Informal Settlements in Egypt, 2011
“The Case of Al-Duwika Zone”

Keywords: Slums Formation, Types of Slums, Properties of Slums Dwellers.

1. INTRODUCTION
Within the Egyptian context slums have been known as ‘Ashwa’iyyat’, which literally means 'disordered' or 'haphazard'. It refers to informal areas and suffering from problems of accessibility, narrow streets, the absence of vacant land and open spaces, very high residential densities, insufficient infrastructure and services. (World Bank, 2008).

1.1 Importance of The Study:
A set of problems arises in domains where the residents of informal areas cannot fill the government’s role and help themselves. They constraint these informal areas, growing up their location on agricultural land or in unsafe geographical areas which all led to several major problems in the quality of life for those who are living there. We can summarize the problem to be as a lack of support from the government towards its people and the failing in implementing of their rights to be as other citizens.

1.2 Objectives of the Study:
When residents of informal areas compare their housing conditions to similar kinds of housing in formal areas, they feel it is unfair that the government is not taking care of them. Bad living conditions, along with the feeling of being unfairly treated lead to the frustration of many people residing in informal areas. So the study aims to understand well the magnitude of the problem by many steps as following:

- Focusing on the informal settlements in Greater Cairo Region GCR that takes many forms and types as:
  - Invasion on privately-owned agricultural land.
  - Squatter settlements on state-owned land Slums areas.
  - Cemeteries or Cities of the Dead.
- Determine the major demographic characteristics of the dwellers residing in these informal settlements concerning Al-Duwika zone as a case study.
- Evaluating the role of governmental programs and agencies in solving the problems of these informal settlements and suggesting some solutions.

1.3 Data Sources:
This paper uses mainly data of a field survey of informal settlements obtained by Central Agency for Public Mobilization & Statistics (CAPMAS), concerning slums in collaboration Informal Settlement Development Facility (ISDF) for the period of (2010-2011). In addition the study utilizes the data from Population and Housing Census 2006 (CAPMAS), and some estimated demographic variables obtained by (CAPMAS). The unit of analysis in this study is the demographic data available for dwellers of Manshiet-Naser section focusing on Al-Duwika zone which has been divided into zone 1 and 2 through the survey to be illustrated through spatial data maps as they represent here a case study of the survey.

2. Methodology of the Study
The study uses an analytical procedure of Geographic Information System or GIS data that provides a powerful medium for managing, visualizing, and communicating about our world, by using geographic location as a reference for each database record
and can be very powerful within cities for identifying spatial growth patterns, slum locations and by using analytical procedure of joining and relating data through attribute tables to show the demographic indicators through spatial data maps. This information can be combined with census and other data to determine the spatial dimensions of poverty and access within a slum zone. The modeling and visualization capability of GIS provides a means of testing alternatives and turning data into information, and subsequently into knowledge.

3. Findings and results of the study

NOTE: There are other maps represent zone.2 for every status but due to the capacity of the uploaded file I can’t show them.

**Illiteracy Status:** represented below the gradation of blocks colors represents the densities of illiterate people in these buildings.

By analyzing data for both of the two zones it is shown that about 23.5% of the dwellers of Al-Duwika are completely illiterate distributed among 341 buildings out of 1548.

**Employment status:** The gradation of blocks colors represents the densities of unemployed population aged 15+ in these buildings.
It is found that the percentage of the unemployed population aged 15+ is about 75% from the persons who expected to have work and distributed among 356 buildings out of 2935 for both zones.

**High Dependency ratio Status:** The gradation of blocks colors represents the densities of people who are expected to be in high dependency ratio in these buildings.

The percentage of males and females less than 15 and above 65 years in zone.1 about 69.5% of the dwellers are expected to be in high dependency ratio distributed among 190 out of 1387 building in this zone, by regarding zone.2 we found that about 36% of the population is are expected to in high dependency ratio distributed among 126 building out of 1548 building.

**Marital status:** The gradation of blocks colors represents the densities of no. of married population for both sexes in these buildings.

For Zone.1 no. of married population for both sexes represent about 86% from the population for this zone distributed among 197 building out of 1378 building. Concerning zone.2 the analysis indicates that about 44% from both sexes are married distributed among 134 building shown in the map.
4. Conclusion

The analyzing of data revealed that the informal settlements differ from any other areas with respect to their age structure, educational level, marital status, occupational composition and it’s economically active population. Illiteracy is a major feature that informal settlements can be characterized with a high percentage of illiterate population and coupled with low employment status for those who considered being the economical active population. There is a substantiated direction for the relation between marriage, unemployment and illiteracy. There is a relation between unemployment status for the educated, skilled persons and marriage they are unlikely to get married because we suggest that the problem of unemployment in these areas is widespread among the relatively educated ones not for illiterate people. The age structure is certainly attributed to the differences in the function of fertility and mortality in these areas besides the effect of in-migration. Although in-migration is predominately single males, but they tend to marry shortly after settling in the area or bring their families from place of origin.

REFERENCES:


- Cairo’s informal areas between urban challenges and hidden potentials. GIZ. Egypt and Participatory Development Programme in Urban Areas (PDP) 2011.


