

Policies for Dealing with Informal Settlements by Sustainable Urban Development Approach

Eng. Mohamed Sanaa Eldeen¹, Prof. Mohammed Mohamed Al-Baramjee²,
Dr. Mohamed Reda Hajjaj³, Dr. Ahmed Said Shalaby⁴

¹PhD student at Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University, Engineer - Helwan - 45 A street Ragheb / Maraghy - Cairo- Egypt

²Rapporteur of the Scientific Committee for Architecture and Planning for the Promotion of Professors in Egyptian Universities -
Chairman of the former Architecture Department - Head of Urban Planning - Faculty of Engineering - Cairo University.

³ Department of Engineering and Basic Sciences College of Regional and Urban Planning, Cairo University

⁴Professor of Urban Planning - Department of Architectural Engineering Faculty of Engineering - Cairo University

ABSTRACT

Informal settlements is one of the most serious issues because of its social, economic and implications for security and stability of community, in view of the problem of deterioration of the urban environment, appears the importance of the emergence and revival of the concepts of the urban development which is used to solve these problems, where degraded areas are dealt with in a manner that is adapted to the nature of their problems and the requirements of development under a developmental framework that enables for the idea of cooperation between the government and communities raising their participation opportunity in development programs.

The paper focuses on how to develop a conceptual framework to deal with the problem through an approach for slums' development based on the use of physical resources in the informal areas, to activate both governmental and popular participation in the development and maintenance process.

Key words: Informal settlements – Urban development – Sustainable Urban Development Approach – Policies – Sustainable

1. INTRODUCTION

There are various visions for the development of informal settlements, where most international organizations and human rights organizations have attributed the emergence of these areas due to the lack of adequate housing and employment opportunities for the poor and low-income people, forcing them to resort to informal gatherings and informal activities as an alternative.

Slums appear to be an urban problem that can not be separated from the economic and social conditions. Therefore, the approaches that deal with random areas can not be limited to focusing on the urban aspects only, without looking at the objectives of the comprehensive development in all its aspects socially, economically and trying to reveal the advantages and the elements found in these areas.

The sustainable development approach focuses on developing a plan for the development and improvement of informal settlements in order to solve their problems by applying concepts aimed at improving the environment in all its aspects. The main objective is to develop the society, taking into account the specificities of each region and the potential of its population through mutual interactions between local agencies and people, which is a way to achieve a comprehensive plan involving all the official and popular forces to meet the needs of developing communities and the development of informal settlements through the participation between the environment, the government and local people. [1,2].

2. CONCEPTS AND METHODOLOGY

2-1- Concepts and definitions of informal settlements

There are many different concepts of the definition of slums, whether in arab or foreign definitions, as it has many synonyms, as following:

- Spontaneous Housing
- Margin Housing
- Cancer housing
- Petty Commodity Housing
- Unplanned Housing
- Housing Squatters Housing

Informal settlements refer to the areas where residents have built their homes without a permit, either on their own land or on lands expropriated from the State. These dwellings usually originate outside the official domain, and they do not have government services and facilities for non-recognition by the state.

Many planning experts confirm that the spread of slums in Egypt began with the beginning of the last century as a result of the lack of commitment to Ministerial Circular No. 28 of 1914, which provided for the return of all areas of the state and the end of the purpose of the allocation of public interest to the interests of princely property, which did not happen, As a result of the unprecedented urbanization movement witnessed by Egypt during the second half of the last century; due to the increase in population and high migration rates from rural to urban areas. Most of the

Egyptian cities witnessed accelerated urban development, the availability of the necessary physical and technical capacity at the local level to plan and manage this growth. Hundreds of slums have appeared on the outskirts of cities, either on the state-owned desert lands or on agricultural land, through the informal division of land and changing their use from agriculture to urban areas without complying with the laws governing urban planning and construction [3].

2-2- Positive and negative aspects of the growth of informal settlements [4]

2-2-1. Positive Aspects

2-2-1-1. Economic Aspects

These areas have a greater role than the role of the state and the other sectors in contributing to the housing problem. The fact that these areas of low income with their own resources without subsidy from the state and their access to an acceptable level of buildings is the strongest evidence of the capacity of this group to solve the housing problem for themselves without support of the country. And the economic advantages achieved by this sector are as follows:

- The general character of the slums is given, to a certain extent, an expression of the personality of its residents other than the government housing areas, which makes the occupant, throughout the stages of the development of the house, achieve a degree of success and a degree of self-esteem, as well as provide a stabilizing element for him to work and produce and develop resources, aslo to exploit and invest the building.
- The manner of financing and dealing in these areas with the categories of low-income farmers is proportional to their potential. The land is purchased by installments between the land division and the buyer without any procedures or fees, which may constitute a burden on the buyer or interfere in various procedures and transactions with state agencies.
- The land division, which is often a contractor or a supplier of building materials, gives construction materials with payment facilities. The building and finishing are then completed according to the capacity of the occupant, and the income of each stage is often exploited (renting a room or shop) to finance the next phase or to pay part of the expenses or installments of the previous phase.
- Provide an alternative to residential areas congested in the old neighborhoods and downtown.
- Approve and fit the resulting housing with the needs and potentials of the users with almost complete adherence to the structural and planning methodology that suits them.

2-2-1-2. Planning Aspects

- Almost complete adherence to unwritten building and planning rules such as street widths, dimensions of the pieces, dimensions of the nuts on the streets, distances left from the sides without protrusions, part of the facade works towers and part balconies.

- Regularity of heights of floors and height of buildings, indicating that social commitment and conformity with the custom may be alternative or complementary to the laws and conditions.
- The willingness of citizens to participate positively in solving the problem of housing and improving and maintaining their areas.
- The method of integrating commercial use with housing, which studies indicate the presence of residential and service communities much less than the residential neighborhood, which forms the planning unit of those areas and move to the neighborhood directly without the existence of an average scale, such as adjacent to the absence of a functional need.
- Adjust the residents with their homes in such a way that make their homes free of modifications and additions, and housing from the inside is a direct expression of the needs of the population within the possibilities.

2-2-1-3. Social Aspects

- The length of the stages of growth of the house feel the population a degree of success and a measure of self-realization, in addition to that housing reflects the personality, needs and ownership of it as well as it provides a component of stability, which leads to work production and development of resources and exploitation and investment of the building.

2-2-2. Negative Aspects

2-2-2-1. Planning and design aspects

- The planning characteristics of these areas are deteriorating and do not correspond to the planning laws and regulations that could have been followed to make these areas provide the actual needs of their inhabitants.
- Narrow road and internal streets widths, causing difficult traffic and the difficulty of designing utility networks, as well as to address the problems caused by fire.
- The lack of public services in general at these areas, especially green areas and spaces reserved for sports and recreational activities.
- Congestion and poor ventilation of the physical characteristics of these areas.

2-2-2-2. Population aspects

- These areas are concentrated with low income groups and some sectors of the middle class, the population density increases by more than one family in one dwelling.
- Slum growth helps the emergence of crime and helps the growth of violence and bullying and the proliferation of unhealthy traditions and lack of hygiene.

2-2-3. Economic and legislative aspects

- Conversion of agricultural areas into urban areas.
- Trying to repair these areas after their random growth is a very difficult process in addition to the high costs it requires compared to the areas that are

developed according to the planning rules and standards.

- The legalization of these areas is a very difficult problem, as there are many violations of all laws and regulations. Therefore, their legal status requires many exceptions. In case of recognition and legal status, it is necessary to supply them with basic facilities and services.

2-3- Sustainable Urban Development Approach

2-3-1. Sustainable development as a basis for the development process

Slum areas are a type of investment that can add a noticeable addition to the balance of housing units, especially since recent studies have shown that the newly constructed housing units are of a good construction quality. Difficulty in the current housing crisis. [4,5].

Global experience has shown that the policies that dealt with these areas in terms of rejection, from complete disregard to complete elimination, have not succeeded in tackling the problem. Therefore, a more realistic policy focused on providing an appropriate alternative in the planned non-agricultural land has to be The population groups to these new areas while continuing to develop and improve the slums by trying to solve their problems through the application of concepts aimed at improving the environment in all its aspects, with the main objective being the development of society, in other words human and environmental development together, To consider the specificities of each region and the potential and needs of its population, through mutual interactions between local organs and people.

Development projects should be carried out through the integrated development of the site, while providing different jobs for the projects. If the development process is limited to the environment, it will not achieve the desired objectives. The neglect of the population and their assistance in developing their own resources will not improve their social and economic status. (Selling or renting) and migrating them to other random areas where they find the environment suitable for their economic and social status to be replaced by new families with middle incomes, so that the target groups do not benefit from these projects, but lead to the creation of new problems in the other random situations.

Therefore, the concept of development depends mainly on achieving one of the objectives of sustainable development in the urban environment to activate the role of popular participation in development projects. It does not only mean the presence of active participation in construction, but also extends to all stages of the development process through the following stages [5,6]:

- Contribution to the costs of the project through the population money or work during the implementation.
- Increase the efficiency of the project and this comes through consultation with the population during the planning process of the project or during the implementation and operation of the project.

- Increasing the effectiveness of the project in terms of ensuring the project's benefit to the various population groups.
- Building population capacity by ensuring that participants are effectively linked to the planning and implementation of the project (such as the formation of self-help building groups) or through training and activities that increase awareness, thereby ensuring population participation in maintenance, and improvement of the project.

The concept of successful public participation must be based on the existence of cooperation and coordination between the government agencies involved in the development process and the members of the participating community. The role of the government agencies should be the role of the guide and facilitator and supporter of the public participation efforts in the process of development, building and exploiting their material and human resources in the construction process[7,8].

2-3-2. Concepts of development tools from the perspective of the positive aspects of informal settlements [9,10]

The concepts of the development of informal settlements vary according to the conditions of each region (urban - social - economic), depending on their location or the general vision at the national or regional level, whether political, social or economic. Therefore, the national standards in looking at development concepts vary in different environmental, political, social, economic or cultural factors.

Urban development programs vary between:

- Conservation: is the first policy of urban renewal, and often associated with the culture of society and civilization, environment and history in terms of identity, and is often on the level of single buildings of touristic importance and have a historical value to maintain its identity, and conservation is directly related to the nature. The heritage also plays a major role in this direction, it is one of the ways of preserving the restoration and maintenance operations. It has many benefits, most notably the failure to break out of the past and communicate with it over time. The conservation policy needs trained and specialized cadres.
- Re-habilitation is the second urban renewal program, often focusing on a specific area or sector with distinct features, governed by directions, laws and determinants related to the nature of the area to be rehabilitated, and includes intensive development of specific patterns aimed at preserving the physical structure For buildings.
- Re-development: This approach is related to the processes of removal and demolition, as it represents the demolition of neighborhoods and areas of the fall and the entire decay and then rebuilt, in other words, the replacement of a certain area for investment

Through the study of the different tools can distinguish a number of tools that converge and be an independent group as follows:

- Tools that lead to the preservation of the architectural characteristics: (Upgrading / Rehabilitation).

- Tools that lead to radical changes in urban areas: Redevelopment / Removal.

2-3-3. Sustainable Urban Development Approach as a Proposed Urban Development Improvement Approach [11,12,13]

Using the tools of developing a specific structure or groups through a comprehensive approach that combines development tools from the perspective of the advantages of slum growth, sustainable development and popular participation, which we call the Urban Sustainable Improvement Approach, is characterized by addressing all the influences and conditions that contribute to the treatment of aspects of the urban environment of urban areas, through the development of two main directions:

1. Social Development Approach (Public Participation).
2. Urban Development Methodology (Government Participation).

The sustainable urban development approach is considered as a way to achieve a comprehensive plan involving all official and popular forces to meet the needs of developing societies and also to develop the slums as shown in Figure 1. Sustainable urban development is considered a more comprehensive method and level that includes all or For the need of gradual areas, in addition to what these tools include means to achieve such as: [9,14]

- Preservation of buildings of distinctive architectural character.
- Restoration of buildings of historical and cultural value.
- Protection of buildings and areas of good conditions.
- Exploitation of land space for planning purposes.
- Removal of some degraded buildings with the replacement of the population and some activities.

And directed the development work to improve the efficiency of the areas and solve many of the urban problems by:

- Improve the performance of services and facilities and increase public services in the region.
- Raise the efficiency of roads, pathways and improve the performance of the critical structure.
- Renovation of houses and facilities with restoration and repair.
- Improving and beautifying the urban environment.

The practice of urban development requires a detailed analysis of the treatment levels and the recommendations of implementation priorities. It also requires public participation and the use of special laws and regulations to serve the proposed plan for renewal. The renovation also requires carrying out the architectural lifting of the buildings, indicating the state of construction, sanitary installations and the overall appearance of the building. (Water supply, sanitation, electricity and roads) to cover the renovation of the building, housing and the surrounding environment, and may include renovation and repair work opens new traffic hubs or corridor and may also include the transfer of traffic from the streets and make them only for traffic, or changing traffic directions as required by traffic volumes, as well as lighting, paving and landscaping of streets and corridors (Commercial buildings, religious

buildings, schools, gardens). The renovation of any area existing facilities in a limited scope to improve and repair the prevailing conditions in the region provided that such removal works do not become a general phenomenon. Renovation of some existing buildings singled out of such buildings are of particular importance (eg. of a distinctive character or of historical significance). [9,10.15]

The approach of sustainable urban development seeks the development of a conceptual framework and a comprehensive strategy to deal with some of the slums and stop growth and limit the emergence of new areas. This approach aims to develop a set of objectives such as:

- The need for political support.
- Constant push towards the transformation from the role of the central state to the role of decentralization (localization) and the delegation of powers from the central level to the local level and the amendment of existing legal frameworks.
- The need to build a basic database through a clear methodology for organizing information.
- Providing land for urban development.
- Efficient use of land as a local resource.
- Improving the urban environment of the region by regulating land use.
- Reconciling land use with the social and economic dimensions of urban development.
- Contribute to achieving the objectives of the local and national development plan through improving the urban environment.
- Emphasizing the empowerment of the local community as a central partner in participating in projects of confrontation at different levels.
- Expand the role of secondary parties in the participatory process as a means of supporting the role of parties with limited relative strength (eg, community institutions and donor organizations).

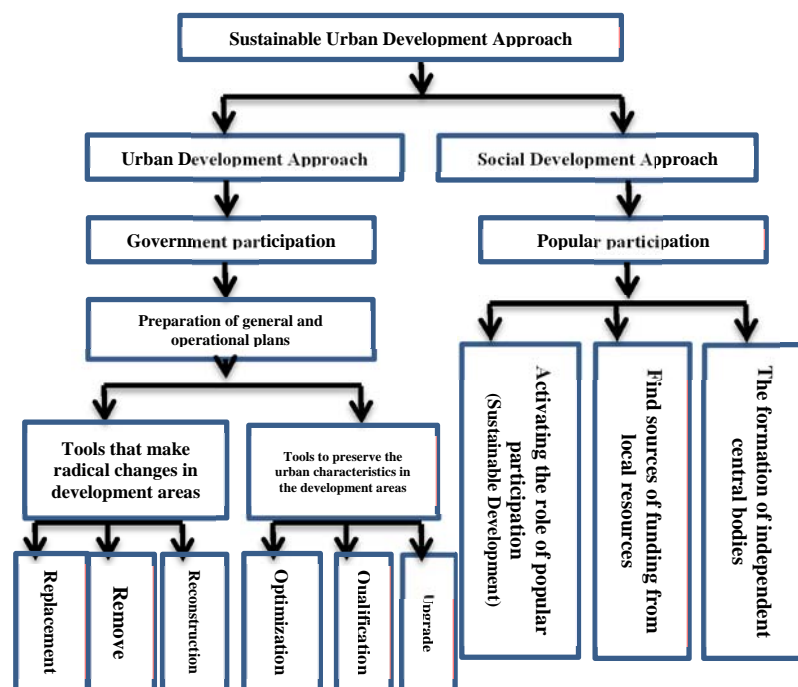


Fig. 1. Sustainable Urban Development Approach

3. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

3-1. Policies for dealing with informal settlements using the sustainable urban development approach

The conceptual framework of the policies of dealing with informal settlements is concerned with the idea of finding a balanced methodology for the development of informal settlements in light of the consolidation of the concept of sustainability by taking advantage of the physical potentials in the informal areas as well as benefiting from the human potential through activating the role of public participation in development and maintenance Figure 2:

3-1-1. Identification of legislation, governing conditions and general requirements at the national level

3-1-2. Identify the local community

The development requires knowledge of the local problems, resources and organizational capacities in each random area. The local population is the best who knows their community, their area and their urban environment, their attitude towards planned interventions, common and different interests, and the top priorities. They can provide innovative solutions to suit their local needs. The local authorities are directly involved in forming a profile of their local community, and local administration and other external support agencies can target them more effectively. NGOs are essential for their eligibility as partners to participate in the local development process. This community-targeted methodology produces reliable information in local planning and development, establishing the principle of optimal decision-making and contributes to building confidence and empowering local communities to express Their requirements are therefore identifying the local community in (assessing needs in partnership, and assessing the capacities of development partners).

3-1-3. The social and urban aspects of the policies of dealing with informal settlements in the light of the sustainable urban development approach

The social aspects are also involved in the policies of dealing with informal settlements in light of the interest in (forming independent and intermediary bodies, activating the role of popular participation, and finding sources of funding from local resources), while the urban aspects are preparing general and executive plans and developing tools and mechanisms to deal with

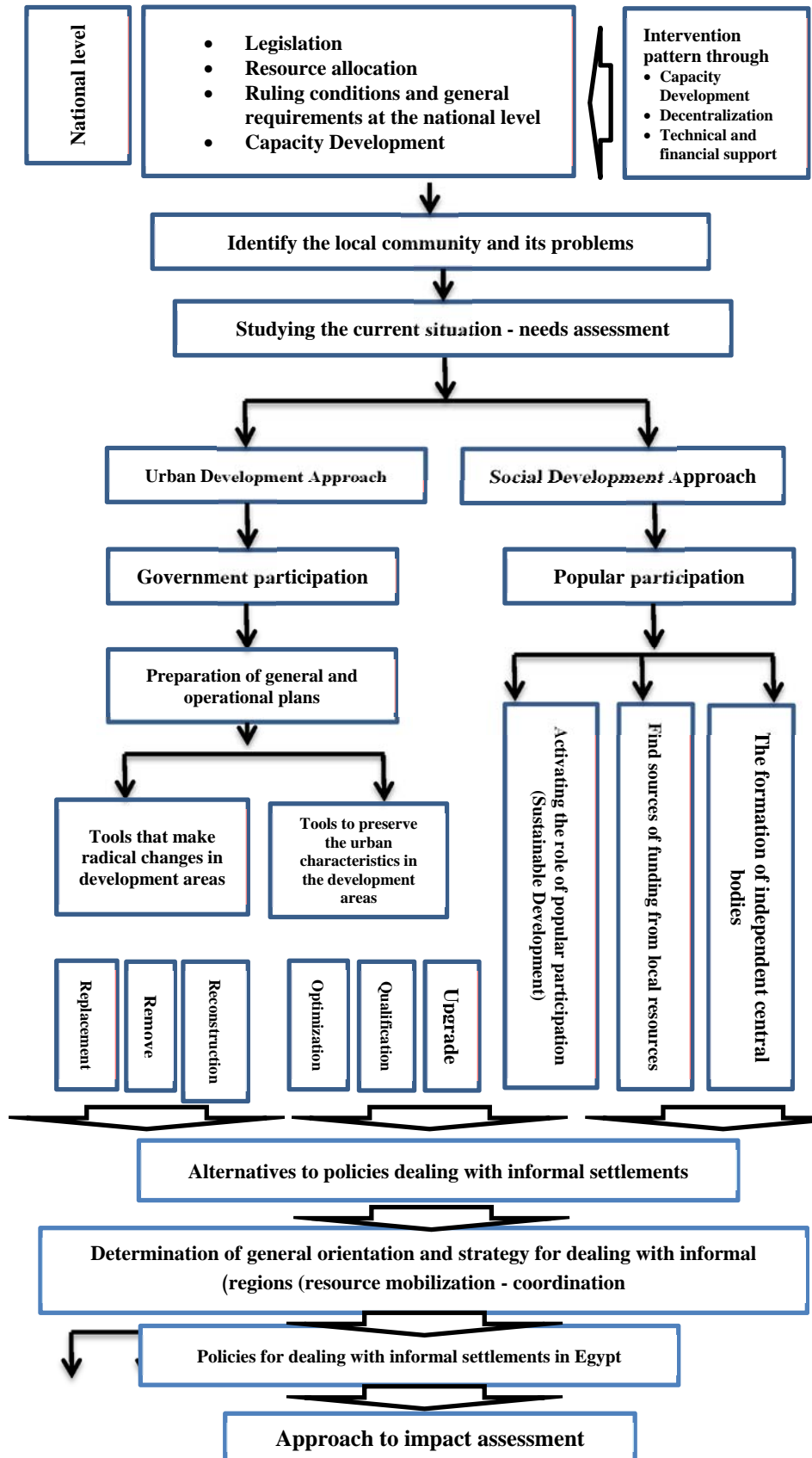


Fig. 2. The conceptual framework for the policies of dealing with informal settlements

alternative policies for dealing with informal settlements [16,11,12].

The effective partnership system includes all parties interested in the urban upgrading project, where the central government supports the project and the project is supervised by the local government. The main role of the NGOs is to mobilize the necessary resources for development. , while local communities contribute financially to the costs and facilitate the implementation of the project and the creation of solutions and realistic ideas, either the urban plan should be a mediator between the various parties as well as a facilitator to share Society in decision-making [13,14].

3-1-4.Mechanisms for implementing the conceptual framework for policies dealing with informal settlements

3-1-4-1.Economic mechanisms to implement the intellectual framework:

Table1. Economic mechanisms to implement the proposed intellectual framework

problems	suggested solutions
Problems of infrastructure services and their potential.	- Conduct feasibility studies to solve these problems
The use of extraneous building materials that influenced the environment, context and economy compared to local materials	- Determining the estimated costs of the proposed development projects
The low level of income of the population in general	- Reference to conventional building materials (local) available and harmonious with the environment and context and not economically cost.

3-1-4-2. Executive mechanisms for implementing the intellectual framework :

Table 2. Executive mechanisms to implement the proposed intellectual framework

problems	suggested solutions
The variety of different uses and the resulting noise and pollution without a censor	-Assign competent authorities to follow this matter and reduce the aggravation of the negative consequences
Lack of strict laws limiting patterns of random construction that negatively affect the overall context	-The need to activate and apply all legislation and laws -Define the procedures for developing and rehabilitating the degraded built-up cluster -Development of the proposed development and construction regulations -Legalization of the status of the local population for land ownership -Identify the stages and stages of development and upgrading

3-1-4-3. Environmental mechanisms to implement the conceptual framework:

Table 3.Environmental mechanisms to implement the proposed intellectual framework

the problems	suggested solutions
With an unhealthy environment	- Promoting environmental and health realities - Develop proposals for upgrading public utilities - Exclusion of heterogeneous uses such as workshops
The large environmental pollution of the absence of waste is obvious	- The use of a clear waste system without negatives to the environment

3-1-4-4. Functional mechanisms to implement the conceptual framework:

Table 4. Functional mechanisms to implement the proposed intellectual framework

problems	uggested solutions
The complexity of the traffic system with severe bottlenecks in it	- To create a well-thought-out movement system for pedestrians and vehicles - Upgrading the road and pedestrian network
Lack of a clear parking system	- Activation of a specific system that shows parking
Direct transfer from public streets to private areas	- The necessity of gradual transition from the year to the private
There is no isolation between sight and vehicles	- It is necessary to find isolation in the movement of the sight of the vehicles by identifying the movement axes and isolating them from each other
Difficulty providing emergency services such as fire	- Rehabilitation of special emergency teams with the creation of entry points
Special faults at the level of space regulation	- Conducting an extensive study of space regulation to identify important sites and more integrated axes with specific characteristics that distinguish them from others
Lack of housing services from schools, health centers and others	- Support the region services are indispensable and need to be distributed in a deliberate and successful

3-1-5. Alternatives to policies dealing with informal settlements in the light of the sustainable urban development approach

The policies and methods of dealing with informal settlements in the light of the link between the social and urban entity using the urban development approach of policies of improvement, upgrading, rehabilitation, reconstruction, removal and substitution. The method of dealing is determined according to the available possibilities as follows:

3-1-5-1. the method of upgrading

The upgrading strategy aims at improving the level of the urban, social, economic and natural environment of the informal settlements which have been established informally so that these areas are developed in a comprehensive manner that deals with all areas of urban, human and economic development in the development process.

3-1-5-2. Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation

It is used in the case of medium-sized buildings for the purpose of repairing and renovating the structure of buildings, facilities and general environment without paying attention to the economic and social structure. This method is used to raise the value of the property and rent. It is to add housing and services buildings and includes limited works for restoration, Public services and roads.

3-1-5-3. The method of improvement

It aims at improving the urban environment and the consequent improvement of the social and cultural environment to increase the level of comfort and safety of the local population.

3-1-5-4. Method of removal

It is considered to be one of the traditional old methods. This policy can be successful if it is based on urban planning and development programs that are considered to be transferred to alternative areas and solve the problems that arise.

3-1-5-5. Replacement method

It is one of the methods that is based on the development of radical solutions to problems and is characterized by sustainability, continuity and the provision of a healthy environment because it provides adequate housing, infrastructure and public services, an investment method with long-term return.

3-1-6. Approach to impact assessment

Local development is a continuous and accountable process for the Government. Development plans and interventions need to be regularly reviewed to achieve the sustainability concept and to assess the impact of these projects on improving the living conditions of the community in a comprehensive manner.

The approach to follow-up and impact assessment is important to ensure that all segments of society benefit from development efforts equally through a variety of simple and easy-to-use methods of referring to beneficiaries and asking them about the improvement they feel in each intervention or service.

4. PRACTICAL PART

4-1. Development of the Ezbet Khair Allah region in light of the conceptual framework of the policies of dealing with informal settlements

4-1-1. Local community of the estate of Khair Allah[14]

Located in Cairo Governorate, Misr El Qadima District. Ezbet Khairallah is a part of several areas divided between it and its subsidiaries: Dar es Salaam, El Basateen, Old Egypt. The borders of Ezbet Khairallah extend from the beginning of Zahra to the Ghabhana, And the problems of the administrative division of the estate. It is a subsidiary of three administrative departments, namely Dar es Salaam, Al Basateen and Ancient Egypt, which expose the population to many obstacles, as it prevents the development of a comprehensive house, as well as the passage of the ring road to divide the estate into two parts.

4-1-2. The social and urban aspects of the policies of dealing with Ezbet Khair Allah in light of the sustainable urban development approach

The development strategy of Ezbet Khairallah is concerned that the governmental administrative apparatus and the civil society organizations seek to coordinate and provide improved services in order to satisfy the basic needs of the residents of the region. The community should be linked to each other through activating its capabilities and real knowledge of the needs and needs of the people, This is followed by the organization of workshops for planning by citizens and review by specialists and then presented to the

urban development of Ezbet Khair Allah in light of the participation of the urban aspect (represented in the government) and the social aspect (represented by public participation).

4-1-3. Mechanisms for implementing the conceptual framework for dealing with Ezbet Khairallah

Table 5. Mechanisms for implementing the conceptual framework for dealing with Ezbet Khair Allah

Action	problems	suggested solutions
Economic development	Problems of infrastructure services and their potential.	-Conduct feasibility studies to solve these problems -Determining the estimated costs of the proposed development projects
	The low level of income of the population in general	-Work to raise the economic level of the population. -Identify the sites and investment projects that contribute to the increase of economic activity -Attract the private sector to invest in the development of the region
Executive	The variety of different uses and the resulting noise and pollution without a censor	-Assign competent authorities to follow this matter and reduce the aggravation of the negative consequences
	Lack of strict laws limiting patterns of random construction that negatively affect the overall context	-The need to activate and apply all legislation and laws -Define the procedures for developing and rehabilitating the degraded built-up cluster -Legalization of the status of the local population for land ownership
Environmental	With an unhealthy environment	-Promoting environmental and health realities -Develop proposals for upgrading public utilities -Exclusion of heterogeneous uses such as workshops
	The large environmental pollution of the absence of waste is obvious	-The use of a clear waste system without negatives to the environment
Functional	The complexity of the traffic system with severe bottlenecks in it	-To create a well-thought-out movement system for pedestrians and vehicles -Upgrading the road and pedestrian network
	Difficulty providing emergency services such as fire	-Rehabilitation of special emergency teams with the creation of entry points
	Lack of housing services from schools, health centers and others	-Support the region services are indispensable and need to be distributed in a deliberate and successful

Council of Partners for approval and then submitted for adoption.

Here, the method of sustainable urban development is presented as a method for the proposed urban development of Ezbet Khair Allah in light of the participation of the urban side (represented in the government) and the social aspect (represented by popular participation).

Here, the method of sustainable urban development is presented as a method for the proposed

4-1-4. Alternatives to the policies of dealing with Ezbet Khairallah in the light of the sustainable urban development approach

The policies and methods of dealing with Ezbet Khair Allah vary in light of the link between the social and urban structure using the sustainable urban development approach to:

- Development and extension within the homestead

The policies and methods of dealing with Ezbet Khairallah are likely to be using the sustainable urban development approach, which includes upgrading, replacement and renovation methods, improving the level of the urban, social, economic and natural environment of the region and developing it comprehensively in all areas of urban, human and economic development within the development process through:

- Working to make Ezbet Khairallah within one geographical and administrative scope to facilitate the process of development.
- Develop an implementation plan for development priorities: roads - entrances to the estate - improve the sewerage
- Not to waste the real estate wealth in the region where the good condition is maintained while the buildings are only deteriorating.
- Removal of degraded houses to obtain land for possible development and expansion within the estate.
- The diversity between the various means of tenure between the rental system and the ownership system so that the various material capacities can be addressed, with conditions to govern the relationship between the owner and the tenant.
- Pay attention to the development of the street network to allow for the flow of traffic and the entry of fire engines and ambulance in case of emergency and also security control of the area.
- Exploitation of spaces between buildings as popular spaces for the exercise of sport among young people in the region and the settlement of services.
- Maintaining the social ties of the population.
- The decentralization of services to the possibility of use by the entire population.
- Focus the development process on the development of the capacity of the people and provide them with employment opportunities through the establishment of some small projects that are not polluting the environment.
- The population's understanding of the development process and their cooperation with the planning and implementing authorities.
- Establishment of an axis to enter and exit from Ezbet Khairallah, to solve the problem of car congestion in Dar es Salaam, especially Kobri Malala and Abu Talib.
- Completion of the quarry road to be another axis to enter Ezbet Khairallah, and develop the street of the imams, and linking the street Khayala, and Abu Ashraf Street to be another axis to enter and exit from the estate.

4-1-5.Approach to impact assessment

The local development of Ezbet Khairallah is a continuous and accountable process for the Government, where development plans and interventions need to be regularly reviewed to achieve the sustainability concept and to evaluate the impact of

these projects on improving the living conditions of the community in a comprehensive manner.

5. CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of slums is one of the most alarming issues forming urgent demand that requires concerted efforts to reduce its risks against stability of society. In view of the problems of deterioration and degradation of the urban environment, the importance of the emergence of the concepts of development and revival can be relied on to solve these problems. Dealing with the areas that are degraded in a manner that is adapted to the nature of their problems and the requirements of development under the framework of a developmental idea that allows the idea of cooperation between the government and the people, In addition, a conceptual framework has been implemented to deal with the problem of slums in the village of Ezbet Khairallah, which is based on benefiting from the physical potential of the informal settlements, and human potentials by activating the role of popular participation of the community members in setting their own priorities and reaching realistic plans to achieve their requirements through the use of their available local resources, benefiting from existing expertise and skills, and the role of government and local authorities and directing them to more insistence on achieving sustainable urban development.

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