



Participatory Needs Assessment in Informal Areas (PNA)

Giza Governorate

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Ministry of Planning and
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BMZ	German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
CDS	Centre 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 Centre
KfW	German Development Bank
KII	Key Informant Interview
MoIC	Ministry of International Cooperation
MoP	Ministry of Planning
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PNA	Participatory Needs Assessment
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
PDP	Participatory Development Programme in Urban Areas
SWM	Solid Waste Management
SWMS	Solid Waste Management System
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
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 Centre for Development Services to conduct a Participatory Needs Assessment (PNA) in two areas in Giza governorate: Geziret Al Dahab and El Warraq. 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 capitalize 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 from the governorates’ UUs (Urban Upgrading Units) and district administrations. In each research area a local Fieldwork team was formed and trained to conduct the PNA.

In both areas the assessment was conducted in roughly 10 days. Through Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews 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 48 KIIs and 57 FGDs were conducted in Gezirat El Dahab covering 362 men, women and youth and in El Warraq 73 KIIs and 48 FGDs were conducted with a total of 282 men, women and children.

In Gezerat El Dahab the need to improve the health services was ranked highest by men while women and youth ranked problem of unemployment as their highest need. The quality and availability of the health services in Gezerat El Dahab is perceived low and the residents indicate the need for good quality health services at reasonable prices. There is a high unemployment rate among community members, especially youth in the area, because there is a lack of job opportunities within the community and youth lack the necessary skills to find proper employment. Apart from health services men also ranked high, in order of importance, the need to improve the solid waste management specifically garbage collection, low living standards, unemployment and low quality education.

Women identified, in order of importance, poor quality health services, low living standards, education and solid waste management as needs to be tackled in their community. Youth listed, in order of importance, low living standards, education, health services and solid waste management as their priority areas for projects.

While doing the assessment in Gezerat El Dahab it was noticed that the needs identified by the community in an area called Saqiet El Makki were significantly different than those in Gezerat El Dahab. Thus this area was considered as a separate research area. In Saqiet El Makki the men and women both indicated low income as their main issues. Because of low wages, residents are unable to pay rent or pay for their children's school fees and private tuition. Residents are unable to save any portion of their salary for their future and that of their children. Other needs ranked high by the men, in order of importance, were reduction of drug abuse, sewage problems, poor quality education and health services. Women ranked, in order of importance, the need to improve health services, the security situation and low quality education and drug abuse.

Education was perceived as the highest need by women and youth in El Warraq while the men identify a need for increased security as the number one need. The education system is perceived as inefficient and of low quality. The high school dropout rate for youth is high and also illiteracy rates are high. School days are divided into two periods, morning and afternoon, leading to short school days, and low achievement of students. Students have a low self esteem and resort to violence, bad behaviour and bad attitudes. There is a lack of security and safety in the overall area which has led to wide spread of criminal activity and drug abuse. Apart from security the men rank in order of importance, bread, education, un-employment and health services as important issues to be addressed in their community. Women ranked, in order of importance, the need to improve the quality of health services, reduce un-employment, proper garbage collection and security as their priority areas and youth ranked, in order of importance, proper garbage collection, access and availability of subsidized bread, improvement of health services and electricity as their top five needs.

After entry of all data and an analysis of the data, the preliminary results were presented to the community and local administration in the so-called Public days. The results of the PNA methodology and final results for both areas were also presented to the Giza Governor. The governor was highly interested in the findings and after the presentation was over, he expressed his high support for the next steps that are going to take place in the project implementation.

For future implementation of PNA the following recommendations are made:

- Establish strong working relationships with the local administrations prior to conducting the PNA.
- Ensure proper selection of the Task Force members as they play an essential role in the PNA.
- Conduct a full ToT for the PNA Task Force before the PNA methodological training, to ensure their capacity to train PNA volunteers.
- Develop an incentives system with and for the field research volunteers so that they are motivated to conduct the field work.

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 (MoP) 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 (2010-2015). 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 Al Dahab 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 capitalize on while proposing strategies to face the development challenges.

Please find attached in Annex 1 the detailed ToR for this assignment.

This report presents the results of the PNA in Giza Governorate: Gezerit Al Dahab and El Warraq.

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 knowledge and innovative solutions to suit their local needs. The Participatory Needs Assessment is a tool to bring local stakeholders together and facilitate a process of discussion of needs and problems in their community and assess community capacity and resources. Apart from providing authentic information for local planning the process also empowers local communities to identify their priorities and needs, develop action plans and mobilize their own resources.

3.1.2 PNA area selection

The PNA was initially commissioned to be conducted in two main areas in the Giza Governorate: Gezerit Al Dahab and El Warraq. These areas were selected by the PDP in consultation with the Urban Upgrading Unit. While conducting the research in Gezerit el Dahab, the research team noted that area also captured as part of the Gezerit El Dahab called “Saqiet Mekki” had specific and unique needs from the rest of the area. Based on this, the data for this area was collected separately. Detailed area maps can be found in Annex 2.

3.1.3 Current political and social conditions for the PNA

Both Gezerit Al Dahab and El Warraq areas have suffered and continue to suffer from the current political and economic instability; residents indicate high unemployment rates especially amongst youth, a lack of security and absence of police, an increase in drug use, drug related violence and increasing criminal activities.

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

Table 3.1 Number of KIIs and FGDs conducted in Giza Governorate

Research Tool	KIIs	FGDs
Gezirat El Dahab	48	57
El Warraq	73	48

Table 3.2 Total number of participants in Giza Governorate

	# of Man	# of women	# of youth	Total
Gezirat El Dahab	114	151	97	362
El Warraq	103	122	57	282

Governor's Presentation

The meeting with the Governor took place on May 28th, 2013, in PNA methodology and final results for both areas were presented to the Giza Governor. The governor was highly interested in the findings and after the presentation was over, he expressed his high support for the next steps that are going to take place in the project implementation.

4 PNA Outcomes

Area 1 El Warraq

4.1 Outcomes per Thematic Area El Warraq

4.1.1 Economic structure and composition

El Warraq has a total population of approximately 1 million. Inhabitants of Warraq El-Hadar are originally from different governorates in Upper Egypt and Cairo such as Beni Suef, Assiut, Rod El-Farag, Bulaq and Manshiet Nasser. Many residents stated that they lived in the area since the 1960s and 1970s, while others were born there. Families in the area consist of an average of 7 members.

Residents of the target area mostly depend on their monthly income or private businesses for their daily expenses. Main sources of income include salaries from public employment, daily/weekly wages from working/owning toktoks and running a small business (e.g. workshops, stores, private tutoring).

The majority of a family's expenditures is on food, household expenses, education (especially private tutors), health services, house rent, gas canisters, and electricity and water bills. In addition, most of El Warraq residents are unable to save due to the high cost of living and low income. Men are usually the main income earners in the family.

The majority of El Warraq residents originated from Upper Egypt, an area where women's work is not culturally and traditionally common. However, young women in the area started to work because nowadays, they are more highly educated. Also, in case of death of the husband or his inability to work for any reason, the wife becomes the main income earner. The unemployment rate is perceived to be high in the area, especially among youth. There are no vocational training centres for young people in the immediate vicinity. Many residents stated the need for micro-loans to establish small businesses for residents, especially youth and women.

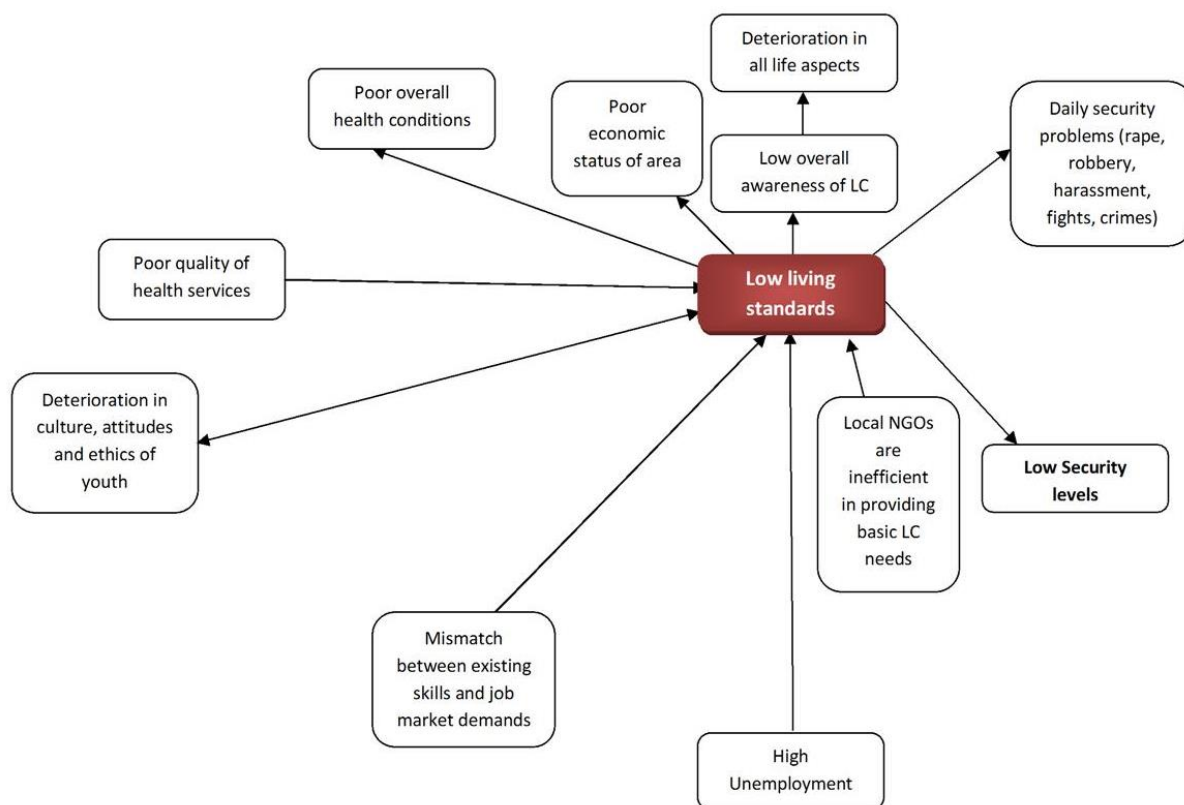


Figure 4.1 Problem tree 1: El Warraq Low living standards

In addition, the District Chief stated that the government has no plans yet to develop the area's economic activities, and the private sector did not contribute to the economic development of the area.

4.1.2 Role of women in the community

There are no CSO's or coalitions in the area working with or for women. Al-Tamkeen Al-Osary is the only NGO in Warraq that supports women however, it is not located in the research area. Moreover, few women play a significant role in the existing NGO's. In 2008, the District launched a literacy project for women however, it did not succeed as women generally do not participate in community-based initiatives.

Girls do not visit youth centres since they do not offer activities for females. Also, girls do not usually volunteer in the public sphere, especially because no volunteering opportunities are available in the area. However, some girls stated that they volunteer with NGO's outside the area, such as Resala and Life Makers. Girls do go out alone and there is interaction between men and women in everyday life.

4.1.3 Community initiatives

There are limited community and/or youth initiatives in the area. A community initiative was launched amongst neighbours collecting money to remove garbage from their streets and buy light bulbs for the street lights. One youth initiative started in 2012 with the GIZ was a project to establish a youth network. A number of youth in the area were willing and eager to build initiatives, however, these were met by financial obstacles.

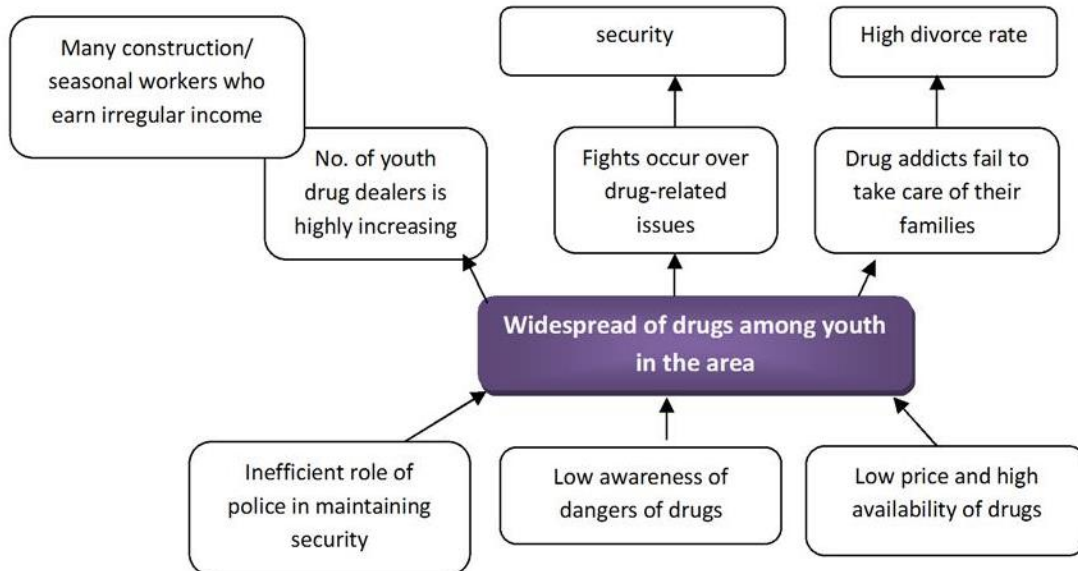


Figure 4.2 Problem tree 2: El Warraq Drug use amongst youth

4.1.4 Behaviours and trends

When disputes occur, people resort to community leaders who have a say to resolve community issues. Many residents mentioned that recently, exposure of youth to drugs and drug use among youth has increased.

4.1.5 Social services

Education

There are 6 schools in the area, 3 public and 3 private. Generally the schools are spacious and all of them have playground areas. The student density in classes is high, approximately 75 students per class. All schools are close to the residential area except for a primary school. There are no technical schools in El Warraq. The closest one for males is in Imbaba (15 minutes away from El Warraq), while the closest one for females is in Al-Moneeb (30 minutes away from El Warraq). However, traffic remains a problem even if the distance is short.

The main reason behind dropping out of school is the high density in the classes and the need for extra income to support the family. Moreover, the ill-treatment by teachers and the “forced” payment for private tuition to proceed to the next level leads to student dropping out.

Some people even believe that a high portion of students are enrolled but are considered dropouts since they do not actually benefit from the education at school and are obliged by their families to attend. In addition, dropouts do not usually attend literacy classes and only one local NGO in the area (Om Al-Qora) started a one-class literacy school in 2012.

Its efficiency is yet to be assessed since it is still new. However, no youth initiatives to eliminate the dropout problem have been witnessed.

Private tutoring widely exists and takes place in youth centres, teachers' houses, mosques and churches. Some teachers use private tutoring as a additional source of income and "force" students to take private classes no matter whether they actual need these or not. These classes are a financial burden for especially the poorer famalies in the community and often contribute to students dropping out due to lack of finances to pay for these classes..

In addition, it is usually easier for non-educated people in the area to find jobs compared to educated ones, since there is a high demand for construction workers and other professions that do not require reading and writing skills. However, since educated people are selective of their employment, it is harder for them to find jobs. Also, educated people do not necessarily work in their field of study; it depends more on the available job opportunities.

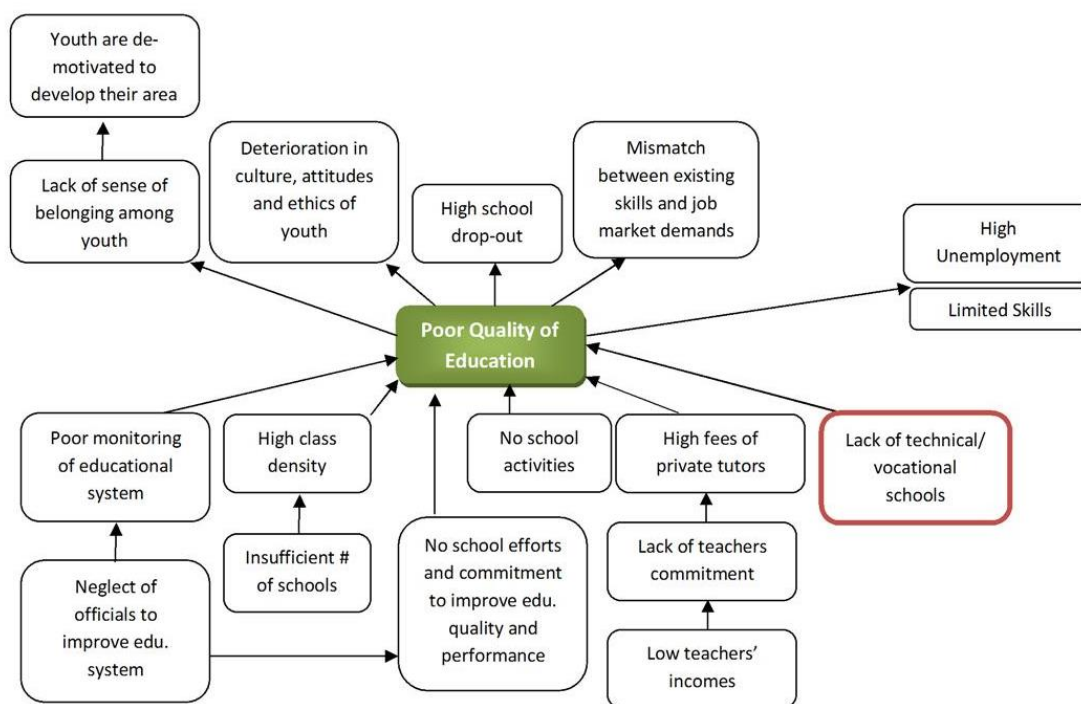


Figure 4.3 Problem tree 3: El Warraq Poor quality of Education

Youth Centres

There are 3 youth centres in Warraq and only one youth centre (Tala'e' Al-Geish) in the research area. The condition of the youth centre in the target area is poor. The only activity the youth centre is running is renting the football field for youth and renting an events' hall.

The youth stated that they would like to add more activities to the youth centre such as sports that match the needs and interests of males and females; religious lessons (on all religions), cultural activities, arts and science activities, a library, language and computer courses, and a green area. There are no libraries in the area.

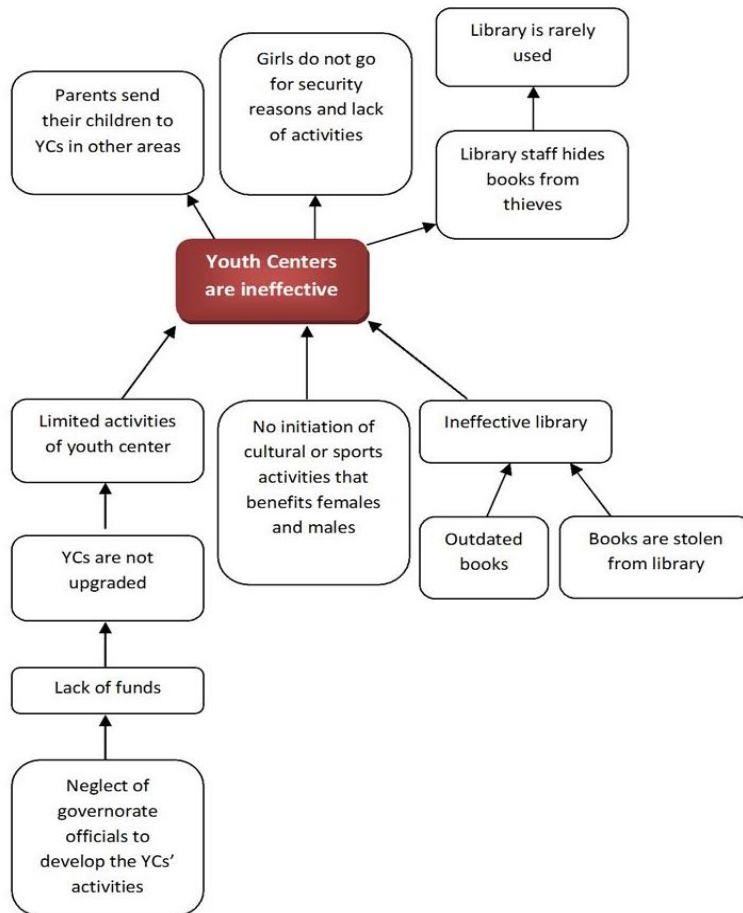


Figure 4.4 Problem tree 4: El Warraq Youth centres ineffective

Health

There are no widespread diseases commonly know amongst residents apart from Virus C. Imbaba Central Hospital is the closest hospital to the area and many residents usually visit this hospital. Few can afford to go to private hospitals and many visit the local health units, however medical specialisations there are limited. In addition, there is no ambulance available. The only medical campaigns available are vaccination campaigns and reproductive health awareness campaigns, both of which are provided at the local health unit. A large number of pharmacies are available in the area as well.

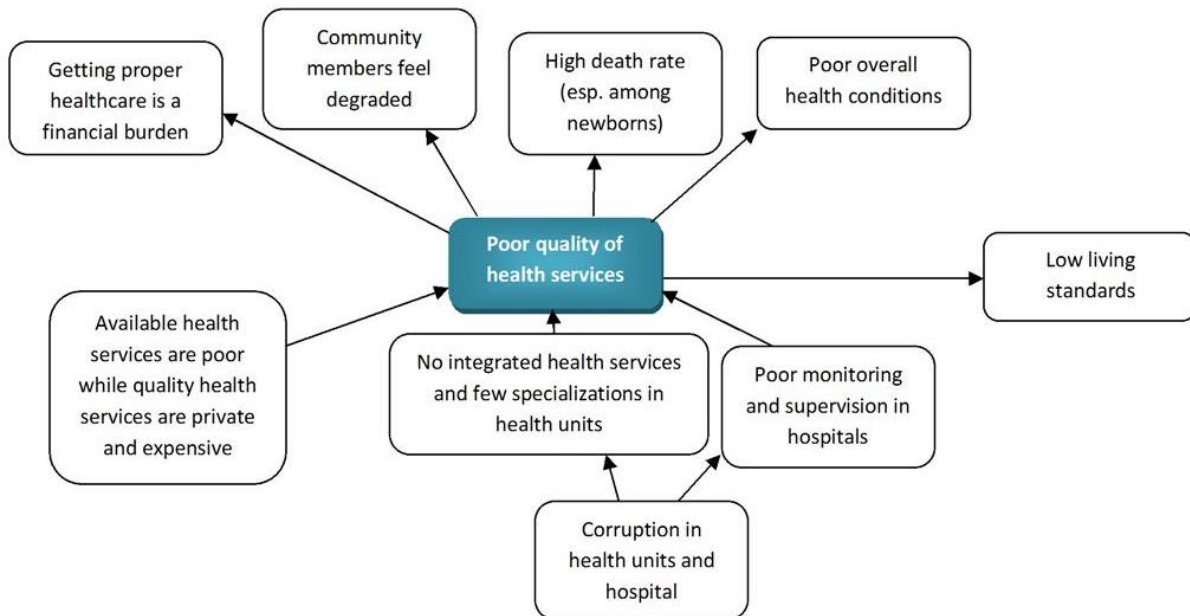


Figure 4.5 Problem tree 5: El Warraq Poor quality of Health Services

4.1. 6 NGO's and other Civil society structures

Most NGO's in the area are charity-oriented with the exception of one, which follows a more developmental approach. The local NGO's in the area revert to the District only in case of issuing licenses or permits for specific activities. There are several NGO's in the area, the most active of which are:

- Al Manal for Blind
- Khatam Al-Morsaleen
- Om Al-Qora
- Shar'eya NGO
- Ahlam Al-Shabab
- Tasabeeh Ahl Al-Kheir

Nearly all NGOs in the area are charity-oriented with the exception of Ahlam Al-Shabab NGO, which conducts activities that follow a more developmental approach. Activities of the charity NGOs are limited to giving money to poor families, female-headed households, widows and orphans on monthly basis, conducting Orphans' day, giving out food and money in Ramadan, arranging Pilgrimage and Umra trips for the community, and some of them provide Hearses for transporting the dead. In general, NGOs in the area are unable to solve the problems of the community because of a lack of capacity and funding to implement development projects.

NGOs in the area do not consider women in general as a target group. These NGOs believe that women should receive incentives to join these activities. This can be in the form of learning a new vocation, setting up group businesses, as well as marketing their products.

Table 4.1 Stakeholder identification El Warraq

Government	CSOs	Private Sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giza Governorate • El-Warraq District • Education Department • Endowments Department • Health Department • Health Unit • Water & Wastewater Holding company • Youth and Sports Department • Social Solidarity Department • Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Centre • Political parties & coalitions • Religious Institutions • NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factories Berzi Food, Misr Gas, Mostafa Ali Lightening, Al-Nasr Pipes, Al-Karnak Tiles, Trix Paint • Workshops in the area

4.1.7 Technical Infrastructure

Water

The area does not suffer from a water problem. An American project worked on improving the water network a couple of years ago, and the project succeeded in reliable provision of clean water to the residents. Most residential buildings have electric pumps to lift up water to high levels. Water pressure improved nearly 5 years ago. Hence, water is sufficient and clean and reaches all houses in the area. The main water station which feeds into the whole Giza governorate, including Warraq, is located in Warraq. This station produces around 1,200,000 km² water daily, feeding South and North Giza areas. Houses have water meters but the meter readings are not conducted on a regular basis. Most houses and shops stated that water bills have a fixed price every month, since the person collecting the bill stopped reading the meter. The prices of bills range from EGP 15 to EGP 70 per month.

Sanitation

The sewage network is generally well established and of good quality. It was upgraded in 1990 by the District, in cooperation with American experts. Sewage poses a problem only in a few streets in the area (e.g. Al-Amar st.), in which the District has not yet upgraded the sewage network and the street is in a very poor shape. However, the District stated that upgrading is planned to take place in these streets by the end of 2014. The network also serves the whole North Giza area. Residents stated that 9 months ago, wastewater entered some houses and workshops because the level of some houses became lower than the new sewage network.

Electricity

The area experiences frequent electricity cuts, with a rate of 1-2 hours daily. Families complain that the electricity cuts occur suddenly without prior notice.

This causes problems in house appliances since many electric goods get damaged.

Similarly, it poses a problem for workshops, since work stops for 1 to 2 hours every day at different times, reducing productivity. Moreover, a security problem arises from electricity cuts, since the streets darken and they become insecure.

Also, electricity bills are high, ranging between EGP 40-70 monthly for houses, and up to EGP 200 for shops and workshops.. No initiative has been implemented to solve the electricity problem, since people believe that only the Governorate and/or District are able to solve this issue.

Table 4.2: Summary of community assets El Warraq

Human Assets	Physical Assets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District staff from the Taskforce • The team of youth volunteers • Members of the youth network developed by the GIZ project • Head of El-Manal NGO • Community leaders (see LADC) • Head of Dreams of the Youth NGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of vacant lands (e.g. Ard Shafiqah which has (450 m² x 450 m²) • Warraq Central Hospital building • The large number of mosques • Churches • Private parking place in front of the District building • Playground inside schools •
Economic Assets	Community Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The many workshops (esp. carpentry and garments) • Unused/locked small kiosks owned by the District • Big factories in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs' initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A one-class school by NGO - A literacy class for school students by NGO - Literacy classes by mosques, churches and NGOs • Community-based initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collecting garbage from streets - Buying light bulbs for street light poles

4.1.8 Environment/Climate Change

Pollution and solid waste management

Pollution in the area is mainly described in terms of noise pollution from the different workshops and the widespread of garbage throughout the area. The District together with the General Cleaning & Beautification Authority remove solid waste from the main streets and send cleaners to side streets, but not on a regular basis. Thus, garbage continues to be accumulated in streets, in front of houses, schools, health facilities, the Research Institute and other vital spots in the area. This consequently results in poor hygiene, traffic jams due to garbage piles in main streets, and injuries as people trip over garbage bags in front of houses. Moreover, widespread dump digging results in more dispersion of waste in the streets. There are around 30 cleaning companies in the area, however, they are not efficient. Many residents do not agree to pay monthly fees included in their electricity bill as they see the garbage collection services as insufficient. There are no environmental services provided by NGO's in the area.

Another environmental problem facing the area is the loud noises coming from the different workshops in the area. The workshops exist between the houses and are built with no specific safety standards. Hence, residents suffer from the noise resulting from the activities of the workshops, especially that the latter work till late hours.

Residents are not aware of any environmental awareness initiatives in the area by any entity.

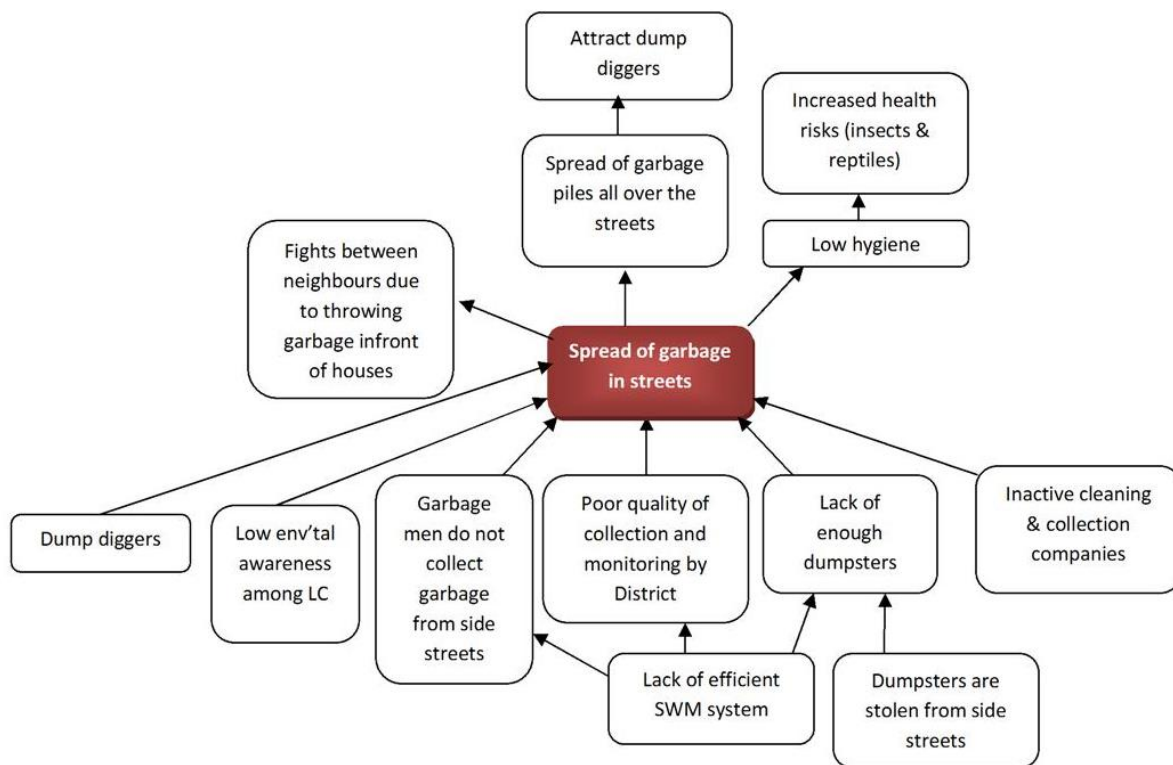


Figure 4.6 Problem tree 6: El Warraq Garbage in the streets

Climate Change

Residents believe that, over the last 30 years, climate change in Egypt has been mostly evident in increasing temperatures during the summer and the fluctuating weather during winter.

Residents do not see climate change as causing any problems, except the fact that tall houses, built in the area after the revolution without housing permits, resulted in the concentration of humidity and pollution, which reduced the quality of air and worsened the general weather inside the area. This problem appeared a few years ago, since the weather was much cleaner as the area was an agricultural land with few houses and huge green areas.

4.1.9 Media

Families in the area are well-exposed and use different types of media. Most families own a television through which they watch news, talk shows and series (Egyptian and Turkish). Television played a vital role during the 2011 Revolution, where all residents reverted to television for everyday incidents and news.

Moreover, most families have radios and they mostly listen to Quran. However, interviewees stated that very few people buy newspapers and/or magazines on regular basis. As for mobile phones, everyone in the area own at least one mobile phone, regardless of their living standard.

However, few people, mostly youth, access the internet through their phones. Youth and children use the internet on a regular basis in playing games, finding out the results of exams, accessing social media such as Facebook, Twitter and Youtube.

People usually find out about news affecting their area through television, newspapers and/or word of mouth. Adults stated that media has negative effects on youth and children in the area, especially in terms of deteriorating attitudes and slang language. Residents stated that they need to see a bigger role for the media in raising awareness of good attitudes and ethics, mainly to convey specific messages to the youth in order to improve their attitudes and behaviours.

4.2 Ranking of priorities and interventions El Warraq

4.2.1 Priorities per target group

Table 4.3 Ranked priorities per target group El Warraq

overall		men		women		youth	
1	education	1	security	1	Education	1	education
2	unemployment	2	bread	2	health services	2	garbage
2	garbage	3	education	3	unemployment	3	bread
2	bread	4	unemployment	3	garbage	4	health services
2	security	4	health services	4	Security	5	electricity
3	health services	5	garbage	5	bread	6	unemployment
4	transportation	6	gas	6	transportation	7	transportation
5	high prices	7	transportation	7	electricity	7	security
6	gas	8	electricity	8	gas	8	high prices
6	electricity	8	high prices	8	high prices	9	youth centre

7	youth centres	9	workshop noise	9	youth centre	10	gas
8	workshop noise	X	sewage	9	workshop noise	11	NGO's
8	NGO's	X	NGO's	10	sewage	12	workshop noise
9	sewage	X	youth centres	X	NGO's	X	sewage

The residents from El Warraq community suggested the following solutions for the challenges they face in their daily life:

1. Establish literacy classes managed by the Ministry of Education
2. Equip the Warraq Central Hospital
3. Set up an efficient solid waste management system and recycling project
4. Organise environmental awareness raising campaigns through CSOs
5. Provide a big parking place with a small fee
6. Provide natural gas and cylinders to reach residents at affordable price
7. Provide electricity generators for side streets
8. Upgrade thesewage network for specific streets
9. Ensure the presence of police to maintain security in the area
10. Build high capacity bakeries
11. Develop the activities of the Youth Centre
12. Establish a Vocational Training Centre
13. Provide SMEs opportunities for women and youth
14. Develop the capacity of local NGOs

Area 2 Saqiet Mekki

4.4 Outcomes per Thematic Area Saqiet Mekki

4.4.1 Economic structure and composition

Saqiet Mekki is an old area and was originally an agricultural land with a few houses. Along the years, this area gradually became an informal urban settlement with multiple-storey buildings and the agricultural area eventually disappeared. The area has a strategic location, between a Metro station and Bahr Al-A'zam street.

The average size of the family in Saqiet Mekki is 6 persons, including the father and the mother. Residents of the area work in different vocations. The majority of men are daily workers in building, construction and vehicle repair including car mechanics, auto-painters, auto-electricians and panel beaters. Years ago, the area was very popular for efficiently repairing and fixing Mercedes cars. Generally income is irregular and random and is often insufficient to cover all family expenses on a monthly basis. Other vocations in the area, especially in Eid Al-Adha, are raising sheep for sale inside their houses.

As for women in the area, they work in various jobs to contribute to family income. They do not have fixed jobs, thus a woman can work as a house cleaner for one day and sew bed sheets or make pickles and sweets to sell on another day. Therefore, most community members do not have a stable income from a single source.

In addition, family income is primarily spent on house rent, food and drinks, and electricity, water and gas bills. Education comes as a second priority when it comes to expenditure. Given the irregular incomes and the high prices of commodities, residents are unable to save any money since they have no surplus at the end of the month.

The unemployment rate is high amongst youth in the area, especially for degree holders. It is easier for uneducated and non-degree holders to find jobs, as degree holders will only accept specific job standards. Also, some youth have low paid jobs to the extent that they do not cover their daily expenses and transportation.

There is no vocational training for youth in the direct vicinity and there is high demand from the local community to establish a vocational education and training centre in the area. Many residents stated the need for micro-loans to establish small businesses inside their houses and most of them suggested SME's related to agribusinesses. There are two main entities that provide women and youth with microloans and training opportunities to develop SME's in the area. The Pharonic village provides micro-loans for women to start up SME's in handicrafts and sew from their homes. Some women started projects to design and sell praying clothes, bed sheets and some handicrafts.

Saqiet Mekki has a few factories, the most popular of which are a small leather factory, a soap factory, and Koldair factory. The latter is built on a huge area of land. A couple of years ago, a part of this land was sold to build a school as well as a private parking place.

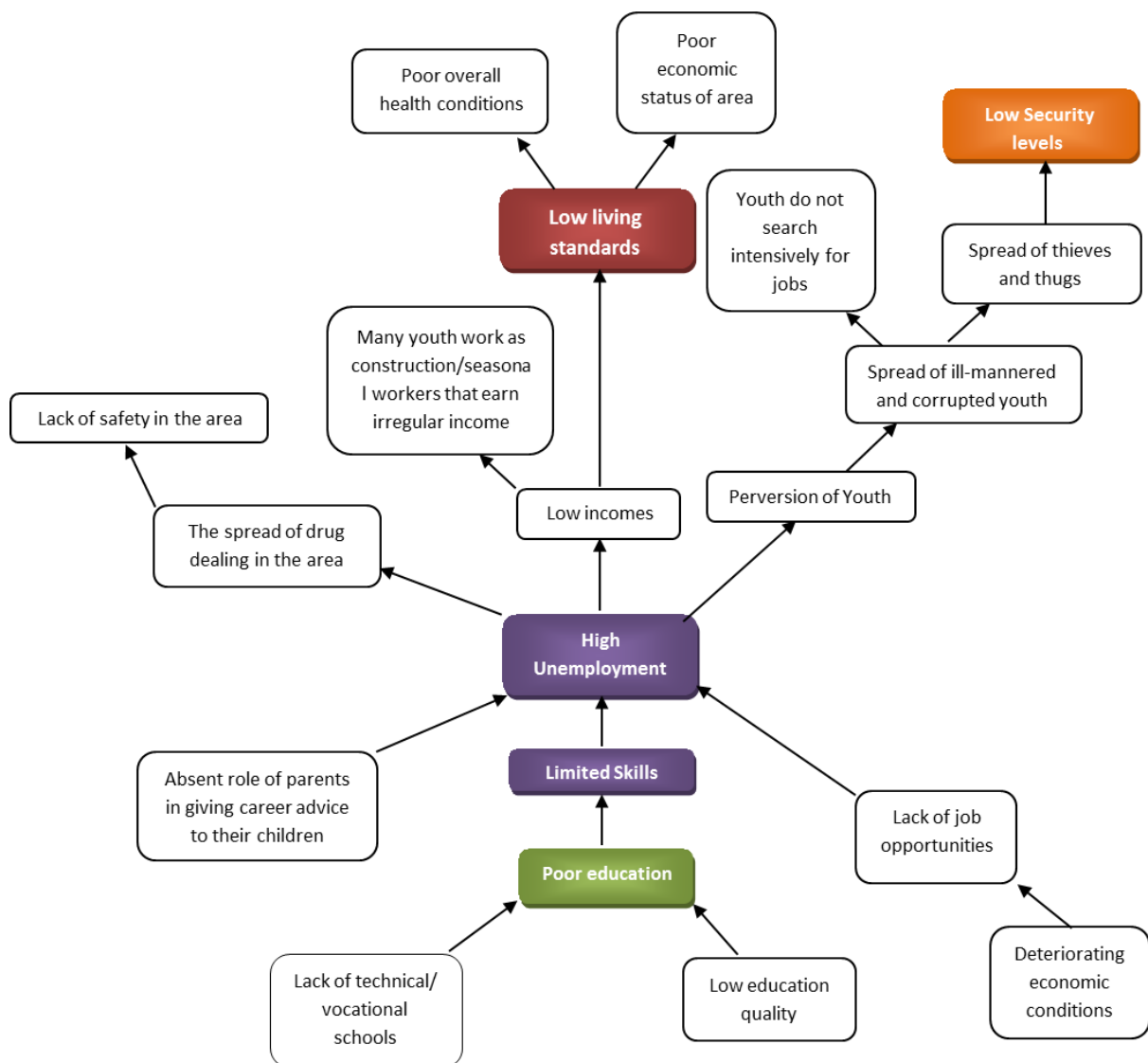


Figure 4.7 Problem tree 7: Saqiet Mekki High unemployment and limited skills

4.4.2 Role of women in the community

The average age of marriage among females is 18 years old. Women in the area work in various jobs to contribute to family expenditure such as house cleaners, bed sheets sewers, and making pickles and sweets. Women also apply for micro-loans to start their own SME's. Females contribute highly to the family income since men mostly work as daily wage laborers.

Also, the only Women's Association in the area is "Al-'Amal Al-Gad," an NGO providing various services for women that include reproductive health awareness sessions, financial support, pension card issuing, and workshops on different handicrafts.

4.4.3 Community initiatives

There are limited community or youth initiatives in the area. The only initiative the community is aware of is the one related to a political party selling vegetables at low prices in the Tuesday market. Generally women in the community do not initiate or participate in community-based initiatives.

4.4.4 Behaviours and trends

In general, males and females in the community normally interact together in public. However, what was observed is that female youth who attend university are very conservative in interacting with their male neighbours while in the area, although they interact normally with them when they are within the university premises.

In case there is a conflict within families, the families and neighbours intervene to solve the issues at hand. There is a low divorce rate in the area. There is a significant conflict between two families in the area, where 2 to 3 members of each family were killed by the other family. Moreover, one of the families locked the houses of the other family's members and threw garbage in front of them. This issue here is becoming a security problem for the whole area, since it is affecting the community as a whole and not only those families.

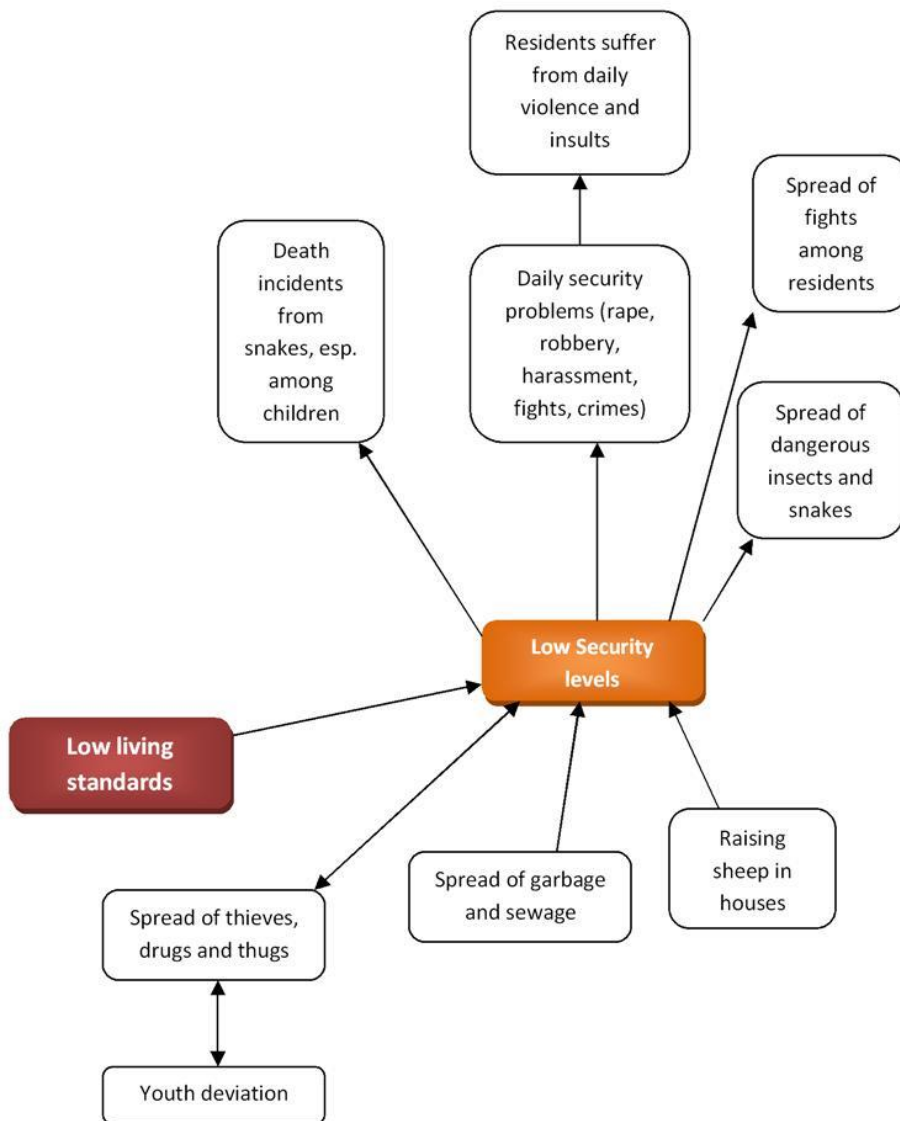


Figure 4.8 Problem tree 8: Saqiet Mekki Low security levels

Education

Saqiet Mekky has four main schools and one private secondary school. Schools are not spacious and playgrounds are small. The quality of education is perceived as poor and children usually drop out because their parents cannot afford to spend money on their education. Parents believe that they have to fulfill their children basic needs (such as eating & drinking, as well as housing, water, electricity, gas bills etc.) before paying for education. Moreover, they believe that education is useless, since the quality is very poor.

There are no one-class schools in the area, but literacy classes are provided. They are effective in teaching adults and children reading and writing skills, since teachers are efficient and adults and/or children who attend are motivated to learn.

Health

Chest and lung problems are very common in a specific area in Saqiet Mekki called Darb Al-Taweel; these problems were not mentioned in any other area. When sick, residents of the area either visit the local health unit or Om al-Masreyeen hospital, which is closest to the area. The residents describe the services provided in the hospital as of poor quality.

On the other hand, the local unit only provides vaccinations and reproductive health awareness sessions. In case of delivery or extreme sickness, Al-Qasr Al-Aini hospital is the closest place to the area where health services are of quality.

Also, the quality of doctors working for the health insurance is poor and they sometimes prescribe wrong medication or give patients expired medicines.

There are many pharmacies in the area and most residents refer to the pharmacist for prescriptions rather than doctors.

4.4.6 NGOs and other Civil society structures

The only active NGO in the area is Al-'Amal El-Gad, where the staff pay visits to families to raise their awareness on the dangers of FGM, provide vocational trainings for youth and women, as well as offer financial support and other social services. The NGO also helps youth to market and sell their products. Many youth in the area have participated in this NGO's activities, received loans and their SME's have become their main source of income.

Residents of the area believe that activities offered by NGO's in general are not noticeable, relate to political parties, and are active only during election times. In general, there are no rights-based and/or political awareness activities conducted in the community by any entity. One political party conducted an electoral campaign directing women to vote for the party.

4.4.7 Technical Infrastructure

Water

In Saqiet Mekki, potable water is clean and sufficient for the area. It was originally weak but after a water-pipes expansion project, water quality and quantity improved drastically. Moreover, water is always available and residents do not experience water cuts except in cases of electrical cuts, where water pumps do not provide the pressure provide water at higher levels. Water comes from a potable water plant in Geziret el Dahab, which is located directly on the Nile. Residents indicated water bills are high, that can reach EGP 35 per month.

Sewage

Sewage is the biggest problem facing the local community in Saqiet Mekki. The sewage network was established in the area more than 60 years ago and needs complete renovation. Many houses suffer from sewage constant overflow, destroying the furniture and goods in the house. Residents put stones on the floors of their houses to be able to jump and access all rooms in the house without being soaked in wastewater.

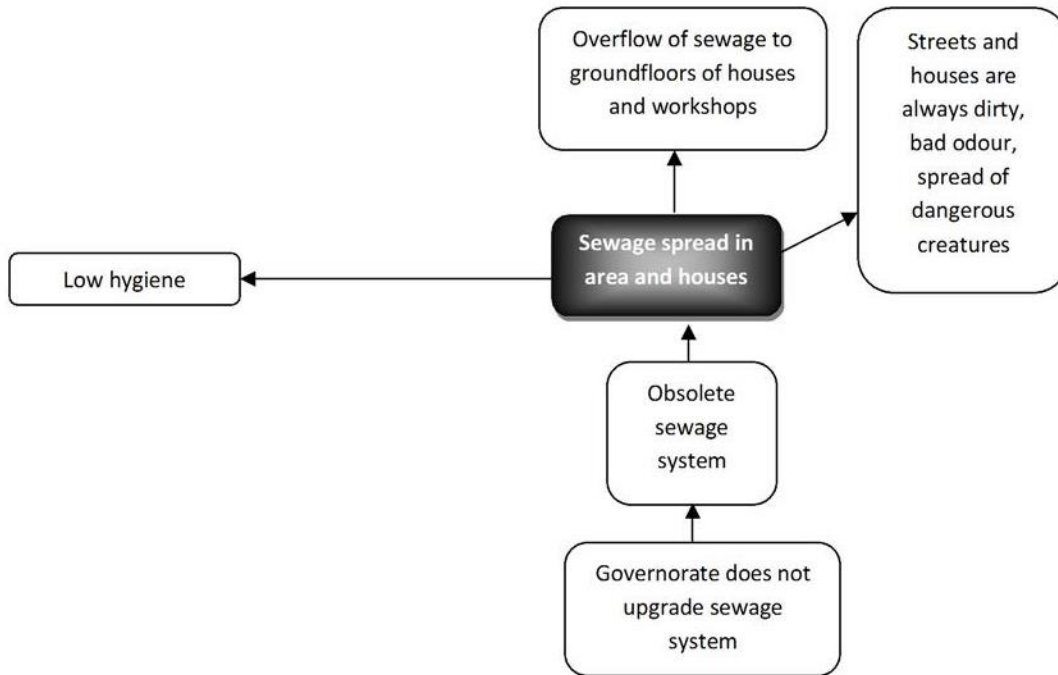


Figure 4.9 Problem tree 9: Saqiet Mekki Sewage overflow

Electricity

Electricity cuts also pose a problem to the local community, where they occur on a daily basis for nearly an hour and without prior notice. Cuts destroy household appliances and electric machines in shops and workshops. On the other hand, residents indicate high prices of electricity, where the average bill can reach up to EGP 80 per household.

Natural Gas

The District introduced natural gas to the entire area except for block number 6 and the area of El-Darb El-Taweel. As for those two areas, the residents continue to use the conventional gas canisters and their price starts from EGP 20 to sometimes reach EGP 50 on special occasions and holidays.

4.4.8 Environment/Climate Change

Pollution and solid waste

Pollution in the area is mainly seen in the spread of sheep feces, garbage, and sewage. As previously mentioned, sheep-raising is very common in the area, whether in the streets or inside houses. This attracts dangerous reptiles and insects, especially when raising occurs in an unhygienic manner. Similarly, garbage is widespread in the streets due to the lack of dumpsters and an inefficient solid waste management system. Sewage is also a main source of pollution since wastewater is always in the streets and inside houses, which poses health hazards for the local community. From another side, there are no environmental awareness initiatives in the area conducted by any entity.



Climate Change

Residents witness the effect of climate change in the high degree of humidity, which intensifies air pollution. They stated that the weather was cleaner a couple of years ago, when the area was still an agricultural land. However, the existence of high residential buildings makes the area more humid and more hot. However, residents did not see any big effect from climate change on their lives.

4.4.9 Media

Most families in the area own a television and a radio. Residents usually learn about the news from the television programmes and talk shows. Other people, mainly the elderly, are used to listening to the news on the radio. It is rare to find residents buying newspaper and magazines on a regular basis; and it is difficult to find newspaper kiosks in the area. Internet cables are affordable with a price of EGP 30 per month; however, children and youth do not use the internet as a source of obtaining news, but to play games, watch videos on Youtube, and use social media tools such as Facebook and Twitter. It is very rare to find residents accessing the internet through cell phones for news updates. News is rather spread in the area through word of mouth.

4.5 Ranking of priorities and interventions

4.5.1 Priorities per target group Saqiet Mekki

Table 4.4 Ranked priorities per target group Saqiet Mekki

Overall¹		men		women		children	
1	sewage	1	low income	1	low income	1	sewage
2	drugs	2	drugs	2	health services	1	garbage
3	low income	3	sewage	3	poor security	2	fight

¹ The needs listed by the communities has varied in number from one community to another.

4	education	4	education	4	education	3	education
4	health services	5	health services	5	drugs	4	drugs
5	garbage	6	garbage	5	sewage	5	health services
6	Fights	X	fight	X	fight	6	security
7	poor security	X	security	X	garbage	X	low income

Area 3 Geziret el Dahab

4.6 Outcomes per Thematic Area Geziret El Dahab

4.6.1 Economic structure and composition

Masakan Geziret El Dahab has a strategic location and is characterized with its proximity and variety of means of transportation to and from the area. The area has two CTA bus stations, one microbus station, one minibus station, and a metro line. All of these connections make the area a crucial connecting point to and from the centre of Giza.

The population of Geziret El Dahab is around 36,000 people, where approximately 50% are males and 50% are females, 33% are children and 21% youth. The average size of a family in Geziret El Dahab is 5 persons, including the father and the mother, reaching more than 7,000 families in the area. The father is generally the breadwinner of the family and he is the one responsible for resolving any dispute or conflict arising in the family. Most residents are originally from different places in the Delta and Upper Egypt.

Most residents work in construction, mechanics, plumbing, home appliance repair, in aluminum workshops, or as barbers. Their wages are unstable because most workers are paid on a daily basis and the income is insufficient to cover all the family monthly expenses. There are two markets for fish, fruits and vegetables located outside the area and there are a variety of shops from bakeries, groceries, cafes, pharmacies and small diners inside the area.

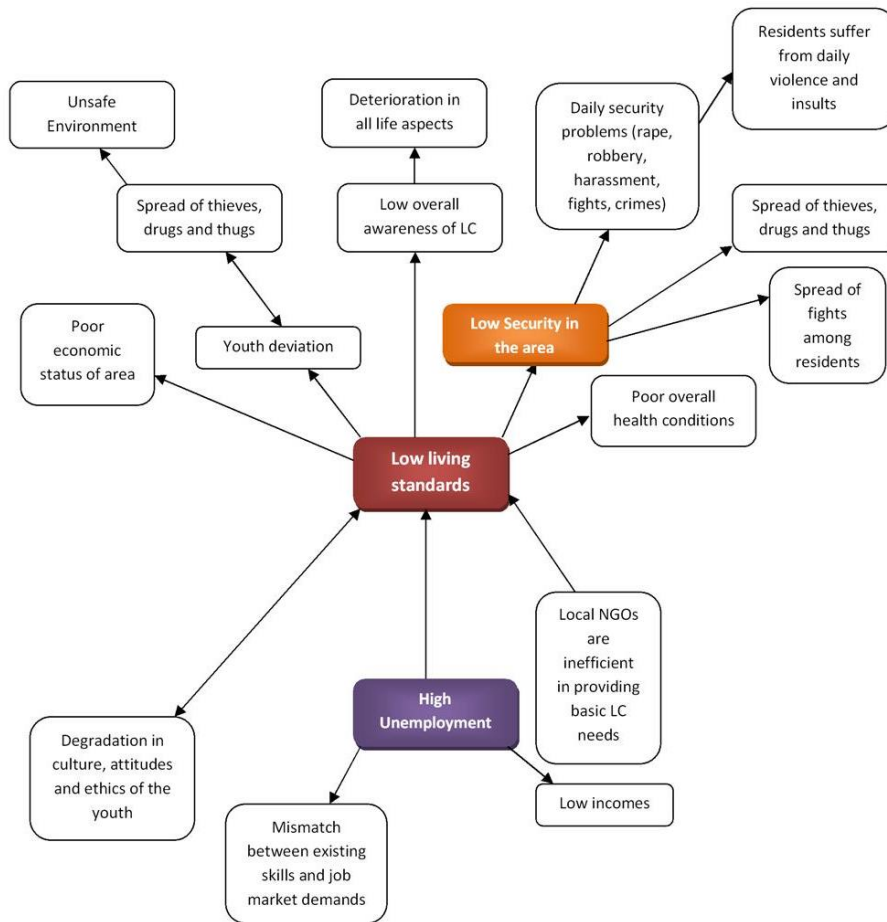


Figure 4.10 Problem tree 10: Geziret El Dahab Low living standards

The family income is primarily spent on housing, food, drinks, and electricity, water and gas bills. Education and clothing come as second and third priorities. Given the instability of income and the high prices of commodities, most residents are unable to save money for the future since they have no money surplus by the end of the month.

The unemployment rate is high among youth in the area, especially among degree holders. It is easier for uneducated and non-degree holders to find a job; however, degree holders will only accept specific types of jobs.

There are three levels of income in this area; the lowest level which is the level of employees. They depend on more than one source of income; where some have more than one job a day to meet the needs of their family and others have established small business besides their jobs. The second level of income is the unskilled labor and they depend on their daiypay to meet their needs. These are the majority in Geziret El Dahab and the third level of income is considered negligible in this area; where the level of income is above average because they depend on their personal properties to meet their needs.

Many people stated the need for micro-loans for the youth to establish small businesses, and most people suggested SME's related to production of inputs and entities to provide training opportunities to develop these SME's.

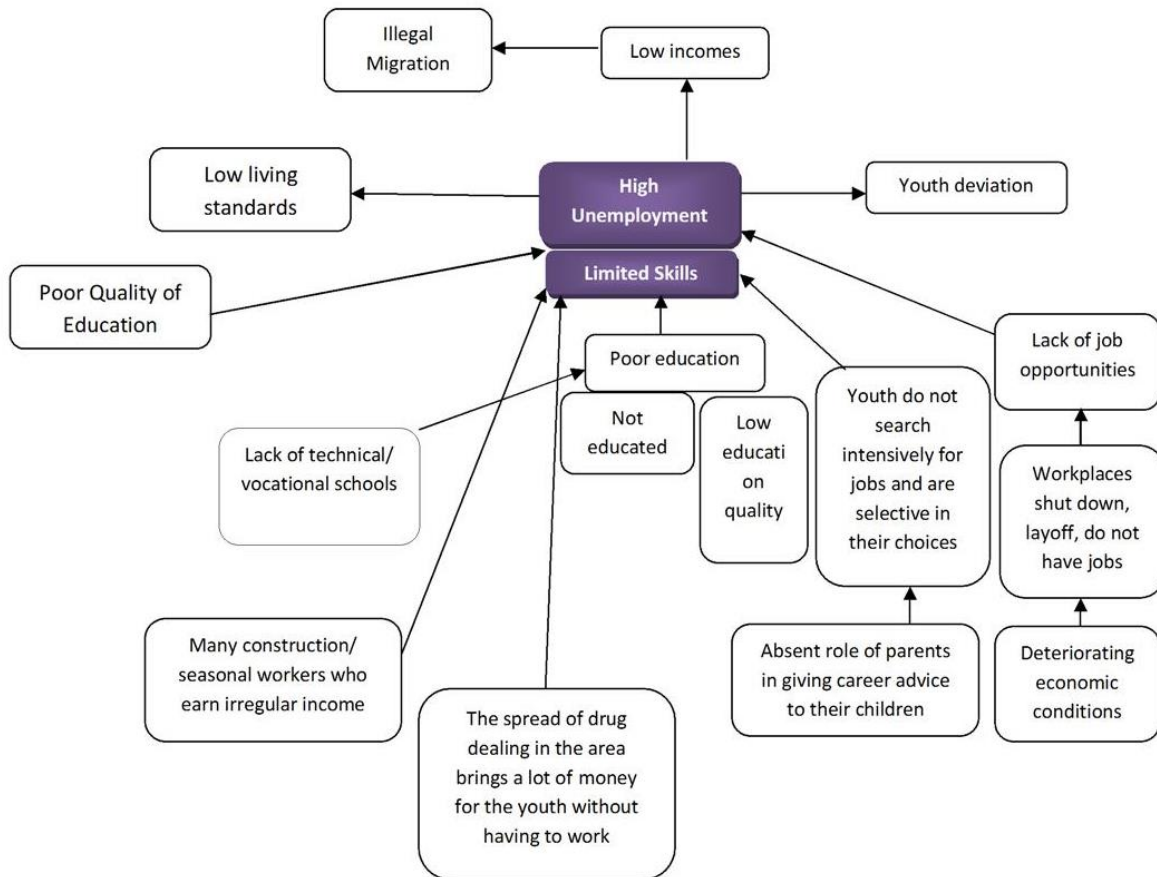


Figure 4.11 Problem tree 11: Geziret El Dahab High unemployment and limited skills

4.6.2 Role of women in the community

The Environmental Services NGO holds a workshop providing activities for women. The only Women's Association in the area is "Al-'Amal Al-Gad" NGO providing women with various services including reproductive health awareness sessions, financial support, issuing pension cards, and workshops on different handicrafts.

There are no rights-based or political awareness groups in the community. One political party usually conducts electoral campaigns directed at getting women to vote for them. Women in the community usually do not initiate or participate in community-based initiatives.

4.6.3 Community initiatives

There are no significant community initiatives in the area except for the activities conducted by a specific political party prior to the elections. There are no effective youth initiatives in the area except for a cleaning initiative that was conducted after the revolution and aimed at cleaning the neighbourhood. NGOs mainly provide charitable support and help needy families but do not contribute to the area's development. However, sometimes NGO's offer women and youth opportunities to work as house cleaners inside and outside the area.

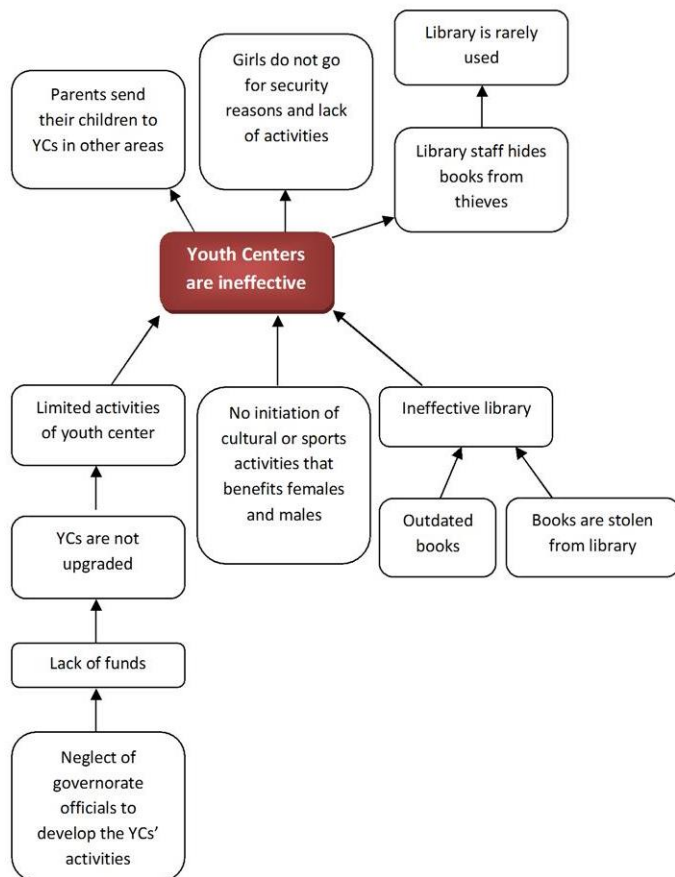


Figure 4.12 Problem tree 12: Geziret El Dahab Youth Centres are ineffective

There was an agreement between the residents to establish an NGO to help the poor and the needy but this was stopped due to political involvement. The youth have the potential to serve their community but they need training to build and improve their capacities, skills and awareness and become community leaders who contribute to change.

4.6.4 Behaviours and trends

The average age of marriage for females is 18 years old and ranges from 25 to 30 years old for males. No forms of family retaliation/disputes have been witnessed in the area because all families are connected and hold strong bonds especially in the old part of Gezirat El Dahab. Mixed gender school classes are not seen in the area except in “El Nahda Experimental Excellence School”. Also, young girls do receive training with boys for Kung Fu at the youth centre. In addition, it was observed that girls have the willingness and the potential to participate in the field of volunteerism and volunteer work.

4.6.5 Social services

Education

Geziret El Dahab has five schools, one commercial secondary school, and one vocational secondary school. Schools are not spacious and playgrounds are very small.

There are no general secondary schools in the area and parents mostly send their boys to schools outside the area costing them more money for transportation. The quality of education is perceived as poor especially in elementary levels where parents are complaining because the schools do not provide different fields of study.

The students density per classroom is very high in public schools; reaching 45 to 50 students per class. This high student density is considered a burden on the teacher and the students. Teachers resort to private tutoring and some teachers force students to take private tutoring lessons in groups. Each lesson ranges from EGP 40 to EGP 50 per student. The parents are frustrated because they do not see the benefit of the classes and their children do not acquire any educational basics.

There are no professional vocational training opportunities for youth in the direct vicinity of the area other than the vocational secondary schools. If someone wants to learn a new vocation after graduation or further enhance their skills in a specific vocation, they have to go to a vocational education and training centre outside the area. Most families send their boys to vocational and commercial secondary schools. There are no potential career opportunities for the ones who continued their education so parents prefer that their sons to learn a craft/skill so they can financially support the family.

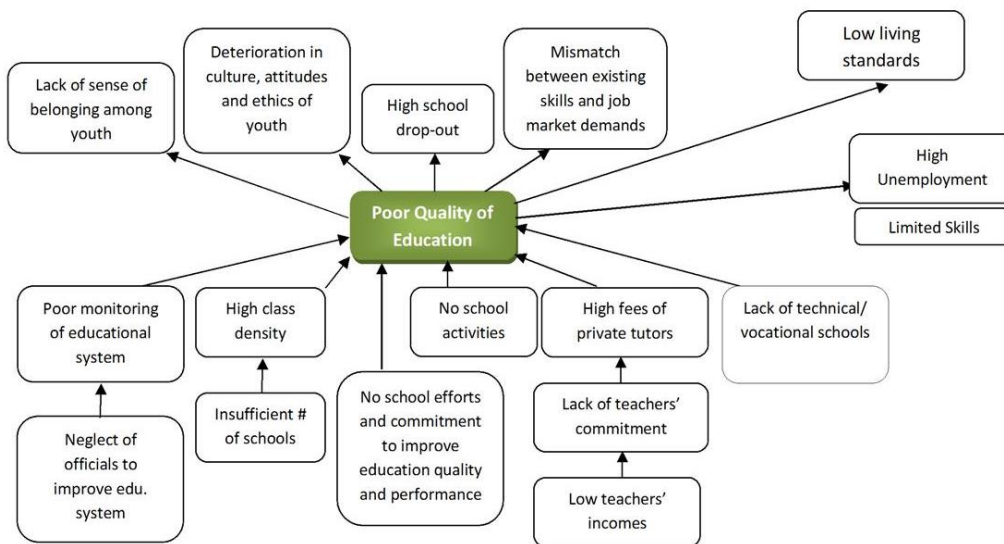


Figure 4.13 Problem tree 13: Geziret El Dahab Poor quality of education Health

There are no endemic diseases known by residents in Geziret El Dahab but the elderly generally suffer from liver failure, diabetes and high/low blood pressure. Most children suffer from infectious diseases like Hepatitis and Parotid Gland. Students also suffer from infectious diseases such as Chicken pox and German measles.

Prior to marriage, residents are subjected to tests and checkups conducted at general hospitals and families stated that they bribe the hospital staff to speed up the process of the certificate.

The rate of STDs among families in this area reaches 2%; 50% males and 50% females². There is a family planning centre in the clinic providing services and methods of family planning. In addition, awareness seminars about first aid, diabetes and liver failures are offered. Most residents of the area prefer to visit the clinic or a public hospital when sick the closest one to the area being “Om El Masreyeen.” A third option is Al-Qasr Al-Aini hospital. The medical services provided in the “Om El Masreyeen” hospital are of poor quality compared to Al-Qasr Al-Aini hospital. It is a major complaint from families that doctors treat patients badly in “Om El Masreyeen” hospital.

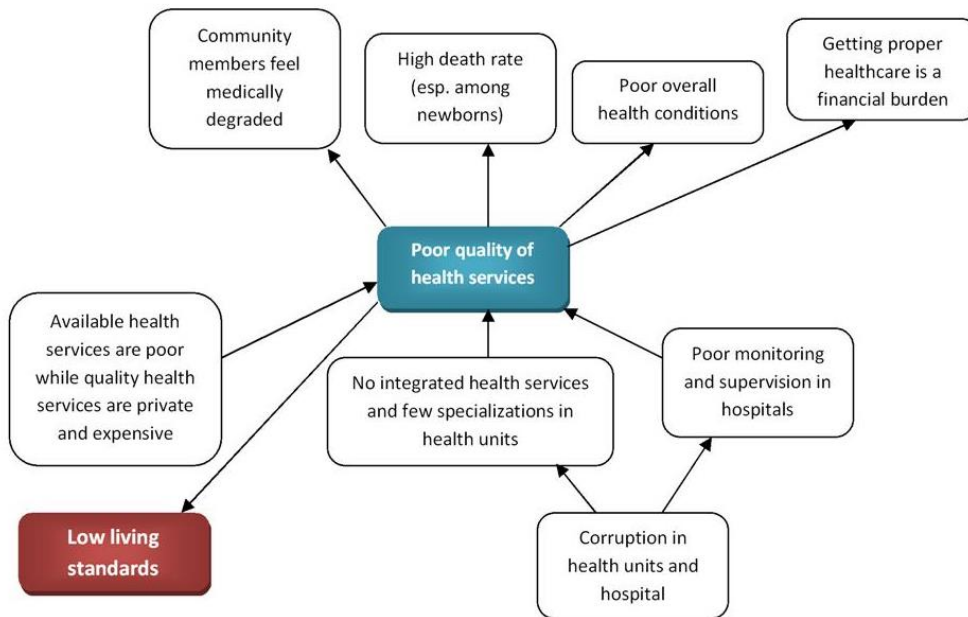


Figure 4.14 Problem tree 14: Geziret El Dahab Poor quality of Health Services

The local unit only provides vaccinations and reproductive health awareness sessions. Private hospitals and medical centres are unaffordable by most of the area residents. El Esra` medical centre is a private institution where the consultation varies between EGP 20 to EGP 25 and El Fateh is a private hospital with even higher prices. Residents who have health insurance receive medical care for free, while those people who do not pay EGP 10 for a consultation. In case of medical emergencies, families use the help of the ambulance but must also pay for this service. There are no medical awareness campaigns in the area except for the seminars done by the clinic. There are numerous pharmacies that are distributed all over the area.

4.6.6 NGOs and other Civil society structures

According to the Unit of Social Affairs in the area, there are 11 NGO’s registered in the area of Geziret El Dahab and most NGO’s perform charitable activities where they provide help and support to the poor and needy.

² This statistic was obtained from the Health Unit in Warraq El Hadar, which serves the research area.

The only genuinely active NGO in the area is Al-'Amal El-Gad, where the staff pay home visits to families to raise their awareness on dangers of FGM, provide vocational trainings for youth and women as well as financial support and other social services. Some NGO's in the area are affiliated with the political parties such as Eshraqa and Awladek ya Masr.

In general, most residents of the area believe that the engagement of NGO's is insufficient, their activities are barely visible, most of them are related to political parties, and they are only active during elections.

Table 4.5 Stakeholder identification Gezerit El Dahab

Government	CSOs	Private Sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giza Governorate • South Giza District office • Education Department • Social Solidarity Department • Health Department • Health Unit • Schools • Literacy classes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Centre • Political parties & coalitions • Religious Institutions that provide community services • Al-'amal Al-Gad NGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coldair company • Businessmen sheep-trading, cars

4.6.7 Technical Infrastructure

Water

A potable water plant is located directly on the Nile serving the area. The plant serves the major areas in Giza and is over-loaded. Clean potable water has been available for a long period of time; however, it not sufficient for the whole area because its population is growing tremendously.

Water is cut many times a day, which is a major issue. Residents indicate that the price of water is high especially after the revolution, reaching EGP 35 to EGP 80 every two months. Due to the overpopulation of the area, the water network is deteriorating and the water cannot reach all floors steadily. From 2007 to 2009, some pipes of the water network were replaced, renovated and linked to houses. Despite that, residents are satisfied with the quality of water they are receiving.

Sewage

The current sewage pipes are almost 50 years old and designed and installed for a limited number of people. Geziret of Dahab in general suffers from a deterioration of its sewage network system; however, residents are satisfied that it is well-functioning and pleased with a system of basic utilities. There are no major problems concerning sewage, the district authority fixes it in a timely manner if it bursts, and there are rarely or if any complaints.

Electricity

Electricity covers the whole area via the South Cairo Company for Electricity, but there are constant complaints from residents because of daily electricity cuts, which reach one to two hours in length.

Electricity cuts also pose a problem for the local community, destroying their electric appliances especially refrigerators. From another side, residents complain about the high prices of electricity bills; reaching on average EGP 80 per month for households having basic electric appliances. This is considered a big financial burden on the family with the continuing rising prices of bills.

Natural Gas

Most houses in the area are connected to natural gas since 2010 except for houses located in narrow alleys and those with wooden ceilings. The average monthly consumption of houses connected to natural gas range from EGP 37 to EGP 40 including EGP 27 paid as a monthly installment to the natural gas company for installation and delivery of natural gas to the houses. Therefore, residents continue using the conventional gas canisters starting from EGP 20 and sometimes reaching EGP 50 in special occasions and holidays.

Table 4.6: Summary of community assets Gezerit El Dahab

Human Assets	Physical Assets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Chief • Members of the PNA taskforce • Board members of Al-'amal Al-Gad NGO • Ahmed, coffee owner, who always volunteers with NGOs, providing effort and money for NGOs • Members of the popular mainstream • Mr. Abdel Aty, a big thinker in the area and has innovative development ideas • Big families in the area such as Awlad Riyad, Aboul Dahab, Radwan and Nassef. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical location (on the Nile, between the ring road and Upper Egypt road) • Al-Moneeb bus stop • A vacant land owned by Coldair company

Economic Assets	Community Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car mechanic workers who always work on improving their skills • Leather-making workshops • Soap company • Sweets company • Animal (esp. sheep) raising • Fish market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-FGM campaigns • Reproductive health awareness through home visits • Initiative for Disabled people • A sewing training centre for women • Mosques conduct literacy classes and other charity services

4.6.8 Environment/Climate Change

Pollution and solid waste management

Pollution in the area is mainly seen in the spread of excessive garbage, as well as sheep and cattle feces.

Livestock merchants increase pollution because they leave their cattle and sheep waste in the streets; thus, creating unpleasant odors and attracting dangerous insects and epidemic diseases.

The cleaning committee in the Giza and South Giza districts provided garbage bins, however they are not located in convenient places. Thus, residents find it easier to throw their garbage in vacant places on main and inner streets. Cleaning workers can be found on the main street but not on any of the inner ones; thus some residents throw their garbage at garbage collection points on the main street, some throw it under parked cars for instance, and others pay the cleaning worker EGP 1 per time to collect their garbage. The area is highly polluted and some residents double pay for the garbage collection, once in the bill for the district authority and once for the private cleaning worker.

There are no environmental awareness initiatives in the area concerning garbage or the issue of pollution by any NGO. After the revolution, there was a youth initiative for cleaning the streets and families cooperated. Residents indicate a need for more environmental awareness concerning behaviours and manners that eventually reduce the levels of pollution in the area.

Climate Change

Residents see the effect of climate change in the way that there are no differences between the summer and the winter seasons; where heat waves are now abundant in the winter. The reasons behind this climate change are namely: the excessive use of air conditioning in houses and offices, and the traffic jams, which increase humidity and air temperature, and contribute to high levels of pollution.

Farmers suffer from this climate change because their products get ruined from high temperature levels. Parents are not aware of any particular efforts concerning the problem of climate change either on an individual, national or international level.

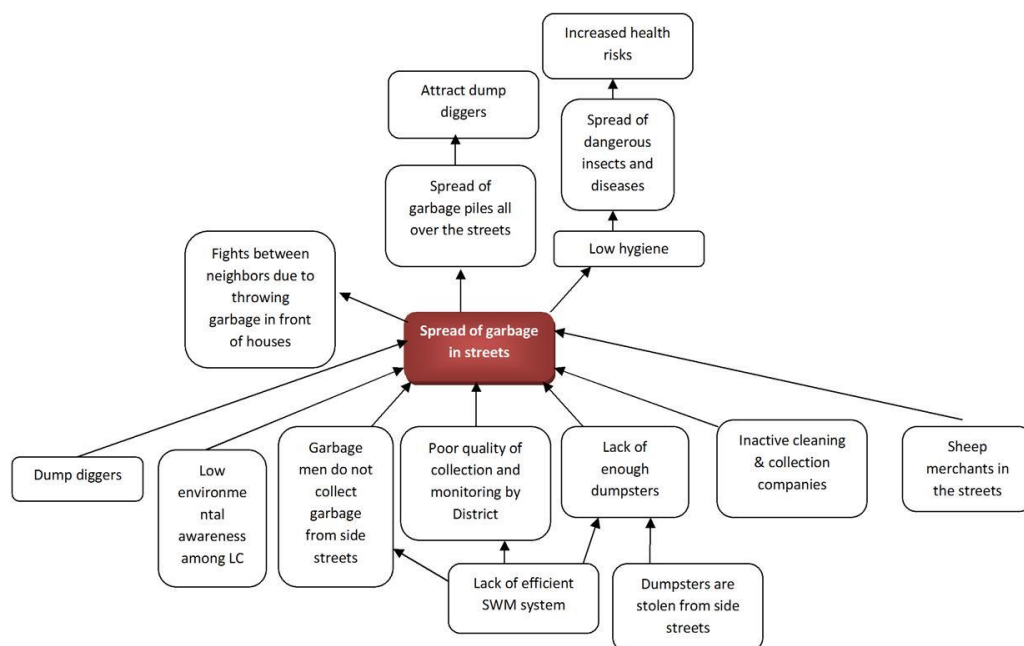


Figure 4.16 Problem tree 15: Geziret El Dahab Spread of Garbage

4.6.9 Media

Most residents of the area have televisions, satellite channels and radios; they are interested in watching the news on the television. The elderly are keen to watch news channels, football games, talk shows and sometimes movies. They also usually listen to the radio. Buying newspapers became obsolete because residents hear the area news through words of mouth and the country's news from the television.

4.7 Ranking of priorities and interventions Geziret El Dahab

4.7.1 Priorities per target group Geziret El Dahab

Table 4.7 Ranked priorities per target group Geziret El Dahab

overall		men		women	
1	unemployment	1	health services	1	unemployment
2	health services	1	solid waste	2	health services
3	low living standards	2	low living	2	low living
4	Education	3	unemployment	3	education
4	solid waste	4	education	4	solid waste
5	youth centre	5	youth centre	5	youth centre

youth		children	
1	unemployment	1	unemployment
2	low living standards	2	health services
3	Education	3	solid waste
4	health services	4	education

5	solid waste	5	low living
6	youth centre	6	youth centre

4.8. Suggested interventions by the community members in Geziret El Dahab

The residents from the Southern Giza targetted districts suggested the following solutions for the challenges they face in their daily life:

1. Establish a quality Vocational Training Centre that provides various vocations for youth and women to meet the market demand.
2. Establish SME's for youth and women
3. Develop capacity of NGO's
4. Conduct regular health and environmental campaigns
5. Establish a health centre that has all specializations at affordable prices
6. Increase sports and cultural activities for males and females through CSO's and youth centres
7. Establish affordable literacy classes and one-class schools
8. Establish an efficient solid waste management system and recycling
9. Upgrade the sewage network
10. Ensure the presence of police to maintain security in area
11. Regular cleaning of area from insects and dangerous reptiles

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 should be done on four levels:

1. Urban Upgrading Units:

- 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 UUU's that 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.
- The task force should provide PNA training of trainers for calibers from other Districts in both governorates.

2. The Districts/Local UUU's:

- Strengthen the role of the local UUU's, the specific services they should provide and clearly identify their position in the District's hierarchy;

- Develop a job description 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 LADC 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 advice 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 as banners, flyers, T-shirts, and brochures. The campaign should be done with the assistance of the LADC's and volunteers who participated in the PNA mission;

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