

HUMANS AND HOMES

POPULATION OF EGYPT
ON WORLD HABITAT DAY

2018

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Introduction

On October 2nd of each year, the United Nations celebrates World Habitat Day, in which presenting the conditions of our countries and their urban and rural gatherings and justice in the distribution of resources within the geographical ranges of the states, and the housing policies of the Governments of countries, and what it has done to provide access to adequate, safe and healthy housing with basic services and needs and proximity to the workplaces of individuals, occur.

The housing process in itself is not an easy one, as it's the first problems and obstacles facing the governments of the world, and may be a testament to the progress of the state and the success of such government, in that it could be a witness to the failure of its counterpart in another country, or in the same State at different time intervals.

Through the process of rapid urbanization in the countries of the world, we must carefully consider whether this urbanization has negative aspects as well as the positive ones or not?

Urbanization calls that process rapid urban growth, which can be interpreted in its purely quantitative appearance, regardless of whether that process results from natural population growth or internal migration. It is a process of social change carried out by the transfer of people from the countryside or the desert to the city¹.

The concentration of industrial activities and government facilities in one geographical area, had a negative effect on the distribution of the population in the rest of the geographical range of the State, thus, there was a large inflation in the size of the population of cities based on those activities and interests, due to the internal migration from the rural population to those cities; some of them looking for the city life and society, some were in search of job opportunities available as a result of industrial activity, and others are graduate students where universities are located in cities, along with the natural increase of the population of urban society itself.

Looking at current societies, we find that the urbanization rate in most regions is increasing significantly, as a result of the above factors, as well as the positive advantages of the urban communities of the country represented in its economic power. It produces many problems affecting the living aspects of the citizen, as it was agreed that economic theories become increasingly complex as urban communities increased, and that this directly affects the housing process, which is the source of many problems.

Kayed Khalid Abdul Salam, Geography of Cities, Janadriya for Publishing and Distribution, First Edition
2017, p. 70.

So the value of the land gets complicated and changed by the change of its use, the value of the land changes whenever it is removed from the activity centers, the value of land affects the intensity of its development, and development intensity changes on the ground as security changes².

All this results in a significant change in the forms of buildings, urban fabric and sky lines for those urban areas, resulting in an increase in the height of the buildings in the vertical direction (vertical extension), the horizontal extension by increasing the level of buildings in the horizontal direction by building on the spaces between the buildings, the division of land allocated for construction to the largest possible number of housing units, low quality levels of housing units, and a significant increase in land prices accompanied by an increase in the rental value of residential units and their selling prices.

As a result of the increase in those rates, the aesthetic and artistic side has been neglected in most urban communities, and was a major factor to getting those buildings out of the building codes, resulting in the large cities being over crowded with population and to opening the way for the emergence of slums and the spread of underdeveloped neighborhoods.

The lack of keeping up by some parts of the city with the rapid urban development in the world, makes them at the rear of modern architecture, leading to them in the need of what is known as urban renewal.

This is clear in the generally degraded and underdeveloped areas in the non-contemporary Old City, the random extension slum areas, and the city's conjugated villages.

On the World Habitat Day, the Egyptian Commission on Rights and Freedoms (ECRF) is presenting a perspective in the reality of the Egyptian housing policy of successive governments, monitor what housing projects has been built since the beginning of Mubarak's rule, according to what was published by the government agencies concerned with housing, as well as monitoring of building situations, security of tenure and fair distribution of basic services, as published by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics for the census of 2017.

2
Ahmed Khaled Allam, Yehia Othman Shedid, Magid El Mahdy, *Renewal of Neighborhoods*, The Anglo
Egyptian Library, Cairo.

Housing Policy in Egypt

The study of the housing process in the countries of the world shows the passage of the population through three stages or major demographic characteristics³:

1- *Primitive phase*: The main characteristic of this stage is the high birth rate, accompanied by an increase in the mortality rate. Most of the world's population, if not all countries, has passed through this phase, until the beginning of the industrial revolution.

2- *Transition*: This phase is characterized by high birth rate and a decrease in the mortality rate, resulting in significantly high growth rates, where birth rate ranged between 25% - 40% per thousand people, and mortality rate ranged between 15% -25% per thousand people.

That phase came as a result of meeting the human requirements of food, education, health and basic services, and that is where most of the Arab world's population has been living so far. The result of which is a serious problem; called "Over population", especially in lights of the neglect of human resources available.

3- *Stability stage*: This stage is characterized by low birth rate accompanied by a decrease in the mortality rate, and it is called "the stage of population maturity" where the country passes under low population rates.

This stage comes after the improvement of the citizen's livelihood, the high standard of living and the emergence of reforms in all areas, leading the mortality rate to range between 7% -10% per thousand people. That is where most of the industrialized countries of Europe and the United States of America live.

A new feature has recently emerged in European societies, with an increase in the mortality rate more than the birth rate. Consequently, the population gradually begins to decline and growth rates are negative.

Housing policy in Egypt has witnessed many fluctuations, on the architectural form and urban planning or laws governing urbanization and legislations levels.

Mohamed Subhi Abdel Hakim, Youssef Abdel Mageid Fayeze: General Geography, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabia, 1975 - Cairo

The idea of building "desert cities" began in the 1950s, (The idea was contained in the master plan of Cairo in 1956 which was not adopted, and then in the master plan of 1970 which has been adopted), but the strong push towards the desert cities took place after the 1973 war and the beginning of the " Open door policy (Infitah) " policies, as Sadat's "October paper" has been put forward in 1974, on the development of "strategic spaces" in Egypt with the aim of drawing a new map of Egypt.

The 1974 paper emphasized the social objective of extending to the desert; however, the Community Authority systematically ignored this social role and preferred instead to play the role of the real estate investor⁴.

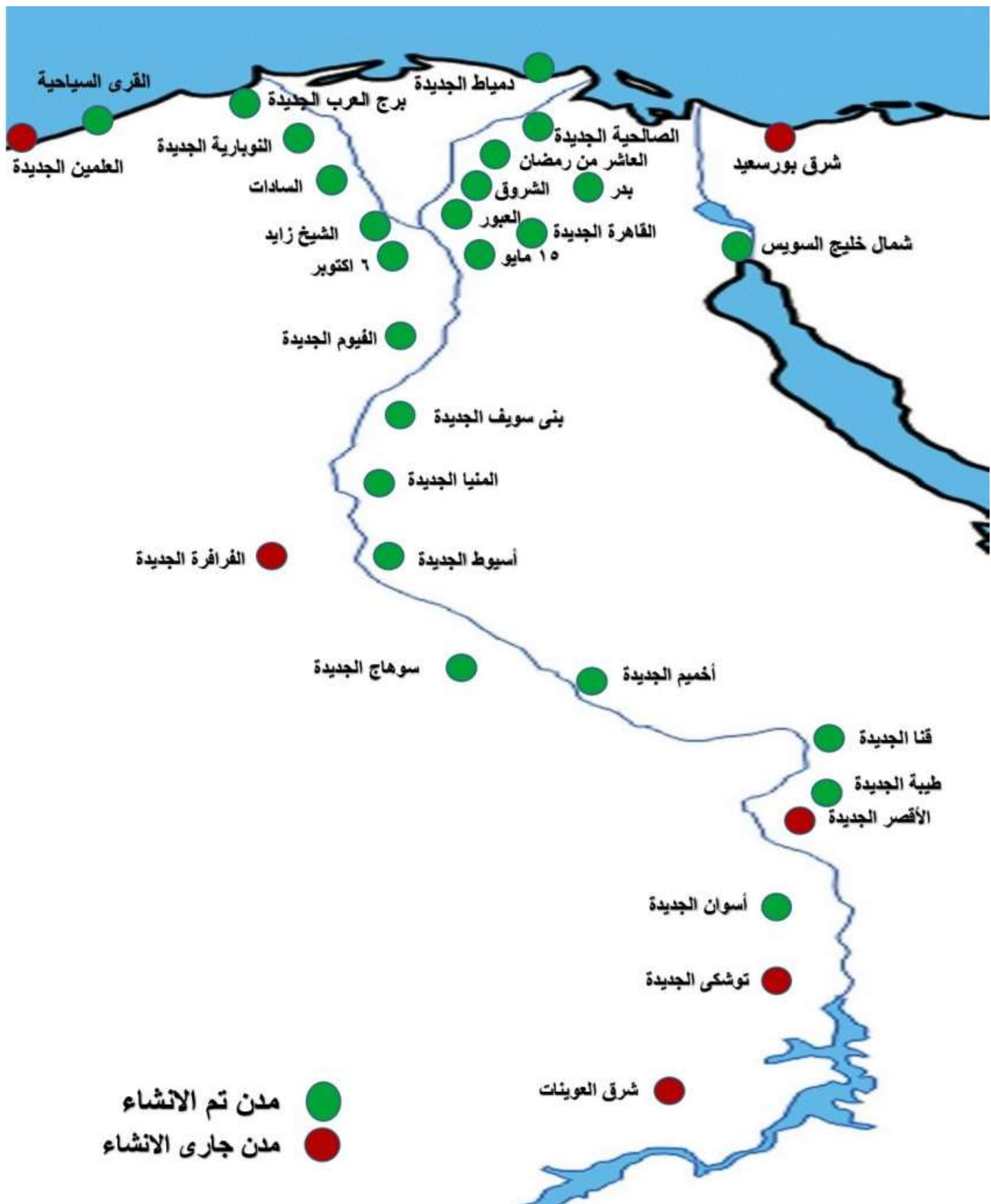
And in 1976, the features of the new government direction to organize the planning of the establishment of new cities began to crystallize. The first steps of the New Cities Movement were the allocation of lands between 48 km and 68 km from Cairo Ismailia Desert Road to establish the 10th of Ramadan City, followed by the cities of Sadat and 15th of May 15 in 1978, and then the city of 6th October in 1980. The next phase was the start of the planning and establishment of new communities such as New Amieria, the new cities along the Nile Valley, as well as new communities around Cairo⁵. Successive governments have established 30 new cities in addition to the new administrative capital, which is being implemented.

4

The policy of new cities in Egypt: a modest effect and the absence of justice, solidarity, May 6th 2016, last updated August 29th
<http://www.tadamon.co/2016/05/06/%D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AF%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D8%AF%D9%8A%D8%AF%D8%A9-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D9%85%D8%B5%D8%B1-%D8%A3%D8%AB%D8%B1-%D9%85%D8%AA%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B6%D8%B9-%D9%88/#.W4bMK9VKhkg>

5

Ahmed Kamal El-Din Afifi, The Philosophy of New Cities and Their Evolution An Analytical Study of Theory and Practice, p116



Stages of development of new cities⁶

New cities in Egypt have been established, in accordance with both national and regional strategies that aimed at the distribution of both population and various activities, however, there was no comprehensive perspective combining these cities within the framework of integrated strategic thinking. Therefore, the application of these strategies differed according to the circumstances and nature of each city, leading each city to have its own strategy based on it and was planned according to this strategy.

For example, 6th of October City and 10th of Ramadan City have relied on industrial activities as an economic base in addition to investment housing projects, service and recreational projects, unlike the city of 15th of May which was based on that it is a residential city for workers in the industrial zone in Helwan⁷.

The State has identified three phases to achieve its strategy for the development of new cities and communities, which are:

The first stage:

It relied on the development of new cities around Cairo, such as the cities of 6th of October, 10th of Ramadan, and the group of settlements on east of the ring road to help solve the problems of Cairo.

The second phase:

Development of new cities at the Republic level in the following areas of reconstruction⁸: New Damietta city serving the cities of Damietta and North Delta, Burg Al Arab to contribute to the solution of Alexandria, and the new cities of Upper Egypt; New Beni Suef, New Menia, New Assiut, Akhmeem El Gadida, and New Aswan, in order to reduce migration from Upper Egypt to Cairo and Alexandria.

6
Essam El Din Mohamed Ali, Evaluation of the Egyptian Experience in Establishing New Cities in Desert Areas, Assiut University, January 2003, last updated August 29th 2018.

7
Hisham Ahmed Mokhtar, Local factors affecting the strategy of establishing new cities and their applications, Assiut University, January 2003, last updated August 29th 2018

8
Fouad Madbouli Mohamed et al., State Experiences in Urban Governance in New Cities and their Development Strategies, p. 195.

The third phase:

Establishment of major projects:

This is the stage where the state headed towards major projects in the desert. And during the phases of these projects, new cities have been being created – based on the economic rules that were consistent with the natural possibilities available at the sites of its establishment – to serve those projects, such as North Gulf of Suez Project, Sinai, East Awanat, Salam Canal Project, and the South Valley Project (Toshka)⁹.

Evaluation of the policy of new cities in Egypt

The process of distributing the population to desert areas or untapped areas that were suitable for housing, has been an imperative to get out of the narrow valley, in order to fully benefit from the Egyptian geographical area, and to reduce the density of cities that were overcrowded and its streets that were crowded with cars including traffic congestion, suffocation, thermal retention and climate change. But when looking into the policy of building new cities, we find some negatives that have sometimes led to not benefiting from what has been planned to achieve the basic goal of planning and development, as we find:

❖ The Absence of Integrated Development Ideology:

The problems of desert development stemmed from the Egyptian experience in its initial phase that lacked the comprehensive development vision, where development was one-dimensional (Traditional agricultural development), and then through the second phase (Cities, disciples, twins and independent) with many difficulties due to the loss of balance between the rapid growth of physiological structures, through government investments, and the development of new societies.

The latter period is an extension of the second stage, where it was about the massive physical development, rather than an integrated development vision aiming to correct the imbalance in the spatial distribution of the population and rearrange the national structure of land uses¹⁰.

9

Sami Amin Amer, a Strategic Planning Vision for the Development of Egyptian Deserts, p. 32.

10

Bahaa Bakri, "The Ecology of Desert Urbanization in the Context of Limited Resources: Introduction to a New Formulation of the Comprehensive Development of the Egyptian Desert", Conference on the Comprehensive Development of Egyptian Deserts, American University, Cairo, 1988.

❖ Absence of the Comprehensive Structural Plan for New Cities:

This deals with the relationship of the new cities to each other, the paths of traffic between all of them on the one hand, and mother Cairo on the other hand, to what extent these new cities will contribute to solving the many urban problems in existing cities, and if the issue has become the adoption of the new cities policy without analytical studies of their social, economic, environmental and administrative dimensions.

A good example of the absence of a comprehensive master plan, is the Cairo landscape for 2017, where its northern limbs reach the borders of the 10th of Ramadan City (an independent city), thus becoming another suburb of a city of 16 million people¹¹.

❖ Lack of a Comprehensive Layout:

This is needed in order to clarify concepts and foundations, which are based on the policy of new urban communities in Egypt, despite the stated strategies, since what is available is a set of unidentified, non-specific and unrealistic concept formulas, as if they were just a motive to the adoption of the policy of new cities. The goals seemed to have been very ambitious, as the first generation cities, the most advanced and developed, has not been able to achieve such ambitious goals¹².

❖ Random Selection of New City Sites:

This is evident in the lack of clarity of environmental determinants, potential and opportunities, of the site and its characteristics in general, such as site topography, soil characteristics and flood escapes. This has been clearly reflected in selecting places that are not valid at all for the establishment of urban communities on them, either because of soil characteristics, for example, the city of Saffa – which h was proposed to be established west of Assiut – or the overlapping of the land assets of more than one governmental entity or the difficulty of constructing roads in an economic manner¹³.

11
ibid.

12
Essam El-Din Mohamed Ali, Evaluation of the Egyptian Experience in Establishing New Cities in Desert Areas, Assiut University, January 2003, last updated August 29th 2018.

13
Ahmed Kamal El-Din Afifi, "The Philosophy of New Cities and their Evolution, An Analytical Study of Theory and Practice", Symposium on New Cities in the Arab World and its Role in Sustainable Development, Agadir, Kingdom of Morocco, November 1999

Housing Projects "Building Residential Units"

Next to the state policy is building new cities, through which it built residential units within each city – known as housing projects – the aim was to complete the construction of new cities of which the objective is to find adequate housing for youth and families, and reduce the density of urban space populated, we now review the most important projects undertaken by successive Egyptian governments, in the area of housing and the number of units implemented and the objectives of those projects;

Mubarak Youth Housing Project

The idea of the Mubarak Youth Housing Project began in 1995, under the guidance of Mubarak at the time, to provide modern accommodation for young people, of which the heights did not exceed a ground floor and four recurring roles (100 m² - 70 m² - 63 m²).

- In 1996:

The project was launched in a number of new cities. According to the new Urban Communities Authority website; all the work of the project has been completed with the implementation of 74433 housing units¹⁴, where the units were implemented with an area of 100 m² in the first phase by 20712 housing units, using four architectural models that have been settled in some new cities; 10th of Ramadan, Shorouk, Obour, New Cairo, 15th of May, and 6th of October

- In 1999:

Phase II has been implemented with 34931 housing units of 70 square meters, in the following cities: Shorouk - Obour - New Cairo - 6th of October - Sheikh Zayed - Sadat - New Damietta - New Beni-Suef - New Menia.

- In 1998:

Construction of phase III started with 18790 housing units with an area of 63 m², in the following cities: 10th of Ramadan - Shorouk - Obour - 6th of October - New Damietta - New Beni-Suef - New Menia - New Assiut - Tiba.

- Phase IV:

This included developed economic housing, and the area of those units ranged from 50: 57 m² (consisting of 2 rooms, lounge, kitchen and bathroom). It was announced in the Mubarak electoral program in December 2004, that the unit two loans; one which is a cooperative loan of L.E. 15,000 at 5% interest payable on 40 years, and a supplementary loan of L.E. 10,000 to be paid on 44 years without interest (a total of about 80 pounds).

The new Urban Communities Authority did not mention anything about the implementation of the units at that stage.

- Mostakbal City Housing Project:

By a decision of the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Association of Mostakbal City was announced as an association in the general administration of associations, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 32 of 1964, and its executive regulations, including members from the real estate investment sector, industrial investment sector and construction sector, with the aim of establishing a range of residential units known as Mostakbal City, that included the implementation of 15,636 housing units with an area of 63 m², in a group of new cities, where the land equipped with facilities and adequate spaces can be provided¹⁵.

- Projects of the Housing and Development Bank:

Housing and Development Bank owns 30% of the New Urban Communities Authority, which has created about 67,000 housing units of low-cost economic housing in 19 governorates and 13 new cities¹⁶, until the end of 2015.

The Bank granted LE 750 million, to finance the purchase of residential units, for the low and middle income¹⁷.

- Ebni House Project:

Ibid.

15

Belton sets the fair value of Housing & Development Bank at LE 68.7, Al Mal, April 2018, last updated August 30th 2018 [link](#)

16

Abdul Latif Rajab, Al-Bawaba News, February 9th, 2016, last updated August 30th 2018. [link](#)

17

In 2008, 42,000 plots of land were announced in October, provided that those who wish to buy and build on it should do it within a year and three months, and in return for the government would provide those areas services and facilities¹⁸.

The project areas were divided into 7 zones. According to the "Youth Coalition of Ebni"; all buyers completed construction in 2010, while the government had not yet fulfilled its promises to provide those areas with facilities and services. With the lack of the full study of the project site, where the 7th area lied behind a railway area passing by the cargo train coming from the oases district to Giza, so the only means of transit in the area is crossing the railway, which caused many accidents and delays. Therefore, the area was missing its description as a residential area, as a result of the failure to meet the needs of the population for basic services, infrastructure and public facilities, the absence of the security system in the region leading to widespread theft and bullying, and the lack of public facilities, so taxi drivers took advantage of the residents and raised the fares.

As a result, most of the project's residents from the population migrated from it.

- National Project for Social Housing "Million Units Project"

The project targeted the low-income group, and was launched in 2014 to start implementation in 2015 over a period of 5 years ending in 2020, with an average of 200,000 housing units annually.

The unit area ranged from 120 to 150 m², and prices ranged L.E. 180, 000 – 200,000¹⁹

After the implementation of the project, the head of the engineering body of the armed forces ordered the suspension of the project as a result of differences between the Ministry of Housing and the project executing company, and then an agreement was reached again with the company, according to the Minister of Housing, that the company would work on implementing only 100 thousand housing units, then the company would implement 13 thousand housing units only instead of one million units²⁰.

- Dar Misr Project:

The project aimed to move away from the agricultural area, the Nile Valley and Delta, and reduce the population density on the capital and existing cities.

Al-Badil, after 7 years. "Ebni Housing Project a 6th of October dream that turned into a nightmare, <https://goo.gl/JIVw1G>

Egypt, Conditions of booking one million housing units provided by the armed forces, <http://www.masress.com/misr/5/219957>

Masrawy, how the million housing units turned into only 13 thousand ?, <http://cutt.us/tUzbu>

Target groups of the project: Medium income.

Project stages: The project included the implementation of 150 thousand housing units divided into four stages, and the unit area ranged from 100 to 150 m² with two architectural models.

Phase I: Implementation of 30 thousand units

Phase II: Implementation of 25 thousand units

Phases III – IV: have not yet been announced

Project implementation locations: 6th Of October City, New Cairo, Shorouq, 10th Of Ramadan, Obour, Badr, Damietta, El Sadat.

Unit prices: Up to L.E.4200\meter. Thus the unit price ranges from LE 420000 to LE 630,000, with an average of half a million pounds, 20% of the unit price will be paid in advance, and the rest would be paid in equal quarterly installments without interest at 5% of the unit price for every three months.

The reservation forms for the project and the payment of the fee provider were announced during the period 25/11/2014 to 25/12/2014 according to the terms of reference.

As in previous projects many problems were found; the project implementation areas were not well studied before they were announced, some of the sites were of calcareous terrain, which is difficult to construct, and lack of study of the change in prices of building materials since the announcement of the project until the implementation period, leading to violating the conditions booklet regarding the general site format, changing the areas of units, the delivery of the single phase in several stages, and violating the terms of conditions regarding the interior finishing and a lack of public services to be established²¹.

The Compliance of the Housing Projects with Egypt's International Treaties:

The Committee on the Right to Adequate Housing of the United Nations, has identified some basic conditions that must be met when building housing, and they are; Legal tenure security, affordability, residence permit, availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure, and the culturally appropriate location²².

Studying most of the projects on which successive Egyptian governments have worked, revealed the non-compliance of any of them with the State's external obligations, as most of the projects were developed without a clear and good study of the proposed general site, some of the projects have been carried out by Egyptian governments while totally lacking the "affordability" condition which was clarified in General Comment No. 4 of Article 11.1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, that provides that personal or family financial costs associated with housing, should be of a level ensuring that its achievement doesn't jeopardize meeting or reduces other basic needs, and that States parties should take steps to ensure that the percentage of housing-related costs is generally commensurate with income levels., also States parties should provide housing subsidies for those who cannot afford affordable housing, as well as identifying forms and levels of housing finance that adequately reflect the needs for housing ".

Such as "*Dar Misr Project*", which was basically put forward targeting low-income people, and still the price per meter went up to L.E.4,200, and the areas of units ranging from 100 to 150 m², thus the unit price ranged from LE 420000 to LE 630,000, which is an average of half a million pounds.

Other project were lacking the condition of "Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure", which stated that "Adequate housing must have some basic facilities for health, security, comfort and nutrition, and all beneficiaries of the right to adequate housing should have access to natural and public resources and clean drinking water, energy for cooking, heating and lighting, sanitation and washing facilities, food storage facilities, waste disposal, water drainage and emergency services."

Such as "*Ebni House Project*", in which the government has broken its promises to the citizens to extend the basic facilities and general services of the region, the lack of a site selection requirement that some parts of the project were behind the railway with the only crossing way was through the railway itself causing a lot of accidents, and the lack of adequate employment opportunities, all that in the end led to the abandonment of most of the population of their homes and emigration after suffering heavy economic losses.

The result of the corruption that has been lasting since over thirty years, as the rule of the National Democratic Party, which began the policy of *Infitah*, and the transition from liberalism to socialism before it, all lead the state to be confused in its decision especially in housing, regardless of the successive governments and presidents.

Corrupt phenomenon such as mediations, land-grabbing, and lack of security of legal tenure have spread the emergence of slums lacking basic services, increased the rates of overcrowding within the same room resulting in many social problems, not to mention economic problems, with the capital density increasing leading, of course, to increase traffic congestion.

It was clear that the successive governments' housing strategies were based on the promises to implement large projects without promises to complete them, all in absence of legal accountability for state officials, but rather giving the opportunity to those who failed in one of the projects to fail in another. As according to sources, the engineer responsible for "*Ebni Housing Project*" is the same one responsible for the implementation of "*Dar Misr Project*".

Security of tenure "Legal security of residing – occupancy –"²³

"The occupancy takes various forms, including rent (public and private), cooperative housing, residing in one's own property, emergency housing, informal settlements including the seizure of land or property. Regardless of the type of occupancy, everyone should have a degree of security in the occupancy that ensures legal protection from forced eviction, harassment, and other threats. Therefore, States parties should take immediate measures aiming at providing legal security for occupancy, for people and families who currently lack such protection, through genuine consultation with affected persons and groups²⁴.

All the coming statistics in the report come from Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Population Census 2017.

(A) Legal guarantee of housing occupancy General comment No. 4, Right to adequate housing, article 11 (1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights <http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/arab/GC4.pdf>

In Egypt, the ownership of buildings, real estate and residential units forms the highest proportion of housing rates, both public and private, with 6,836,102 households owning 26,708,922 housing units in urban Egypt, and 10,967,618 households with a population of 46,053,012 in rural Egypt.

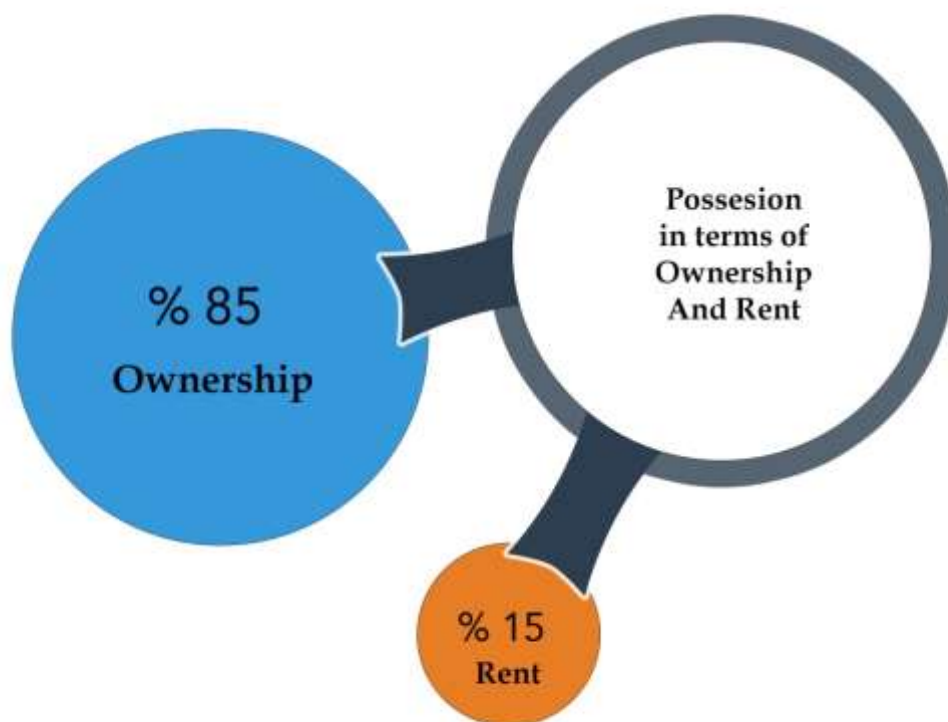
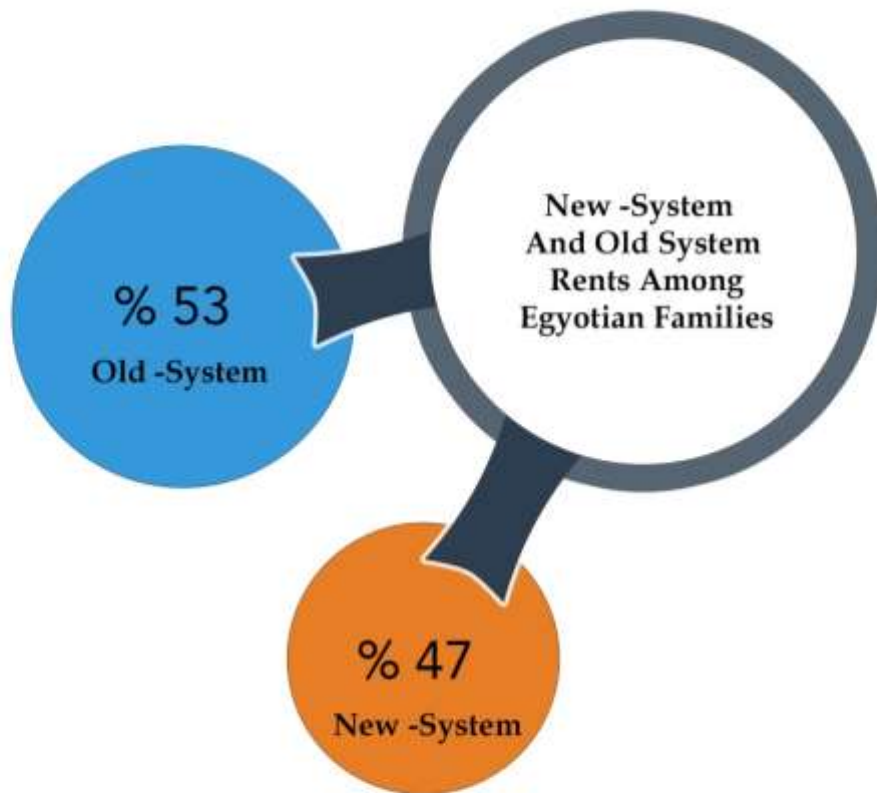
The old-system rent comes in second in terms of type of possession in Egypt, where approximately 1,535,409 families live in old-system rent housing in the urban areas of Egypt with 5,704,228 individuals, and 107,820 families live in 429,992 ones in rural Egypt.

The new-system rent comes in third where 1,196,981 families live in urban Egypt with new-system rent contracts of 4,682,492 individuals, and the rate drops to 253,172 families, with 996,760 people living in rural Egypt.

Then the donated units come with about 624,828 families in urban Egypt by 2,484,104 individuals, which is more than double that of rural Egypt with about 1,775,633 families with 7,071,611 individuals.

Then buildings classified as an in-kind advantages, with of 84,532 families in the urban areas of Egypt with 342,927 individuals and 46,174 families in rural Egypt with 187,526 individuals.

Furnished rent is not owned by a large segment of citizens with 19,085 families in the urban area of Egypt with 61,516 individuals and 2,131 households in rural Egypt with 7,857 individuals.



Provision of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure:

Adequate housing must have some basic facilities for health, security, comfort and nutrition. All beneficiaries to the right to adequate housing should have access to natural and public resources and clean drinking water, energy for cooking, heating and lighting, sanitation and washing facilities, food storage facilities, waste disposal, water drainage and emergency services²⁵.

Now, we will review the statistics for basic services which are needed by the individual and the family on a daily basis, and the justice in their distribution among the population.

Sources of Drinking Water:

The population in Egypt is divided according to drinking water sources into two sections;

1- "Public Water Network" connected to 10,183,099 families, with an average of 39,514,614 individuals in the urban areas of Egypt, while 12,565,572 families are connected with 52,262,156 people in rural Egypt.

2- "Non-Public Water Network" which is the source of water for 117,782 households in urban Egypt with a rate of 483,884 individuals, and 590,075 families in rural Egypt at a rate of 2,496,427 individuals.

Non-Public Water Sources:

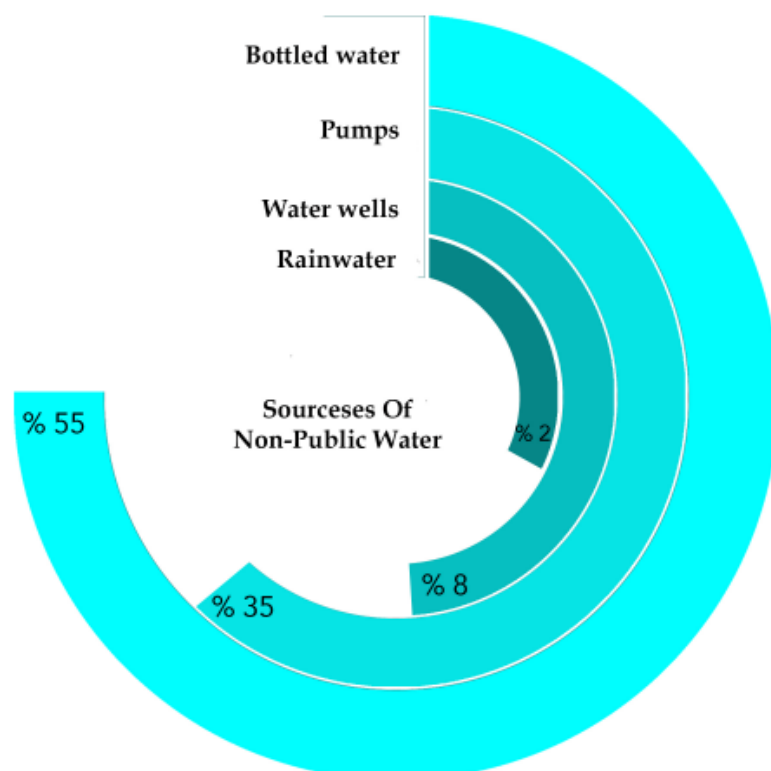
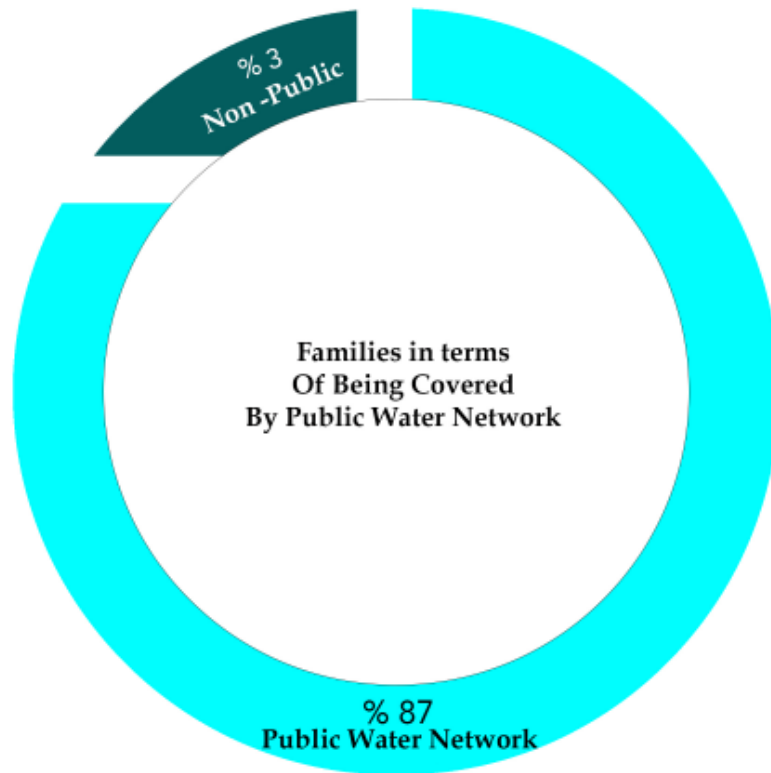
Pumps are the source of water for 28,118 families in the urban of Egypt with an average of 114,908 individuals, and 221,998 families in rural Egypt at the rate of 949,432 individuals.

Water wells are the source of water for 8,519 households in the urban areas of Egypt at a rate of 37,937 individuals and 49,211 households in rural Egypt at the rate of 207,726 people.

Provision of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure, General Comment No. 4, Right to adequate housing, article 11 (1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights <http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/arab/GC4.pdf>

Bottled water is the source for 81,145 households in the urban areas of Egypt at a rate of 331,039, and 308,704 families in rural Egypt at the rate of 1,287,061 individuals.

Rainwater is the source for only 10,162 households in rural Egypt, with a population of 52,208.



Methods adopted by Egyptian families for Lighting

Egyptian Population depend for lighting on the public electricity networks, however, there are still some Egyptian families that are completely deprived of power grids, and rely on some other means in their daily needs, where the public network of electricity is connected to 23,385,616 families in the total urban and rural Egypt, at a rate of 94,757,081, with the deprivation of 62,113 families in rural and urban Egypt to connect to the public network of electricity, according to what has been monitored, where the sources vary for the Egyptian families deprived of being covered by the public network.

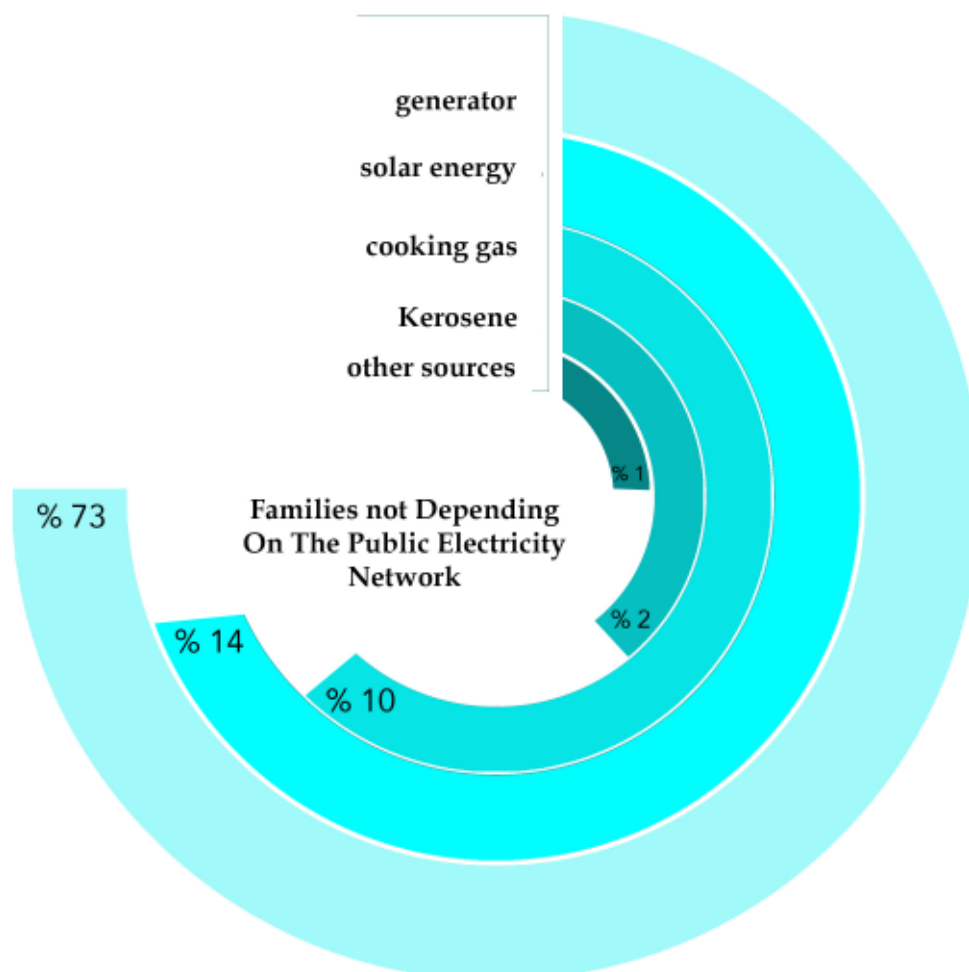
The generator is a source for a total of 45,150 families in rural and urban Egypt at a rate of 184,486 individuals.

7,160 households use solar energy at a rate of 28,587 people.

9,088 families depend on butane – cooking gas – at a rate of 36,498.

Kerosene is the source for 6,508 families at a rate of 23,589 individuals.

3,006 households on an average of 11,053 individuals, depend on other sources.



Means of Sanitation

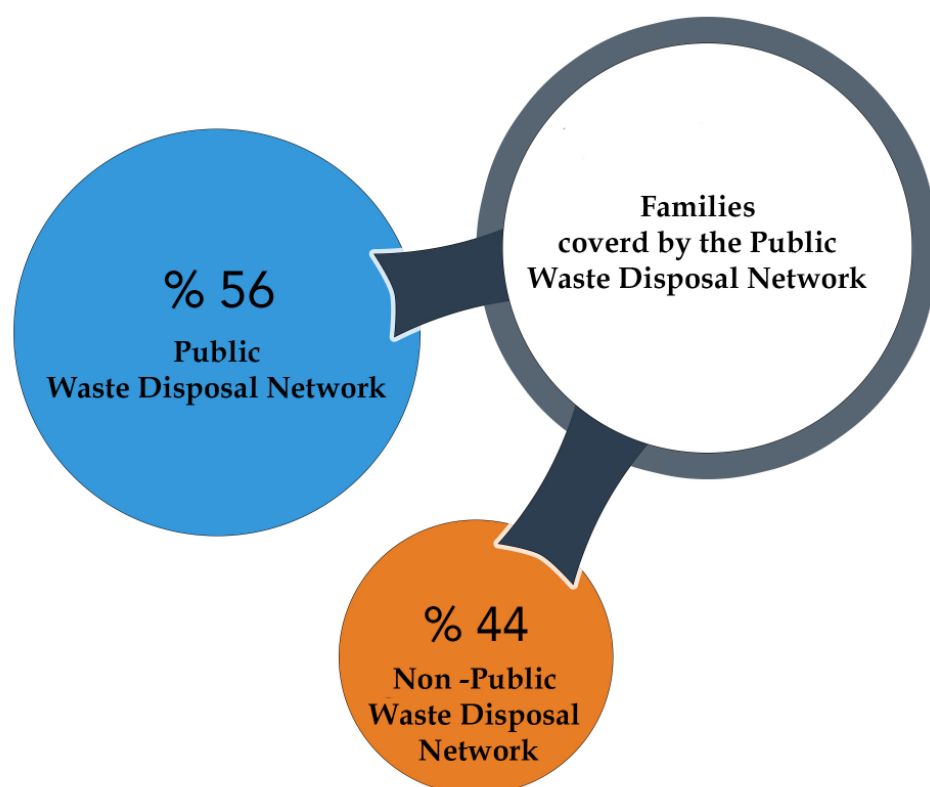
Waste disposal is one of the most important processes that the family and the people need on a daily basis. According to official sources and statistics, 10,309,539 families in rural and urban Egypt are denied access to the public sewage network, and rely on the community disposal networks, at an average of 2,747,314 households with 11,148,277 individuals.

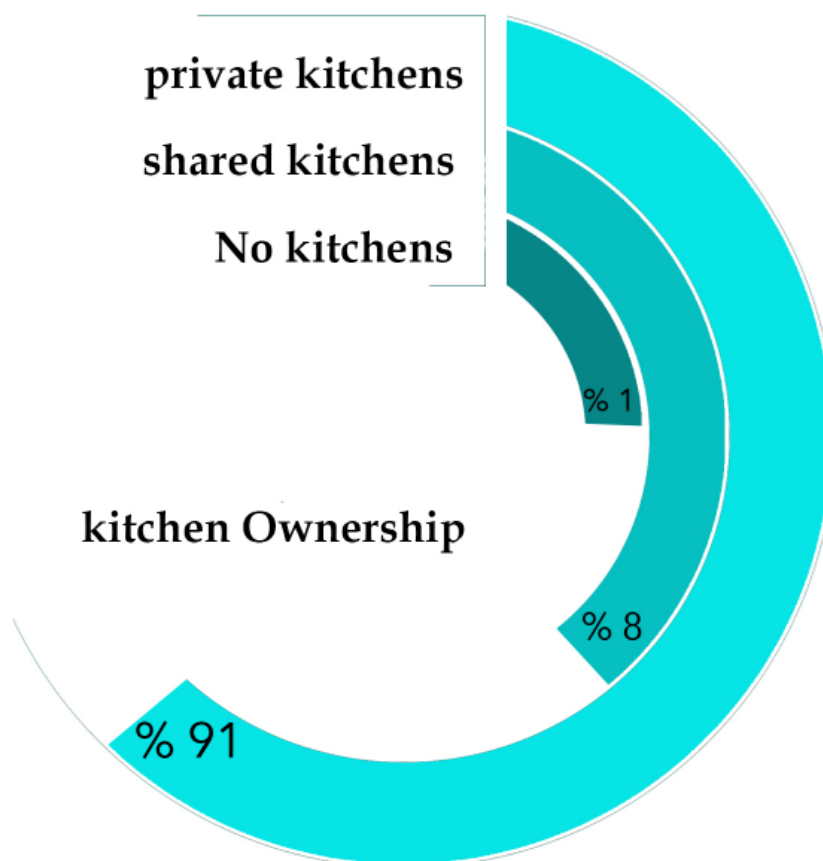
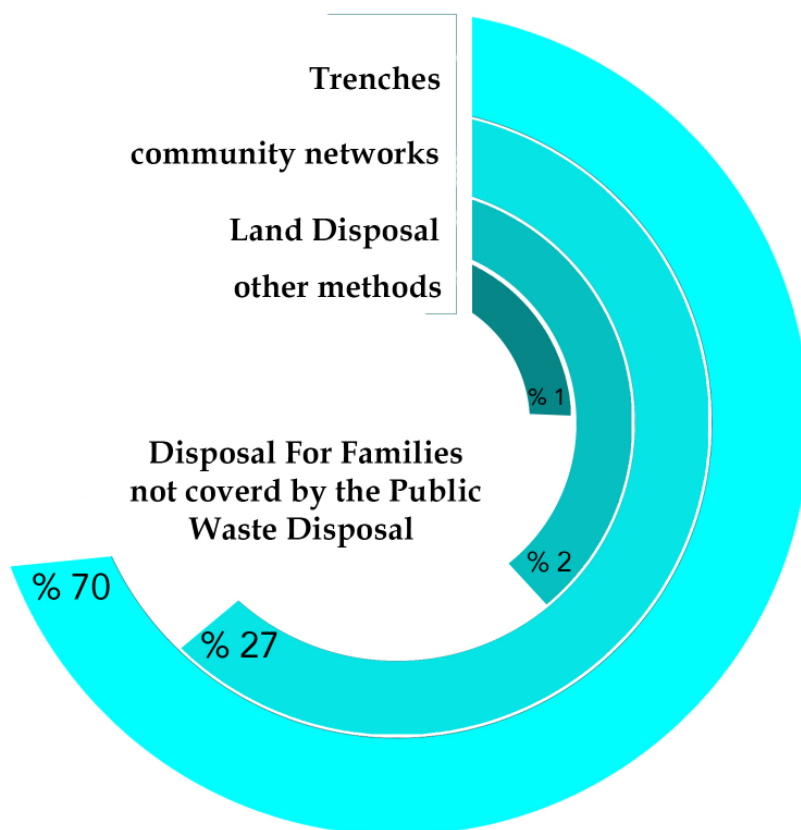
Disposal Trenches are used at the rate of 7,434,575 families by 31,882,451 individuals.

85,898 families depend on *Land Disposal* with 336,048 individuals.

41,752 families depend on other methods with 170,529 individuals.

The Public Waste Disposal Network has 13,146,989 families depending on it in rural and urban areas and Egypt with 51,219,776 people.



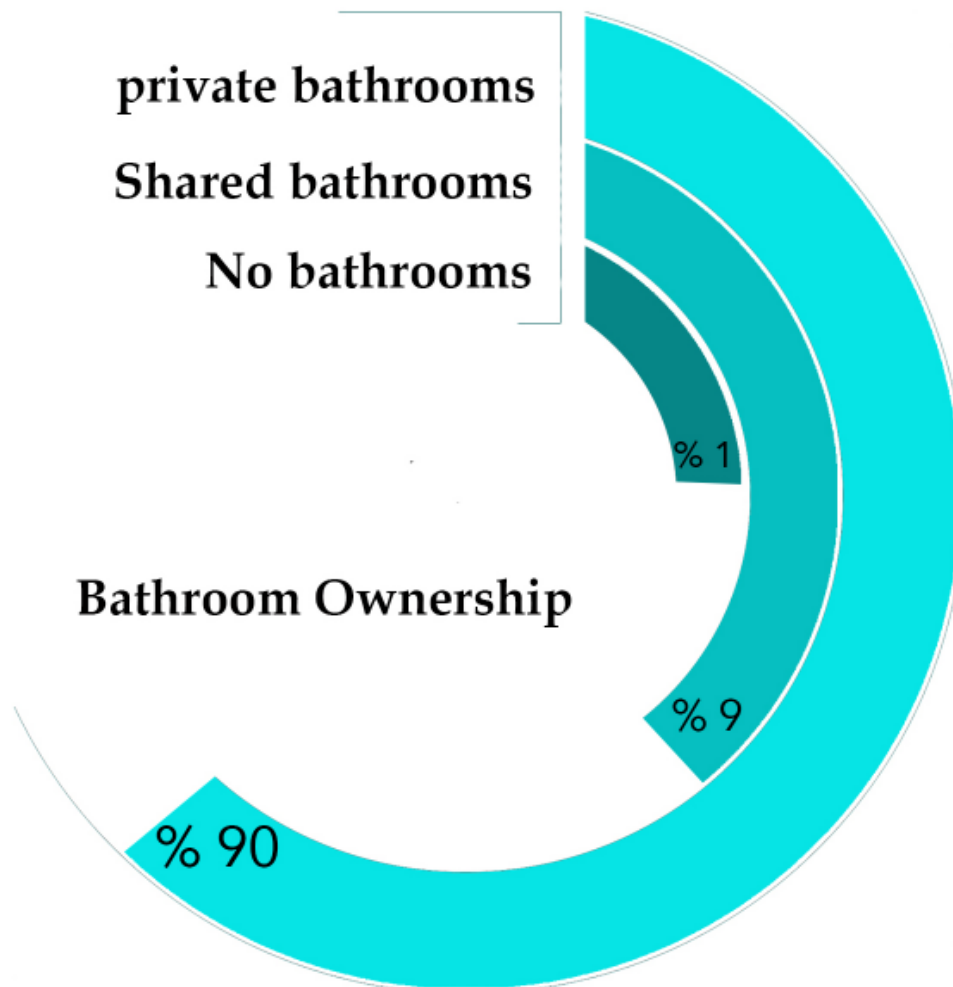


Provision of Utilities:

The need of the individual and the family for a home is a basic need and it is essential that this home has the basic utilities that serve the family, such as kitchens and bathrooms,

According to official statistics; 21,294,887 families in rural Egypt live in houses that have private kitchens, and 1,966,221 families do not have a private kitchen, but rather depend on shared kitchens, and 195,420 families do not have a kitchen at all.

As for private bathrooms, they are available for of 21,331,431 families in rural and urban Egypt, while 2,085,118 depend on shared bathrooms, and 39,979 families do not own a bathroom.



Conclusion and Recommendations

The housing process in light of the rapid development witnessed by the countries of the world is no longer easy, especially in view of the remarkable population growth in Egypt which in turn increases the requirements of the citizen based on their right to adequate housing.

While considering the development of the Delta and Valley sectors is required, it always results in increasing population density and associated traffic congestion on a daily basis, so a vision is needed that is beyond planning and relocation of residents from one area to another since it has always failed resulting in residents leaving their places and return to where they originally were, even those place were abolished.

The planning of the housing process must include the planning of the desert areas and the use of the desert governorates and the preservation of the agricultural area, which has begun to erode causing great danger to the state.

ECRF on World Habitat Day recommends to;

- 1- Activate the role of the General Authority for Urban Planning and the Supreme Planning Council.
- 2- Develop new strategic plans for desert areas.
- 3- Not exaggerate in determining the population numbers of new cities year target, which wastes a lot of state resources.
- 4- Motivate community participation.
- 5- Motivate the civil society in the participation with the government bodies in the planning.
- 6- Eliminate the real estate speculation.
- 7- Enact the unified legislation for the housing and construction process.
- 8- Commit to Egypt's international treaties and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.