results for both areas were also presented to the Governor of Cairo. The Governor was satisfied with the findings and was specifically interested in the PNA approach. The Governor stressed that there should not be any interventions related to infrastructure or service provision without prior discussion with the governorate, since the governorate is already working on developing these aspects, including the hospital.

## 1. Background Information

The Participatory Development Programme in Urban Areas (PDP) is an Egyptian-German development measure implemented in cooperation between the Egyptian Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (German Development Cooperation). The PDP started in 2004 and is currently in its third implementation phase (2010-2016). In addition to the core-financing by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the contributions by the Egyptian partners, the Programme receives co-financing by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the European Union.

The focus of the Programme lies in the development of informal areas in the Greater Cairo Region by introducing and supporting the implementation of participatory methodologies for urban upgrading together with public administration and civil society organisations to improve service provision and thus living conditions in an integrated manner.

The overall objective of the ongoing phase of the Programme is that: “Public administration and civil society organisations improve services and environmental conditions for the poor urban population” through the following four components:

Component 1 focuses on the dissemination of participatory urban development procedures and tools and their institutional anchorage.

Component 2 focuses on ways and means to increase the resilience of informal areas to climate change.

Component 3 has the objective of establishing an integrated and community-based solid waste management system in two selected areas (Khossoos and Khanka, Qalyubeya Governorate).

Component 4 focuses on increasing the active participation of youth, women, civil society organisations and private sector in the improvement of the living conditions in the informal urban areas.

## 2. PNA Objectives

To gain an overview of the project areas, PDP has commissioned the Centre for Development Services to conduct a Participatory Needs Assessment (PNA) in four areas in greater Cairo: Ain Shams, Ezbet El-Nasr, Geziret El-Dahab and Saqqiet Mekky and El-Warraq. The PNA study contributes to the following two specific objectives:

1. Identify key development issues or challenges within each area, which go beyond needs or wish-lists of demands by residents; and
2. Identify community-based assets and initiatives to capitalise on while proposing strategies to face the development challenges.

This report presents the results of the PNA in two areas in Cairo Governorate: Ain Shams and Ezbet El-Nasr.

## 3. PNA Methodology

### 3.1 PNA Design



### 3.1.1 PNA approach

Involvement of community and key stakeholders in setting development priorities is key in the development of effective and sustainable projects. Effective community development requires knowledge about local interests, priorities, resources, and organisational capacities. Local residents – women, men, the old and the young – and other local stakeholders know their communities best and they know each other, their locality, its physical environment, attitudes towards planned interventions, and common and diverging interests and priorities. They can provide in-depth insights and innovative solutions to suit their local needs. Participatory Needs Assessment is a tool to bring local stakeholders together and facilitate a process of discussion of needs and challenges in their community and assess the capacity and resources of the community. Apart from providing authentic information for local planning, the process also empowers local communities to identify their priorities and needs, develop action plans and mobilise their own resources.

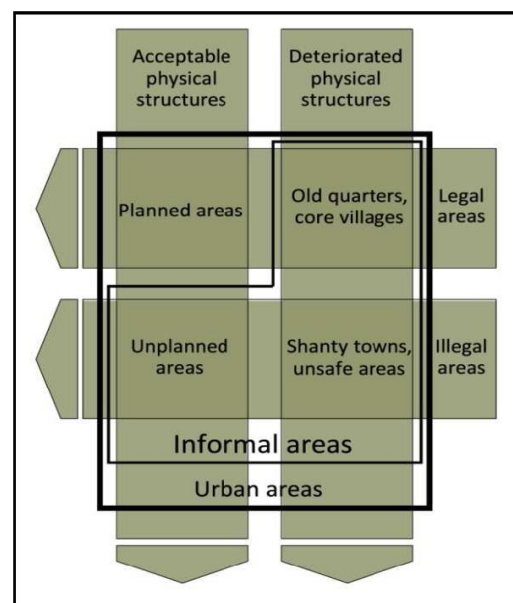
The PNA methodology for this assessment was developed based on the methodology detailed in the PDP manual on “Knowing Local Communities”. To ensure effective participation and support of the local administration, a PNA Task Force was formed including local administration staff at the governorates’ UUs (Urban Upgrading Units) level and District administrations. In each research area a local Fieldwork team was formed and trained to conduct the PNA.

### 3.1.2 PNA area selection

The PNA investigated two main areas in Cairo Governorate; Ain Shams and Ezbet El-Nasr Districts. The areas were selected based on discussions with the governor of Cairo and was decided by the latter according to the priorities given by the governorate to the development of those areas.

Ain Shams is under the Cairo Governorate Deputy for the Eastern Zone. Ezbet El-Nasr is under the Deputy for the Southern Zone. Each Deputy has his own functioning office with civil servants in different departments.

Both Ain Shams and Ezbet El-Nasr areas have been and still are suffering from the current political and economic instability. Residents indicate high unemployment rates especially amongst youth, lack of security, absence of the police, widespread drug use and violence and high crime rates.



**Figure 3.1:** Classification of Informal Areas. Source: Abdelhalim, 2010

During the recent years, the increase in population density in the areas, the ever-growing influx of newcomers of different origins to the area, and the unlicensed construction of residential buildings after the revolution have all increased the pressure on local infrastructure.



*CDS researcher doing a community map with the local community during fieldwork*



*GIZ representative introducing the PNA to the local community in the Public Day in Ain Shams*

The tables below show the number of FGD's and KII's conducted and total number of participants involved:

*Table 3.2 Number of KIIs and FGDs conducted in Cairo Governorate*

Research Tool	KIIs	FGDs
<b>Ain Shams</b>	62	33
<b>Ezbet El-Nasr</b>	34	46

*Table 3.3 Total number of participants in Cairo Governorate*

Total Interviews	# of men	# of women	# of youth	Total
<b>Ain Shams</b>	152	82	78	312
<b>Ezbet El-Nasr</b>	92	71	68	231

After finalising all data entry and analysis, the preliminary results were presented to the community, the local administration and the Cairo Governor. A public day was organised in each area and the meeting with the Cairo Governor took place on 30 May 2013. In the meeting with the Governor, the GIZ representative presented the PNA methodology and final results for both areas. The Governor was generally satisfied with the findings and was specifically interested in the PNA approach. After the presentation was over, the governor had several inquiries. He was specifically interested to know more about the next steps after the PNA was over, and it was agreed that the GIZ will fund projects that will focus more on youth employability, such as vocational training and setting up SMEs. However, the Governor stressed that any interventions related to infrastructure or service provision should be discussed with the governorate, since the governorate is already working on developing these aspects, including the hospital, which the governorate already started operating. Moreover, it was agreed that GIZ will develop a detailed implementation and fiscal plan for the project duration by the end of the year.

## 4. PNA Outcomes

### Area 1 Ain Shams

#### 4.1 Outcomes per Thematic Area Ain Shams

##### 4.1.1 *Economic structure and composition*

Ain Shams encompasses all social standards, and there is no specific trend for family support on the financial side. Some families are financially supported by the father, and/or by both parents, and some families are also supported by their children. The majority of households in Ain Shams area agreed that most of their income is spent on health services (medical treatment), education (mainly private lessons), food, bills (water, natural gas, electricity) and house renting.

There are no private sector companies/factories serving or covering the study area except for a confectionery factory (Covertina). According to the residents, the confectionery factory does not hire anyone and contributes occasionally to support the community through giveaways and charity work. Besides, there are scattered garment sweatshops (i.e. sneakers, clothes, etc.), which tend to hire a large number of females with elementary education or no education at all.

Residents attribute the poor economic conditions and unemployment in the area to several causes: the unavailability of decent job opportunities inside the area, unavailability of hiring companies/factories, and unavailability of SMEs opportunities by the corporate sector and/or NGOs. Youth also lack the needed qualifications to meet the labour market demand in terms of skills. Training opportunities for youth (computer, foreign languages) are available at universities only, and not all youth in the area reach the university education level. Girls usually do not complete their education and if they have the chance, they work at sweatshops. The males opt for vocational education or private sector education outside the area. Residents indicate that the high unemployment rates lead youth to spending more time in the streets using drugs, harassing young women and getting engaged in violence.

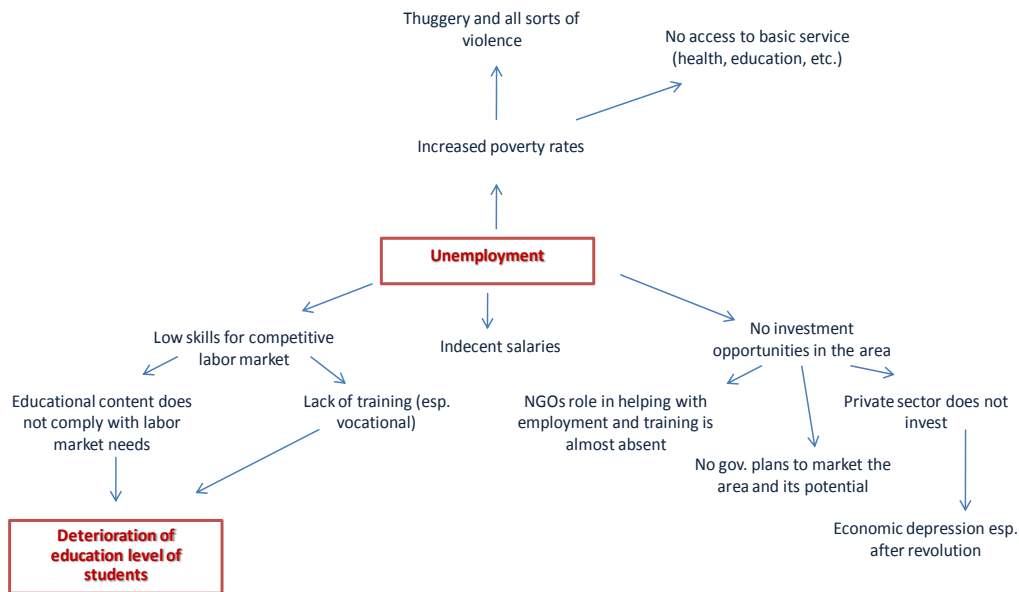


Figure 4.1 Problem tree 1: Ain Shams (Unemployment)

#### 4.1.2 Role of women in the community

Women are not very active in the civic sphere in Ain Shams. They generally do not volunteer or get engaged in any activities other than their daily work and/or household chores and commitments. In case women are engaged in volunteer activities, they take up minor roles at charity NGOs.

Some development-oriented NGOs like Om habiba, Eshraqet Amal and El Naas El Tayybeen provide employment and training opportunities for women and support them in establishing SMEs. Although these NGOs are active and promising, they are newly established and are still not effective/visible by community members. Besides, most of these associations are located outside of the PNA target area and do not cover the whole of Ain Shams due to their limited financial and technical capacities.

#### 4.1.3 Community initiatives

Residents do not indicate the presence of active youth groups in Ain Shams. Some informal youth coalitions such as the Youth Coalition for Egypt and Ain Shams Youth Coalition have been mentioned by some residents of the area, but they are not widely known. These groups are believed to be mainly active in providing support services such as garbage collection campaigns, providing subsidised gas canisters and bread. The absence of strong youth-led initiatives in Ain Shams is mainly due to the lack of time and increasing effort needed by youth to look for financial opportunities; thus leading to a lack of time available to work collectively for/in the community..

Table 4.1 Stakeholder identification Ain Shams

<b>Government</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ain Shams District.</li> <li>• Health Directorate.</li> <li>• Department of Social Affairs.</li> <li>• Education Department.</li> <li>• Youth and Sports Department.</li> <li>• Sewage Department.</li> <li>• Potable Water Department.</li> <li>• Electricity Holding Company.</li> <li>• Department of Cleaning and Beautification of Cairo.</li> </ul>
<b>Civil Society Organisations</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs (charity/ development): different mosque-affiliated charity NGOs, development NGOs (Ishraqet Amal, Om Habiba, El Naas El Tayyeba).</li> <li>• Political parties and coalitions: Freedom and Justice Party, Ain Shams Youth Coalition, Youth Coalition for Egypt.</li> <li>• Churches and mosques.</li> <li>• Building masons society.</li> <li>• Youth centres (Helmeyyet El Zatoon, Ahmed Esmat and Mansheyet El Tahreer).</li> <li>• Community leaders (heads of families at Kafr Farouk).</li> </ul>
<b>Private Sector</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal workers and artisans (mechanics, masons, etc.)</li> <li>• Confectionary factory “Covertina”.</li> </ul>

#### **4.1.4 Behaviour and trends**

Ain Shams area is diverse in terms of social and economic classes; hence, social cohesion is weak due to the discrepancy in culture and socio-economic nature of its residents. Therefore, there is no palpable understanding of the presence of community leaders and/or trustworthy references and key persons (heads of households). In Kafr Farouk, social cohesion is more apparent due to family ties and relationships.

Residents indicate that criminals mainly take control and leadership in the area. Theft, sexual harassment, drug dealing and addiction, and arm handling are dominant activities in Ain Shams, especially after the revolution.

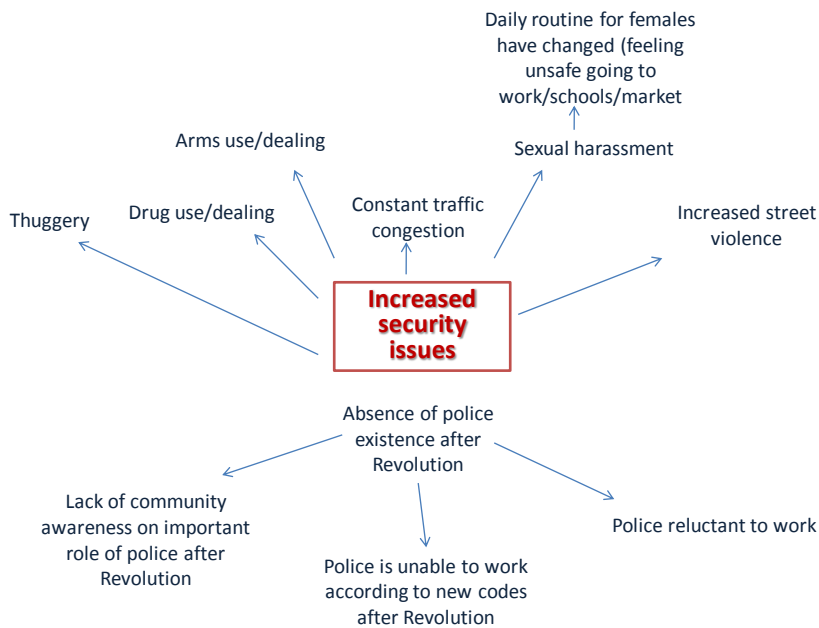


Figure 4.2 Problem tree 2: Ain Shams (Increased insecurity)

#### 4.1.5 Social services

##### Education

Residents, students and teachers expressed their need for public secondary schools and vocational schools since these two educational levels lack in the area. Also, primary and secondary schools do not accommodate the number of students enrolled. Therefore, all schools have a two-period education system in order to meet the needs of the high number of students. This still leads to high classroom density (up to 70 students/classroom), which affects the quality of education.

The commonly available types of school in Ain Shams are private schools, which are noticeably expensive (EGP 2,000-3,500 per year). These have a high student density as well (up to 55 students/classroom). Public schools hold a poor level of basic services for students and teachers (bathrooms, playgrounds, laboratories, educational material, etc.). There are no literacy classes available in the area.

Students stated that the overall quality of education is poor at all levels and there is a lack in the number of teachers. One teacher can lecture several subjects and teachers do not receive regular training on educational material lectured as well as on ethics and how to deal with students properly. When it comes to educational material, students refer to the issue of shortage of school textbooks and out-dated curricula content. Students are highly dependent on external textbooks substituting for the shortage of school textbooks.

Private lessons are widespread among students. Many teachers force students to enrol in private lessons, which leads education to become a financial burden to the family income.

High students dropout rates are also noticed in order to avoid teacher’s exploitation and to find work to support the family financially. Teachers refer to low salaries as a root cause to resorting to giving private lessons. Students and teachers equally confirmed that the educational quality and curricula content do not qualify students to be competitive on the labour market.

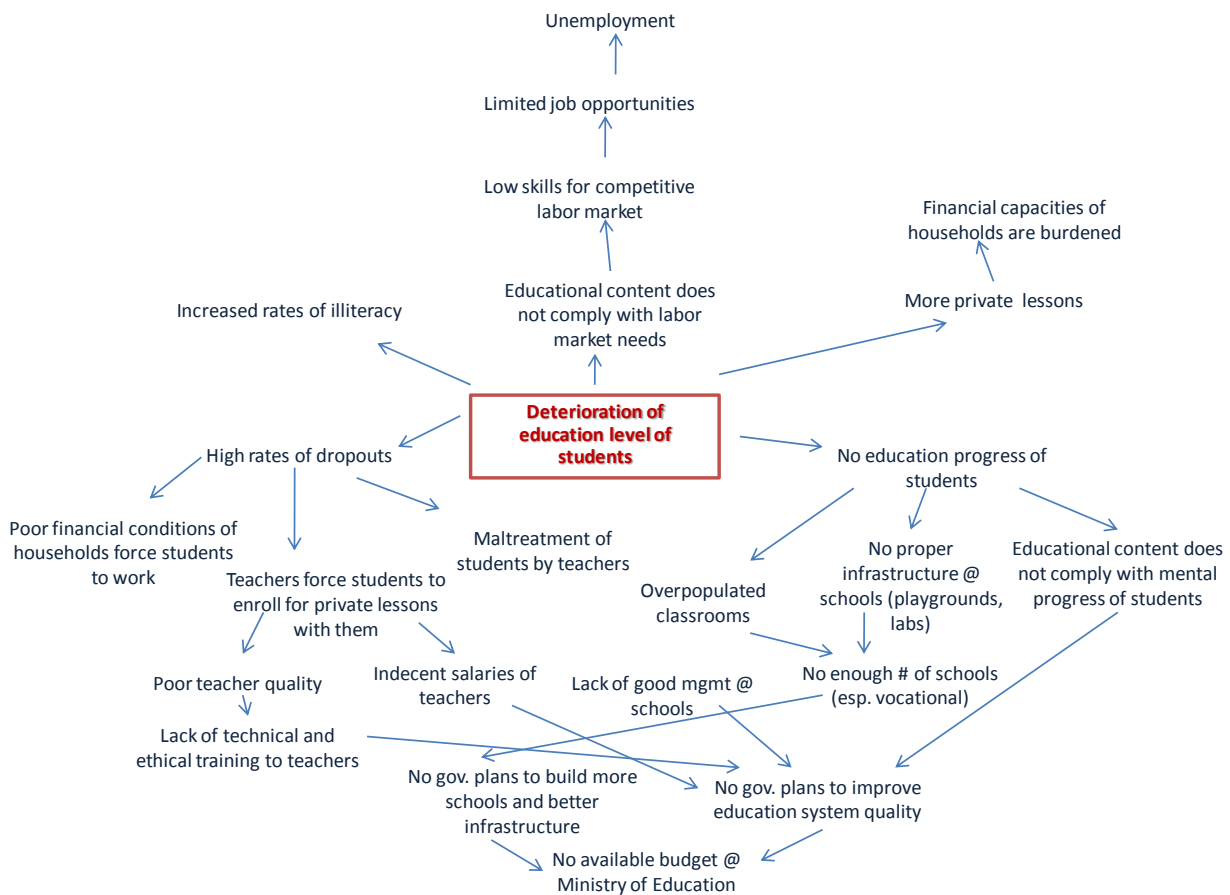


Figure 4.3 Problem tree 3: Ain Shams (Deterioration of educational levels of students)

### Health

Residents are not aware of dominant epidemic diseases in Ain Shams except for some seasonal diseases, which spread among school students (i.e. Mumps) due to the high density of pupils in the same classroom. Residents complained that there are no public hospitals in the area with advanced and sufficient services. Therefore, they have to travel outside the area and pay high fees at private hospitals (nearest ones are in Mansheyet El Bakry and El Demerdash). Charity NGOs and mosques provide medical services at nominal prices using old equipment and methods, which do not serve acute/serious health issues.

The Head of Health Directorate, listed the available health services in Ain Shams and the level of performance of each centre as follows:

- *Ain Shams Hospital*: this is the only planned public hospital in the area and is expected to open in July 2013. The infrastructure is complete now; however, there are still some financial and technical issues between the contractor and the Ministry of Health.



- *The Family Health Centre*: has good basic medical services for nominal fees; however, the centre lacks a sufficient number of doctors and has no maternity ward.
- *Al Zahraa Medical Centre*: has good basic medical services for nominal fees and the turnout rate at this centre is high due to availability and efficiency of maternity ward services.
- There are *3 more small health centres*, which provide maternity services, pre-marital consultations, and vaccinations; however, these are poorly equipped and significantly remote from the area.

Both the Head of the Directorate and residents have agreed on the availability of vaccination services and medical caravans that are regular and advanced. Finally, ambulance services are not available in Ain Shams and school students highlighted that there are no proper medical services at schools.

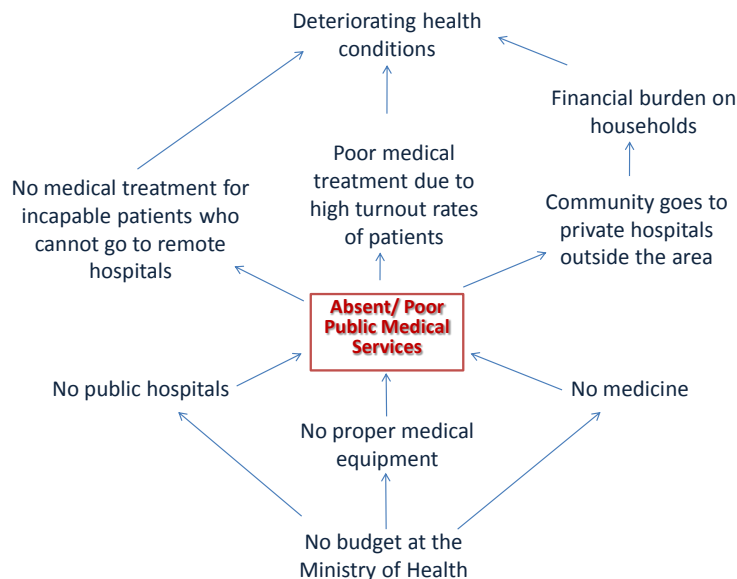


Figure 4.4 Problem tree 4: Ain Shams Absence or poor public medical services

#### Youth Centres

There are three youth centres in Ain Shams area, namely; Ahmed Essmat, Mansheyyet El Tahrir and Helmeyyet El Zeitoun (the last one is located outside Ain Shams area; however, visited by Ain Shams residents). Youth stated that although they have three youth centres in the area, the centres lack equipment, facilities and activities. Young women believe that youth centres do not have a significant role due to the lack of awareness and security in the community, and sometimes due to strict social norms. Girls sometimes visit youth centres to have access to the library or participate in training workshops if any. Male youth mainly visit youth centres to rent playgrounds for regular football games.

There are some libraries in Ain Shams at the different schools, youth centres and the Ain Shams Public Library (run by the District); however, they are all regarded as ineffective due to lack of awareness of their presence by the community, lack of financial and physical contribution from the community, and bureaucracy.





*School students in Ain Shams drawing a community map for their area*

#### 4.1.6 NGOs and other civil society structures

The head of the Social Affairs Directorate and Ain Shams residents stated that there are few active charity NGOs and these mainly provide services like distributing meat at lower prices, helping the poor pay off their debts, supporting girls to get married, providing nursery services, and offering religious activities. Some development-oriented NGOs like Om habiba, Eshraqet Amal and El Naas El Tayyebien provide a number of employment and training opportunities for women, but some are newly established and still not highly noticeable by the community. In Kafr Farouk, residents stated that they sometimes receive financial support from Al Imam Ali NGO and Al Zahraa NGO for Local Community Development.

*Table 4.2 Summary of community assets Ain Shams*

Human Assets	Physical Assets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building masonry skills.</li> <li>• Craft skills like carpentry work and mechanics.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Horse Stable land.</li> <li>• The vacant land of the alleged youth centre in Kafr Farouk.</li> <li>• Available markets and basic services (pharmacies, garment shops, etc.).</li> <li>• The lately constructed hospital of Ain Shams in Masaken Ain Shams but still not functioning due to technical and financial delays.</li> <li>• Available youth centres, which are well located and well constructed, attract even families but lack equipment and activities.</li> </ul>
Economic Assets	Community Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confectionary factory (Covertina).</li> <li>• Carpentry workshops and mechanics.</li> <li>• Garment sweatshops.</li> <li>• Building masons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Charity NGOs that provide mainly basic health services and solidarity services.</li> <li>• Potential development NGOs, which are newly established and outside that study area, however, they have good potential and advanced development planning (Om Habibs, El Naas El Tayyeba, Ishraqet Amal).</li> <li>• Occasional initiatives done by political parties (garbage collection, bread and gas tanks services).</li> </ul>

#### *4.1.7 Technical Infrastructure*

##### *Water*

The potable water network was established in the area in 1970s. The residents experience some difficulties to receive a regular water flow in their homes. Some interviewees confirmed that although they bought water pumps to pump up the water to higher levels, the water stream remains weak most of the time. This is due to the increase in informal/unlicensed buildings that have been spreading in the area recently, overloading the function of water networks, especially during national and religious holidays.

When the residents experience water cuts, they acquire water from neighbours or the nearest mosque tap. Some areas experience water with bad odour or lime-scale, which pushes them to buy water containers, which they cannot maintain and clean all the time. This adds more microbes to the water and the residents eventually boil the water to ensure it is healthy.

In Kafr Farouk, the water cuts are more regular than the rest of the area. The residents usually experience regular water cuts for an average of seven hours daily. Therefore, they tend to store water. Al Ameereyya water plant serves this area, and residents suggested establishing new potable water networks for pumping water to their households.

##### *Sewage*

The residents experience occasional sewage overflow, because of the informal/unlicensed buildings that have been spreading in the area recently and overload of the sewage network. When the residents experience sewage overflow, the District worker generally does not respond promptly. Some residents take the initiative and change some parts of the original infrastructure sewage connections to avoid regular sewage overflow. The new parts often do not meet of the technical standards of the sewage connections, which eventually lead to explosions of the main sewage pipes and worsening of the situation.

The head of the Sewage Directorate of Ain Shams stated that the Directorate works according to a five-year plan regarding the renewal of the sewage network. Renewal work takes place yearly and there is a daily follow-up on citizen complaints. In addition, budget is disbursed mainly over renewal work and emergency sewage overflow. He also stated that the Directorate should develop a plan to cope with the overload of sewage networks usage due to the rise of informal and unlicensed buildings, for the coming five years. Finally, the head of the Sewage Directorate confirmed that the budget of the directorate from the Sewage Holding Company is sufficient and they need no extra financial contributions from the community or NGOs to support sewage works in the area.

##### *Electricity*

Ain Shams residents perceive an increase in the electricity cuts over the past couple of years (after the revolution) and indicate high electricity bill prices. The residents stated that they experience electricity cuts on regular basis for almost one hour daily and often for longer duration in the summer time. Furthermore, they said that electricity cuts become a problem during exam periods. This also affects the function of vital medical equipment at hospitals, risking patients' health. In Kafr Farouk, the residents experience longer periods of electricity cuts on a daily basis (four hours).

## Transportation

Ain Shams streets often suffer from traffic congestions due to the lack of traffic management, random street bumpers, uneven or open sewage, garbage and informal Toktok and microbus drivers.

Informal transportation is dominated by microbus drivers, who increase the fees in an arbitrary manner. Street violence and traffic congestion is very regular and common, which worsens traffic problems. Residents expressed their need for more organised public transportation at affordable prices run by the District. They also suggested more parking lots and garages, organised and run by the District as well.

### 4.1.8 Environment/Climate Change

## Solid Waste Management

There is a predominant garbage problem in Ain Shams. Many areas suffer from the absence of regular garbage collection system run by the government and a shortage in the number of garbage dumpsters. Residents double pay garbage collection; they are obliged to pay the informal garbage collector and the public garbage company (added to the electricity bill). Residents also lack awareness and throw their garbage everywhere and out of garbage containers. In Kafr Farouk a large amount of animal faeces (thrown by the Agriculture Association and Al Zahraa Horse Stable) results into the increase of the number of flies, mosquitoes and bad smell. Furthermore, there is a spacious cemetery next to the area and the research team noticed that there is constant burning of garbage inside the cemetery land, which leads to air pollution.

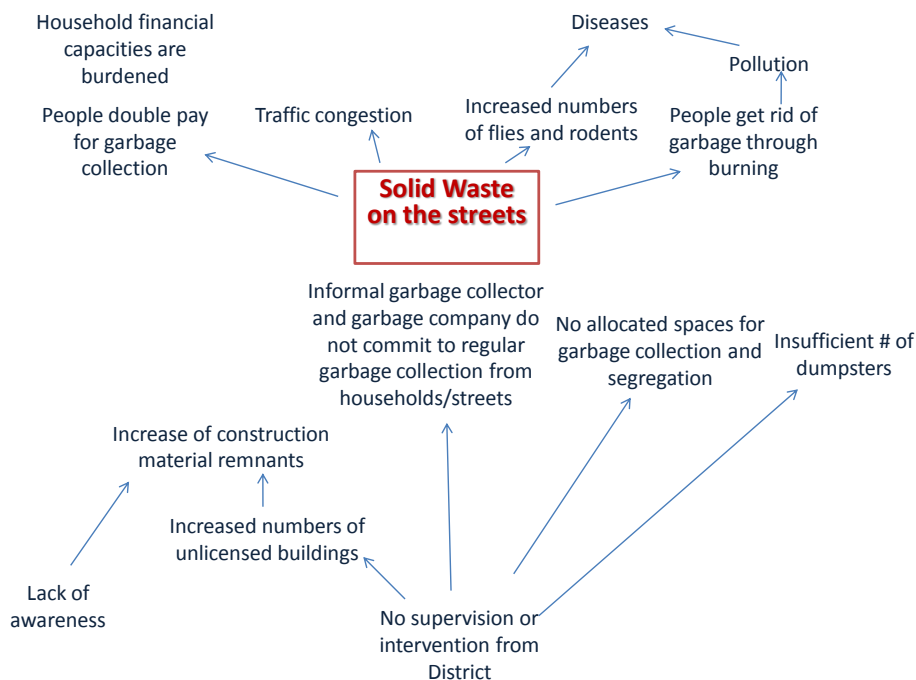


Figure 4.5 Problem tree 5: Ain Shams (solid waste on the streets)

## Climate Change

People in general relate to the issue of climate change by observation. The increase in the number of vehicles, the traffic congestion, the lack of green spaces in the area, and the high density of buildings eventually lead to an increase in temperature and blocking any fresh air. Residents stated that they experience high levels of humidity and heat inside their houses (especially during summer and Ramadan season). Residents also mentioned that the rise in temperature affects their economic condition since they sometimes cannot go out during the hot summer days; so they stay home and consume more electricity (i.e. ACs), and end up paying higher electricity bills.

### 4.1.9 Media

The residents expressed interesting perspectives on how the media affects their way of thinking and daily routine. First, they assured that they are more inclined towards boycotting mainstream media (especially political talk shows) due to the lack of credible information and opinions expressed, lack of transparency, and also its role in triggering political violence. They only follow daily news for updates. Otherwise, they prefer to spend most of their time watching TV shows (i.e. sports, soap operas, video clips) to escape daily pressures and political debates. The Internet usage is not common in Ain Shams except amongst youth who use it for entertainment and sometimes professional matters. The Internet is not used for educational purposes in Ain Shams.

## 4.2 Ranking of priorities and interventions Ain Shams

### 4.2.1 Priorities per target group

Table 4.3 Ranked priorities per target group Ain Shams

Overall		men		women		youth *	
1	solid waste	1	solid waste	1	solid waste	1	solid waste
2	education	2	education	2	education	2	education
3	unemployment	3	unemployment	3	transportation	3	electricity
4	health services	3	security	4	unemployment	4	unemployment
4	transportation	4	health services	5	health services	4	potable water
5	Security	5	electricity	6	security	5	transportation
6	potable water	6	potable water	7	youth centres	5	sewage
7	Electricity	7	transportation	8	bread	6	health services
8	sewage	8	sewage	9	electricity	6	youth centres
9	bread	9	bread	9	potable water	X	bread
10	youth centres	9	youth centres	9	sewage	X	security

\* Based on only two youth groups (each group had 8 participants)

#### *4.2.2 Community Recommendations*

The residents from Ain Shams suggested the following solutions for the challenges they face in their daily life:

- Establish neighborhood security or police station nearby
- Provide technical and vocational training opportunities for youth
- Improve the garbage collection system
- Conduct awareness raising campaigns on importance of continuous education;
- Increase the number of classrooms to reduce density in existing schools and construct public schools of all educational levels
- Provide access to affordable health services through a local hospital/clinic
- Improve uneven/open street sewers
- Organise transportation flow and control informal transportation (microbuses and tok toks) for better traffic

## Area 2 Ezbet El-Nasr

### 4.4 Outcomes per Thematic Area Ezbet El-Nasr

#### 4.4.1 Economic structure and composition

Ezbet El-Nasr area is characterised by its vocational diversity. The majority of its residents work in the construction, marble and stone crafting, as well as in mechanic and tannery workshops, while others work as employees in both public and private sectors. The daily income of residents who work on temporary basis in craft workshops ranges between EGP 40 to EGP 60, while those who work on a permanent basis receive a daily income that ranges between EGP 80 to EGP 100. The average income of a family in Ezbet El-Nasr ranges between EGP 600 to EGP 1,000 per month.

Families spend most of their income on food, education, health services, and house rent. Food is bought from markets in El Basateen area as there is no permanent market in Ezbet El-Nasr and if the latter is available; fruits and vegetables are overpriced there. Moreover, the Ministry of Environmental Affairs built a market near the school compound with several shops selling different kinds of products. However, these shops stopped running except for one bakery shop. Residents mentioned that the prices in these shops were too high. There are three bakeries selling subsidised bread in Ezbet El-Nasr. These bakeries open only for a couple of hours in the early morning and thus, most residents gather at the same time in order to get their needed ration of bread; this usually results in a crowd in front of the bakeries and struggles between residents.

The majority of Ezbet El-Nasr's youth work in the craft workshops. Since there is no available vocational training centers in or close to Ezbet El-Nasr. Youth gain experience through on-the-job training. Youth in the area are eager to establish small enterprises in order to overcome the prevailing high rates of unemployment, especially after the 25 January revolution. Youth stated several solutions for overcoming unemployment in the area such as establishing a craft workshops' compound, a factory, and SMEs

Regarding the overall economic development in Ezbet El-Nasr, there are no suggested plans offered by the District's officials.

#### 4.4.2 Role of women in the community

The harsh socio-economic conditions resulted in women seeking job opportunities to contribute to their family's expenses and improve their living conditions. The majority of women in Ezbet El-Nasr work as sellers in mini-markets, bakeries, clothing shops, and groceries and some of them are employed in the public or private sectors. Additionally, women sometimes work as cleaning ladies in areas near Ezbet El-Nasr such as El Maadi and El Mokatom, which is considered as an inappropriate job by the area residents.

#### 4.4.3 Community initiatives

A youth centre is being established close to the school compound funded by HSBC Bank as a contribution to the development of Ezbt El Nasr area as well as to function as a recreational place for Ezbt El Nasr's youth and families. Additionally, establishing a youth

centre in Ezbt El Nasr will encourage youth to subscribe in it to start practicing different sports activities, and serve as a gathering place for planning and implementing community initiatives within their area.

A youth committee and Shabab Ezbet El-Nasr coalition were established and are well recognised in the area. Members of these entities mentioned several community initiatives conducted in the area such as environmental initiatives, street cleaning, and political awareness initiatives for Ezbet El-Nasr’s residents during the former elections. However, this coalition needs strong financial support as well as support from the residents of the area to be able to efficiently conduct its mission.

Community Development Association Sharq El Basateen implemented sewage wells in houses and family care projects in cooperation with Plan International Organisation. The CDA also runs a nursery in addition to a “one–class school” project, which aims to adopt the dropped out students and improve their educational level to be able to re-enrol in mainstream education. El Yarmouk Association has currently one activity, which is a child nursery with two classes. El Wed Al Akhwi Association implements tuition classes for Elementary and Preparatory level for affordable prices for the children in the area.

The following table shows the stakeholders mentioned by the community:

*Table 4.5 Stakeholder identification Ezbet El-Nasr*

<b>Government</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• El Basateen District.</li> <li>• Public &amp; language School Compound</li> <li>• Youth and Sports Department</li> <li>• Sewage Department.</li> <li>• Egyptian Electricity Holding Company.</li> <li>• Holding company for Water and Waste Water</li> <li>• Department of Cleaning and Beautification of Cairo</li> </ul>
<b>Civil Society Organisations</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CDA Sharq El Basateen</li> <li>- El Yarmouk Charitable Association</li> <li>- El Wed El Akhwi Association</li> <li>- Ibn Abi Qohafa Ilber &amp; El Taqwa</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Political parties &amp; coalitions: Ezbt EL Nasr Youth Coalition</li> <li>• Mosques</li> <li>• Youth centre under establishment</li> </ul>
<b>Private Sector</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marble Factory at Shaa El Ta'ban area</li> </ul>

#### 4.4.4 Behaviour and trends

Very few conflicts occur between the residents of Ezbet El-Nasr, mainly revolving around neighbours' children, between groups of youth, or for throwing garbage in the streets. When fights escalate, heads of households interfere to solve conflicts; whereas the police usually arrive at the end of the arguments. Residents mentioned the neglect of El Basateen District police towards issues, which occur in Ezbet El-Nasr Area; this is mainly due to the wide scope of work of El Basateen District police. Residents would like to have a police station in the area to feel safer..

Female youth participate in community initiatives but in their own groups without mixing with male youth. Since families in Ezbet El-Nasr know each other well, girls feel safe out of their homes and they are not harassed by anyone from the area. However, girls should be accompanied by one of their family members if they need to go outside the area.

Drug addiction prevails among youth in Ezbet El-Nasr, especially those who do not work and are not involved in community initiatives. A physician mentioned that there are pharmacies in Ezbet El-Nasr selling drugs to youth.

Many families in the area originate from Upper Egypt and the heads of these families play an important role in directing the community towards social issues that matter, thus achieving cohesion among residents. There are several natural community leaders in Ezbet El-Nasr, including Mr. Mahmoud Abu Hussein – Head of Community Development Association of Sharq El Basateen, Mr. Hassan El Sa'edi- former member of the National Democratic Party and Mr. Atef - Manager in a Textile Company.

In addition, Ezbet El-Nasr's residents confirmed that they adhere to the legal age of marriage, which is 18 years old. The average age of marriage depends on the financial capacity of the family but usually, men marry from 25 to 30 years old and women marry from 18 to 25 years old. However, there are few cases where families accept to marry their minor daughters.

#### *4.4.5 Social services*

##### *Education*

A school compound was established in Ezbet El-Nasr in 2000. The school includes all educational levels: kindergarten, elementary, preparatory and secondary. Regarding public schools, the elementary stage provides mixed classes, while the preparatory and secondary levels provide classes for boys only.. Most of Ezbet El-Nasr's residents enrol their children in El Shaheed Mohamed El Dora Elementary Public School, which currently has around 2,600 students. Other schools are available in the area with a lower density of students per classroom, such as El Shaheed Ahmed Badawai Preparatory Public school for boys with a current enrolment of 550 students, El Shaheed Abd El Moniem Reyad Secondary Public school for boys with 223 students, and Omar Ebn Abd El Aziz Language School with 950 students in all educational levels.



Because of the unavailability of preparatory and secondary public schools for girls, parents enrol their daughters in schools in El Basateen or Sakr Quriesh districts, both of which are outside Ezbet El-Nasr. Also, students who would like to enrol in vocational schools apply in schools in El Basateen, Sakr Quriesh, or El Mokatam districts. In general, parents prefer to enrol their children in commercial, industrial and technical schools because of their minimum cost and in order to acquire skills, which would help them acquire decent jobs. Residents of the area indicate the absence of preparatory and secondary schools for girls; which is considered one of the main reasons behind girls' dropouts and failure to complete their education. Parents fear for their daughters to travel outside of Ezbet El-Nasr area on a daily basis to attend school.

Each school in the compound has a playground for playing sports as well as a science laboratory. However, there is no available budget allocated for other activities such as arts (drawing) and home economics. Moreover, only one physician and medical school students provide services at the school compound.

Both heads of the public and language schools clarified that there are multiple issues impeding the success of the educational process in the area. The main issues are the accumulation of construction waste in a spot allocated for building a bus stop and the unpaved streets, preventing the entrance of public transportation to Ezbet El-Nasr. The head of the Public School stated: "I have 56 classes, which can accommodate up to 3,000 students and 100 teachers, but I have only 33 teachers because when a teacher comes to the school for the first time, he/she does not come back again".

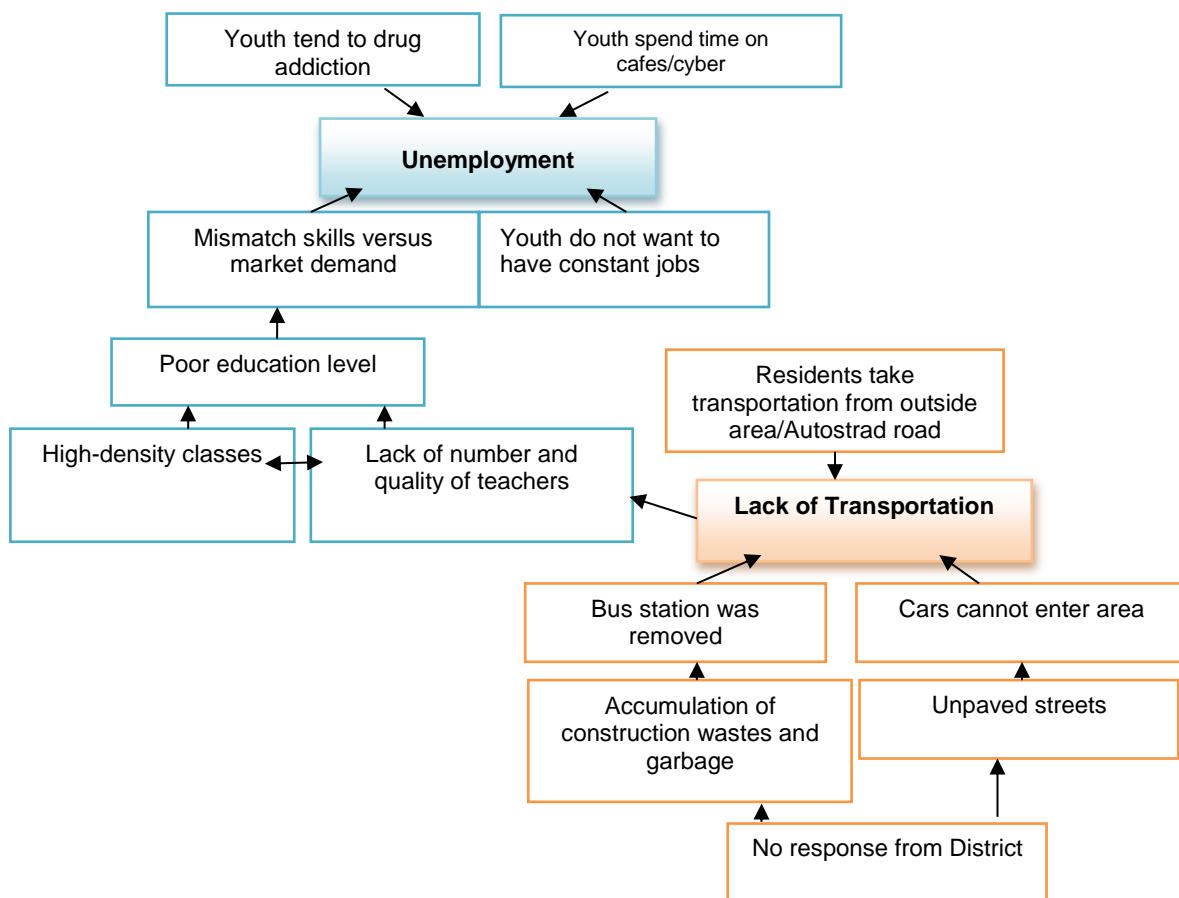


Figure 4.7 Problem tree 6: Ezbet El-Nasr (Unemployment and Lack of Transportation)

According to the majority of interviewees, most students are obliged to attend private lessons. The cost of a private lesson ranges between EGP 30 and EGP 50 per subject per month. In case parents cannot afford this, they resort to tuition classes at schools, costing EGP 12.50 per subject per month. Some residents mentioned that teachers try several methods to increase their income such as selling candy to students and using students to sell candy among their friends.

In addition to private lessons and tuition classes, teachers compel students to use external books. Regardless of the time and money spent at school and on private lessons and tuition classes, students at the elementary level cannot read and write well. Moreover, there are literacy classes in Sharq El Basateen CDA for adults who cannot read and write, and want to continue their education. However, the majority of residents are not aware of the availability of these classes due to the limited publicity.

There are no functioning libraries or cultural centers in Ezbet El-Nasr.

### *Health*

There are three private clinics, three public hospitals and a health office in Ezbet El-Nasr, in addition to pharmacies in different locations in the area;

#### *Private Health Services:*

- *Dr. Ahmed Soliman Centre:* it offers internal medicine and dental specialisations as well as a laboratory. Check-up fees at this medical centre cost EGP 10.
- *Dr. Nabeel Da'bs Centre:* has stopped operating for more than 6 months ago.
- *One-day hospital:* is the closest medical care service provider to Ezbet El-Nasr. It offers medical examination for all medical specialisations in addition to operations, x-rays, surgeries, laboratories, and intensive care for emergency cases. The check-up fees cost EGP 1 from 8 to 10 a.m., EGP 5 from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m., and EGP 10 in the afternoon. There is one pharmacy at the "one-day hospital" where patients can buy the needed medication at official prices. The "one-day hospital" is privately managed and patients have to leave an insurance deposit if they would like to be medically treated in the hospital; this consequently, leads to frustration from Ezbet El-Nasr residents, who believe that the "one-day hospital" is a public one.

#### *Public Health Services:*

- *Ahmed Maher hospital, El Khalefa hospital and El Mod'daffr hospital* are public hospitals. These hospitals are located in El Basateen district and are one hour away from Ezbet El-Nasr. Residents have to take a minimum of two means of transportation to reach government hospitals. Due to the inaccessibility of public transportation in Ezbet El-Nasr, few death cases occurred on their way to the hospitals. Despite the cheap rates of medical check-ups and the free medication, residents complain about the poor health services offered by these hospitals and the lack of medical facilities and care.

- *El Basateen Health office*: medical services related to basic vaccinations, and mother and neonatal care are provided in El Basateen Health office, which also conducts vaccination campaigns against poliomyelitis especially for the local community. During the last vaccination campaign, some of Ezbet El-Nasr residents heard a rumour that one of these campaigns was not affiliated to the Ministry of Health and Population and thus, they refused to receive any kind of vaccines.

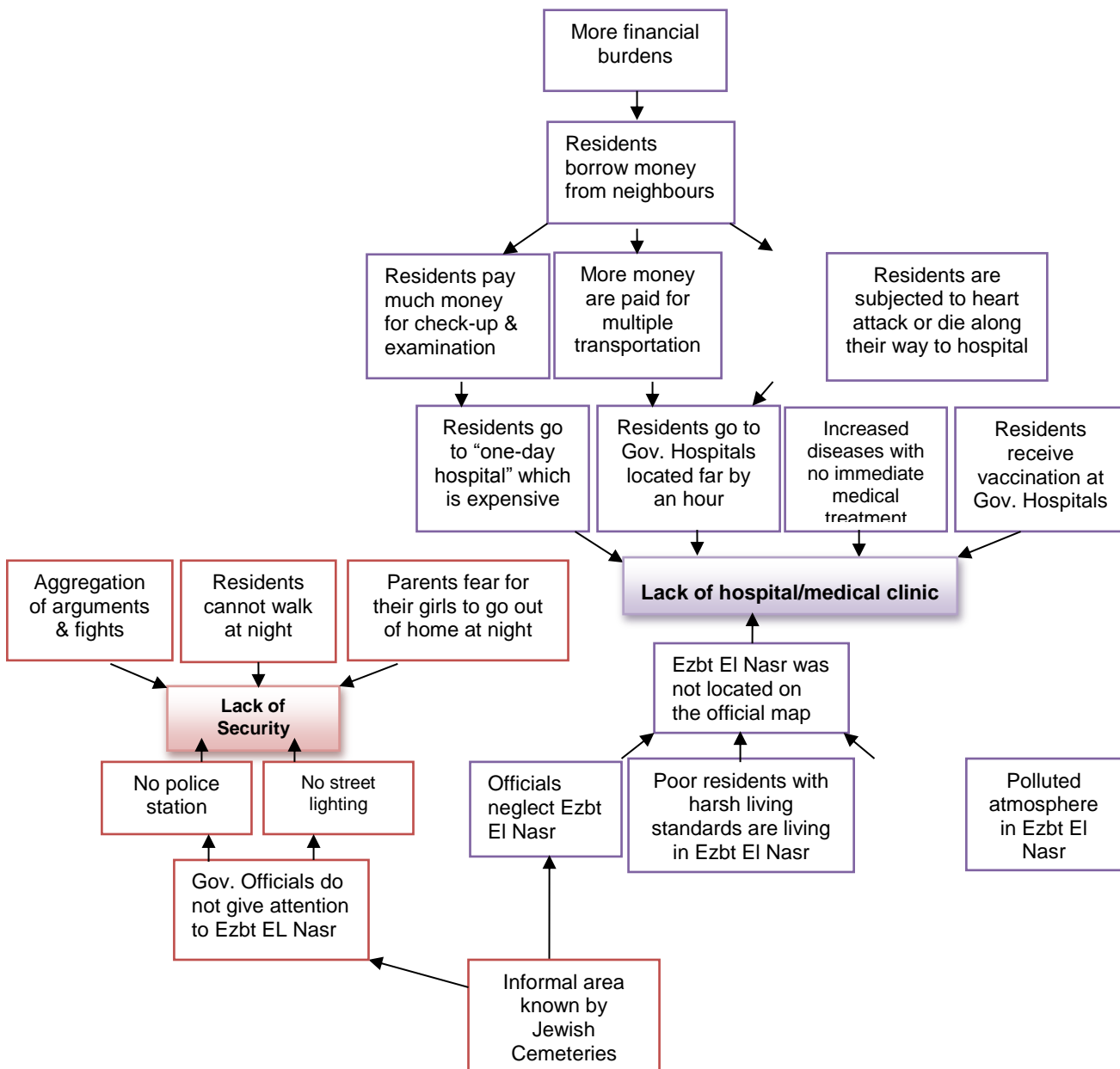


Figure 4.8 Problem tree 7: Ezbet El-Nasr (Lack of Hospital/medical clinic and Lack of Security)

In Ezbet El-Nasr, residents are not aware of any specific chronic or epidemic diseases prevailing among the different age groups. Only common diseases such as high blood pressure and diabetes exist. However, the pharmacist mentioned the prevalence of Virus C cases, which are attributed to the rural traditions, in addition to Gonorrhoea and Syphilis diseases resulting from sexual relationships. Residents who work in stone and marble workshops also suffer from chest allergies and breathing problems.

The majority of interviewees mentioned that they conduct medical examinations before marriage. Relative marriages also cause few disability cases in the area. The majority of wives use different contraceptive methods such as IUDs, pills, and injections, while others do not use contraceptives because their husbands want more children. The average number of children per family is 3 to 5 children.

Due to the lack of medical services in Ezbet El-Nasr and the poor socio-economic status of its residents, they resort to using the existing pharmacies in the area to buy medicines based on the pharmacist prescription. As an attempt to build a hospital or medical clinic with reasonable prices, residents can dedicate a land with an area ranging between 250 to 500 meters located at El Ma'hager Street to serve the community.

#### *4.4.6 NGOs and other civil society structures*

There is a total of six NGOs in Ezbet El-Nasr. According to data issued by the District Technology Centre, there are four NGOs in Ezbet El-Nasr, namely:

- Community Development Association of Sharq El Basateen
- El Yarmouk
- Ibn Abi Quhafa
- El Wed El Akhwi Association

Additionally, two other NGOs were discovered during the implementation of the research study, namely:

- The General Association for Development and Disabilities
- El Wefaq Al Azem Association.

The Community Development Association of Sharq El Basateen was founded in 1981 and is considered one of the most active NGOs in Ezbet El-Nasr. It has implemented projects with international organisations such as Plan International and Catholic Relief Services. Some residents mentioned that the CDA established sewage networks in their houses. The CDA offers a nursery, in addition to a “one-class school” project, which aims to adopt students who dropped out of school and improve their educational level.

El Yarmouk Association has currently one activity, which is the nursery with two classes. In addition, El Wed Al Akhwi Association implements tuition classes for Elementary and Preparatory stages with reasonable prices for Ezbet El-Nasr's children. El Wefaq Al Azam and Ibn Abi Quhafa Associations have no current activities.

Table 4.6 Summary of community assets Ezbet El-Nasr

Human Assets	Physical Assets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinator of Shabab Ezbt El Nasr Coalition.</li> <li>• Head of El Yarmouk Charitable Association</li> <li>• Lawyer and member of Shabab Ezbet El-Nasr Coalition</li> <li>• Head of the CDA Sharq El Basateen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geographical location</li> <li>• School Compound</li> <li>• Youth Centre under establishment funded by HSBC</li> <li>• Unused land next to Youth Centre</li> <li>• Garbage Collection Station</li> <li>• Undeveloped sewage system funded by Plan international &amp; implemented by government</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• Mosques</li> <li>• A piece of land in El Ma'hager street that the residents are offering to provide for building a hospital or medical clinic</li> </ul>
Economic Assets	Community Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marble, mechanics, copper, tannery, stone workshops</li> <li>• Mini markets</li> <li>• Unused big scale market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CDAs' initiatives:</li> <li>• 2 nurseries</li> <li>• 1 Literacy class</li> <li>• Low cost tuition class</li> </ul>

#### 4.4.7 Technical Infrastructure

##### Water

The majority of Ezbet El-Nasr's residents have water meters in their houses. The average cost of water consumption ranges between EGP 30 to EGP 60 per month. Residents mentioned that for the past couple of years they sometimes received water bills of more than EGP 100. There are no initiatives implemented by community or civil associations regarding enhancing the water network in Ezbet El-Nasr.

Residents are satisfied with the current quality of water services; however, some problems occur such as frequent cutting and low water pressure. Interviewees confirmed that although they bought water pumps, the water pressure remains weak most of the time. Moreover, residents mentioned that sometimes tap water is not clean, which is usually due to the existence of deposits into water connections. In this case, residents call the Holding Company for Water and Waste Water for assistance.

##### Sewage

The Holding Company for Water & Waste Water established a sewage system in Ezbet El-Nasr, funded by Plan International in the part of the area that is close to Sakr Quriesh area and called "Ezbt Abu Ali". The other part, which is located between the Ring Road and Autostrad has access to the sewage system five months ago; however, the assigned contractor company has not completed the sewage system yet due to financial issues. Accordingly, this sewage network has technical defects. The contractor company refuses to fix and complete the work conducted because of the lack of finances.



*Broken Sewage System in Ezbet El-Nasr*

One resident said: “I have informed the Cairo Governor Deputy that we have problems with 150 sewage pipes and the contractor needs to be paid to complete the sewage system.” Consequently, some houses are still suffering from sewage leakages and residents who do not have sewage pipes in their houses, created a way out for their wastewater into the Jewish Cemeteries; this is negatively affecting the residents of the area having to live near wastewater and resulting in the prevalence of bad odours, insects and diseases. An official at El Basateen District confirmed that the sewage network established suffers from engineering problems in addition to the incomplete outer works/ finishings.

### *Electricity*

The Egyptian Electric Holding Company established the electricity network in the area in the 1980s. Before the establishment of an electricity network, residents used to obtain illegal electricity connections from the public electrical cables located at the entrance of the area or from street lighting, while others used car batteries to light their houses. The majority of residents pointed out that the electricity cuts usually occur from half an hour to one hour daily, which is, according to residents’ point of view, attributed to the high load of electricity consumed by multiple craft workshops in Ezbet El-Nasr, especially ones working in marble.

The majority of Ezbet El-Nasr’s residents complained about the high prices of electricity bills that could reach EGP 200 to EGP 300 monthly.

Some residents complained about the absence of ground electricity connections. They mentioned that they applied several times for electricity at the Egyptian Electric Holding Company. An official at El Basateen District stated that the installation of new connections was stopped by Cairo’s Deputy Governor in order to reduce electricity consumption.

### *Natural Gas*

Ezbet El-Nasr residents indicate the shortage, high cost, and remote selling points of gas canisters. Gas canisters are not always available, and sellers advertise them at high prices, not affordable by poor residents. The subsidised gas canisters selling point is also remote from Ezbet El-Nasr, where residents have to take a minimum of two means of transportation, which adds to their financial burden. Also, the selling point is usually crowded and residents have to wait until the evening to receive at least one canister.

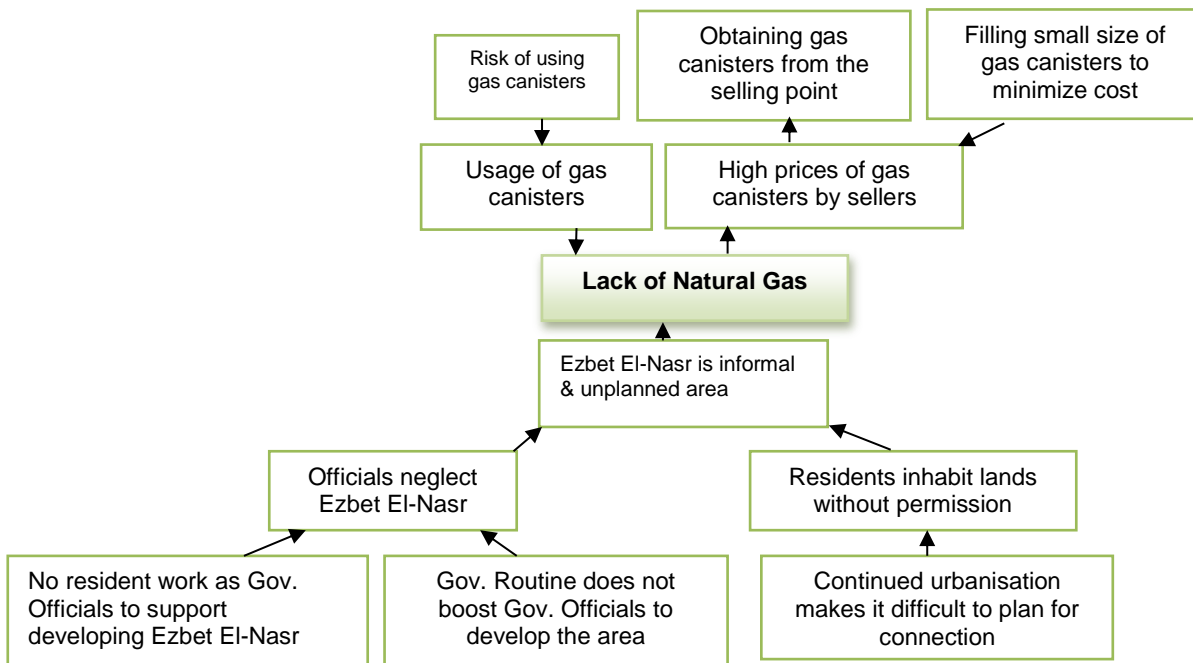


Figure 4.9 Problem tree 8: Ezbet El-Nasr (Lack of Natural Gas)

#### 4.4.8 Environment/Climate Change

##### Solid Waste

The majority of Ezbet El-Nasr's residents confirmed the absence of a proper public waste collection system. Moreover, there is a lack of garbage bins in Ezbet El-Nasr, especially after the 25 January Revolution and residents confirmed they were taken by scrap workers. Therefore, residents throw their garbage in the streets, on the main Autostrad road, inside the Jewish cemeteries, and/or along the tanneries' fence. Consequently, garbage prevails in the area and a new network is being established for those willing to sort and collect garbage to be sold to recycling factories. A garbage collection station was built to serve as a collection point in El Basateen District and then the waste is dumped into landfills affiliated to Cairo governorate. Another garbage collection station is being built next to the current one. In addition, the accumulation of garbage is mainly located in a vital street named El Gaza'er, preventing the entrance of public transportation to Ezbet El-Nasr.



Garbage piles from the stone and marble workshops

Several residents complained about the stone and marble workshops causing pollution, allergies and lung diseases. An official at the Environment department in El Basateen District stated that the role of the department is to adjust the conditions of the crafts and commercial buildings to the environment law, whereas problems related to solid waste management and garbage removal are the responsibility of to the General Authority of Cleanliness and Beautification and its affiliated branch in El Basateen district.

### Climate Change

Ezbet El-Nasr’s residents are not familiar with the concept of climate change in their area, as they do not see changes in the climate affecting them, and see no direct impact of climate change on the community. Residents only mentioned high temperatures affecting them, though they see this as normal in all urban areas in Egypt.

#### 4.4.9 Media

The majority of residents stated that they follow the current political events and news through multiple media channels especially visual ones. They mentioned that they watch religious TV channels such as El Nas and El Rahma, in addition to talk shows on El Mehwar, CBC, El Nahar, El Jezira Mubasher and El Arabiya TV channels.

Educated residents and those who can read and write follow the news through local newspapers such as Al Akhbar, El Gomhoriya, and Al Ahram. In addition, youth use the Internet to read news and current and social events, as well as play games. A group of youth created a Facebook Group called “Shabab Ezbet El-Nasr” where they can communicate with each other, share opinions regarding the condition of Ezbet El-Nasr and discuss published news about it.

## 4.5 Ranking of priorities and interventions Ezbet El-Nasr

### 4.5.1 Priorities per target group

Table 4.7 Ranked priorities per target group Ezbet El-Nasr

Overall		men		women		youth	
1	health	1	health	1	health	1	Security
2	security	2	transport	2	sewage	2	health
3	sewage	2	gas	3	education	3	waste
4	waste	3	unemployment	4	water	4	sewage
5	Water	4	security	5	bread	5	electricity
5	gas	5	bread	6	waste	6	Education
6	electricity	6	sewage	7	pollution	6	Service
7	Education	7	service compound	8	unemployment	7	Water
8	Pollution	8	education	8	gas	8	transportation
8	Transportation	9	waste	9	security	9	gas
9	unemployment	10	electricity	10	transportation	10	bread
9	service compound			11	recreation	11	unemployment
10	bread			12	service		
11	recreational						



#### 4.5.2 Community Recommendations

The residents from Ezbet El-Nasr suggested the following solutions for the challenges they face in their daily life:

- Make literacy classes available
- Provide SMEs opportunities for women and youth
- Establish a Vocational Training Centre
- Building a hospital/ clinic in the area.
- Provide easy available to natural gas in the area
- Establish a nearby police station
- Improve street lightening in the area
- Set up a garbage collecting system, remove the garbage in El Gaza'er street and parallel to Tanneries' fence
- Pave the streets
- Upgrade the existing sewage network
- Establish recreational open spaces

## 5. Recommendations and Next Steps

### 5.1 Proposed Action Plan for the Next Phase

The suggested next steps to take place in the two target areas come on four Levels:

#### 1. *Urban Upgrading Units (UUUs):*

- Build the capacity and activate the role of the UUU on governorate level and assign more tasks to them and strengthen their authority, including:
  - Monitoring the performance of local UUUs, which will be developed in the relevant Districts;
  - Initiating PNA missions in other Districts in both governorates;
  - Providing GIS trainings to several entities, including the governorate, districts, and universities.

#### 2. *The Districts/Local UUUs:*

- Strengthen the role of the local UUUs, the specific services they should provide and their position in the district's hierarchy should be clearly identified;
- Develop job descriptions for each staff member in the local UUU to clarify the role of each position;
- Conduct a capacity assessment for each UUU staff member to identify the specific skills they need to acquire in order to carry out their tasks efficiently. Accordingly, a series of capacity development trainings should be conducted for the local UUUs' staff to ensure effective performance.

#### 3. *Civil Society Organisations:*

- Conduct an institutional assessment for CSOs in both districts to identify their developmental and institutional needs, after which the CSOs should be clustered. Accordingly, a series of capacity development trainings should take place for each cluster, according to their needs. The trainings should include proposal-writing, fund management, project management, M&E, besides others;
- Identify the points(s) of strength for each CSO and the specific role each can perform and use it to form an integrated network of CSOs. This network should ensure that each CSO will have a specific role to play in the development of the target areas in order to prevent duplication of efforts and integrated development;
- Potentially assign the role of monitoring and supervising the implementation of projects to local CSO's.

#### 4. *Local Community:*

- Form the Local Area Dialogue Committees (LADCs) through a highly efficient selection process of its members and discuss and agree on their specific role(s);
- Include the LADC members in project feasibility studies and project design since the LADC will include members from different fields, and seek their opinion to advise on how it best can be implemented within their community.
- Orient and raise the awareness of the LADC to become “champions” and mobilise the community to actively participate in the upcoming projects
- Organise awareness seminars to raise awareness of the community about the vital role they can play in developing their area. This will involve the distribution of different promotional materials such banners, flyers, T-shirts, and brochures. The campaign should be done with the assistance of the LADCs and volunteers who participated in the PNA mission;

Published by:

*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH*  
*German Development Cooperation*  
Participatory Development Programme

c/o Ministry of Planning  
Salah Salem Street, Nasr City,  
Annex Building 7th floor,  
11756 Cairo, Egypt  
T: +20 2 226 30 878/9  
F: +20 2 226 30 878/9  
E-Mail: [pdp@gizegypt.com](mailto:pdp@gizegypt.com)  
<http://www.egypt-urban.de/>

c/o GIZ Office Cairo  
4d, El Gezira Street  
3rd Floor  
11211 Zamalek, Egypt  
T: +20 2 273 59 750  
F: +20 2 273 82 981  
E-Mail: [giz-aegypten@giz.de](mailto:giz-aegypten@giz.de)  
<http://www.giz.de>

Commissioned by:

*This programme is funded by the European Union*



Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development



Place and date of Publication: 11 May 2013