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Wengraf, Richard J.

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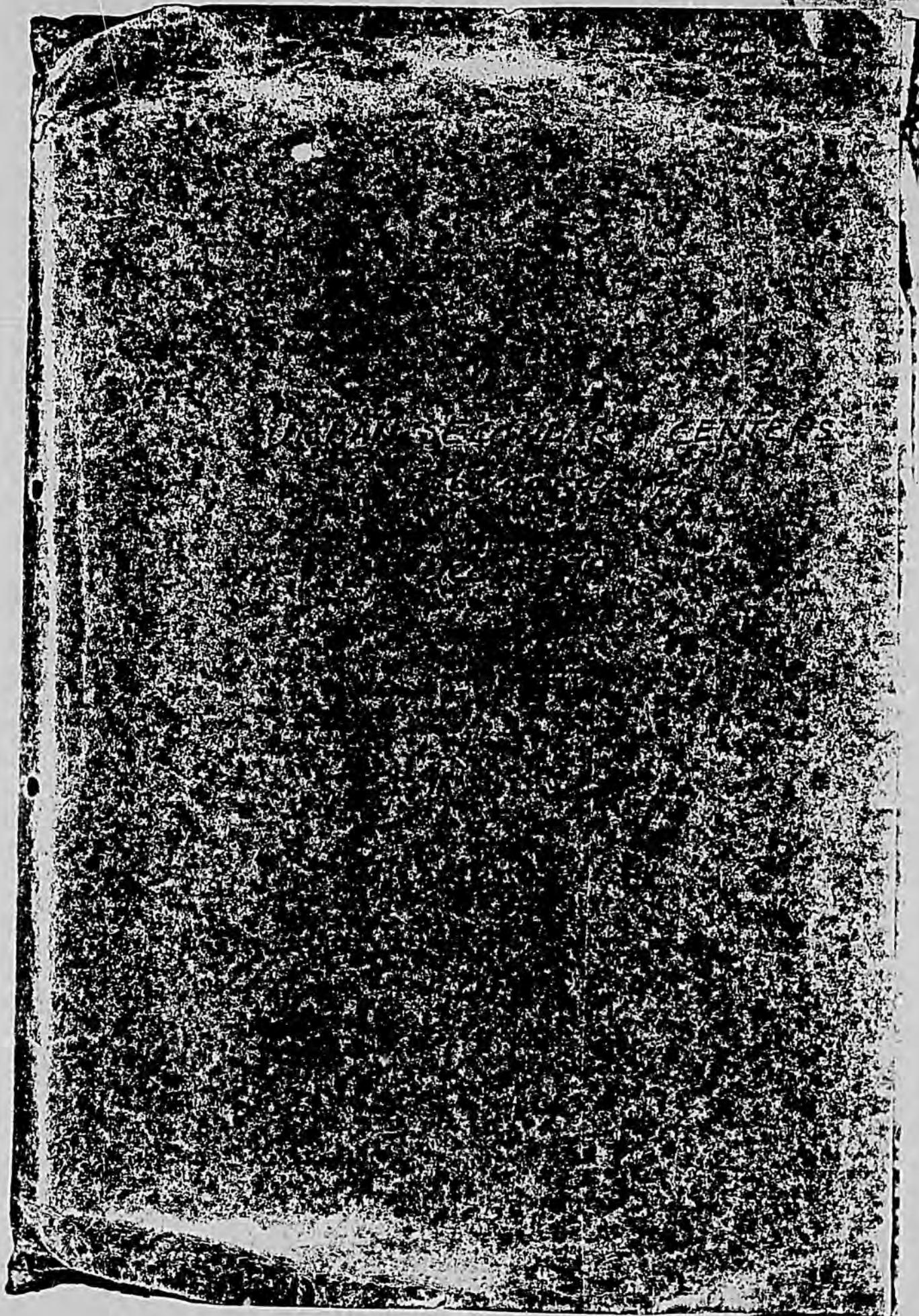
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**ANNEX I**  
**ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

### INTRODUCTION

This bibliography covers all material which was examined in the hope that it might be relevant to the study. The relevance itself is indicated in the individual bibliographic entries. As directed in the scope of work, the survey was "limited to current documents and other data readily accessible from libraries and primary sources which is already in translation, and a limited amount of documents" which were translated. Translation was concentrated on statistics; some tables of contents were also translated to help evaluate the usefulness of a given publication for subsequent detailed research. Material already in the AID Housing Office was reviewed only in some instances.

For each entry usually only one location of the item is given: that which is considered the most convenient for a person attached to the AID Housing Office; the Housing Office itself is considered most convenient, then follow in order the AID Development Information Center, other AID offices, the Post Reference Library, the TAMS office at the Ministry of Development and New Communities, and then all other locations.

The bibliographic entries are listed under the following headings:

- (1) Population, migration, census.
- (2) Economic growth and location, industrialization, urbanization.
- (3) Local plans, physical land use information.
- (4) National plans, investments and investment projects- both past and future.
- (5) Infrastructure-physical facilities, social service, economic.
- (6) New cities.
- (7) Low-cost housing.
- (8) Government organization and budgeting.
- (9) Miscellaneous, including material on other countries.

Each item has been listed under the heading which was most appropriate for the purposes of the Secondary Urban Centers project; some items may be relevant to more than one category.

**SECTION 1**  
**POPULATION, MIGRATION, CENSUS**

THE GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, 1976, THE PRELIMINARY RESULTS, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 1977; 66pp. 28 Tables.

Location: USAID Housing Office; Post Reference Library.

The only source available now in English (or even in Arabic) on some data covering the entire country; does not give information on individual cities, only by Governorate (often broken down by urban and rural); some figures by kism in Cairo and Alexandria; heavy on housing and related data.

The list of tables at the beginning of the book does not always correspond to the titles of the tables themselves.

1976 CENSUS, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), various series and dates (see below); in Arabic.

Location: Post Reference Library

In addition to the "Preliminary Results" in English, the following are being published:

Population and Housing, one volume for each of the eight regions.

Detailed population and Housing information one volume for each Governorate.

Employment and other vital statistical information one volume for entire country.

Census of Establishments- one volume for entire country, mostly covers public sector only.

None of the series is now complete; publication schedule uncertain; Post Reference Library will have what is published. Total employment (including the informal sector) covered in special report, journey to work covered in governorate volumes.

1966 CENSUS, CAPMAS; one volume for each governorate, in Arabic.

LOCATION Incomplete set at AUC Library

This was a sample census; totals listed were obtained by expanding the sample.

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STATISTICAL YEARBOOK, ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT, JULY 1978

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics  
(CAPMAS), 275pp 16 x 11 cm.

Location: Post Reference Library; AID Housing Office

Major Sections:

Demographic Data (quite useful); Agriculture, etc.,  
Industry; Transportation and Communications (limited);  
Health Services (practically no Governorate-level data);  
Social Affairs (useful); Housing (scanty and short);  
Education (emphasizes higher education; no local  
data for primary, secondary levels); Information  
and Tourism; Economy.

—— July 1979 (DIC)

CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS, CAIRO, Mohamed Ali  
Abdel el Dagem (Master's Thesis, 1974).

Location: Cairo Demographic Center Library, ground floor,  
Geographical Society Building, Kasr El Aini Street.

Using information from ration card applications, came to  
the concluding that 34% of migrants to Cairo were of urban  
origin, 66% from rural areas.

1960 CENSUS In English

LOCATION AUC Library

Last of the population and housing census series in English. Does not give population on secondary cities directly - this must be deduced from table on population of administrative units by size class.

ESTIMATION OF NET MIGRATION IN EGYPT, 1976, Mohamed A. Ouf, 1977, 65pp. (part of 1977 General Diploma Volume)

Location: Cairo Demographic Center Library, ground floor of Geographical Society Building, Kasr El Aini Street.

Using "rough-and-ready" methods and preliminary 1976 census data (including Egyptians abroad) he finds that all governorates had net out migration except Alexandria, Behera, Damietta, Kalyubia (second largest), Giza (largest), Red Sea, (may show decentralization of Cairo, which had largest absolute net outmigration, followed by Sohag and Qena).

SEMINAR ON URBANIZATION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION IN  
SOME ARAB AND AFRICAN COUNTRIES, 1973, Cairo  
Demographic Center, various authors.

Location: Library of the Demographic center,  
Ground floor, Geographical Society  
Building, Kasr El Aini St.

Two papers may be of interest:

- (1) Population Growth and Internal Migration in  
Cairo by Mohamed Adl Abdel Dayem:

Shows both in and out-migration by major  
regions, 1917-1960. Of interest that for  
1947-1960 59% of all migrants (861,000) went  
to Cairo - Giza, while during this same  
period 106,000 left Cairo - Giza.  
(see table in AID Housing Office file).  
Data do not seem to show migration within  
governorates.

- (2) A quantitative analysis of some aspects of the  
Urbanization Process in Egypt in the Twentieth  
Century by Dr. Nader Fergany:

Constructs an index which includes density (on  
municipal level?) but source of these figures  
can not be verified because of lack of citations  
or details, Dr. Fergany is out of the country.  
Number of residential agglomerations decreased  
from 3611 in 1907 to 3409 in 1917. then consistently  
increased to 4188 by 1960.

SECTION 2  
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND LOCATION, INDUSTRIALIZATION, URBAN-  
IZATION

THE GROWTH, LOCATION AND STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRY IN EGYPT,  
K.M. Barbour, 1972 222pp.

Location: Post Reference Library.

Most recent data used are those for 1963, particularly at the Governorate level. Believes that in the future all of lower Egypt, from Tebbin north will develop as a single industrial "growth pole" considers Egypt as "developed" industrially; it is up to the rest of the country to catch up with the industrial sector.

DIE WIRTSCHAFTS GEOGRAPHISCHEN UNTERLAGEN AEGYPTENS, Oskar  
Brendel, 2 volumes (types) in German, 1946 (?).

Location      Geographical Society Library.

Very limited usefulness since 1937 data are used; mostly descriptive, but industrial information at best given down to eight regions (Cairo, Damietta, Border Governorates, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt), 1937 data shows that industry and artisanate combined were concentrated at nearly 50% in Cairo and Alexandria.

TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF SETTLEMENT SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS  
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, EGYPT, 1882-1966,  
Dr. Rafik Khalil Farid, 1978, 683 PP (typed),  
Ph.D. Thesis, Cornell University; has also been  
issued as a book by Cornell University Press.

Location: Office of the author - EDDGE,  
93 Kasr El Aini Street, Cairo  
(entrance around the corner),  
Phone 22427

This is of interest for a variety of reasons,  
including:

- Discussion of accuracy of census and other data.
- Discussion of theories related to settlement size distribution.
- Assembly of a great deal of historic data in one spot (see excerpts in file).
- Findings that in spite of "conventional wisdom", there is no evidence that there is any significant correlation between settlement size and growth for the period 1907-1966.
- The opinion that city growth in upper Egypt is mainly due to growth in agriculture and public administration.
- The point that 60% of Egypt's industry by value added is accounted for by processing of agricultural produce; the location of most Egyptian industry is therefore determined by the resource base.
- The author's recommendation not to try to achieve a predetermined settlement size distribution pattern, rather to concentrate on the opening up of all channels of transportation and communication to make it possible for the settlement pattern to adapt spontaneously to changing economic conditions.

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It might be of interest to try to secure some of the raw data used by Dr. Farid and to extend his studies, using his computer approaches, data, etc., supplemented with 1976 information.

THE EGYPTIAN ECONOMY 1952-72, Robert Mabro, 1974

Location: Post Reference Library.

Very little on individual cities; however Mabro assumes that all cities with population growth of less than 15.74% for 1960-66 had net out-migration, e.g. Tanta, Mansoura, Damanshour, Minya in Study Area (this rate corresponds to roughly 2.5% per year)

THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF EGYPT 1939-1973; Robert Mabro  
and Samir Radwan, 1976, 279pp.

Location: Post Reference Library.

Some points:

- Average annual earnings in towns (not Cairo, Alexandria) are 22% higher than in rural areas.
- Industrialization so far had been linked mainly to agricultural resources and to use of imported materials.
- Average yearly export growth of 13% per year, 1952-1970 was mostly due to changing from raw cotton to textile exports.
- Industry can not solve the employment problem; industrialization is slow to impart its benefits; they recommend agricultural development and improvement in human resources programs.
- Small scale industry is concentrated in Cairo and Alexandria; the villages are poorly served.
- Discusses problems related to information and statistics, including inconsistency of definitions, role and influence of CAEMAS.

A STUDY OF THE FEASIBILITY OF A PRIVATE INVESTMENT  
ENCOURAGEMENT FUND FOR THE EGYPTIAN PRIVATE SECTOR,  
Robert R. Nathan Associates, Final Report 1979;  
AID funded.

Location: AID Development Information Center  
(Proj. no. 263-0097)

Stresses need for urban jobs. Finds that the private sector is efficient, therefore its encouragement desirable. Of particular interest is information provided by Mr. Tiffit that in response to this report a fund of LE 30 million has been set up of which LE 5 million have been earmarked for projects with special characteristics, including job creation and geographic distribution.

OXFORD REGIONAL ECONOMIC ATLAS - AFRICA, Clarendon Press,  
1965.

Location: Geographical Society Library.

No maps dealing with Egypt only; some maps show cities where specific industries are located. Not truly useful for Secondary Cities Project. There does not seem to be an economic atlas of Egypt.

MEDIUM SIZED TOWNS IN THE URBAN PATTERN OF  
MODERN EGYPT, Dawlat Sadek, in Volume XXXIV,  
Bulletin de la Societe de Geographie d'Egypte,  
pp 111-124, 1961.

Location: Library of the Society, Kasr El  
Eini Street, Call number VIG185.

Paper concentrates on analysis of spacing of cities  
in 100,000-200,000 range as a first step to address  
Egypt's first planning problem - "decentralization  
of industries". These cities should be given a  
wider range of functions. This was the only  
reference I found.

SECTORAL STUDIES OF THE EGYPTIAN ECONOMY;

- (1) Strategic Study for Building Materials and Ceramics, Stage I, 5 Vols., Bo.oz, Allen and Hamilton, 1977.
- (2) Sectoral Survey of the Egyptian Textile Industry, 8 Vols., Werner International, 1976 (only Vol. I was scanned)
- (3) National-Wide Sectoral Study of Egypt's Pulp, Paper and Board Industry, Stadler Murter, 1976.
- (4) Strategic Planning Study for Engineering Industries, Four reports, P-E International Limited, 1976-78.

All four studies World Bank funded.

Location: AID - IIDPS Office

These reports are not too useful for the secondary cities project, most information is not location-specific.

Building materials study deals with public sector companies only, for which it gives plant sizes and locations. Estimates the number of all brick pauts at 150 to 450, of which maybe 120 in Greater Cairo. Gives figures for 1960-75 housing production.

Pulps, paper and board industry study has a map showing the principal facilities.

REVIEW OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY IN EGYPT, World Bank 1977,  
DRAFT:52pp, 32 Annexes.

Location: AID Development Information Center; also micro-  
 fiche # WB-DMOO-G232. (DIC no.)

The World Bank's first foray into this field. Discusses both small Scale Industry (10-50 workers) and the artisanal sector (1-9 workers). Study is impressed with the performance of this sector, recommends more attention be paid to it. Recommended strategy would be to increase productivity by improving capital equipment in industry branches which have low capital requirements, especially:

- engineering (including consumer durables and transport equipment)
- food processing (pasta, ice, etc.)
- ready made clothes
- footwear and leather.
- woodworking and furniture
- printing
- chemicals (e.g. paints, cosmetics, plastic, goods, rubber, batteries, electroplating).

Small scale industry is mostly consumer oriented but has strong links to large plants and to other related small enterprises; 77% of employment in small scale industry (about 70,000 in 1974) and 35% in artisanal sector of (330,000 est. 74) are concentrated in Cairo and Alexandria; 69% of artisanal sector is urban. Report recommends strengthening the links to large enterprises, locating new or expanded firms in "flatted factories" in Cairo (slum clearance).

This report shows some of the problems that would have to be addressed if small scale industry were to be dispersed to/ established in secondary cities to a greater extent than now. Some statistics copied and used to assess secondary cities, even though this report itself admits the statistics are poor - do not show distribution by branch by government.

**SECTION 3**  
**LOCAL PLANS, PHYSICAL LAND USE INFORMATION**

MASTER PLANS OF VARIOUS TOWNS,  
 Prepared by students at Al Azhar University as part  
 of their Bachelor of Planning program. Various  
 years from 1969 on.

Location: Al Azhar University library, Nasr City,  
 contact through Prof. Allam, home  
 70 Gomhouriya St., Apt 13, phone 933730

List of Reports:

The library has the following listed by Governorates:  
 All reports are in Arabic.

<u>Governorate</u>	<u>Town</u>
Domiat	Domiat (center)
Dakhalia	Belkas (twice) Sherbin Mit Ghamr (one center, one not specified)
Sharkiya	Zagazig (one center, one not specified) Abou Kebir Fakous (twice) Mahya (twice) Mashtoul el Souk
Qaliubiya	Benha El Khanka Toukh Qaha
Kafr El Sheikh	Kafr el Sheikh (three times) Biyala Dessouk Metoobis (twice)

	Baltim
Gharbiya	El Santa El Mahalla el Kobra Al Bassioun Samanoud Kafr el Zayat
Menoufiya	Shibin el Koum Ashmoun El Bagour El Shohada Birket el Sab Quesna Menouf (one center, two not specified)
Beheira	Abu Hammos Itai el Barud Rashid Kom Hamada
Giza	Giza (center) Hawamdiyah
Beni Suef	Ehuasseya
Fayoum	Sennouris
Minya	El Minya (twice) Maghagha (twice) Fikriya
Assiout	Assiout Abnoub Abu Tig El Kosiyr Deyrout (one center, two not specified) Sadfa

Sohag	El Maragha (twice) Guirgeh Saghelta Tama (twice) Tahta
Qena	Armant Qous

These are student efforts, but they will provide valuable information on conditions in each town at the time the work was done. The large drawings with the proposals are not available, but the reports (usually) contain photos in A-4 size.

Sample: Master plan for Deyrout, Assiout Governorate, May 1972. This report was reviewed in detail, because it is assumed that others will generally follow the same format. I was told this is one of the better efforts. It contains 282 pages and 36 colored small maps.

The contents include:

- Regional studies -- population and economic activity at governorate level.
- Historic sketch
- Town's function and problems
- Description of site, area, population density (w. map)
- Climate
- Land use and building heights (maps)
- Public infrastructure and facilities, with analysis of adequacy.
- Problems and opportunities map
- Detailed population studies, including migration estimates.

- Land price (w. map)
- Agriculture (w. maps on soil classification, crops, terncre for the entire markaz area)
- Industrial and retail trade information
- Population and land requirements projections to 1990.

CATALOG OF MAPS, PART 3, VOLUME 2

Defense Mapping Agency; supposed to be updated continuously.

Location: (1) Philip Lewis, AID-IIDPS.

(2) Mr. Wilhelms, Defense Attache Office.

Contains key maps showing coverage and scale of maps available from this Agency. Egypt key sheets are in section 2, sheets 54 E 2-3 (1:50,000) and 54 E 6 (1:100,000). Dates of editions not given; ordering procedure seems to be cumbersome; Defense Attache's copy is less easily accessible but probably always up-to-date.

MASTER PLAN FOR LUXOR, Prof. Barada and Associates,  
1976, in Arabic; Maps not available; 43 pp plus its tables.

Location: Office of Prof. Barada,  
31 Oraby Street.

Includes consideration of Qena region, Luxor-Qus-Armant area, Hurghada-Quseir area on Red Sea. Limitation of tourist growth is capacity of Tut Ankh Amon's tomb; recommend diverting tourist stream to two alternative tombs. Other recommendations:

- diversify economic base
- keep Luxor a middle sized city
- move much tourist development out of the city into integrated tourist villages.

Total built up area, excluding streets, about 120Ha.

condition survey (by land area covered):

<u>Height of Buildings</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Percent average</u>	<u>Bad</u>
1 story	1.8	2.4	85.7
2-4 stories	5.3	4.5	neglig
5 or more stories	.2	.1	none

Current land use (also on basis of 120 Ha)

Housing	60.0
Commercial	6.8
Hotels	8.5
Public buildings, schools, etc.	14.6
Industry	.9
Water, recreation	6.1

In addition: 193 ha - archeological areas  
21 ha - residences in archeological areas.

Expansion areas proposed at gross density of about 120 persons/feddan in 1990 for an additional 55,000 people. Emigration from Qena Governorate estimated at 750,000 for 1972-1990 without planning, even though some Markaz would gain. Report gives very little about land prices, no cost estimates, but recommends staging plan, includes study of feasibility of tourist project.

NAG HAMADY MASTER PLAN; Prof. Barada and others, 1970; in Arabic; text only - maps at the Aluminum Complex, but photos might be located in Cairo.

Location: Office of Prof. Barada  
31 Oraby Street,  
Telephone 751608

This plan covers the town only, not the Aluminum Complex, which it serves, the program was given. Features include: 5-story walk-up apartment buildings with one bathroom for every two apartments (for cost savings); architecture and neighborhood design based on a uniform modular grid system; separation of housing areas by social/income class of occupants. Prefabricated houses rejected. Cost estimates of housing range from LE 12 to LE 20 per sq.m. Total community area 210 feddan.

Neighborhood Densities:

<u>CLASS</u>	<u>AREA-FEDDAN</u>	<u>DWELLINGS</u>	<u>DWELL PER FEDDAN</u>	<u>PERSON PER FEDDAN</u>
Workers	71	1250	17.6	96.8
Technicians	75.5	1000	13.4	60.3
Middle Management	12.5	150	12	54

Most managers are expected to leave their families in Cairo, no schools are located closest to the worker's area.

THE REPLANNING OF BELBEIS CITY, Cairo University, Faculty of Engineering, Architectural Department, City Planning Diploma 1979, in English, 70 pp, maps in text; separate colored panels.

Location: Cairo University, Library, Architectural Department.

Two teams prepared separate reports; the report reviewed was prepared by Moussa M. Abdel Aziz and five others. Objective is to provide for expansion of the city into the adjacent desert, rather than into agricultural land, which now occurs. Urbanized area more than doubled since 1952. Densities in the five neighborhoods range from 132 to 380 persons/feddan (gross). 2000 population projected to be 148,000 (Sharkiya 3,900.000); industrial employment to go from 2,000 in 1960 to 6,000 in 1980 and 15,000 in 2000.

Recommends upgrading of existing substandard areas, financing and developer system similar to that in New Ameriyah.

For population of 148,000 in 2000 proposes a land budget as follows:

Residential	576	fedd.	32.7%
Services & Utilities	434	"	25.3%
Industry	286	"	16.7%
Recreation, Open Space	236	"	13.8%
Major roads, transport	196	"	11.5%
TOTAL	1711	"	

Proposes four alternatives for expansion, recommends one. No over-all cost figures, tabulation of present land use.

I-3-10

ATLAS OF EGYPT, Survey of Egypt, 2 Vols., Upper  
Egypt, Lower Egypt, 1914.

Location: Geographical Society Library.

All maps at 1:50,000 covering the entire settled  
areas; in English; useful for developing long-  
run trends of density in built-up areas.

MASTER PLAN FOR KAFR SAAD, (Damietta Governorate), GOPP,  
1979, 59pp, in Arabic.

Location: GOPP

Has major sections on land use and topography, population and economic conditions, social conditions, plan to the Year 2000, 1978 population: 3,050; 2000 population: 5,000. New growth proposed to be accommodated in a new neighborhood.

	<u>1978 Land Use</u>		<u>Proposed New Neighborhood</u>	
	<u>Fed</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Fed</u>	<u>%</u>
Housing	52.5	37.75	120	61.9
Commercial	.7	.5	18*	9.7
Industrial	8.5	6	8	4.3
Education services	10.3	7.5 )		
Health "	3.7	2.75 )	16	8.6
Administ. "	6.0	4.25 )		
Relig. "	1.0	.75 )		
Sports	2.5	2.0	6.5	3.6
Canals, water	3.8	2.5	-	
Vacant	18	13	-	
Roads, transp.	32	23	16.5	8.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>

MASTER PLAN FOR SAMMONOUD, Draft Final, 142pp., GOPP, 1976,  
In Arabic.

Location: GOPP, 14th Floor, MODANC Building, 1, Ismail Abaza  
Street. Street.

Covers the usual range of topics of a master plan, including regional analysis and central area study; does not include estimate of required investments. 1970 population 30,000  
2000 projected population 57,000.

Buildings in good condition cover	31.1% of area*
Buildings in average condition cover	37.6% of area
Buildings in poor condition cover	16.25% of area
Buildings in vacant condition cover	15. % of area
Buildings with 1 floor cover	34.9% of area*
Buildings with 2 floors cover	32.8% of area
Buildings with 3 or more floors covers	17.3% of area
vacant	15 % of area

\* area probably means built-up  
area of 233 feddan

Housing	110 fedd. $\frac{1976}{500} = 47.02\%$	$\frac{2000}{500} = 60\%$
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Commercial

and mixed	25.4 fedd = 10.9%	32 fedd = 3.8%**
Industry	10.5 fedd = 4.5%	75 fedd = 32%
Built up area	233 fedd = 100%	

Urban area	268 fedd	833 fedd = 100%
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MASTER PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT  
FOR THE PORT OF DAMIETTA, Frederic R. Harris  
and others, 5 Vols. 1979 (AID funded)

Location: <sup>Dic</sup> AID, Office of Mr. Desmond O'Riordan;  
TAMS

Recommends a new port and a new city about 5 Km west of Damietta. Year 1990 population to be 143,000, year 2000 - 400,000. No developments on this proposal pending further studies. The basis assumptions of the port's growth are considered overly optimistic by some. Community development aspects mostly in Vols. 1 and 2.

MASTER PLANS, VARIOUS CITIES, Ministry of Local Affairs, 1950's.

Location: See Below

According to Eng. Michel Fouad, Chairman GOPP, several master plans were prepared in the 1950's and turned over to the Governorates or cities concerned (e.g. Assiut, Tanta, Mehalla El Koubra).

Only maps were done, mounted on wooden panels, no reports. GOPP attempted to retrieve these maps but did not succeed; most of them seem to have been destroyed. Original lead for these maps provided by Prof. Yousry.

FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR EL SHAMS CITY, ASSIUT,  
PUD Consultants, 41 Sherif Street, Cairo, Draft,  
1979.

Location: At Consultant's office, contact  
Prof. Abdallah Abdel Aziz Attia.

Report considered preliminary; a distinguished American team participated. El Shams City, to be developed by El Shams Company for Housing and Urban Development, is to be located about 10 Km west-south-west of Assiut on the escarpment with a planned population of 100,000 at year 2000. Agricultural development in surroundings proposed; other new settlement sites and development areas in metro area identified. Foreign financing will probably be sought. Final feasibility may take about four months more.

GENERAL PLAN FOR ZAGAZIG CITY, Prof, Mohmoud Yousry, Taher el Sadek, and others, August 1974, 184pp, numerous maps and tables; in Arabic.

Location: Office of Prof, Yousry, Consulting Group for Studies and Design, 39 Kasr el Nile Street, telephone 744401.

Plan to the Year 2000, estimated population 1973-245,000 (1976 census 203,000):

<u>Forecast</u>	1980 - 260,000
"	1990 - 351,000
"	2000 - 475,000

Population density - overall urban area:

1882 - 188 persons/feddan
1917 - 191 " "
1937 - 176 " "
1960 - 228 " "
1973 - 155 " "

Population density - residential areas, city average 330 persons/feddan:

Highest density kism	590 persons/feddan
lowest density kism	123 " "
Average family size	1947 - 5.0, 2 persons/room
" " "	1960 - 5.2, 2.1 " "
" " "	1966 - 5.5, 2.18 " "

Building Conditions:

mud brick	23%
bad	36.5%
average	33.5%
above average	1.6%
good	4.5%
very good	.1%
under construct	.8%

Heights of residential buildings:

1 floor	50.7%
2 floors	29.2%
3 floors	13.7%
4 floors	4.7%
5 or more	2.2%

NOTE: does not show number of dwelling units.

Land Use in urban area	1973 - 2000 (pop <sub>A</sub> )	
Housing and Commercial	29.5%	28.5%
Industry	6.0%	13.5%
Utilities	1.4%	1.9%
Streets, railroad	33.5%	32.0%
Education	24.0%	19.2%
Services (relig., cult., etc.)	5.3%	2.2%
Open space	-	2.7%

Has no land value information, cost estimates, mention of informal housing sector; projects per capita water and power consumption. Recommends municipal ownership of building land, sale of serviced sites to public and private builders; if this not feasible, build public housing, but sell apartments to occupants upon completion.

SECTION 4

NATIONAL PLANS, INVESTMENTS AND INVESTMENT PROJECTS-BOTH  
PAST AND FUTURE

PROJECTS IN FREE ZONES and INLAND PROJECTS,  
5 Tables and 10 tables, mimeographed, Foreign  
Investment and Free Zone Authority; in Arabic.

Location: USAID Housing Office

These reports appear to be issued periodically; the ones on file represent status as of June 30, 1979. Information on Inland Projects includes a table showing total investment and number for approved projects in each Governorate by twenty sectors. Other tables show employment, foreign currency investment, whether in production, etc. by the same twenty sectors but only on a nationwide basis. Note that at this point there are some approved projects in all Governorates except New Valley, Mersa Matruh, Sohag, Assiut and Minya.

INDUSTRY IN EGYPT 1978-82, 7 Vols, 1978, GOFI  
(General Organization for Industrialization)

Location: AID or GOFI Library, 12 Mudiriyet El  
Tahrir Street, Garden City

GOFI's answer to the Ministry of Planning's 5 year plan. Includes detailed descriptions of individual projects including location, status, financing source, number of workers, Volumes 2, 3, 6 only were reviewed - remarkable concentration in Cairo, Alexandria, Delta. (see tabulation in "raw data" file). Projects limited to those under Ministry of Industry, i.e. does not cover wholly private sector, Ministry of War Production, Law 43 companies.

- Vol. 1 - Food Industries
- Vol. 2 - Textile Industries
- Vol. 3 - Chemical Industries
- Vol. 4 - Engineering, Electrical,  
Electronic Industries
- Vol. 5 - Metallurgical Industries
- Vol. 6 - Mining Industries
- Vol. 7 - Others (e.g. R&D, training  
centers)

THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1978-1982, 13 Vols., ARE Ministry of Planning, August 1977 (translated into English by AID).

Location: AID Development Information Center; TAMS.

Provides a vast amount of useful analysis, background, and policy-based projections. Conformance of annual budgets, etc. to this plan needs to be verified. Data are not always consistent.

Vol. I: The General Strategy for Economic and Social Development:

calls for "execution of a population policy aimed at controlling the population increase and rural-urban migration by developing agriculture and assisting the growth of small cities and the establishment of new ones". Open and disguised unemployment in 1976 estimated at 1.5 million.

Vol. II: The Egyptian People: shows that labor force participation rate is expected to rise from 30.6% in 1976 to 39.6% in 2000. It says "Egypt currently suffers from a number of social and economic problems but the most important among them is the problem of high population density"; therefore it calls for the settlement of 1,000,000 persons per year outside the valley in the period 1983-2000; also shows a preliminary population distribution by regions in the year 2000, which does not appear realistic, e.g. no growth in Greater Cairo, 3,000,000 people in Matruh Matruh Region, 8,000,000 in Aswan Region (Aswan, Qena, Red Sea). Also assumes increase of Egyptians working abroad, to 600,000 in 1976 to 1,324,000 in 2000 to be encouraged.

Vol. III: Planning the Open Door Policy states that this policy will support the public sector, which will retain its importance.

Vol. IV: The General Strategy for Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security

Vol. V: The General Strategy for Housing, Public Utilities and Construction states "All indications point to great possibilities in increasing private savings to constitute a solid foundation for a wide-scale program of long-term

financing for housing". Recommends urban areas in the desert with land to revert to the government at the end of a 70-100 year lease; also "growth center projects" at Minya (textiles, university) and Qena (based on aluminum, sugar, the connection to the new phosphate mines at Abu Tartair).

Vol.VI: The General Strategy For Industrialization criticizes past policy of neglect of small industries and the concentration of industry in a few centers (Cairo, Alexandria, Mehalla el Kubra, Kafr el Dawar); however regional development is a "long-term policy" first priority should go to up-grading of efficiency of existing plant, second to completion of projects under construction.

Vol.VII: The General Strategy for Transportation and Communication: Cairo and Alexandria are to get nearly twice as much for passenger transport as the rest of the country; the TV network is to be extended to all inhabited parts of the country.

Vol.VIII: The General Strategy for Energy, Electricity and Petroleum shows specific locations of power plant construction.

Vol.IX: Development Strategy and Regional Planning gives proposed (public) investments by Governorate and sector, but not by specific location; reflects the settlement pattern of Vol. II.

Vol.X: Proposed Projects within the Framework of the Five-Year Plan in the two parts gives more detailed descriptions individual projects, but location is often not identified; Wafq projects (e.g. housing) not included.

Vol.XI: The Egyptian Economy 1970-1976: Problems and Achievements had not been completed by the time this translation was made.

Vol.XII: The Detailed Plan for 1978 includes project listings and descriptions which do not always correspond to Vol.X.

VOL.XIII Summary.

**SECTION 5**  
**INFRASTRUCTURE-PHYSICAL FACILITIES, SOCIAL SERVICE, ECONOMIC**

EGYPT - NATIONAL TRANSPORT STUDY, INTERIM REPORT  
1977, PHASE I, Louis Berger International and  
Dorsch Consult., 1977, 3 Vols. (Vol. II in two  
parts), (World Bank funded).

Location: One complete set in AID, parts  
(including Vol. I) in AID  
Development Information Center,  
rest with Mr. P. Lewis.

Not of much direct interest to the secondary cities project. Detailed projections on a zone-to-zone basis (zones generally correspond to governorates) are mostly in unpublished back-up material. Phase II now in progress, will not produce more directly useful material.

FIELD NOTES ON VISITS TO GOVERNORATE AND MARKAZ CAPITALS

Binnie and Taylor; unpublished; 1978 - 197 . N.P.

Location: Binnie - Taylor Egypt, 6 Teba street, Dokki,  
phone 704244, 704373, or

Engineer Youssef Hanna, General Organization  
for Potable Water (GOPW).  
Ismail Abaza Street, phone 33752 (slightly  
less complete).

During the Provincial Water Supply Study (world Bank)  
(see Ref. ), the team visited about 95% of the  
Governorate and Markaz capitals.

Field notes stress water supply and waste disposal but  
include other impressions.

Probably will provide useful background material  
which should not be quoted directly. There is a possibility  
the material may be published.

PROVINCIAL WATER SUPPLY STUDY, Preliminary Report, March 1979,  
Draft Final Report, November 1979, Bin~~lie~~<sup>nie</sup> and Taylor;  
World Bank funded.

Location: Preliminary Report- J.Sne<sup>a</sup>d, AID; Draft Final TAMS.

Their study area is the same as that of the secondary cities project, except that it also includes the Frontier Governorates. Reports is to develop a detailed water supply program for Kafr El Sheikh and Beheira, recommend regionalization of the water supply system in the rest of the study area, rank regions for priority of improvements, and make recommendations for management improvement. Studies and recommendations cover both urban and rural water supply, give preliminary cost estimates (by governorate) related to level of service (also rough sewage disposal costs), data on water and sewer systems. Population projections agree reasonably well with CAPMAS projections to 2000- that is trend projections. They state that rural out-migrants tend to go to nearby towns first before heading for Cairo or Alexandria (possible contradiction with informal opinion of Dr. Gudalla).

Draft Final report was not received because available too late; base material identical with that in Preliminary Report, much of which is in AID Housing Office files.

COMMERCIAL BANKS, Central Bank of Egypt, Bank Control Department, December 1979, 16pp, typed, in Arabic.

Location: USAID Housing Office.

Lists location of branch banks, including the four commercial public sector banks, Credit Foncier, industrial bank, agricultural banks by town and firm. Updated especially for this report.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY, PORTS OF EGYPT, STRATEGY FOR  
1980 THROUGH 2000, Frederic R. Harris and others,  
1978.

Location: AID, Office of Mr. Desmond O'Riordan;  
TAMS.

This report does not give any statistics which serve as surrogates for economic importance. Recommends additional port capacity at Alexandria/Dakheila, west of the Suez Canal (Damietta), Suez/Adabiya, Safaga. Basic assumptions considered optimistic by some.

I-5-6

COMMUNICATION NEEDS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT, Report No.2,  
Telephone and Telegraph Services; Sah Youssef, Cairo  
University - MIT Technology Planning Program, May 1979, 44 pages.

Location: AID Development Information Center; ~~microfiche~~  
~~number~~ CC00-G232. (DIC no)

Gives overview of these systems, including telex, with discussion of personnel practices/problems; statistics on individual exchanges; no details on planned telephone work in secondary cities; some statistics in Housing Office files.

I-5-7

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT - WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE  
SECTOR STUDY, World Health Organization/World Bank  
1977, 2 volumes, 19 plus 93 pp.

Location: AID Housing Office

Valuable for its overview of the institutional framework and summary statistics, although many of the latter will be superseded by the Provincial Water Supply Study. Lists sewage treatment plants and sewer systems including projects statistics may not be complete. Recommends a revived rural sanitation' program.

GOVERNORATE DATA ATLASES,

Location: See below

One atlas of maps was prepared for each governorate at the same time as the data books were compiled. Maps show such things as municipal boundaries, utilities, topography, public facilities, canals, etc. all on a common base. These atlases are not available in Cairo, but are supposed to be found in the respective Governorate offices, either in the Planning and Follow-up or the Housing and Reconstruction department. Architect Ali Murad in the Ministry of Local Government has a reduced scale sample copy for one governorate.

**SECTION 6**

**NEW CITIES**

PORT SAID DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS STUDY, 3 Volumes, Appendices, Folios of Drawings, 2 Summary Reports; Bullen and Partners, Shanklond Co. Partnership, and others; 1978, (UK, Ministry of Overseas Development funded)

Location: TAMS

Vol. 1 - New Community Project  
Vol. 2 - The Industrial Estate  
Vol. 3 - Rehabilitation Project

If interest may be the concept of "serviced platforms" (Vol. 1) and the survey of El Arab (Vol. 3) because of the need to accommodate the high level costs in Port Said. El Arab has always been a high density apartment area.

ISMAILIA DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, Final Report,  
3 Volumes, April 1978; Clifford Culpin and Partners  
(and others) (UK - ODM funded)

Location: TAMS

Proposals for two mixed upgrading and sites-and-services sites, one industrial estate. Interesting because of rather detailed description of squatting, informal building, tenure, illuminating case studies. The project is now in execution, basically as proposed here, with continued ODM assistance and consultant presence, and seems to be successful. This represents a continuing effort which began in 1975.

NEW AMERIYAH CITY-MASTER PLAN and First Plan; ILACO-  
Hassan Ismail and Partners-CEAT: October 1978, 3  
volumes, 3 portfolios of maps.

Location TAMS

Master plan for a new city of 500,000 and more detailed plan for first stage, 150,000 population. Of particular interest are housing proposals based on demand groups determined by income range and source of income; also gives detailed cost breakdown for public buildings, etc, which could be useful for future estimates. Some consultants now preparing detailed designs, some construction in progress.

SUEZ MASTER PLAN DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, FINAL REPORT, 6 Volumes, April 1978, Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners (and others)  
(UK - ODM funded)

Location: TAMS

Detailed plans for a new community of 40,000 people, a light industrial area and rehabilitation of an existing low-income area. New community plan includes proposals for serviced plots, different types of core houses, core dwellings with workshops. The detailed tabulations of the social survey (230 interviews) should be of interest. Implementation in abeyance.

THE PLANNING OF SADAT CITY: FINAL REPORT; 3 volumes,  
Portfolio, September 1977, Sadat City Planning Group  
(American-Egyptian consortium); also

First Progress Report, 1977

Location: AID Housing Office

Master plan for new city of 500,000. Of Particular interest are the housing and housing finance proposals stressing low cost, low rise, high density houses to be built by or for occupants in stages, and benefits of ownership.

First Progress Report has discussion of rank size distribution of cities in Egypt. Detailed design and construction under way, but housing proposals considerably modified.

TENTH OF RAMADAN NEW INDUSTRIAL CITY, MASTER PLAN, April 1976 SWECO & Shawky - Zeitoun; main report; four volumes of working papers.

Location: TAMS

Mostly of historic interest - re the actual execution is substantially different, especially in the area of housing. Working papers give good presentation of programming for a new city, a proposal for low price - low cost housing, and useful parameters for energy, water, labor requirements, etc., for different types of industry.

TENTH OF RAMADAN NEW INDUSTRIAL CITY - CONCEPTUAL  
PLANNING REPORT, 2 Volumes, December 1977; Tenram  
Group (COPA, Egypt; SWECO, Sweden).

Location: TAMS

To present the detailed plans for the first stage (target population 150,000); supposed to be based on the Master Plan. Presents core house and sites-and-services proposals. Actual development has begun; so far housing consists of pre-fab and conventional apartments. Some industries have, or will soon, locate in Tenth of Ramadan.

REPORT ON SATELLITE CITIES IN CAIRO REGION, (correct title?)  
Professional Nohad Toulan for GOPP, 1979, in English.

Now being printed; may be available from GOPP in a matter  
of a few weeks.

This report was produced by a small team headed by Prof.  
Toulan (Portland State Univ) on his sabbatical; identifies  
satellite city sites, proposes some sketch plans; other  
topics.

BENI SUEF REGIONAL PLAN GOPP in Arabic .

Not yet completed.

**SECTION 7**  
**LOW-COST HOUSING**

I-7-1

EGYPT URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT STUDY FOR LOWEST  
INCOME HOUSING, 3 Volumes, December 1977, GOPP,  
Doxiadis Associates (World Bank funded).

Location: TAMS

Proposals for urban upgrading sites and services projects and economic stimulation at five sites in Cairo, Alexandria and Assiut; useful background and information presented for costs standards, interview results description of Assiut. The proposed implementation unit in GOPP never got going and the projects are now in limbo.

AIDE MEMOIRE, EGYPT URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT,  
World Bank Staff, December 1977.

Location: TAMS; parts in AID Housing Office

Summarizes and reviews the GOPP - Doxiadis Report, also provides brief description of recommended improvements to assist water and sewer systems (Annex 7); Low Income Housing Fund: Forecast of Project Sources and Applications of Funds (Annex 13); Cost recovery (Annex 14).

THE HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN EGYPT, Interim Working Papers 1977; 230 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, SEMINAR ON DEVELOPMENT OF NEW APPROACHES TO HOUSING POLICY AND PRODUCTION IN EGYPT (1978), 220 pp. both by Cairo University/MIT.

LOCATION AID Housing Office.

Of interest because (1) it documents the working of the informal housing sector, (2) reports on research on minimum room size and how various classes furnish their homes, and (3) discusses various aspects of industrialized housing as applicable to Egypt.

RURAL HOUSING AND URBAN PLANNING FOR THE  
EGYPTIAN VILLAGE, Part I, Social and Economic  
Studies, 1978; General Organization for Housing,  
Building and Planning Research; in Arabic;  
318 pp, 86 maps.

Location: AID Housing Office

A collection of tables and maps with discussion.  
The following would be of interest:

- Table 12: Rural population of Governorates by age; this provides urban figures by subtraction from totals in "Preliminary Results", 1976 Census.
- Table 21: Number of hospitals, health units, and beds 1977 (rural areas); again - can yield urban figures for each Governorate if totals are known.
- Table 29: Labor force for rural portions of each Governorate 1974.
- Table 32: Use of cultivated (or agricultural) land in each Governorate (note that out of a total of 8,361,800 feddan over 10% are taken up by roads, utilities, "urban" uses, and 1,400,000 are not used (over 80% of this in lower Egypt).
- Maps 49 A&B Number of establishments and number of workers in rural portion of each Governorate.

RURAL LOW COST HOUSING, General Organization for Housing, Building and Planning Research, various investigators; no date (1977-78?), v vols., sponsored by US-Egypt Cooperative Program on Low Cost Housing.

LOCATION AID Housing Office .

Although this study focuses on villages, the following are of interest:

Vol. I - Social Aspects and Needs of Farmers:

Many rural migrants bring their way of life into towns. The clan is the basis of the social structure; members tend to live in the same section of the village; in spite of innate conservatism farmers favor education; 84% of rural housing is family owned and usually self-built in a process of continuous improvements and additions. Houses are designed for privacy and security of belongings (animals). Families crowd together for security and warmth. Houses lack furniture and sanitary facilities even latrines; villagers tend to recognize the desirability of sanitation but don't do anything about it because of lack of space and money. Yet home building and improvement ranks highest as a consumption item in family budget. Villagers tend to distrust banks. This volume has many interesting photos.

Vol 2 - Brick and Wall Units Industry in Egypt:

General comparison of different materials; favors stabilized soil bricks with possible substitution of shale for clay though this may require specialists for production.

I-7-6

HOUSING FINANCE IN EGYPT - PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT, Richard T. Pratt Associates, Inc., 90 pp, 1979 (AID funded)

Location: AID Housing Office.

Describes current formal system; finds there is substantial untapped potential to channel savings into housing, provided sufficient interest is paid (however, what would this do to the informal savings mechanisms?); gives 1979 CAPMAS housing needs estimates, (which are interesting only insofar as they relate to dilapidated buildings, the rest being straight line projections using uninformatinal factors).

**SECTION 8**  
**GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND BUDGETING**

URBAN POLICY OVERVIEW DOCUMENT: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
Peter W. Amato, 1979, 90pp typed; AID contract.

Location: AID Housing Office.

This document is an ambitious attempt at synthesis based on a relatively short stay in Egypt. The section on the author's visit to Zagazig is very interesting. The description of the budgeting process is limited to the view from the localities, the descriptions in Mayfield (see relevant entries) are more complete, detailed and balanced.

His other major points (and comments by the compiler of this bibliography):

- Infilling in secondary cities can provide enough space for urban growth to the year 2000; new cities are not needed: this would mean that about 15 million additional people would have to be accommodated in cities and towns which contained about 9 million people in 1976; the feasibility of this should be carefully verified in view of already high densities, need for more land to accommodate more industry and traffic, probable need to rebuild utility systems completely in redevelopment areas.
- Land tax to promote desirable urban development: this may add additional pressure to convert agricultural land to urban use.
- Institution of zoning and subdivision controls: the powers already exist in theory, but have failed in practice because regulations are unrealistic and too cumbersome in the face of the demand for land and housing which is like a flood that can not be stopped, only diverted.
- Give more management and regulative powers to the localities (markaz or cities): the necessary expertise may be lacking.
- Promote more realistic standards for housing and infrastructure: agree; AID, as much as others tends to favor water supply and sewerage standards which some consider excessive (see Canal Zone cities' water and sewer plans).

- Give local units of government more powers to raise and spend their own revenues: since Cairo and Alexandria are the wealthiest governorates this would enable them to increase standards of services, leading to continued concentration of population there.
- Local governments do not get sufficient funds for their needs: regardless of how efficient Egypt is managed and taxed, there is a limit as to how much money can be squeezed out or found, and this limit is most likely for below what is required to fill the "needs" also- are the priorities of planners, housers, and public officials the true priorities of the people?

In conclusion, this paper does not by itself present sufficient basis for recommendations on changes in local government budgeting or the assignment of public service functions to different levels of government - nor could it be expected to do so, considering the short time available to produce the paper. Much more study is needed. One approach might be to identify certain functions to be turned over to local government completely and which would have to be paid for entirely by taxes raised within the service area.

HOUSING POLICY AND HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN EGYPT,  
Goetz-Guldager-Heinen, 187 pp; 1978; report of a  
short-term mission of the German Federal Agency  
for Technical Cooperation.

Location: AID Housing Office

Primarily valuable for its concise description  
of the land ownership and transfer system (but  
does not mention "Hekr" rent). States that  
property maps should be available for all of  
Egypt in about ten years.

I-8-5

REPORT PERTAINING TO THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FUND  
UNDER DDI, Iliya F. Harik, 1979, (AID funded),  
33 pp.

Location: AID Development Information Center;  
also microfiche #PN-AAG-591

This is in many ways an up-date of the 1977 paper; notes the increased authority of the markaz in project approvals through financial controls; also mentions the latest developments in transferring powers to the governorates, but he may be somewhat optimistic on this.

THE BUDGETARY SYSTEMS IN THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT -  
ITS ROLE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT,  
James B. Mayfield, 1977, 103 pp.

Location: AID Development Information Center;  
also on microfiche #PN-AAG-589  
(AID funded), AID Housing Office

Based on an eight-week field trips to twenty-four villages.

Shows the process and calendar for the 1978 local budgets (developed during 1977) in details. Finds fiscal control system too detailed and cumbersome, yet unable to provide information on actual performance. Considers local budget input a "learning experience". At national level Bab 1 and 2 of the Budget (Salaries, Operations and Maintenance) is the province of the Ministry of Finance Bab 3 (Investments) that of the Ministry of Planning, which tends to neglect long-term budgetary impacts of new projects.

Has sections on ORDEV and on "special accounts" which are entirely raised and spent locally. These special accounts are mandatory for villages, optional for other levels of government.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN EGYPT: SOME NEW CHANGE STRATEGIES  
AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES, James B. Mayfield, 1976,  
141 pp.

Location: AID Development Information Center,  
also available on microfiche reference  
#PN-AAG-588 (AID funded)

Based on six-week field trip to Qowisna in Minia, covering all village and town councils in the markaz. Provides good description of budgeting process (more realistic than Amato), which he considers appropriate for the current stage of development. "Although the (village) council does give great input into the budgets that are eventually sent forward to the next level of administration, most of the inputs from the local councils, which go beyond the rough guidelines provided by the Ministerial representatives in the governorates are quietly deleted at the central government level". In 1976 LE 390 million (or 6.5% of total budget) went to local administration, of which LE 90 million, or 23% was raised locally. provides detailed description of local revenue sources (not that some of these revenues are not distributed to the towns and villages though they may be "entitled" to them). Has a chapter on a rural savings bank in the Delta - a success story because of training. Recommends training of markaz personnel, including some in the U.S.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS AND EGYPTIAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT,  
Mayfield, James B., 1974, 150 pp.

Location: AID Development Information Center;  
also on microfiche (~~PN-193~~  
PN-AAB-193)

Deals with villages only. Provides good brief history and description of local government including the composition of the local "elected" councils and their relation to the appointed administrators and technicians (often outsiders). Most of the families of these appointees do not live with them at their duty stations. Mayfield is optimistic because some changes in the political process at village level have been made, bringing new people of lower income into the discussion.

**SECTION 9**

**MISCELLANEOUS, INCLUDING MATERIAL ON OTHER COUNTRIES**

by D. G. Weisenborn  
EDUCATION IN EGYPT, A SURVEY REPORT, ~~Author not stated~~;  
December 1977, prepared as part of AID program.  
PM-AAG-584 (Microfiche)

Location: AID Development Information Center.

Overview of entire system as a first step in defining AID program. Uses 1976 Census data, but most information is given for Egypt as a whole only. Discuss administration, budgets and covers both schools and non-school programs - e.g. literacy classes.

EGYPT: MAJOR CONSTRAINTS TO INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTI-  
VITY: Foreign Agricultural Report No. 120; Egyptian-U.S.  
Agricultural Sector Assessment Team; USDA-USAID Egyptian  
Ministry of Agriculture, 1976, 193pp.

Location: AID Development Information Center.

Of interest may be the concise overview of the agricultural sector, the finding that farm production on "old lands" could be increased substantially, and the message to the reader that there are substantial differences between various sections of rural Egypt in terms of soil fertility, cropping patterns, and hence, by implication, income.

REPORT ON SEMINAR ON ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS FOR  
QUALITY OF HUMAN LIFE held at Alexandria, March  
1976; various authors.

Location: AID Development Information Center;  
~~also microfiche #AF00-G232.~~ (DIC no.)  
TADU

Full papers not given. Sections on industry recommends fewer pollution control laws (not enforced) more policy guidelines (which are actually enforced). Section on urban development cities importance personal leadership, similarity of urban and rural environmental problems; recommends waste utilization, not just removal; proposes housing quality as primary indicator of quality of urban life.

I-9-4

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND ENERGY PROFILE, EGYPT,  
Office of Program Management Support, Argonne  
laboratory, Draft, August 1978, DAOO-G232,  
138 pp.

Location: AID Development Information Center.

Very general; not useful in secondary cities  
project.

LIST OF PUBLICATION BY CAPMAS: CAPMAS, 1978, 76pp, pocket size, in Arabic.

Location: USAID Housing Office

Includes listing of their serial publications. An English version of the same publication is available at the Post Reference Library.

PERCEPTION AND UTILIZATION OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES  
IN THE GREATER CAIRO AREA

January 1978, by ECTOR of National Institute of Planning;  
USAID funding and technical assistance; 88pp. location  
AID Housing Office.

The following are of interest:

- Brief description of the various sectors of the health care delivery system (pp 38 - 39).
- Table showing number of beds per 1000 persons, population per different types of facilities, all in 1970, (p. 23).

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS OF U.S. NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS, EGYPT American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc., April 1978.  
23 pp.

Location: AID Development Information Center.

The information is specific and detailed, and includes local addresses; may be partly obsolete today.

GOVERNORATE DATA VOLUMES, by Governorate Staffs,  
1973; in Arabic.

Location: Ministry of Local Government,  
Midan Lazoghli,  
through Mr. Ahmed Abdel Fattah,  
Director General of Planning  
Phone 31910, for all Governorates  
in study area except Aswan.  
Presumably each Governorate also  
has its own volume somewhere in  
the Governor's office.

In 1973 each Governorate prepared one of these data volumes together with an atlas of maps (see separate bibliographic entry) under the guidance of the Ministry of Local Government. The intent was that the scope of the information should be as close to uniform as possible. The usefulness of these volumes is decreasing because they are not being updated.

The volume for Sharkiya was reviewed, notes on it are given below. Copy of table of contents for Menufiya is attached.

Section I - Population  
Population total, age breakdown, religion, marital status, employment, for various years upto 1966; number of establishments, employment by type of industry 1966; dwelling units and households 1966; all by markaz.

Section II - Education  
enrollment by individual schools but not totalled.

Section III - Utilities  
description of system facilities and services areas for water supply, sewers, electricity, most of it by markaz; parks and green areas by markaz; annual business licenses and building permits for one year only, by markaz; length of roads.

I-9-10

Section IV - Health  
lists hospitals number of beds, patients,  
doctors, usually by institution.

Section V - Construction activity by contracting  
company.

Section VI - Transportation and communications -  
miscellaneous highway and cargo movement facts.

Section VII - Industry - number of factories,  
employees, value of product, wages, by type of  
industry and location.

Section VIII - Local Councils - data on members  
and meetings.

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SUBJECT GUIDE TO THE INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL PLANNING; Memo  
No. 1195, Samiha Moshref, May 1977, 122 plus 18pp.

Location: USAID Housing Office.

Covers papers published by the Institute, both in Arabic and English; titles of Arabic publications translated. Of little direct interest to Secondary Cities project since Institute stresses national economic planning. Of possible interest are the following citations:

- No. 765-Methodology and summary results on employment survey in the UAR; 1967.
- No. 868-Bibliographical guide to statistical sources in UAR; 1969, in Arabic.
- No. 987-Economic and social gaps among governorates and time needed to achieve the balance among them; 1970, in Arabic.

HEALTH IN EGYPT: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR U.S.  
ASSISTANCE; National Academy of Sciences -  
Institute of Medicine, Jan. 1979 (AID funded)

Location: Dr. Britanak, AID, Health Office

Overview over health problems and care delivery  
systems; no regional statistics.

EVALUATION REPORT, LAND USE PROGRAMMING AND CONTROL FOR INTERMEDIATE SIZED CITIES IN THE DEVELOPING AREAS: AN EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT IN LEON, NICARAGUA, PADCO, October 1977, 67 pp, AID Funded.

Location: AID Development Information Center.

PADCO carried out a program in Leon in 1976-77; this report evaluates their experiences, relates lessons they learned. Basically, they feel land use programming is viable in intermediate - size cities in developing countries.

I-2-14

LAND USE AND THE INTERMEDIATE SIZE CITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, Malcolm D. Rivkin, 1976, 136 pp, (AID funded)

Location: AID Development Information Center.

Includes case studies in Turkey, Brazil, Malaysia and a brief overview world-wide (Egypt not mentioned). Land use control is only a "contingent" priority, but many cities now need it. City size considered 250,000 - 500,000. Describes available tools which need to be adapted to the specific situation in each country and the available information. Among several useful techniques he likes capital budgeting. In order for land use control and programming to work, the following are needed: (a) an institution at the national level interested in intermediate size cities (b) national commitment for capacity building at the local level (c) national priorities to channel funds for infrastructure (d) political climate favorable for land use control.

Also briefly discusses areas suitable for foreign aid. This is a good general book which brings out factors to be considered in the design of the Secondary City Program.

I-9-15

SUEZ CANAL REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL PLAN, Soces Inc.  
with Stevenson-Killogg Ltd. and Industrial  
Development Programmes S.A., May 1978, Main  
Report, Technical Appendices, 6 Vols. of Project  
Analysis. (UNDP funded)

Location: TAMS

Industrial development strategy is based on the completion of industrial clusters - which group member of related industries around one or two central industries. Report identifies and describes twelve clusters, gives eleven detailed project analyses; all of which should be useful for planning for industry in other locations.

I-9-16

EMPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ENTERPRISES,  
World Bank Sector Policy Paper, 1978, 93 pp.

Location: AID Development Information Center.

Favors small scale enterprises because of their efficient use of capital, labor intensity, flexibility of locations, the last enables these enterprises to contribute to regional balance.

I-9-17

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AND ASSOCIATED PROGRAMMES IN EGYPT; UNDP, November 1979, 80pp.

Location: USAID Housing Office.

Description of projects, including budgets, and explanation of priorities. Very little of direct interest for Secondary Cities project except possibly:

- EG/78/008-Long Range Comprehensive Planning, which is a training program also aimed at improving capability in medium range planning.
- UN Fund for Population Activities-Internal Migration Differentiations Survey.

ANNEX II  
NOTES ON PERSONS AND  
LIBRARIES VISITED

October 17, 1979.

REPORT ON VISIT TO: Peter Davis, AID Program Office

Discussed the share of public sector company profits which can go into "worker's accounts". This is supposed to be 15% of post-tax profits and can be used for any project of benefit to workers; some companies use it for housing.

AID unofficially estimates the total in these accounts at:

LE 25 m - 1978  
LE 31 m - 1979  
LE 39 m -- 1980

Wengraf remembers that some of this money can be channeled to local government for facilities which benefit workers (see budgets we saw at TAMS).

October 18, 1979

REPORT ON VISIT TO: Philip Lewis, AID/IIDPS

- Copied listing of 1:50,000 and 1:100,000 maps from Defense Mapping Agency catalog of interest to this project.
- According to him they ordered some 1:50,000 maps several months ago, have not yet received delivery.
- Suggests as contact or follow-up in Washington to checkout information, Frank Di Matteo, Chief Engineer.
- This copy of the National Transportation Study, First Phase, is incomplete.

October 17, 1979

REPORT ON VISIT TO: James Norris, AID Program Office

He is not aware of any formal analyses of Egyptian Government Budgets done by AID. He considers budgets extremely difficult to interpret.

He suggested as reference World Bank - "ARE - Economic Management in Transition", May 1978, but it does not deal with local government.

Ministry of Planning is interested in decentralization, has not (as far as he knows) published anything except Regional Plans, which he did not consider worth translating.

Considers F.R. Harris part study overly optimistic and biased towards Damietta.

October 27, 1979

REPORT ON VISIT TO: Mr. Nabil F. Sabbagh, Vice Editor, Al Ahrām  
Al Iktasadia (Economic Magazine of Al Ahrām); Galaa St.,  
in older building just west of main Al Ahrām Building.

He said that his magazine had done practically nothing on secondary cities. He suggested I visit the National Production Council, one of the specialized councils.

As to decentralization and developments in small towns or villages, his recommendations were:

- Concentrate on the villages
- Abolish rent control
- Build small dwellings with shared toilets and kitchens for several families to save costs.

He also thought that the Investment and Free Zone Authority has an informal policy to encourage location of industry away from Cairo and Alexandria.

October 23, 1979

REPORT ON VISIT TO: Prof. Khalid. Allam, professor of planning, Faculty of Engineering, Al Azhar University, Nasr City; home address: 70 Gomhouriya Street, Apt. 13 (near Ramses), telephone 933730.

Prof. Allam had been working in local government since before 1952 before he joined the University.

He feels that the 1960 reform of municipal affairs is largely a sham. Now villages and towns have theoretically very wide responsibilities, but in practice they are very much hampered by central control because they depend on grants for most of their funds. Also, people don't care how money is spent because it comes from Cairo.

Prior to 1960, towns and villages had limited responsibilities: street construction, repair, cleaning and lighting, building inspection and safeguarding building lines, parks; utilities (in towns); these were mostly paid for by locally raised revenues: (i) in the villages; annual fees of LE 1, .50, .25 per year per house depending on quality, with the poorest paying nothing; (ii) in the towns: house tax at 1/12 rental value, licenses from shops, profits from water and electric utilities. Formation of villages was optional and cumbersome. Each village had to have Ministry of Rural Affairs approval, only 160 existed by 1960; there was provision for some central government grants by the Minister.

Prof. Allam is now interested in village planning; most of his graduates go into that field. He showed me some village planning studies he is doing as part of his research. He feels expansion into agricultural land can not be avoided in most instances but tries to avoid expansion into orchards which are of high value. He may be a good contact for rural housing (together with Arch. Sherif Hassan Kamel).

Notes on AUC Library:

This library has the 1960 Census, the 1966 Census (part only) and earlier census publications, as well as reports on vital statistics, trade, etc, up to about 1960; earlier publications are practically all in English. According to the librarian, they do not have much in the way of current statistics or primary source publications on Egypt, which would be of interest to persons working on the secondary cities project. In order to use the library permission from the librarian is needed. XeroX service is prompt and reasonable.

ASWAN REGIONAL PLANNING OFFICE

This agency covers Aswan Governorate. They have published several reports, some in English, and a list of publications, which was promised but never sent. They have a Cairo branch office in Ministry of Local Government, phone 23228.

October 28, 1979

REPORT ON VISIT TO: Prof. Abdalla Abdel Aziz Attia, head of PUD Consultants, 43 Sherif St., top floor, telephone 749510.

In addition to running his office, he also teaches at Ain Shams University; this university is not a good source of plans in the secondary cities project because practically all student projects focus on Giza.

He gave me a loan copy of the El Shams City (near Assiut) feasibility study (which he classified as pre-feasibility), suggested contacts with Mr. El Hamdi, Chairman, El Shams Housing and Urban Development Co., whom he described as very active and dynamic (see also bibliographic entry).

He also mentioned Salam City near El Wasta (Beni Suef Governorate), which Kehera Company is trying to develop; size indefinite, land owned by four companies; attempts are being made to raise money for a feasibility study; probable consultants: Arab Consulting Office, PUD, OR-Plan (Stuttgart) with some financing from the Government of Wurttemberg - Baden (Germany). This project seems to have much less chance of success than El Shams City.

(Wengraf's note: the Wurttemberg - Baden government financed the hard currency portion of the plan for El Salam Oasis on the Cairo-Alex Desert Road which was done for El Shams Co. by OR-Plan and PUD).

CENTRAL BANK OF EGYPT, Bank Control Department, 34 Kasr el Nil Street, 3rd floor, right entrance.

Met: Deputy General Manager, Mrs Salwa El Mosollamy. She provided the list of branch banks. Her department performs bank examiner functions.

General Manager's phone: 742083

November 10, 1979

REPORT ON VISIT TO: Federation of Egyptian  
Industries, Immobilia Building - Sherif Street.  
corner Kasr El Nil, 7th floor.

Saw: Mme Aida Aboul Naga, Translation and Publication  
Department (Economic and Technical Studies).

Mme Aida showed me the Yearbook of the Federation,  
which gives a great deal of detail by type of  
product but nothing by Governorate. The yearbook  
also gives a listing of investment projects and  
mineral leases.

I believe that additional information could be  
secured from this source if one were prepared to  
spend a great deal of time going through  
individual files.

NOTE ONE LIBRARY OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY Located in the building of the Society (labeled in English) next to the Ministry of Transport, Kasr El Aini Street, first floor. Good for historical sources, does not seem to be kept up-to-date; hours of opening erratic.

NOTE ON THE LIBRARY OF THE CAIRO DEMOGRAPHIC CENTER

Location - ground floor of the Geographical Society Building. The Center is a UN agency training demographers from many countries. The library does not keep complete statistics on Egypt, but concentrates on teaching materials and those produced by its students.

NOTES ON LIBRARY OF GOFI

Located at 12, Sharia Mudiriyet el Tahrir, Garden City. Special permission needed to use, to be given by Vice Minister. Library seems to concentrate on works on industry and management, GOFI's own publications.

October 25, 1979

REPORT ON VISIT TO: General Organization for  
Housing, Building and Planning Research, Tahrir St.,  
Dokki (opposite Italian Trade Center), Phone 981703.

First saw Arch. Sherif Hassan Kamel, who gave me copies of two studies on rural housing (one in Arabic, both in AID Housing Office). Then we both visited Dr. Ramez, the head of the Organization, who gave me a copy of his paper summarizing research on building materials (in Arabic, also in AID Housing Office). In the discussion that followed, both Dr. Ramez and Arch. Sherif said they were in favor of prefabrication of elements, especially light-weight elements. Dr. Ramez was very favorably impressed by a plant he had recently visited in Tunisia, which makes floor and roof panels. He would like to participate in any AID effort and obtain relevant technical literature from the US.

October 18, 1979

REPORT ON VISIT TO: Eng. Michel Fouad, Chairman,  
GOPP, 14th floor, Ismail Abaza, phone 26164.

GOPP has completed the following master plans:

- Beni Suef Governorate
- Samanud City
- Kafr Saad (Damietta Governorate)

In progress or hoped to do:

- Damietta Governorate
- Minya Governorate
- Aswan Governorate

Mobilizing to do El Arish and other towns in  
Sinai.

Consultant prepared plans:

- Zagazig - Dr. Mahmoud Yusri of Cairo University.

Various dates, October -  
November, 1979.

REPORT ON VISITS TO: Harza Engineering Co.  
International, associated with Sabbour Associates,  
18 Yemen Street, Mohandesseen (near Lebanon Square),  
telephone 809851.

Harza are consultants to the Rural Electrification Authority on a study to complete the electrification of rural Egypt (see bibliographic note); they have also studied the distribution networks of several cities. My primary interest was to get detailed population data and their base maps. My contacts were:

Mr. Andres, Project Manager  
Eng. Aziza Sharkawy, who is in charge of population and economic information.

During my visits I learned that:

- REA may have data on irrigated land by Markaz available;
- REA is developing an inspectorate for cities to strengthen the distribution networks in secondary cities; in the long run such an inspectorate would be a useful source of information.
- Eng. Sharaf el Din of REA supervises Harza's work; all official data releases by Harza have to be cleared with him.

November 22, 1979  
November 24, 1979

REPORT ON VISIT TO: Investment and Free Zone  
Authority, 8 Adly St.,

I saw - 22 November:

- (1) Mr. Mandouh Abdel Rahman, Research and Statistical Department, 12th floor;

He gave me a summary of projects by sector in English and promised me a copy of a listing of individual projects in Arabic on Saturday. He then took me to see,

- (2) Mr. Hassan Abdel Hameid, General Manager, Promotion Department, 12th floor;

I asked about any policy to steer investors away from Cairo or to any particular location. Mr. Hassan told me that they try to advise investors and show them what is available; he specifically mentioned the Amriyah and Port Said free zones and the new *FOZAS*. Location of industry in the Governorates is done in cooperation with the Governors, who must take the initiative and contact the Authority, to tell them about available sites and desired investments. Not all Governors have done this; I was asked to come back Saturday to talk to Mr. Rostom, who handles this program.

November 24:

- (1) Mr. Abdel Rahman - who said I needed a letter for the Arabic data promised earlier. Finally got OK from the Minister on the strength of AID's letter of introduction, through Mr. Hassan Afify, General Secretary to the Board of Directors.

- (2) Mr. Hany I. Rostom, Commercial secretary;  
12th floor.

He said that about 95% of the Governors had shown interest in securing industry through the Authority. Proposals include description of the type of project desired and the available site, etc. He is aware of the need to decentralize industry but it seems that the Authority can not exercise strong pressure, only mild persuasion in matters of location. He also said that the expressions of interest from Governors are available in the Authority's offices abroad which are attached to embassies. Governors now can try to find developers directly.

Mr. Rostom's telephone: 906796 or  
906804, ext. 175

October 20, 1979

REPORT ON VISIT TO: Mr. Ahmed Abdel Fattah, Director-General Of planning, Ministry of Local Government, Medan Lazoghly, phone 31910.

- Saw volumes (in Arabic) for all Governorates we are interested in, except Aswan, in the 1973-74 descriptive series which, among other things, is supposed to contain area for each city and Markaz; received copy of typical table of contents.
- He will provide update of list of Markaz and towns if we give him basic list.
- He has list of 1980 local investment projects (schools, etc) for each governorate and city (in Arabic).
- The list of 1980-84 projects should be available in 2 weeks.
- If he is not in Mr. Ali Yehyah or Mr. Nouishi will help us.

December 9, 1979.

REPORT ON VISIT TO: Mr. Rotsz, Economist, NEDECO, on National Transportation Study. Their offices 2nd floor, Ministry of Transport, Kasr El Aini St.

Reviewed with him the work on passenger and goods traffic projections which had been undertaken by Berger-Dorsch (Phase I) or now being undertaken by Nedeco (Phase II). In summary, this work does not appear useful as an indicator of future economic importance. Nedeco is now revising and re-checking Phase I work. They will submit two alternative scenarios-- one with annual GDP growth rate of 5%, second with 8%. They feel that population will grow at 2.4% per year 1978-83, 2.2% 1983-87, and 2.0% upto 2000; growth in Upper Egypt seems to be speeding up again so that rural population in those regions will grow somewhat faster, urban population somewhat slower than national average. However, he feels that all changes in distribution of population and economic activity among regions will be marginal. Their economic and commodity flow projections should be available informally by the end of January; passenger traffic data still being coded, date of availability not certain.

NOTE ON LIBRARIES OF MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF PLANNING

These libraries were visited briefly and not used. Impression was that their holdings of detailed local statistics are limited. They concentrate on books from abroad which will help the staff of the two institutions in doing macro-economic planning. Permission for use probably needed; contact:

- (1) Mr. Hosny Hammad, General Director of Library, Documentation and Information Center, Ministry of Planning, Nasr City; Phone 838143.
- (2) Mrs. Samiha Mcshref, Institute of National Planning, Assistant Director of Documentation Center; Phone 603364 or 603166.

November 12, 1979

REPORT ON VISIT TO: Dr. Saad M. Gudalla, Director,  
Social Research Center, AUC, New Campus, 11 Yussef  
El Gindi Street; phone 30168.

Dr. Gudalla said that his center had not done any work on secondary cities and agreed that hardly any work had been done on this topic by anybody. He also had no information on rural-urban migration patterns (to nearby towns, to Cairo or Alexandria) although his impression from field work in rural Minufia was that most rural migrants went directly to Cairo or Alexandria. If secondary cities are to serve as alternatives to Cairo or Alexandria for location of development and goals for migrants, the secondary cities must offer social facilities and amenities (e.g. restaurants, cinemas, parks) in addition to the essentials. Even so, many managers and professionals will continue the present practice of working in the secondary cities but keeping their families in Cairo.

October 17, 1979

REPORT ON VISIT TO: Prof. Abdel Hadi and Prof.  
Hassan Mustafa, Remote Sensing Center, 7th floor.

I inquired about availability of data showing extent of urbanized area. There is none available. The center proposes to produce this information down to governorate level in conjunction with the National Urban Policy Study, but funding is not yet assured. As part of this effort they will do comparisons back to 1971. Aerial photos, at varying times and scales for individual cities may be available through the Military Survey Department. Prof. Abdel Hadi thought density of urban development varies in different regions as well as by city size

October 16, 1979

REPORT ON VISIT TO: Taylor - Binnie office,  
Consultants for Provincial Water Supply Study  
(World Bank), 6 Teba St., Dokki,  
Tel: 704294 - 704373.

Met with Messrs C.D. Walter and Dangler.

- Got copy of CAPMAS projections for total Governorate to 2000, which agreed with theirs and Walter Place more or less; straight line rural - urban is a residual.
- Damanhour has gross density of 560 pers/hr.
- They used overall design density of 400 pers/hr in sewerred areas for casting.
- Generally density data of similar are "impossible" to get.
- Detailed urban - rural projections for Beheira and Kafr El Sheikh in Vol.II, Prel. Report.
- For record of their visits to markaz capitals see bibliographic entry.

Note on United Nations Information Center:

This library contains only UN publications of general interest, not reports produced by UNDP. It is located in Garden City off the Corniche, same building as Ford Foundation.

Note on UNDP Library:

Contains copies of all reports produced by UNDP projects in Egypt; but no general statistical or similar information. Closed Thursdays and Fridays. Located at Taha Hussein Street, Zamalek, opposite President Hotel; Phone 816 048, 049.

October 27, 1979

REPORT ON VISIT TO: Dr. M. Yousry, Professor of planning at Cairo University and partner in CG Consulting Office, 39 Kasr El Nil St., Telephone 744401.

He lent me a copy of the plan for Zagazig (see bibliographic note). He also told me that the predecessor of GOPP had prepared plans for numerous secondary cities in the fifties but was unable to give me a lead where copies of these plans might be found now.

ANNEX III  
LISTS OF MATERIAL  
TURNED OVER

## ANNEX III

A. Complete Documents, also Maps turned over to AID Housing Office1. Documents

These came from a variety of sources and include a few extra copies of material found elsewhere in the embassy (numbers in parentheses refer to section in bibliography where detail can be found :

- \* List of Publications by CAPMAS; CAPMAS, 1978 (in Arabic) (9).
- \* General Population and Housing Census, 1976. The Preliminary Results; CAPMAS 1977. (1)
- \* Statistical Yearbook; Arab Republic of Egypt, July 1978; CAPMAS (1).
- \* Commercial Banks; Central Bank of Egypt, Bank Control Department, December 1979, in Arabic (5).
- \* Rural Housing and Urban Planning for the Egyptian Village, Part I- Social and Economic Studies; General Organization for Housing, Building and Planning Research; 1978; in Arabic (7).
- \* Subject Guide to the Institute of National Planning, 1978 (9).
- \* Projects in Free Zones; Inland Projects; Foreign Investment and Free Zone Authority, July 1979, in Arabic (4).
- \* The Budgetary System in the Arab Republic of Egypt. Its Role in Local Government Development; Mayfield 1977 (8).
- \* Background Information on the Activities of UNDP and Associate Programs in Egypt; UNDP, November 1979(9).
- \* ARE Water Supply and Sewerage Sector Study - WHO/World Bank, 1977, (8).

2. Maps

- \* Transparency, map of Egypt 1:300,00, showing Governorate and Markaz boundaries, 2 sheets.

- \* Transparency, map of Egypt, showing Governorate and Markaz boundaries, scale about 1:1,000,000, one sheet. (Also list showing names of Markaz for above)
- \* Map showing location of all cities and towns in study area and graphic representation of population size and growth rates of cities with population over 50,000; colored print.
- \* Reductions of 1:1,000,000 map (see above) to two smaller scales; prints only.

B. Extracts from Publications Turned Over

1. Population, Migration, Census:

- \* 1960 Census Table 13-No. of Administrative Units, Population Groups etc.
- \* 1976 Census - sample tables of contents for Regional, Governorate, Housing, and Establishment volumes (in Arabic), partially translated.
- \* Rank Size Distribution of Urban Centers 1960, 1966 (don't use 1975) - from Sadat City First Status Report
- \* Total Population of Towns, 1976; source CAPMAS through Harza; PRELIMINARY and UNOFFICIAL
- \* Extracts from National Rural Electrification Plan (Harza)- Rural population 1976, 2000 by Markaz; Governorate rural population growth rates; large industrial power users; irrigated area; electrification costs.
- \* Provincial Water Supply and CAPMAS governorate populations compared.

2. Economic Growth and Location; Industrialization, Urbanization:

- \* Rafik Khalil Farid : excerpts from " Temporal Analysis of settlement Size Distributions..." variety of tables on value added, employment by sectors, settlement size, migration, from 1882 or 1907 to 1960/63.
- \* 1960 Census, Table 7, Urban and Rural Population in each Governorate by Occupation and Sex.
- \* 1966 Census - same table as above, but with much more detail as to occupations- four governorates only; in Arabic, headings translated.
- \* Review of the Small Scale Industry in Egypt - Employment in private industry by governorate 1966/67, 1970/71.
- \* Egypt's Industrial Revolution: copies of pages for companies with headquarters in Study Area.
- \* Egypt National Transport Study- miscellaneous population and employment data; number of establishments; governorates having (or projected to have) surpluses or deficits in certain commodities.

- \* National Water Plan- water use and projections by governorate 1976, 1982, 2000, including estimates of per capita urban use.

### 3. Local Plans

- \* Master Planning and Infrastructure Development for Damietta Port- population and employment projections, sketch plan.

### 4. National Plans

Nothing

### 5. Infrastructure

- \* Provincial Water Supply Study Interim and Draft Final reports; details on water supply and sewer systems; future water requirements.

- \* Communications Needs for Rural Development - data on automatic and manual telephone exchanges.

- \* Vocational Technical Education in Egypt - listing of industrial secondary schools.

### 6. New Cities

Nothing

### 7. Low Cost Housing

- \* Projection of Housing Requirements for the Cities in Egypt, 1976-2000 by governorate- this is a complete report, found in Housing Office files.

- \* Report on raw materials for brick making; Dr. Ramez; in Arabic (complete, brief memo).

### 8. Government, Budgets

Nothing

### 9. Miscellaneous

- \* Education in Egypt - tables of literacy programs and first - time enrollment.

- \* Rafik Khalil Farid- op. cit.- general discussion on development problems and indicators.

LIST OF MARKAZ IN STUDY AREA

GOVERNORATE	CITY OR MARKAZ
Domiati	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Domiat</li> <li>2. Farshour</li> </ol>
Dakahliyah	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Kafr El Sheikh</li> <li>4. Fas el Bar</li> <li>4. El Mansoura</li> <li>5. Aga</li> <li>6. Simbellawein</li> <li>7. El Manzalla</li> <li>8. Mataria</li> <li>9. Dekernes</li> <li>10. Sherbin</li> <li>11. Talka</li> <li>12. Mit Ghmr</li> </ol>
Sharkieh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13. El Zagazig</li> <li>14. Abou Hanwad</li> <li>15. Abou Kebir</li> <li>16. El Husseinia</li> <li>17. Bilbeis</li> <li>18. Deyrah</li> <li>19. F. Hour</li> <li>20. Kafr Sakr</li> <li>21. Minia El Qamh</li> <li>22. Hehya</li> </ol>
Qalioubieh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23. Benha</li> <li>24. El Kharka</li> <li>25. El Karater</li> <li>26. Shibin El Khayma</li> <li>27. Toukh</li> <li>28. Qalioub</li> <li>29. Kafr Shokr</li> <li>30. Qaha</li> </ol>

Numbers correspond to numbers on map

LIST OF MARKAZ IN STUDY AREA

GOVERNORATE	City or Markaz
Kafr El Sheikh	30. Kafr El Sheikh 31. Baltim 32. Bayala 33. Dessouk 34. Sayed Salem 35. Fuwa 36. Qallin 37. Matoubes Hanoul
Gharbich	38. Tanta 39. El Santa 40. El Mahalla 41. Al Bassioun 42. Zefta 43. Samanoud 44. Kotour 45. Kafr El Zayat
Menoufia	46. Shihin El Kom 47. Ashroun 48. El Fayoum 49. El Shohada 50. Birket El Sab 51. Tala 52. Quesna 53. Menouf Sirc El Layan
Behira	54. Daranhour 55. Abul Matamir 56. Abu Hossos 57. El Delongat 58. El Mahioudieh 59. It ai El Faraf 60. Hosh Tana

## LIST OF MARKAZ IN STUDY AREA

GOVERNORATE	City or Markaz
	61. Rashid
	62. Shabrakhit
	63. Kafr El Dawar
	64. Kom. Hamada
	65. El Fahmania Fdku
Ismailia (total 5 branches)	66. Ismailia
Giza (total 12 branches)	67. El Tel El Kebir
	68. El Kantara
	69. El Giza
	70. El Badrashein
	71. El Saff
	72. El Ghyatt
	73. Embaba
Beni Suef	74. Beni Suef
	75. El Fashn
	76. El Wasta
	77. Elhasseya
	78. Faba
	79. Samesta
	80. Nasr
Fayoum	81. El Fayoum
	82. Ebshouwai
	83. Etsa
	84. Sannoures
	85. Tariya
Minia	86. El Minia
	87. Abu Gorqas
	88. El Idwa
	89. Beni Marar
	90. El Ir Mawas
	91. Saralout
	92. Faghqha
	93. Mollawi
	94. M'ace

LIST OF MARKAZ IN STUDY AREA

GOVERNORATE	City or Markaz
Assiout	95. Assiout
	96. Alnoub
	97. Abu Tig
	98. El Fedari
	99. Sahel Salem
	100. El Ghanayem
	101. El Fosiéh
	102. Deyrout
	103. Sadfa
	104. Manfallout
Schag	105. Schag
	106. Akhrin
	107. El Faliama
	108. El Maracha
	109. El Manshat
	110. Zwlad Shark
	111. Guirgoh
	112. Gheerat El
	113. Saghelta
	114. Tora
115. Tahta	
Rena	116. Rena
	117. Abu Tasht
	118. Ament
	119. Esna
	120. Isvor
	121. Doshna
	122. Foua
	123. Nag El Meda
	124. Maghafa
125. El Bahut	
Aswan	126. Aswan
	127. El Fou
	128. Kom Ombé
	129. Nasr