

Urban Regeneration for Historic Cairo

Rehabilitation of Historic Cairo:
Socio-economic Survey

December 2011



Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo

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Cairo has been a dominant political, cultural, commercial and religious capital throughout history playing a prominent role during Fatimids, reaching its golden age during Mamluks, and sustaining its cosmopolitan significance during Ottoman times. Due to its unique peculiar skyline, it has been known to scholars and historians as “City of the thousand minarets”.

Historic Cairo was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979 recognizing its “absolutely unquestionable historical, archaeological and urbanistic importance.” Upon ICOMOS recommendation, the inscription was based on the following criteria:

1. Several of the great monuments of Cairo are incontestable masterpieces;
2. The historic centre of Cairo groups numerous streets and old dwellings and thus maintains, in the heart of the traditional urban fabric, forms of human settlement, which go back to the middle Ages;
3. The historic centre of Cairo constitutes an impressive material witness to the international importance on the political, strategic, intellectual and commercial level of the City during the medieval period.

URHC Goals and Objectives In July 2010, UNESCO-WHC launched the Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo (URHC) in the framework of a larger program of technical assistance to the Egyptian Government concerning the management of the World Heritage Site, focusing on the following objectives:

1. The preparation of a Conservation Plan for Historic Cairo’s “Core and Buffer Zones”, which would include the Management Plan required by the WH Operational Guidelines;
2. The establishment of an institutional framework to undertake and develop a sustainable urban conservation policy, promoting coordination and collaboration amongst different institutions, administrations and agencies concerned with the management of the World Heritage Site;
3. The creation of an appropriate and shared information platform for urban conservation.

To achieve these goals, an interdisciplinary team of local and international consultants are collaborating with the concerned bodies to develop a set of protection measures in order to uphold the site’s Outstanding Universal Value, to prevent further decay of the historic urban fabric and to enhance the socio-economic conditions of Historic Cairo.

This study outlines the social characteristics of Historic Cairo in relation to the larger metropolitan area; including the demographic structure, social structure, other practices, and general attitudes. It portrays the general quality of life, comprising a number of different factors, including housing conditions, infrastructures, income level and livelihoods. With a planning perspective it identifies distribution and density of social services and the level of social justice.

توضح هذه الدراسة الخصائص الاجتماعية للقاهرة التاريخية وعلاقتها بالمنطقة الحضرية؛ بما في ذلك الهيكل الديموغرافي (التركيبة السكانية)، والبنية الاجتماعية، وغيرها من الممارسات والاتجاهات العامة. ترسم هذه الدراسة مستوى المعيشة العام، متضمنة عدداً من العوامل المختلفة، والتي تشمل الظروف السكنية، البنية التحتية، ومستوى الدخل وسبل العيش. ومن منطلق التخطيط، تحدد الدراسة توزيع وكثافة الخدمات الاجتماعية، بالإضافة إلى مستوى العدالة الاجتماعية.

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Executive Summary

Egypt is a key country in the Islamic world where the problems and potentials of growing cities are acute. Even though Historical Cairo suffers from social, economic, physical and environmental degradation, its neighbourhoods enjoy a number of assets, including historic buildings and an enterprising and diverse population. It is in this context that UNESCO – WHC launched the Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo (URHC), in July 2010, with the overall goal of transforming HC into a World Heritage Site with a new future.

In October 2011, URHC contracted four consultants to carry out different levels of research in Historical Cairo (HC). The scope of this report focuses on the socio-economic analysis of HC on current social trends, relevant social changes that have occurred in the last 20 years and critical areas in need of intervention. Findings from the analysis indicate that the long term decline in the appearance of historic Cairo continues, however, that quality of life in various aspects has either stabilized or improved in the last twenty years (illiteracy and unemployment). Historical Cairo remains an attractive place for residents because of its proximity to the center of Cairo, access to transportation, access to services and low rents in comparison to new area's (popular areas/unplanned areas) where rent might be lower but transportation is costly and access to schools and other services is extremely bad. Unemployment rate in HC over the last 20 years seems to have significantly decreased, at 4%, and could be a direct result of the increased commercial businesses that have increasingly popped up in places like Al Muski and Bab Al Sha'ria. As more and more businesses have expanded into public space, streets have become places that are not pedestrian friendly. These intrusions have created an additional negative impact to the area that is becoming a conflict between residents and businesses in some places. Solid waste is a widespread predicament in a failed system that does not seem to have a solution.

A very imperative finding of this mission is the fact that residents in HC have very low expectations of what a good quality of life consists of and what their expectations should be. This is a critical point because unless people understand what their basic rights are they cannot play a key/decisive role in ensuring that the necessary changes happen, in other words there needs to be both a demand and drive from the people in order to have sustainable change. Applying a human rights-based approach to the development of Historical Cairo that focuses on equality and nondiscrimination, accountability, justice, and transparency will ensure that the values, principles and standards are in place safeguarding the future of its residents, history and environment¹.

In the conclusion of this report, both themes and areas of intervention are highlighted in the improvement to quality life of its residents. In some instances further investigation and research will be necessary to further understand what kind of projects can be developed.

¹ Refer to www.humanrights.dk

Background of Mission

The present report refers to the following Terms of Reference:

A. Within the framework of the programme ‘Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage in Egypt’, in close consultation with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, responsible national authorities and a project team of “Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo” (URHC project), the Contractor shall carry out a socio-economic analysis of Historic Cairo on current social trends, relevant social changes that have occurred in the last 20 years and critical areas in need of intervention.

In particular, the Contractor shall:

1. Identify, collect and analyze all the most updated and relevant data and studies on the above.
2. Address the following issues:
 - 2.1 Social characteristics of Historic Cairo in relationship to the larger metropolitan area, including the demographic structure (e.g. size and density of population, age and sex structure, household structure and composition), ethnic characteristics, social structure (e.g. leadership structures, class or other social divisions), religious and cultural beliefs and practices, and general attitudes;
 - 2.2 General quality of life, comprising a number of different factors, including housing conditions, infrastructure and some other data (e.g. Income and livelihood);
 - 2.3 Social services that raise particular planning issues (e.g. health, education, water and sanitation, welfare benefits, community services etc.);
 - 2.4 Social justice issues related to equity, human rights and participation in decision-making that raise special planning issues.
3. Give advice on the existing socio-economic databases and collaborate in designing the information database for urban regeneration.

Obstacles and Constraint

At the time of the undertaking this study there was a number of obstacles and constraints that arose that may contribute, in the long run, to the quality of findings. The obstacles and constraints should be taken into consideration in the next phase when further analysis is completed to highlight priority intervention areas in Historical Cairo.

The identified risks to this study are:

1. General lack of trust and credibility towards these kind of studies; the community either thinks the surveyor's are government representatives and doing research in order to remove them from these areas or that the information obtained is used negatively to give a bad picture of the people living in the area to the West.
2. The quality of data from CAPMAS is sometimes questionable because of the discrepancies in the numbers received.



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3. Limitation of time and resources to carry out a quantifiable qualitative survey; the survey was not carried out by sampling but rather a random selection to obtain different views from the community.
4. The provision of data from CAPMAS was both slow and incomplete.
5. Unstable political environment being due to the election period; an outcome was significant reluctance and fear to provide data.
6. Anger and frustration by residents that so many studies have been done, the answers remain the same and nothing ever changes.

The boundaries of the Shiakha's of Historical Cairo have changed over time making it difficult when working with data provided to know if the comparisons over time are accurate.

Research Methodology



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1. Data Sources

In carrying out the task, a combination of both qualitative and quantitative research methods was undertaken to collect data. The quantitative data is collected from different stakeholders and reflects socio-economic and demographic conditions;

1. The Central Agency for Populations Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) 2006 census data to compare changes over 20 years from the UNDP report 1997 which is based on the census of 1986.
2. Qisms
3. Civil Society Organizations who have carried out quantitative surveys in one or more Shiakha's.
4. Egyptian Geographical Association

The following qualitative data tools were used for the social/economic survey:

1. Scheduled interviews with local NGO's working and providing services in the target area,
2. Informal small group meetings with local residents and
3. Site visits to the area for general observations.

2. Data Analysis

a. Quantitative data analysis

In order to map the socio-economic aspects of the target Shiakha's, specific data was requested from the formal authorities. The collected quantitative data was then analyzed using two approaches; the 1st being data compilation, ratios calculations and comparison of the preliminary data (see Annex 2) and the second approach's methodology (see Annex 4) focused on correlation development between various entries to draw conclusions and relationships regarding different conditions within the Shiakhas (see Annex 4).

The findings of the quantitative analysis were then accordingly plotted into maps and graphs in order to carry out a comparison with the findings from the qualitative analysis, resulting in comprehensive conclusions and recommended interventions for Historical Cairo (HC).

b. Qualitative data analysis

The qualitative investigation was undertaken in the form of a rapid assessment of each of the Qisms in Historic Cairo. In order to initiate any development activity or intervention it was deemed essential that a parameter of the issues to be tackled first, then explored and understood from the perspective of its stakeholders. The qualitative aspect of this research provides the opportunity to understand the people residing in Historical Cairo, learn who might benefit from an intervention in Historic Cairo and how they perceive their interests.

In order to carry out the analysis of the qualitative research resulting from the Rapid Field Assessment, three steps were undertaken:

1. Describe: In which features and interrelationships are shared and themes indentified.
2. Compare: Compare differences in the characteristics and boundaries for each of the themes/categories across and contrasting groups across variations in context. For example do themes occur more or less frequently between different groups or areas and what are meaningful associations that should be mentioned or vice versa.
3. Relate/Conceptualize: Relate this category or theme to others already discovered. Ask more questions—does it make a difference if...? Under what conditions does this category or theme arise? What actions/interactions/strategies are involved? What are the consequences and do these vary depending on the particular circumstances or the form in which it is expressed?

Lastly, all the information coming from the qualitative research was put into a Condition/Impact Matrix in order to provide an overview that allows it to be cross referenced with the results of the quantitative research in order to highlight areas where there is a need for a specific social or economic intervention (see Annex 1).

1. Introduction

In this section the data and information collected is examined in order to identify some of the main social and economic issues in Historical Cairo today in addition to determining changes based from the UNDP study that was carried out in 1997. In the 1997 UNDP report, "Rehabilitation of Historic Cairo", references are made to the physical structure of historic Cairo as being characterized by continuous deterioration of the urban fabric and its historical buildings. It is Defined by an over extended traffic network, poor infrastructure, environmental degradation, inadequate housing conditions and where communities suffer from poverty, unemployment and illiteracy within a fast deteriorating physical environment.

Twenty years later it can be said that even with the success of specific intervention in areas like Al Darb Al Ahmar and Al Gamaleya, that the general physical structure of Cairo has continued to see a steady deterioration of its urban fabric; the traffic network remains over extended and in many cases the situation has worsened as a large number of streets have been taken up for commercial use; basic infrastructure such as electricity, water and sanitation have reached all residents, however, the system continues to suffer from overload and lack of maintenance lowering the standard of living of residents; as business's continue to grow in historical Cairo and the number of commercial centers increase there is a growing environmental dilemma that seems overwhelming (especially concerning solid waste).

In the next sections a closer look at the issues, constraints and possible reasons will be examined in order to understand the social and economic dynamics of historical Cairo today (from three different levels: HC within the context of Cairo, the Qism level and Shiakha level), as a first step in enabling one to identify priority intervention areas and needs.

2. Social and Economic map: Historical Cairo within the context of Cairo governorate

In the following section an overview of Historical Cairo (HC) will be taken within the larger context of Cairo as whole. Historical Cairo has experienced both demographic and social shifts over the last one hundred years, with an initial population growth followed by a significant population decline that continues to decrease until today but at much lower rate (last population decline reaching 5%).

Year	1882	1897	1907	1917	1927	1937	1947	1960
Population	364,642	513,187	565,783	619,467	777,914	866,951	1,297,446	1,470,793
% change		40.74%	10.25%	9.49%	25.58%	11.45%	49.66%	13.36%
Year	1966	1976	1986	1996	2006			
Population	1,616,790	1,515,183	1,172,431	956,463	908,614			
% change	9.93%	-6.28%	-22.62%	-18.42%	-5.00%			

Table (1): Declining Population of Target Qisms of Historical Cairo

Source: Egyptian Geographical Association Census

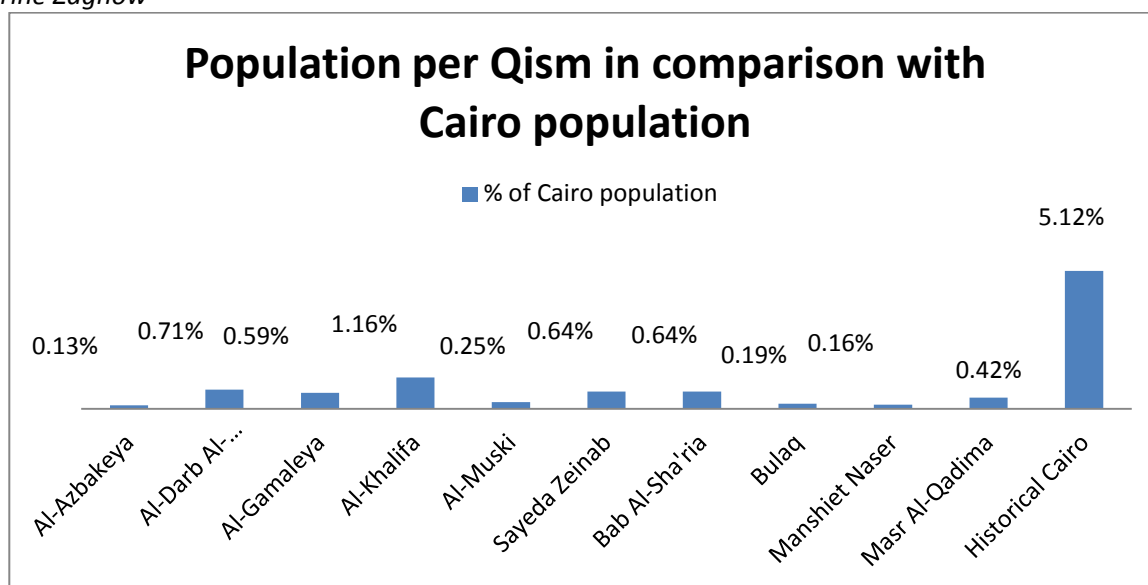


Figure (1): Population per Qism in comparison with Cairo population

In 1986 historical Cairo was considered to have some of the highest densities in the city. Today data from CAPMAS 2006 indicates that densities in historical Cairo are still very high, with the average density for the area at 212 individuals per hectare in comparison with average population density of Cairo city at 29.8 individuals per hectare.

	Range of density in Historical Cairo	Average Density of Cairo
1986	160 to 1,725	280
2006	66 – 574	29.8

Table (2): Population Densities

In terms of illiteracy today, even though illiteracy rates in the area are still considered high, historical Cairo has seen significant improvements in illiteracy from 1986 which follow similar lines to the national trends. In 2006, the national illiteracy rate in Egypt reached 29.6%, while for Cairo it was significantly lower at 15% of which HC represents 7.75% of the total illiteracy.

Year	Illiteracy Range
1986	14.4%-40.5%
2006	13%-34%

Table (3) Illiteracy Rates for Historical Cairo

For the Female population the illiteracy rate is still considered high, between 18% and 38% (average illiteracy rate for female in HC at 26%) in comparison with the rest of Cairo where the female illiteracy rate is 18%. However there have been significant improvements for the female population in comparison with male population. In the UNDP report, it was stated that the illiteracy rates were nearly double that of the men at the time of the survey of 1986, however, the latest data from 2006 reveals that is no longer the case. The average female illiteracy rate being 26% and the male illiteracy rate is 18% show that the gap has significantly decreased and this could be related to the fact that many programs have been able to focus on women in the past 20 years significantly contributing to this change (page 18).

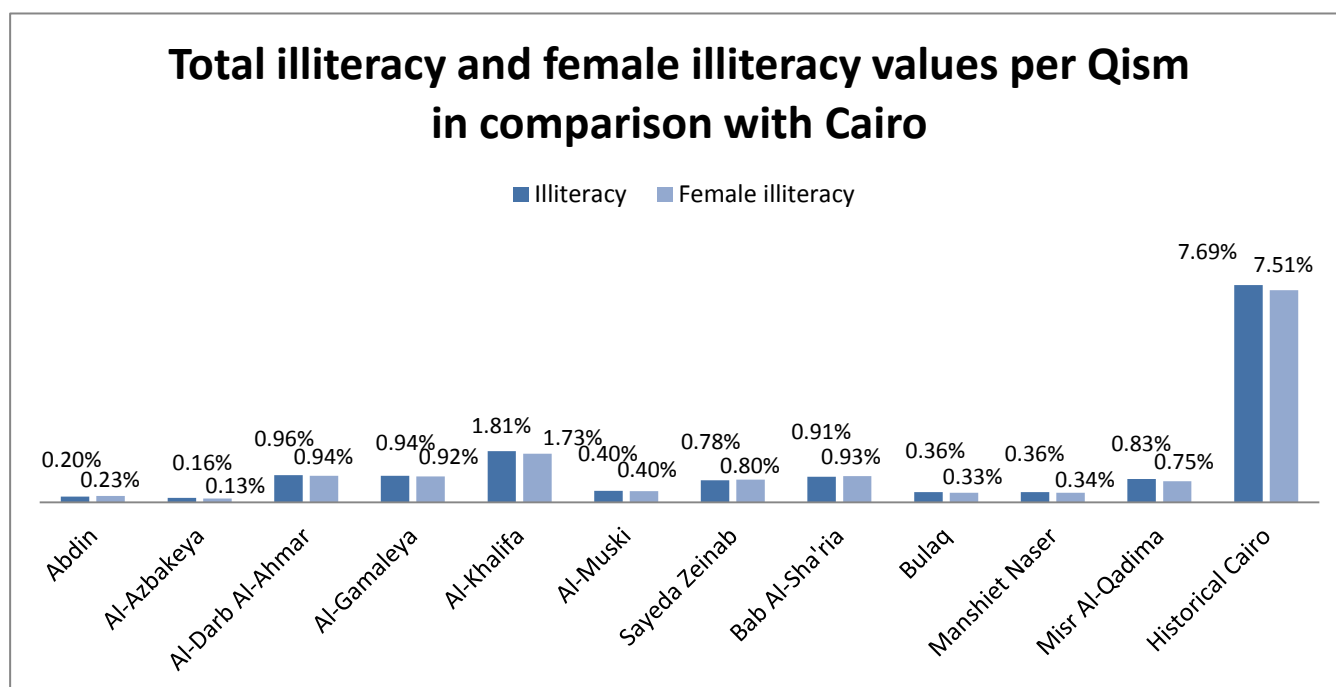


Figure (2): Total illiteracy and female illiteracy values per Qism in comparison with Cairo

Unemployment in historic Cairo exists at 4% indicating that it's not too far away from the unemployment rate of the whole of Cairo at 5%. The range of unemployment falls between 3% to 8% in 2006, the highest being rate found in Menshiat Nasser, compared to 1986 when the range of unemployment was in HC was between 9.4% and 20.1% and the average unemployment rate for whole of Cairo was 12%. The data indicates that during this period of 20 years unemployment was reduced and significantly so in historic Cairo. In general this decrease in unemployment could stem from the continuous decrease in population, the growing number of business in areas such as Al Muski, and this new phenomenon of vendors that have taken over the streets and public space.

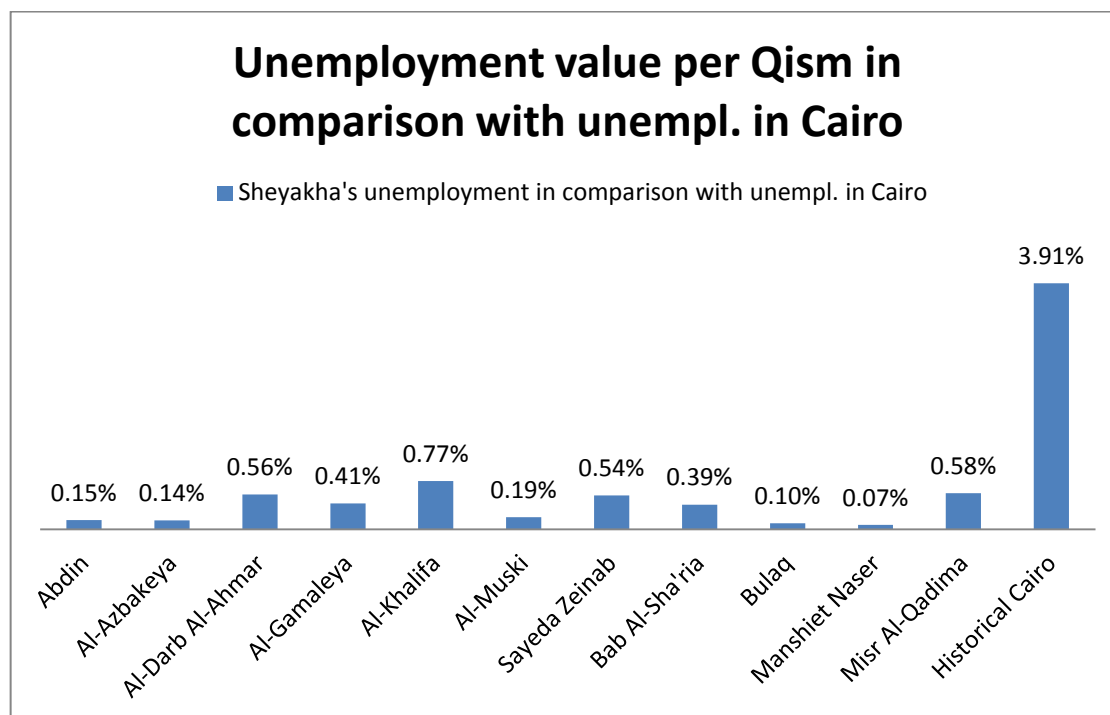


Figure (3): Unemployment values per Qism in comparison with unemployment in Cairo

3. Social and Economic map: Comparison between 1986 and 2006 census

In 1997 the UNDP conducted a comprehensive research “Rehabilitation of Historical Cairo” covering forty (40) Shiakha’s in five (5) Qisms of Historical Cairo. The UNDP research addressed the socio-economic constraints and issues within the targeted Shiakha’s based on the 1986 census.

In this section a comparison is conducted between the quantitative findings of the UNDP research in 1997 and that of CAPMAS census that was conducted in 2006 in order to develop a picture of the social trends within the Shiakha’s and identify any major changes in trends within the last 20 years.

a. Population:

By comparing the data from the UNDP report (based on CAPMAS census in 1986) and that of the 2006 census, the residing population within the target Shiakha’s decreased by 41% (population in 1986: 310,427 vs. population in 2006: 184,424). The population decrease ranged from 9% decrease in Al-Kabsh in Sayeda Zeinab to 62% in Taht Al-Rab in Al-Darb Al-Ahmar. (see fig. 4 below for population variance)

It is presumed that the main reasons behind population decline are high population density as well as the deteriorating housing conditions due to their poor or lack of maintenance.

Notably the only exception in the prevailing trend of population decrease lies in Al-Dawudeya in Al-Darb Al-Ahmar where the population has increased by 22% (population in 1986: 4,366 vs. population in 2006: 5,332).

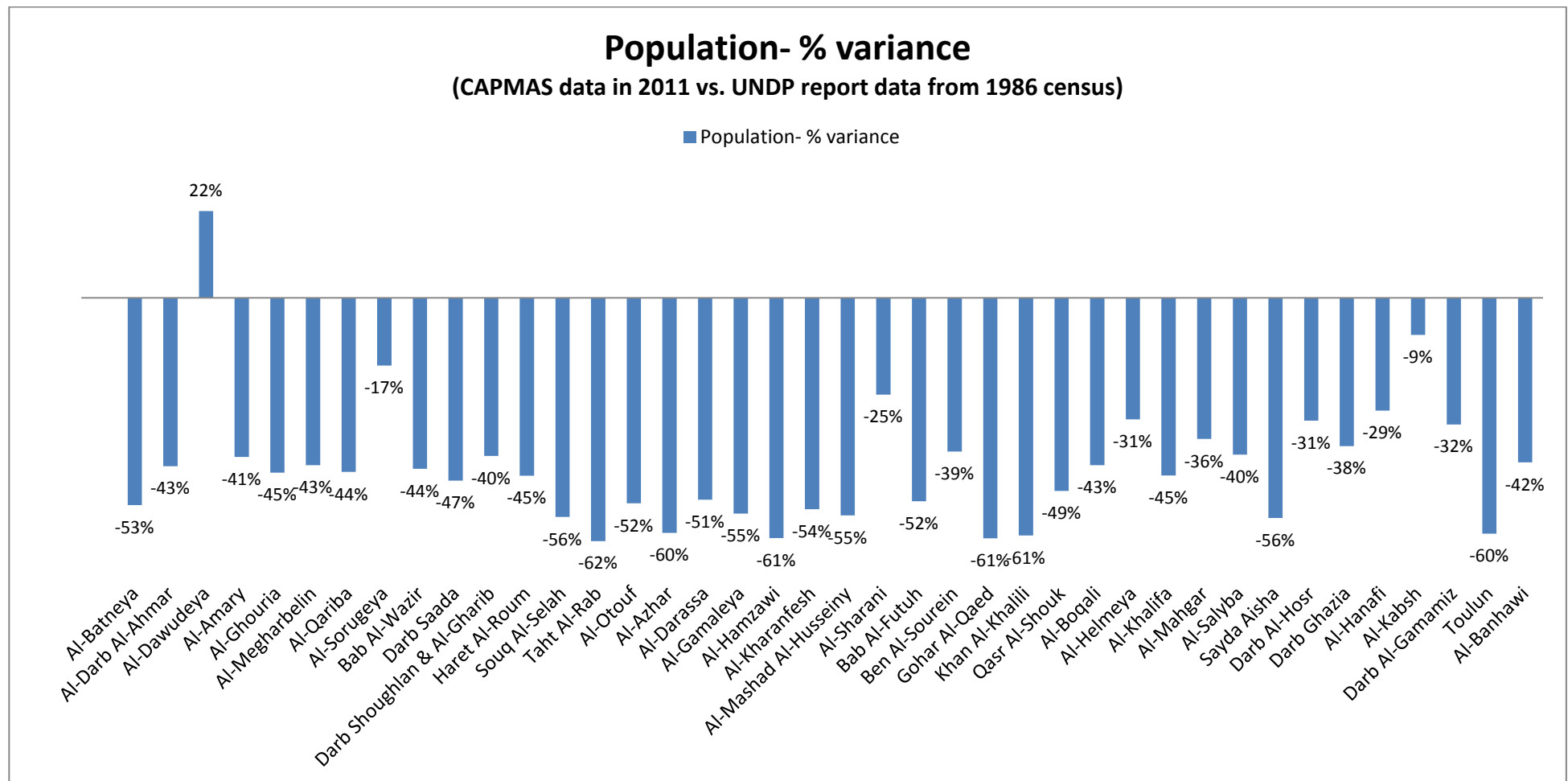


Figure (4): Population variance between 1986 and 2006 census

b. Education:

The general trend in terms of illiteracy rates among both males and females complies with prevailing trend throughout the nation indicating that the illiteracy rates are declining due to various formal and non-formal interventions targeting both genders.

In 1986 there were 85,536 illiterate individuals representing 27.5% of the population of the forty (40) shiakhhas that have been targeted by the UNDP study and in 2006 the number reached 36,900 in the same shiakhhas representing 20% of the population; this also presents 57% decline in terms of number of illiterate people.

The deviation in illiteracy rates between 1986 and 2006 indicates a minimum decline of only 1% in shiakhhas like El-Sorugeya, Taht Al-Rab in Al-Darb Al-Ahmar and Al-Mashad Al-Husseiny in Al-Gamaleya and a maximum decline of up to 17% in Al-Hamzawi in Al-Gamaleya.

As for the female illiteracy rates; they decreased as well. The Female illiteracy rates in 1986 varied between 21% of the total female population in Al-Helmeya and 45% in Al-Otouf in Al-Gamaleya. In 2006 the female illiteracy rates declined in all shiakhhas reaching a minimum of 13% in Al-Helmeya in Al-Khalifa and a maximum of 36% in Gohar Al-Qaed in Al-Gamaleya. (see figure 5 below)

The deviation in female illiteracy rates between 1986 and 2006 indicates a minimum decline of only 1% in Al-Mashad Al-Husseiny in Al-Gamaleya and a maximum decline of 17% in Al-Hamzawi in Al-Gamaleya.

It is presumed that the decline of both male and female illiteracy rates is due to civil society interventions in terms of literacy classes that are primarily targeting females as well rising community awareness about the importance of education. The availability of schools within the shiakhhas or within neighboring ones may have influenced the matter as well.

Variance in population illiteracy and in female illiteracy (CAPMAS data in 2011 vs. UNDP report data from 1986 census)

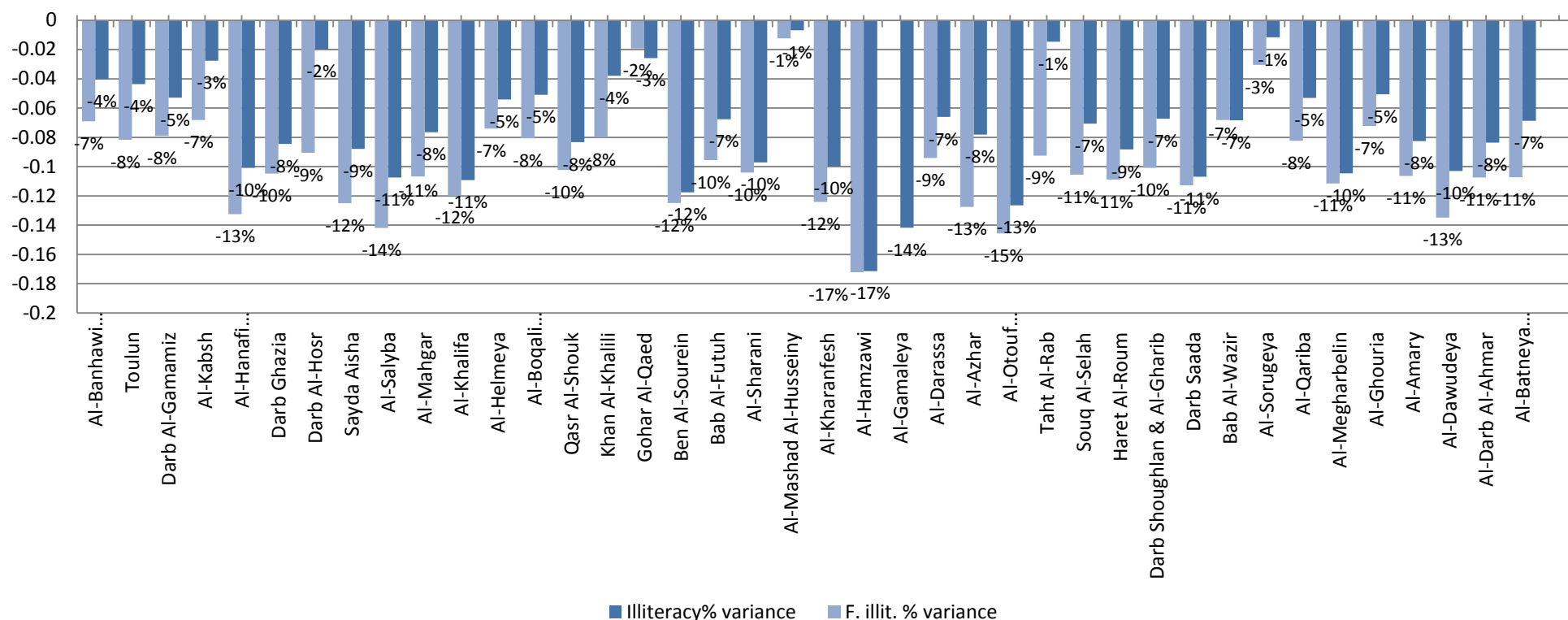


Figure (5): Variance in illiteracy and female illiteracy between 1986 and 2006 census

c. Unemployment:²

Within the span of the 20 years the unemployment rates have remarkably declined. In 1986 the unemployment rates varied between 9% in Darb Ghazia in Al-Khalifa and Toulun in Sayeda Zeinab and 20% of the workforce in Ben Al-Sourein in Al-Gamaleya. In 2006 the unemployment rates reached a minimum of 1% in Al-Azhar in Al-Gamaleya and a maximum of 8% in Al-Bateneya in Al-Darb Al-Ahmar and in Al-Banhawi in Bab Al-Sha'ria. The number of unemployed people, however, is relatively low in both cases and especially in 2006 as it varies between 3 people in Al-Azhar and 562 people in Al-Hanafi in Sayeda Zeinab.

The least declining variation in the number of unemployed people is 37% in Al-Ghouria in Al-Darb Al-Ahmar and the maximum variation reached 94% in Al-Azhar which complies with Al-Azhar having the lowest unemployment rate among the studied shiakhass in 2006. (see figure 5 below)

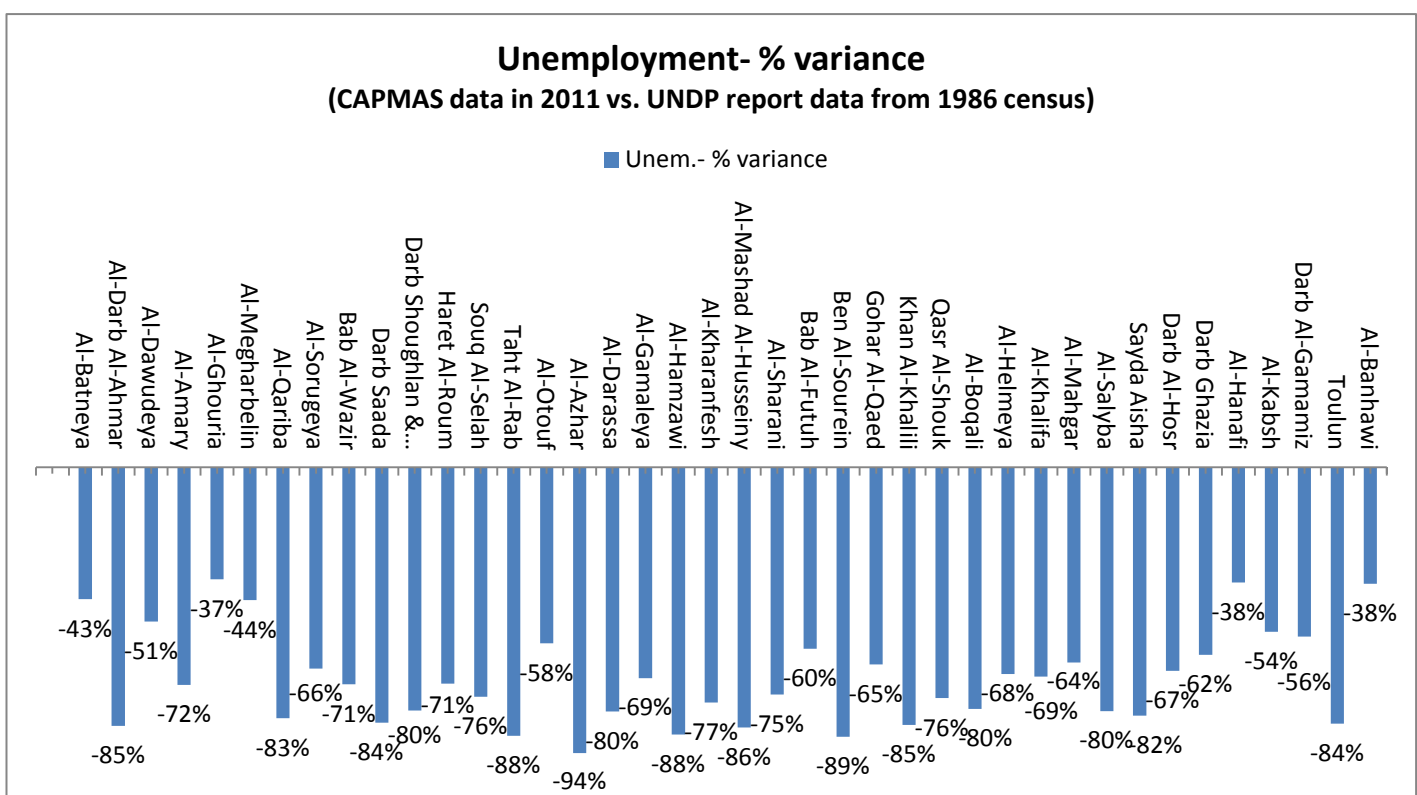


Figure (5): Variance in the number of unemployed people between 1986 and 2006

The decline in unemployment rates within the studied area comply with the retrieved data indicating the rise of work opportunities within the registered business including new work domains as well as in the informal sector that is considered as a rising phenomenon within the city. This could also be related to the incremental improvement in the sector of tourism towards the end of the 90s.

² In the UNDP report the unemployment rate is calculated on the workforce without specification of the age bracket of that section of the society. In this research the workforce is considered the age bracket of 15 to 59 years old. All the gathered data from CAPMAS indicate the total number of the unemployed people within the shiakhass without specifying the age bracket.

4. Social and Economic map: Primary data from Qism and CAPMAS census in 2006³⁻⁴

a. Qism level

i. General trends

The data reveals that the Qism of Al-Khalifa has the largest area (8.308 km² – 831 Hectar) as well as the highest population on all age brackets (98,497 representing 1.16% of Cairo's population) amongst HC Qisms. It also has the highest number of families (27,509 family), the highest number of illiterate individuals in both genders (total: 22,553; Illiterate females: 12,813) and the highest number of unemployed people (2,298). Al-Khalifa is not however among the densest Qisms within HC as its population density is only 118.6 individuals/Hectare; this is due to the fact that a good portion of the land is used as graveyards. Additionally Al-Khalifa's illiteracy and unemployment rates are not the highest amongst the other Qisms.

Shiakha	Highest values
Al-Khalifa	Area-population- number of families- illiterate individuals- unemployed individuals
Misr Al-Qadima	Illiteracy rate- unemployment rate
Manshiet Naser	Female illiteracy rate

Misr Al-Qadima however, has the highest illiteracy rates of 29% as well as the highest unemployment rates of 8% among the age bracket of 15 to 59 years old and Mansheyat Nasser has the highest female illiteracy rates of 38% as well as the lowest population among the age bracket of 45 years old and above in addition to the lowest unemployed population and ratios of 216 and 3%.

On the other hand Al-Azbakeyya has the smallest area (0.187 km²- 19 Hectar), the lowest total population (10, 715 representing 0.12% of Cairo's population) as well as the lowest population among the age bracket of 0 to 44 years old. Al-Azbakeyya however has the highest population density of 574.4 individual/ Hectar. It has the lowest number of families (2,156 family) yet the highest family size⁵ of 4.9 as well as the lowest number of illiterate people (total: 1,940; illiterate females: 984).

The Qism of Abdin has the lowest family size of 3.3 and the lowest illiteracy rates of 13% among the whole population and 18% among the females.

The Qism of Sayeda Zeinab has the highest concentration of services amongst HC. It has the largest number of schools, public hospitals and police stations.

By comparing the population size with the population density (see figure 6 and Annex 2 for actual data); the data indicates that Al-Khalifa has the largest population size (98,497) yet the lowest population density (118.6 individual/Hectare). This could be justified by the fact that Al-Khalifa has the largest area among the studied Qisms, thus the population is scattered, needless to say, a portion of Al-Khalifa is comprised of graveyards where individuals live in relatively small groups.

³ CAPMAS data reveals all the entries for the Qisms of Abdin and Al-Azbakeyya separately yet the data from the Qism combines the data for both shiakhas.

⁴ The Qisms of Al-Muski and Misr Al-Qadima were burnt during the revolution and there are no retrieved data.

⁵ The family size is a rough estimate as CAPMAS did not define a "the family" and did not put in count the number of single people living within a household as the average family size is simply calculated by dividing the total population on the number of families. This justifies the gap between the available data stating that highest family size within the studied are is 5.2 in Al-Azhar and that the average family size within Cairo is 39.

On the contrary, Al-Azbakeyya has the smallest population size (10,715) yet the highest population density (574.4 individual/Hectare). This could be justified by the fact that Al-Azbakeyya is one of the oldest residential areas of Cairo.

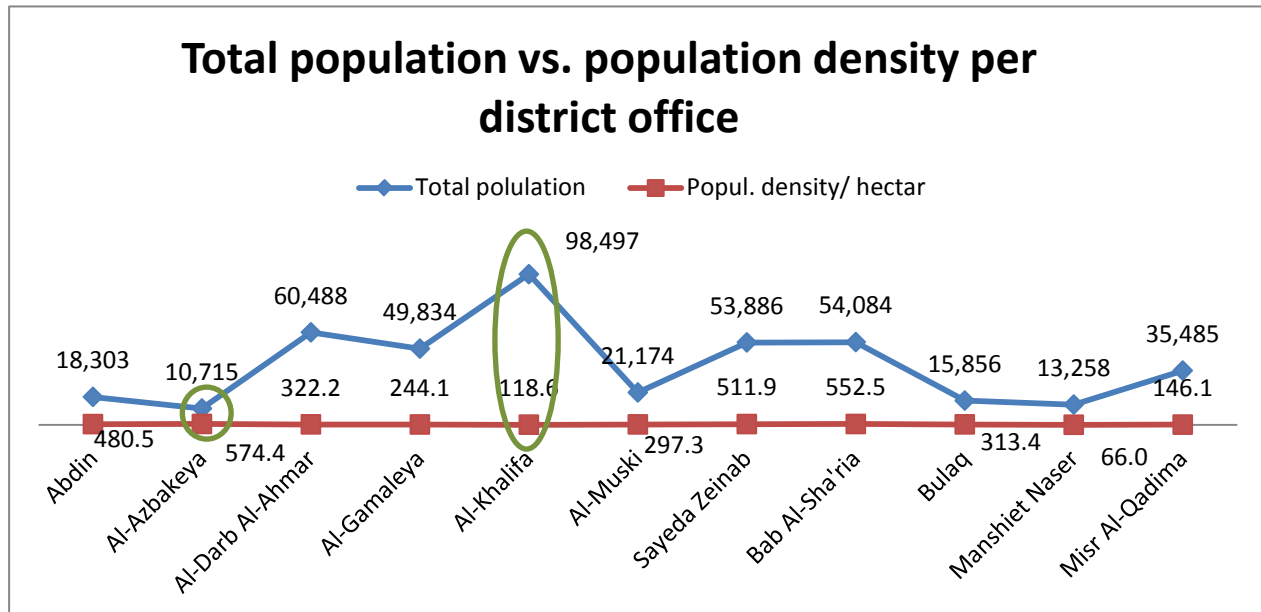


Figure (6): Total population verses population density per district

Employment; opportunities for work in the 11 Qisms can be divided into two categories those available in residential areas and those available in commercial area. In residential areas local opportunity is restricted to such businesses of shops selling food and other supplies such as clothes, shoes and other domestic needs. The 2nd category, commercial Qisms, employment opportunities are with traders, workshops and small factories in addition to the regular shops selling food and other goods. Al-Khalifa, Abdin, Sayeda Zeinab and Misr Al-Qadima are primarily residential area whereas the rest of the studied Qisms are commercial ones.

ii. Education⁶

By comparing the data from CAPMAS indicating the number children from the age bracket of 0 to 14 years old with data from the Qism indicating the number of day cares and elementary schools the following was noticed: (see Annex 2 for actual data)

Eventhough Al-Khalifa has the highest number of children within the age bracket of 0 to 14 (21,639), it only has 37 schools which is the same number of schools for Al-Gamaleya that represents half its size and has half the number of children within the same age bracket (10,717).

Sayed Zeinab has the highest concentration of schools (101) and Bulaq has the lowest (29).

⁶ The illiteracy values may need further investigation, as the provided data by CAPMAS does not indicate the age groups. The clarification of that matter will influence the type of interventions; since if a lot of the illiterate individuals are the children of ages 5-14, this may need interventions that are different than those from higher age brackets.

In order to get a rough estimate of the schools' densities the number of children from that specific age bracket were divided on the number of schools within each district. The estimated school's densities varied between 93 children/school in Abdin and Al-Azbakeyya and 585 children/school in Al-Khalifa. Knowing that this is not an accurate count as the number of children age 0 to 3 is included in the count as well as the lack of data availability about the size of the schools and actual number of enrolled students; yet the calculated densities reflect the availability of schools as well as their low density. This contradicts however the findings from the qualitative section of the research indicating that the schools are overcrowded and provide poor education services (this complies with the general status of most public schools throughout Egypt). This could be explained if the data entailed the size of the school as well as the Qisms in which the students reside. As for "poor education services" this may not only reflect the schools' densities, but also the condition of the buildings and the facilities as well as the poor quality of educational services.

iii. Health

In this section the Qism area and the population size are compared with the available number of private clinics⁷, private hospitals and public hospitals and health centers.

The highest concentration of health services is in Sayeda Zeinab where 52 public hospitals and health centers and 562 private clinics are available even though this Qism has an average population among the Qisms of HC. This complies with the qualitative section of the research indicating the residents' satisfaction with the available services and that they would not think of moving out even if the rent is not low-priced. (see figure 7 below and see Annex 2 for actual data)

The lowest concentration of public hospitals and health centers is in Abdin and Al-Azbakeyya and Bab Al-Sha'ria.

However people from Al-Gamaleya, Al-Muski and Sayeda Zeinab tend to go to the public hospital of Sayed Gala in Bab Al-Sha'ria because of the quality of the service. It is deduced that people are willing to travel distance to obtain good quality services. They are willing as well to pay an additional amount of money to obtain good quality services that they do not get in most of the public hospitals and health centers presuming that they have the means for it; this is reflected in the rising number of private clinics and private hospitals that do not necessarily belong to doctors from within the neighborhoods.

⁷ The common system within the private clinics is that the fees is not very high in comparison with other private clinics because it is compensated with the high number of patients.

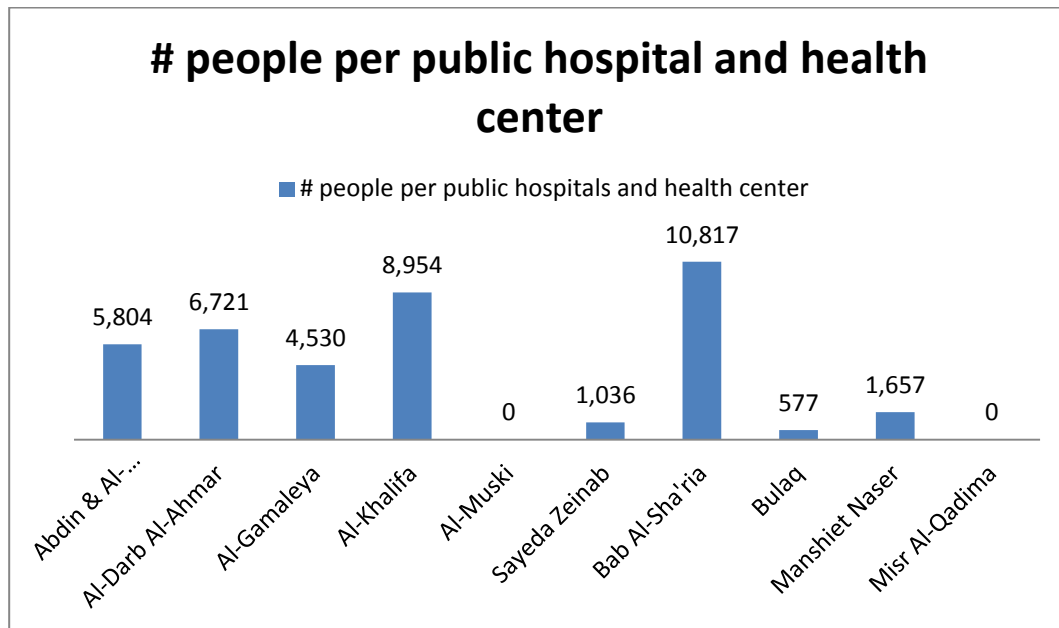


Figure (6): Number of individuals per public hospital and health center

The indicated numbers in figure (6) are inaccurate estimates as the data indicating the size of the hospitals and the number of doctors and the specialization of each hospital are not available.

However by taking Bab Al-Sha'ria as a sample and comparing the number of residents to the number of public hospitals and health centers, according to figure (5), it has the highest density of hospitals; yet from the above mentioned data people from neighboring Qisms tend to visit only one of its public hospitals. This indicates that the noted numbers in figure (5) may only reflect the minimum or low average number of people visiting the hospitals within any district.

iv. Economic activities

The retrieved data from CAPMAS in regards to businesses in HC (~11, 650 entries) does not fully cover the informal sector which is considered a rising phenomenon within the streets of Cairo; the data primarily covered registered units of business. The data has been categorized into four main categories:

1. Category 1: Includes all the units that produce or sell food; such butchers, dairy products, bakeries, grocery stores, stores selling spices and nuts, liquor stores, tobacco kiosks, juice shops.
2. Category 2: Includes businesses and industries. This category was then divided into three main sub-categories the 1st being "Workshops and small factories" repairing clothes, textile and tailoring, leather tanning and tailoring, carpets(weaving, repair and washing), shoes making and repair, Khan Al-Khalili gifts manufacturers, furniture (carpentry- paint and upholstery), tobacco, automotive and body work, metal smith and مطحن, mill, glass, detergents and soap, pottery, plumber, home materials, print shop, jewelry/ goldsmith (making and repair), residential building construction, electric wires and supplies production, toys and more.

The 2nd sub-category “industrial sale “including shops selling clothing (new and used) and textiles, bags and shoes, furniture, hardware and accessories, building materials, perfumes, households accessories, home appliances, car showrooms, automotive spare parts, animal feed, junkyard, soap, sanitary, pharmaceutical, jewelry, gift shops, antiques shops and more.

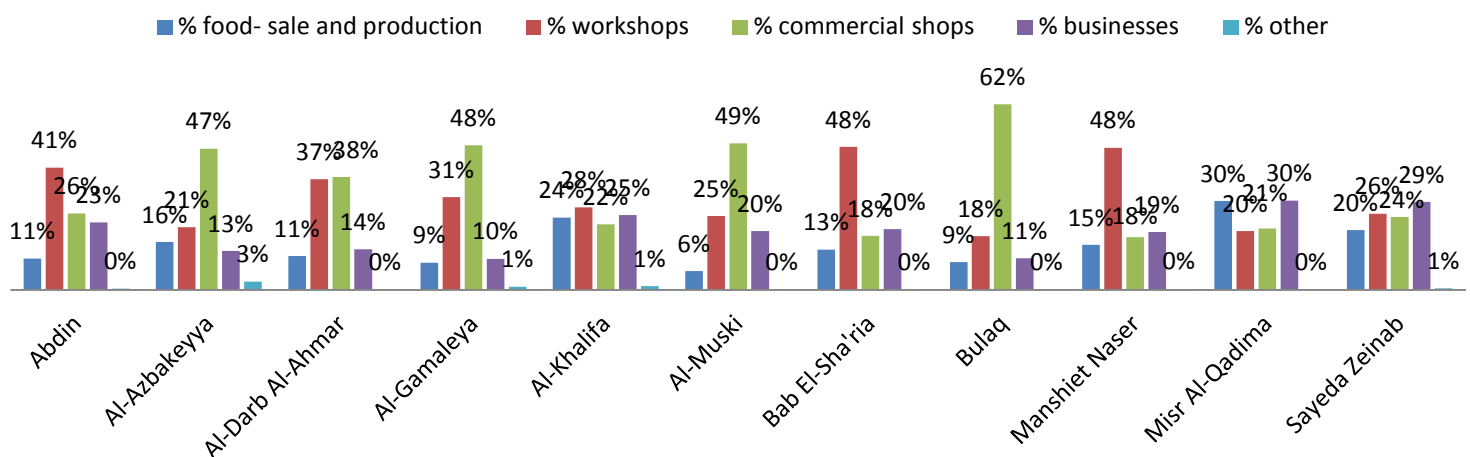
The 3rd sub-category “Other businesses” referred the blue collar business sector such as banks, coffee shops & restaurants, barber, ironing man and drycleaners, accounting and law offices, realtor, stationary sale, warehouses, import/ export, contractor, communication and PC, gym, hairdresser, plants nursery, فراشة, petrol station, airlines, newspaper sale, stock market, engineering consultancy, graphic design/ PR, book sale, health insurance, transportation companies, travel agencies and more.

3. Category 3: Includes the hospitality sector such as hotels and hostels.
4. Category 4: Covers all other random businesses such ماذون, mail services, political parties, public parking lots, horse stables, مستوقد, public libraries and more.

Note: Within the data received, there was also additional information regarding health and educational services but they were ignored in this section.

The retrieved analysed data entails the availability of adverse sets of working opportunities could be divided into two categories the 1st being the old established workshops and businesses that are clustered in different shiakhass according to their specialization and the 2nd category is the new rising business such as any activities related technology and recreation. (see figure 7 and table 5 for actual data)

Ratios: Types of available business



#	Qism	Food- sale and production (meats and produce, dairy products, bakery, grocery, spices and nuts, liquor store) tobacco, juice	Buisniess and industries				Other (مأذون- mail- train- poloyical party- public parking- horse stables- مستوفد= public libraries
			Workshops (clothing, textile and tailoring, leather tanning and tailoring, carpet repair, furniture (carpentry- paint and upholstery), tobacco, automotive and body work, metalsmith and mill, glass, detergents and soap, pottery, plumber, home materials, printshop, jewelry/ goldsmith, other, residential building construction), etalurgy goldsmith electric wires and supploes prodiction مطحن	Sale (clothing (new and used) and textiles, bags and shoes, furniture, hardware and accessories, building materials, perfumes, households accessories, home appliances, car showrooms, automotive spare parts, animalfeed,junkyard,soap, snitary, pharmaceutical, other)	Other businesses- bank (coffee shops & restaurants, barber,ironing man, accounting and law, realter, stationary, warehouse, import/export, contractor, communication and PC, gym, hairdresser, plants nerser, petrol station, other) airlines, newspaper, stockmarket, engineering consultancy, graphic design/ PR, booksale health insurance dry clean pharmacies	Hotels, hostels, rented flats	
1	Abdin	184	714	447	394	0	7
2	Al-Azbakeyya	286	373	841	232	46	4
3	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	1,018	3,316	3,383	1,223	3	20
4	Al-Gamaleya	1,582	5,359	8,352	1,800	130	53
5	Al-Khalifa	1,195	1,365	1,083	1,240	2	63
6	Al-Muski	723	2,834	5,620	2,259	19	5
7	Bab El-Sha'ria	776	2,750	1,038	1,167	0	20
8	Bulaq	315	610	2,108	360	0	3
9	Manshiet Naser	121	382	142	156	1	2
10	Misr Al-Qadima	476	316	329	479	0	3
11	Sayeda Zeinab	562	715	685	823	2	15
Total		7,238	18,734	24,028	10,133	203	195

Table (5): Businesses in Historical Cairo

The data indicates that there is an elevated concentration of workshops and small industries in most of the studied shiakhass followed by the larger “industrial sale” businesses. These two categories exceed by far jobs from the blue collar business. This phenomenon complies with other data in this study indicating that most of the studied areas are commercial Qisms, highlighting the necessity of building residents technical skills in order to improve the quality of production and reviving old handicrafts. Additionally, it indicates that for most businesses and employment opportunities that a high level of education is not necessary (i.e. Univerity) but there is a need for technical training. Education packages linked to the needs of this sector would be more attractive for residents in addition to being beneficial.

The most common trend found is businesses and workshops that work in jewelry production and repair, clothes and shoes making and repair and metal smiths. As for the food business the most prevailing are shops selling spices and dried fruits. In Al-Gamaleya, having the highest concentration of food production

and sale outlets (1,582) as well as workshops (5,359), shops selling commercial goods (8,352) and hotels and hostels (130), for example there is a high concentration of shops selling spices and textile materials as well as home appliance, gifts and خردوات and shoes in addition to metal smith workshops and others manufacturing shoes.

In Al-Muski on the other hand is one of the most commercial studied Qisms. PCs and their supplies are being sold as well as shops selling nuts, spices and dried fruits, books and news paper, clothes, light fixtures in addition to small factories producing furniture, shoes. Al-Musky also has a high concentration of ware houses. The data also entails that among the studied shiakhass, Al-Musky has the highest number

of businesses (2,259) yet it has 24% illiteracy (5,049 illiterate individuals) which is an average ratio among the studied qisms. This may be reinforcing the theory that central neighborhoods attract all types of businesses regardless of the qualifications of their citizens as they are accessible to all the workforce throughout the city.

Al-Darb AL-Ahmar is famous for textile material and shoes wholesalers in addition to shoe making and carpentry that is also common in Bab Al-Sha'ria. As for Bulaq it is famous for car spare parts, building materials and old clothes trade in addition to the availability of metal smith workshops and food markets. In Al-Khalifa there are a number of recreational activities such as theaters which are not really present with the same concentration elsewhere according to the available data.

Misir Al-Qadima being one of the predominantly residential areas has a high concentration shops selling nuts, spices and groceries. However during the field investigations the encountered residents explained that leather tanning workshops were substantially concentrated with the Qism however since the government allows the export of the leather most of their work slowed down needless to say that they were not operating under the safest conditions or in compliance with environmental protection regulations yet they provided a good amount of working opportunities. It is therefore recommended that one of the interventions in this regard is to improve the working conditions within the workshops and small factories and lobby for the community or small business sector incorporation in the decision making process as it directly affects business especially that they are the most vulnerable sector within the market

The comparison between the number of work venues with the unemployment rates and ratios (see figure 8) indicated a similar pattern among all the qisms except for Al-Gamaleya that carries the highest number of work venues (17,276 venues) and one of the highest number of unemployed individuals (1,238). Manshiet Naser on the other hand has one of the lowest numbers of work venues (804) as well as the lowest number of unemployed individuals (216) and unemployment rates (3%).

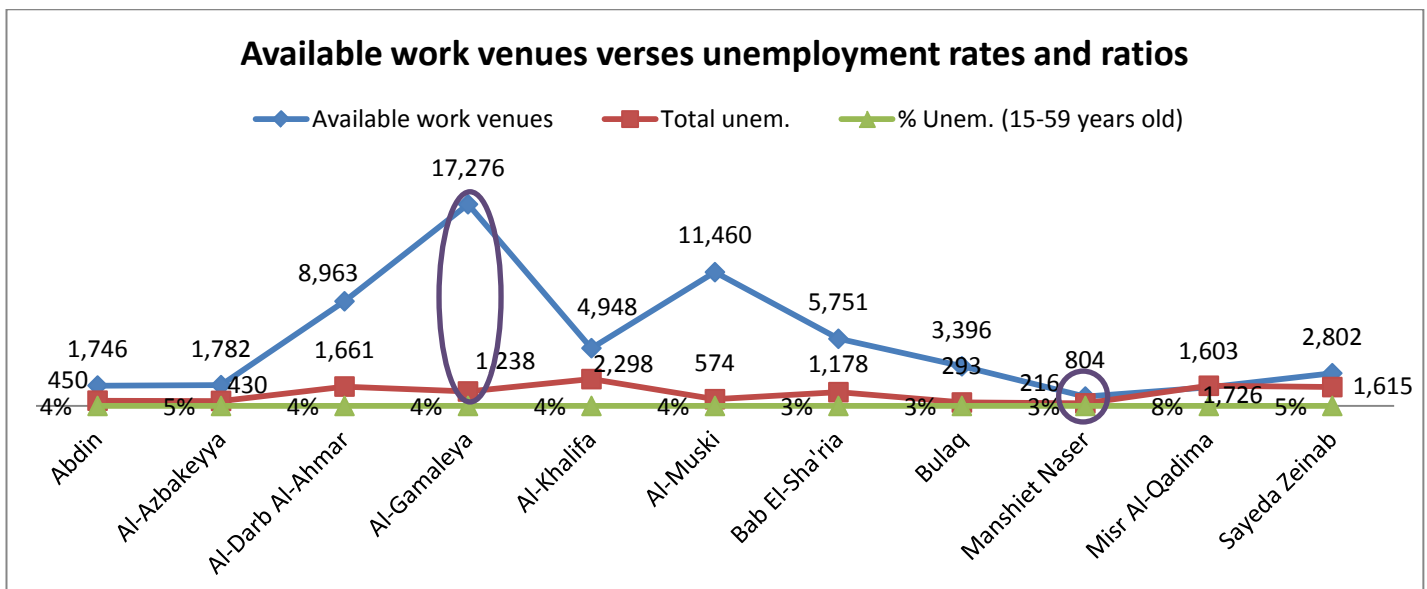


Figure (8): Available work venues verses unemployment rates and ratios

The comparison between the number of food production and sale outlets, workshops and commercial shops numbers (the professions that do not require high level of education) with the number of unemployed individuals per Qism (see figure 9) indicated that in Al-Muski there are 16 job opportunities⁸ for each unemployed individual in comparison with one opportunity for each in Misr-Al-Qadim and Sayeda Zeinab. It could be deduced that unemployment may not be one of the prominent challenges within the studied areas thus an emphasis on uplifting the work conditions, safety measures and the quality of the products maybe the concern as it will have a direct influence on the livelihood conditions of the neighbourhoods.

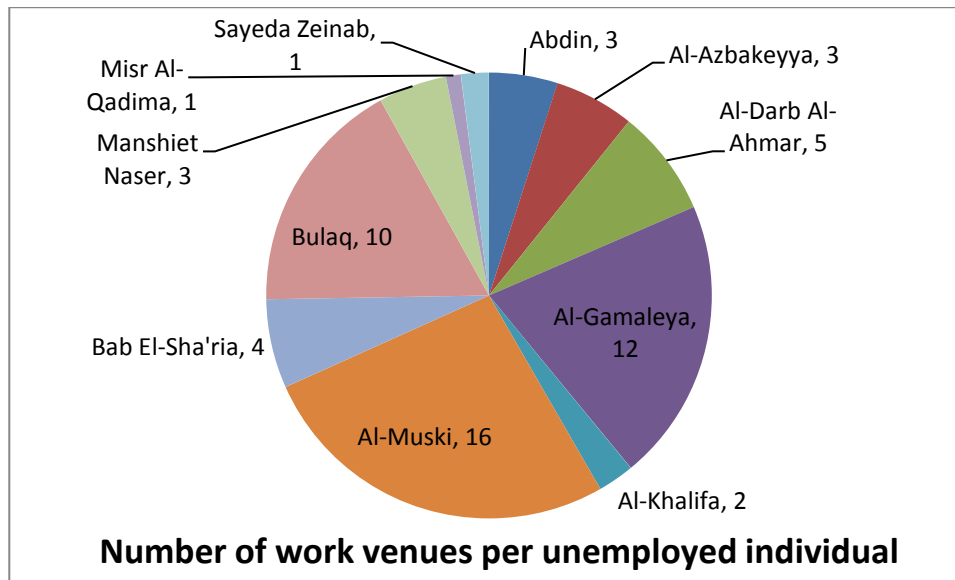


Figure (9): Number of work venues for each unemployed individual

v. Safety

Safety within this context is defined by the availability of public services that assures the safety of the citizens within the Qisms. This includes the police stations, the fire stations and the ambulance vehicle station.

Concerning the police stations; Sayeda Zeinab has the highest number of stations (5 stations) as for Bab Al-Sha'ria there are no police stations available within the Qisms the citizens officially use the police station in Al-Gamaleya. (see Annex 2 for actual data)

Misr Al-Qadima however has the highest number of fire stations (3 stations) this could be justified by the concentration of touristic sights that must be secured.

As for the ambulance vehicle⁹ stations; they are only available in Manshiet Naser and Abdin/ Al-Azbakeyya.

⁸ Job opportunities hereby indicate work venues that may have a job opportunity for one individual; this comparison is not an accurate indication due to the fact that the size and workforce capacities of those venues are unknown.

⁹ In Cairo there is the formal service of ambulances that are located in certain spots and serve more than one neighborhood in addition to the ambulances that belong to the hospitals.

Eventhough Manshiet Naser has the highest area and population size, it has less safety services than Al-Gamaleya and Sayeda Zeinab which are each almost half of its size and less than one quarter of its population. This could be justified that a good portion of Manshiet Naser is graveyards.

b. Shiakha's level

By comparing the retrieved data from CAPMAS concerning all the Shiakhas the following set of analysis took place:

- Correlation matrix:

The table below (Table 6) indicates the outcome of the Pearson correlation matrix that was computed in order to verify whether the paired values are related to one another in a linear fashion. A correlation close to 1 suggests a strong positive linear relationship between the two variables and a value close to -1 suggests a strong negative linear relationship between the pair of variables.

The highlighted correlations in yellow indicate a high and positive relation between the values (all values are above 0.5) and the highlighted values in red indicate the highest positive relation (values over 0.9).

As stated before correlations close to 1 or -1 indicate a strong positive or negative linear relationship, respectively, between the pair of variables being considered. From the table below it appears that population density per hectar and is not significantly correlated with any of the other variables. Illiteracy ratio only appears to be weakly associated with female Illiteracy, having a correlation coefficient equal to 0.433, otherwise it does not appear to be correlated with any of the other variables, the same observations were found regarding female illiteracy. Total unemployment appears to be fairly (correlations between 0.45 and 0.60) or strongly (correlations >0.60) correlated with most variables except for average family size, Illiteracy ratio, female Illiteracy and unemployed, worked before. This last one is a little surprising, you will notice that total unemployment is fairly correlated (correlation value= 0.5106) with the unemployed and those who have never worked before. Together this information tells us that an individual is more likely to be unemployed having never worked (where this might be because they are unskilled, under age), where as an individual who has worked before may be unemployed because of other reasons.

Since the Pearson's matrix creates correlations based on abstract quantitative values only, the findings consequently may not have realistic meaning. For example the matrix indicates a negative correlation between illiteracy and family size, contradicting the common perception that there is a positive correlation between both variables in other words the higher the education and awareness levels, the smaller the family size.

Another example is the positive correlation between the number of individuals within the age bracket of less than five years old and the illiteracy rate. Practically the correlation is meaningless as this age bracket is not integrated within the illiteracy range.

	Area in km2	# of build.	Male	Female	Total	< 5 years old	5 to 14	15 to 44	45 to 59	> =60	# of families	Average family size	Illiteracy ratio	Female Illiteracy	Unem./worked before	Unem./never worked	Total unem.	Pop. density per hectar
Area in km2	1.00																	
# of buildings	0.32	1.00																
Male	0.65	0.67	1.00															
Female	0.65	0.68	0.99	1.00														
Total population	0.65	0.67	1.00	1.00	1.00													
<5 years old	0.68	0.60	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.00												
5 to 14	0.69	0.63	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.00											
15 to 44	0.67	0.65	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.94	0.98	1.00										
45 to 59	0.57	0.68	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.82	0.90	0.96	1.00									
> or =60	0.40	0.72	0.85	0.88	0.87	0.66	0.76	0.84	0.95	1.00								
# of families	0.63	0.69	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.91	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.90	1.00							
Average family size	-0.01	-0.17	-0.09	-0.15	-0.12	-0.06	0.10	-0.09	0.15	0.26	-0.19	1.00						
Illiteracy ratio	0.15	-0.24	-0.13	-0.15	-0.14	0.00	0.06	-0.11	0.24	0.35	-0.16	-0.09	1.00					
female Illiteracy	0.01	-0.25	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.10	0.14	-0.17	0.22	0.26	-0.19	0.03	0.43	1.00				
Unem./worked before	0.06	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	-0.18	0.22	0.21	1.00			
Unem./never worked	0.01	0.08	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.01	-0.01	-0.06	-0.19	1.00		
Total unemployed	0.52	0.57	0.87	0.86	0.87	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.83	0.73	0.86	-0.06	-0.15	-0.16	0.00	0.51	1.00	
Population density per hectar	-0.38	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.21	0.24	0.17	-0.14	-0.12	-0.17	0.07	0.03	0.10	1.00

Table (6): Pearson correlation matrix

- Summary of findings

The table below (table 7) indicates the summary of findings concerning the available variable it summarizes minimum, maximum, mean and median value for each variable.

Variable	Minimum Value	Mean	Median	Maximum Value
Area Km2	0.03 (Al-Azhar, Safey Al-Din, Darb Nasr)	0.23	0.09	2.97 (Al-Tonsy)
# of Buildings	37 (Al-Mogwarin)	2,400	2,101	7,249 (Al-Helmeya)
Female	146 (Al-Hamzawi)	2,381	1,983	12,126 (Al-Tonsy)
Male	219 (Al-Hamzawi)	2,443	2,040	12,405 (Al-Tonsy)
Total	365 (Al-Hamzawi)	4,824	3,985	24,531 (Al-Tonsy)
Proportion of females in the Sheyakha= Female/Total	0.37 (Klot Beik)	0.49	0.50	0.53 (Al-Adawy)
< 5 years old	11 (Al-Hamzawi)	307.2	256.0	2,419 (Al-Dayura)
5-14	28 (Al-Hamzawi)	754.5	612	4,557 (Al-Dayura)
15-44	193 (Al-Hamzawi)	2,354	1,989	12,567 (Al-Tonsy)
45-59	74 (Al-Hamzawi)	825	672.0	3,955 (Al-Tonsy)
≥60	38 (Al-Azhar)	583.5	489.0	2,572 (Al-Helmeya)
# of Families	79 (Al-Azhar)	1,334.9	1,123.0	6,755 (Al-Tonsy)
Average Family size	2.9 (Senan Basha)	3.639	3.6	5.2 (Al-Azhar)
Illiteracy	63 (Al-Azhar, Al-Khotery)	1,075.4	880	6,807 (Al-Dayura)
Illiteracy %	9% (Al-Helmeya)	22.94%	23%	49% (Al-Mogawrin)
Unemployed/worked before	0 (Darb Al-Geneina, Al-Azhar)	23.7	19	113 (Al-Tonsy)
Unemployed/ never worked	2 (Al-Khotery)	107	65	731 (Al-Dayura)
Total unemployed	3 (Al-Azhar, Al-Khotery)	130.7	89.5	831 (Al-Dayura)
Female Illiteracy %	5% (Al-Sheikh Farrag)	27.2%	28%	58% (Darb Nasr)
Population Density per Hectar	15.4 (Al-Mogawrin)	411.6	422.7	1,559 (Al-Kabsh)

Table (7): Summary of statistics on all shiakhas level

On the shiakhas' level, Al-Tonsy in Al-Khalifa has the largest area (296 Hectare) followed by Al-Imamein in Al-Khalifa (285 Hectare). Al-Tonsy has as well the largest population size (24,531) of which ~67% are of working age (15-59 years of age); and the largest number of families (6,755) but the family size averages at a value of 3.6. (see table 8 below for details about the highest values for variable/ Qism and Annex 3 for actual data)

Al-Dayura has the second largest population (20,953) of which about 62% (13,053 individuals) are within the working age (15-59 years old) though it has the highest total unemployment value (831 individuals) this is only ~4% of the total population and ~6% of those in the working age. It also has the highest illiteracy value (6,807) this represents ~32% of the population but this may consist of some of the children in the lower age brackets (0-14).

Al-Kabsh in Sayeda Zeinab has the highest population density (1,559 individual/ Hectare) yet one of the smallest areas, this complies with the qualitative analysis indicating that Sayeda Zeinab is one of the most attractive residential areas because of its central location and range of services.

Al-Mogawrin in Manshiet Naser has the 2nd highest illiteracy rate of 49%, the second highest female illiteracy rate of 52% and the highest unemployment rate of 9% yet the lowest value of employment. The high illiteracy rate could be due to the insufficient educational facilities as indicated in the retrieved data from the Qism stating that Manshiet Naser has one of lowest available educational services among the studied Qisms. On the other hand the value of illiterate individuals and females is the lowest within the district.

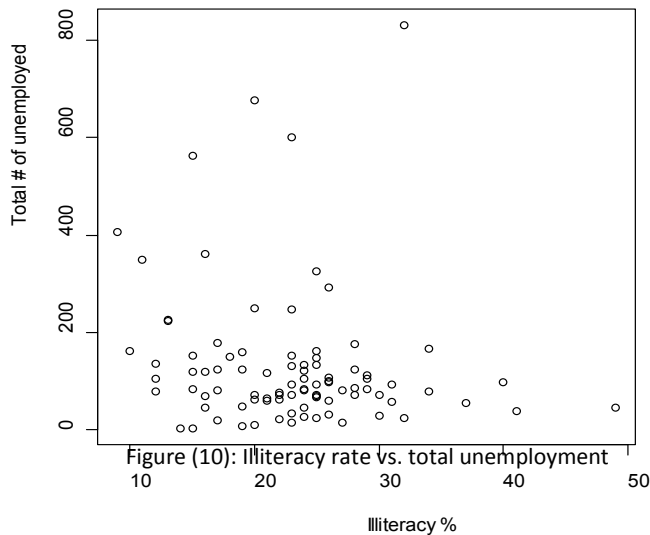
Darb Nassr in Bulaq has the highest female illiteracy rate of 58% yet it has an illiteracy rate of 30% which is 2% higher than the shiakha's average illiteracy rate indicating that in that particular shiakha the male illiteracy rate exceeds that of females.

Darb Al-Aqumaeya is another case where there is a gap between the female illiteracy rate (46%), that is the highest within the Qism and the 4th highest among all the shiakhas, and the illiteracy rate (19%), that is below the average rate within the shiakha (21%).

	Area	Population	Pop. Density	Ill. value	Ill.rate	F.Ill. value	F. Ill. rate	Unem. value	Unem. rate
Abdin	Gheit Al-Edda	Al-Saqayin	Al-Saqayin	Rahbet Abdin	Rahbet Abdin	Rahbet Abdin	Rahbet Abdin	Rahbet Abdin	Rahbet Abdin - Al-Saqayin
Al-Azbakeyya	Al-Qabila	Al-Qabila	Al-Qabila	Al-Qabila	Clot Bey	Al-Qabila	Clot Bey	Al-Qabila	Al-Qabila
Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Darb Sa'ada	El-Sorugeya	Al-Dawdeta	Darb Shaghlani	Darb Shaghlani	Al-Megharbelin	Darb Shaghlani	Al-Megharbelin	Al-Bateneya
Al-Gamaleya	Al-Mansureya	Al-Sha'rani	Al-Otuf	Al-Sha'rani	Al-Otuf	Al-Sha'rani	Gohar Al-Qae'd	Al-Darrassa	Al-Khawas – Gohar Al-Qae'd
Al-Khalifa	Al-Tonsy	Al-Tonsy	Darb Al-Hasr	Al-Imamein	Arab Al-Yasar	Al-Qadereya	Arab Al-Yasar	Al-Tonsy	Al-Hattaba – Al-Helmeya – Al-Mahgar – Al-Tonsy
Al-Muski	Darb Al-Geneina	Al-Manasra	Safey Al-Din	Al-Tamar	Safey Al-Din	Al-Manasra	Safey Al-Din	Al-Manasra	Al-Lewaa Amin Al-Sherif

Sayed Zeinab	Al-Hanafi	Al-Hanafi	Al-kabsh	Al-Kabsh	Toulun	Al-Kabsh	Toulun	Al-Hanafi	Al-Hanafi
Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Mansi	Bab- AlBahr	Bab Al- Bahr	Bab Al- Bahr	Al- Banhawi – Bab Al- Sha'ria	Bab Al-Bahr	Darb Al- Eqmaeya	Sidi Badin	Al- Banhawi
Bulaq	Sinan Basha	Sinan Basha	Al- Sandabisi	Al- Gawaber	Al- Gawaber	Al-Gawaber	Darb Nasr	Al-Sandabisi	Al- Sandabisi
Manshiet Naser	Sultan Barquq	Sultan Barquq	Qaytbey	Qaytbey	Al- Mogawrin	Qaytbey	Al- Mogawrin	Sultan Barquq	Al- Mogawrin
Misr Al-Qadima	Al-Dayura	Al-Dayura	Kofour	Al- Dayura	Al-Dayura	Al-Dayura	Al-Dayura	Al-Dayura	Kofour

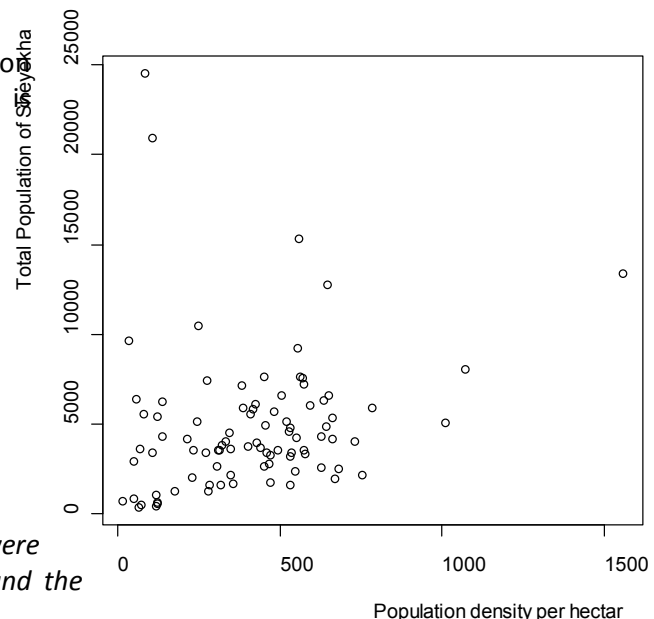
Table (8): Highest shiakha per Qism per variable



The plot to the left (figure 10) looks at Illiteracy rate vs. Total # unemployed. Looking at the plot you will notice that there is no noticeable trend. The majority of Shiakhas have less than 200 people unemployed and across these the Illiteracy level varies. There is the odd Sheyakha that has a large number of unemployed, the largest begin Al-Doyoura and it's Illiteracy rate is just above 30%. But as this is an odd occurrence it doesn't appear that Illiteracy rate and total number unemployed are associated.

It is worth noting that craftsmanship and informal businesses do not necessarily require any educational degree or even the proficiency of the basic language skills rather only skills in the specific craft of focus. The weak correlation makes sense accordingly especially that the studied Qisms are considered unprivileged and underdeveloped. In addition to this the prevailing trend is that the number of informal businesses is rising and that handcrafts are widespread within these Qisms rather than the rise in the number of technical business.

Looking at the correlation between population density and total population (figure 11), this equal to 0.164 which is a very weak correlation indicating that the two variables are not linearly associated. Looking at the plot to the right, there doesn't appear to be any particular trend. The majority of values are clustered towards the lower values of population density and total population, with a few sheyekhas having slightly extreme population densities per hectare or having very large population size.



Correlations: The Pearson Correlation values were estimated for all the variables in the dataset and the values are presented in Annex 3.

Figure (11): Total population vs. population density

Community Stakeholders Views: Results of the Qualitative Assessment

1.BULAQ

BASIC DATA

GOVERNORATE: Cairo	AREA: 0.506	
DISTRICT: BULAQ	# OF RESIDENTS: 18,545	#OF SHIAKHA'S: 8

SOCIAL PROFILE

Bulaq is one of the unique areas in Historical Cairo because of the fact that the majority of its residents are originally from the area. There is a large number of big and old families (average size of the families at 3.4) who have been there for generations working as traders. However, in the last few years many people who can afford to leave have left in fear that they will be kicked out by the government for similar projects to the one in Maspiro.

From the 8 Shiakha's the Al Khotery has the lowest population with 461 people (129 families) and biggest population is in Sinan Pasha with 3398 people (1154 families)

OCCUPANCY

There is a combination of owners and those who lease their residence in the area, the latter being more predominant. People living in the area know that they are located in an extremely desirable place and so it is rumored that land valued has reached 35,000 L.E a meter because of its proximity to the Nile. No one is willing to sell because they believe they have a fortune at their feet. Shops are very expensive in the area, and new rent reaches about 400 L.E per month, while rooms for workers go for 300 per individual per month.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The majority of the units in the area are old buildings and houses, of which roughly 80% are privately owned and 20% belong to Awqaf (according to the people living in the area). Most buildings are 3-4 stories and there actually a very few new buildings located on the edges that are about 15 stories high. Until the revolution it was impossible for anyone to get a license to build in the area and this has preserved Bulaq to a high extent.

INFRASTRUCTURE & UTILITIES

The main networks for sewage and water are overloaded and in need of maintenance. All main roads are paved with asphalt while secondary streets are either paved with basalt interlock with exceptions here and there where there has been no work at all done. General work done on streets is of mediocre quality and is not maintained what so ever. Side alleys are extremely narrow making it impossible for emergency access by any vehicle. Public lighting is inadequate and mostly taken care of by residents.

SOLID WASTE

Bulaq is only area visited, where residents felt that garbage was a not a major problem and that the system in place worked quite well. It seems that Amal Arab is the company in charge, but according to different sources many of the traders also pay hug additional sums for the workers of the company to remove waste regularly. Observations during the field visit confirmed that Bulaq suffers significantly less from solid waste then other areas of historical Cairo.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Bulaq is has been a traders hub for years, historically it had a very important port and since then has continued to be a center for much trade. Today the main markets are Wakalat El Balah (clothes), Ghordah (spare parts for cars old and new), wood and material for plumbing. Traders make up 50% of the population and so there is a great deal of work locally in addition to a small number who work outside the area as employees for the government or private sector. Many of the workers in the area live in Imbaba because there is not enough labor from Bulaq. The number of businesses in the area is extensive; however, a large number of them are not registered (according to people in the area 60% of new businesses in the last years are not registered). According to the Qism there are 169 registered workshops and 219 shops. According to the unemployment figures from CAPMAS 2006 the rate of unemployment ranges from 1-5 % which corroborates people's perception of the area that Bulaq is an economic hub with a lot of opportunity for work.



New structures



Traditional buildings

EDUCATION

There are 38 schools in the area (Qism of Bulaq), and even though there seems to be no lack in number of schools many of them are very small. Overcrowding in the classrooms is common; especially the case for schools that used to be 2 shifts and now are one because of the declining population in the area. Quality of service is an issue as it is in the whole country.

Taking a closer look at illiteracy rates, the range of illiteracy in Bulaq is from 14-37% with the

HEALTH

There are a large number of health facilities; 5 hospitals, 30 health centers and over 50 private clinics. The general trend being government facilities will be used for vaccination programs and by the most vulnerable residents but anyone with money will seek private health care.

highest illiteracy rate in Al Gawaber stands at 37% (1019 individuals) and lowest literacy rate in Al Khotery is 14% (63 people). In terms of female illiteracy, the lowest rate is 13% (215 women) in Sinan Pasha, and highest in Darb El Nasr at 58%, which makes it the highest in all of Historical Cairo. (465 women).

ACCESSIBILITY & TRANSPORTATION

Access and transportation here is considered to be one of the best in the country. The saying goes we not only have access to all of Cairo but also all of Egypt. Bulaq is located right next to main bus station in the country.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

There are about 3 active community based organizations, carrying out the usual activities such as nurseries, literacy classes, lessons for school children and private special packages for orphans and single headed households on special occasions.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Bulaq has a number of other services, 1 very active youth centre that provides numerous activities, a police station and one fire station

2. MANSHIET NASER

BASIC DATA

GOVERNORATE: **Cairo**

AREA: **2.010**

DISTRICT: **NORTHERN
CEMENTARIES**

OF RESIDENTS: **13,258**

#OF SHIAKHA'S: **3**

SOCIAL PROFILE

The three Shiakha's in this study of historical Cairo cover a part of the Northern cemeteries, where originally only families who took care of the graves and burials lived in the area and later, extended family members came to live with them. There are about 10 families who were originally in this business and all of them come from Upper Egypt and Asyut. Afterward, families from neighbouring Shiakha's moved in, mostly the poorest that had to leave their homes and sought out cheaper housing options. (Average family size 3.9)

It is predominantly Muslim at nearly 80% and 20% Christian families who used to live in Zabaleen. People living in this area are very much focused on Moulads; however, there is only one that is celebrated in the target Shiakha's which is the Moulad of al Mogawerin.

Only two of the three Shiakhas are really inhabited with a population around 6,000 people, with least inhabited Shiakha being Al Mogawerin with a population of 705 people.

OCCUPANCY

Housing is basically made up of new red brick buildings with a small population living in abandoned grave yards where they have converted the family prayer room into living accommodations. Land that people are building on is government land and so all units are basically illegal. Historically, people moved into the area and into a built room in which they would live. Over time, this space would have been converted to buildings with apartments. As a result the area became attractive for others and people from the neighbouring places took land and built upon it. Owners of these buildings have no legal ownership of the land on which these units are built.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Most buildings are relatively new, and in recent years have been connected to water, sanitation and with electricity. The average apartment is 40-60m², and there are few exceptions of families which have become big traders working in Al Muski but still live there and own complete buildings with residences that are between 120-175m²

INFRASTRUCTURE & UTILITIES

There is electricity, but it has not reached everyone. Many rooms and apartments are not connected to electricity and there is a lot of stealing of cable lines which causes some of the residents to pay up to 150 L.E a month. In most cases the electricity meters are in the names of the owners of the units and not those who rent.

The water network currently provides piped water to ground floor residences. There are a lot of problems with water pressure and its availability even though they are quite closely located to main water point. Many families end up buying water at high prices. Water meters exist but most don't function so the water company basically takes a fixed amount from the people each month for homes it's about 20 L.E and for shops 70 L.E.

Until 2008 the area was not connected to a sanitation network and most units had trenches for household sanitation. In 2008 the government began its work in bringing the sanitation network to the area. At the moment the network covers about 75% of needs and the remaining residents still use trenches. Even though it's relatively new there seems to be major issues in quality and that it is still in need of a great deal of work.

SOLID WASTE

Very bad, the Qism is in charge but seems to neglect this area.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

There is one unique craft to the area: the weaving of silk chord. There are a handful of craftsmen in the cemeteries who still carry out this craft, and the demand for it is dying. This chord is usually bought by tribes in the Western desert and Libya and used to decorate their vests and other clothing. Other than the craft of chord making, there are number of traders who live in the area but whose businesses are in Bab El Shar'ia, Azhar or Al

Muski in addition to a large number of people working for traders who also live in the area. Other than those working in trade, there are a large number of people who work as the garbage collectors, a few white collar jobs, and drivers of taxi's and mini buses. For families with a stable income the average income is claimed to be around 400 L.E per month but for many of those living there, salaries are not fixed but rather rely on daily stipends that can reach around 70 L.E per day.

Unemployment rate in the 3 Shiakha's is around 3% with the highest unemployment in Al-Mogawerin at 9%, which is the highest for all of Historical Cairo.



Public Space and Infrastructure



Overview of the area

EDUCATION

Education quality is considered to be very bad and has been deteriorating over the last 20 years. Prices for private lessons after elementary are very high reaching a 1000 pounds a month in secondary school and this is a huge burden for families. There are not enough schools for the children in the area and

HEALTH

There is only one health center in the area of the study which basically provides a good vaccination program for the children. It's open only a few hours a day and only ladies will visit. Most leave the area for health services and say that they spend about 300 L.E per month on health per family. There is a need for hospitals but more importantly to ensure that the

so they have to leave the Shiakhas. Classrooms are overcrowded (50-50 students) and the state of the buildings very bad; there is no maintenance.

The three Shiakha's of Manshiet Naser have some of the highest illiteracy rates of historical Cairo at 34%, with the highest illiteracy rate in Al Mogawerin at 49% and for female illiteracy at 52%.

quality will be good.

ACCESSIBILITY & TRANSPORTATION

There is no link to public transportation in the area, and so the easier option for transportation is mini buses. Spending on transportation is quite high at 100-150 L.E. a month per individual in the family, including children as many of the schools are outside the area.

PUBLIC SERVICES

No information available

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

There are several civil society organizations; however, all of them are created to serve certain groups and families. Since most of the population comes from the South of the country they serve only there people in a number of limited activities, including arrangement for weddings for young people and charity packages on special occasions.

3.AL AZBAKEYYA

BASIC DATA

GOVERNORATE: Cairo	AREA: 0.187	
DISTRICT: CLOT BEY	# OF RESIDENTS: 10,715	#OF SHIAKHA'S: 2

SOCIAL PROFILE

To a large extent the people living in this area are its original residents, however, characteristic of most Qism's in historical Cairo there has been an a large influx of outsiders coming to live in the area. Al Azbakeyya has a large Christian population, and has quite a strong presence due to the fact the church owns a lot or property in this area, some of which are closed and others they rent out. When asked about any religious tensions, the general feeling is that between neighbors and the community there is not, but that in the last years the government has been a cause in steering some political tensions.

Of the two Shiakha's Al Qabila has a larger population at 7,180 in area that 0.125 km2.

OCCUPANCY

Most of the units found in the area are 3 story buildings, with some houses that have now been divided into rooms in which one or more family lives. Property is either privately owned, owned by the church (Awqaf church), or government property.

BUILT ENVIORNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE & UTILITIES

Most of the old structures are in poor condition, and in need of major rehabilitation. Most of the old residences are between 1 and 2 rooms and average 50-60m².

The main networks for sewage, water and electricity are available while gas has not entered the area. In general the system works decently but there seems to be no maintenance done regularly. Residents will call the Qism when an emergency arises. All main roads are paved with asphalt while secondary streets are paved with basalt interlock. Generally the basic infrastructure work done is of mediocre quality and is not maintained what so ever.

SOLID WASTE

General complaints are regarding the; reliability of the service and the fact that it does not come daily and also employees from the company in charge ask for additional money to do the work they are meant to do and paid for in the residents' electricity bill. The garbage is collected from points and there is no system for household collection.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Traditionally this area was known for its craftsmanship in such things such as jewelry, copper and ladies accessories. Over the years the main challenge has been from the younger generation that does not want to continue in this line of work. As the area has moved away from crafts, many of the old residents have become employees for both the private and public sector and all of these jobs are all outside the area. In recent years a number of small businesses have set up, mostly traders in Chinese products like cigarettes and other household goods. Income generally varies from family to family but those working in small business range from 500-600 L.E. The biggest challenge today is making ends meet with prices of meat at 65 L.E/kilo and gas at 40 L.E. Daily labor wages reach 70 to 80 L.E a day.

In terms of unemployment in the area of Al Qabila is at 7% which is considered to be quite high for Historical Cairo



Informal Markets



Traditional buildings and Commercial Space

EDUCATION

In the two Shiakha's of Al Azbakeyya under historical Cairo, there are no schools. However, in its proximity there are enough facilities both private and public. People claim that dropout rates are high, at around 40%, and usually happens by the time children reach 12 years of age. The reasons for high dropout rates are the desire of children to find work in the market. Dropout rates from schools seem to be the same for boys and girls.

Average Illiteracy Rate is 18%, highest % in Clot Bey at 23% and lowest in Al Qabila at 16%, for female illiteracy the average rate is 24% the highest is Clot Bey at 28% and Al Qabila 22%.

ACCESSIBILITY & TRANSPORTATION

Al Azbakeyya accesses two metro stops within 10 minutes walking distance. It's considered to be very central and on the borders of downtown. Transportation both public and private are accessible everywhere.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

There are no registered civil society organizations in these two Shiakha's, however, 2 religious organization carry out a number of activities (church and mosque) ranging from employment of youth, free medication, literacy and a nursery.

HEALTH

There is access to private, public and charitable health services. There are no private hospitals in the area but public hospitals are close by. There are extensive numbers of private clinics which most people will visit if they can afford it because the public sites offer very bad services.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Once again the numbers of services in the two Shiakha's are limited, but due to its location everything is found in the vicinity.

4.AL BAB AL SHA'RIA

BASIC DATA

GOVERNORATE: Cairo	AREA: 0.979	
DISTRICT: CORE (NORTHERN)	# OF RESIDENTS: 54,804	#OF SHIAKHA'S: 11

SOCIAL PROFILE

From the late 70's until four years ago the area was mainly considered an expulsion area mainly because housing became a major problem with the number of residences being torn down. A lot of the original residents of the area have left in recent years and people from all over the country have started to come in, with two of the highest population densities in Historical Cairo located in Bab El Bahr and Sidi Madin. It holds the second highest population density and some of the older families who still live there feel like strangers in their community. The area was generally a middle class area with a few rich families; today it has a mixture of classes. Residents are about 50% Muslim and 50% Christian. Quote: "We have spent our lives together, eating and sleeping and working together, what the media portrays of us is both disgusting and ridiculous. I won't say anymore."

Average Family Size=3.6, with the largest population in Bab Al Sha'ria=8,039, and the Lowest Population in Al Banhawi=2,149

OCCUPANCY

There are large numbers of new buildings that have come up in the last four to six years; some people think that the new buildings are more in number than the old. Residences are mostly privately owned and rented out. 80% of residents live in units with old rent and 20% have contracts that are new rent. Very few owners live on their property.



This report was produced in the framework of Urban Regeneration project for Historic Cairo – UNESCO, World Heritage Centre

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

A combination of old and new structures exist and depending on the Shiakha the number of new to old varies. The old structures are in such bad condition that most cannot be lived in and are used for storage by businesses. The severity of damages and state of buildings varies the worst to be seen in the Shiakha of Bab El Sharia.

INFRASTRUCTURE & UTILITIES

The main networks for sewage, water and electricity are provided yet suffer from the lack of maintenance. All main roads are paved with asphalt while secondary streets are paved with basal interlock. Like in the rest of the country, the work done is of mediocre quality and is not maintained. Water bills seem to be a big problem as many units do not have separate water meters in their residences and so the government gives charges a lump sum which is very high.

SOLID WASTE

Solid Waste and its management is huge problem Bab El Shar'ia and like many places in the country it is both an environmental and health hazard. There seem to be very few boxes for people to dispose of their waste, so it gathers around empty or abandoned plots. One of the organizations working in the area also complains that household waste has increased drastically in the last years and there is also a lot of waste, that it's not only a problem of the company but people's attitude.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

In the past, Bab Al Shar'ia was a mix of traders and craftsmen and this has remained until today. Most of the crafts at the moment are carpentry and women's accessories, however, those working in the craft sector are much less. Most residents are involved in business trading, small shop-keepers and are employees for the public sector. Average unemployment rate is 3% for all 11 Shiakha's and the highest unemployment rate is found in Al Banhawi at 8%.



New and Old structures



Traditional buildings (Abandoned)

EDUCATION

In Bab El Shar'ia there are 42 schools, of which 21 are private facilities and 15 are public. Both public and private education suffers from quality and people complain that education, like everything else, has become a business and is for sale. If you have money you learn and families spend a lot of their income in trying to educate their children.

Average Illiteracy Rate is 21%, with highest in Bab Al Shar'ia and Al Banhawī at 29% and lowest in Al Mansi and Al Nasr at 12%, for female illiteracy the average rate is 25% the highest in Darb Al Eqmaeya at 46% and lowest in Sidi Madin at 14%.

HEALTH

Bab el Shar'ia has 5 public health facilities, Sayed Galal facility offering the best service in all of historical Cairo. In addition there are a large number of private facilities and clinics, 86 are registered with the Qism that provided different services for those who can afford to pay. Bab el Shar'ia was the only Qism where people felt that they had a good public option for health care. A fee for Doctor visits at private clinics has reached 70L.E for a check-up.

ACCESSIBILITY & TRANSPORTATION

Bab El Shar'ia has no public transportation inside of its Shiakha's or surrounding it. At the moment people have to walk quite a distance to a bus stop or the metro. Private transportation in the form of mini buses is available and residents consider their residencies close to the center of Cairo.

PUBLIC SERVICES

1 Fire station, 1 police station

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

Only 2 active organizations in the area, both of which are religious organizations serving a number of charitable activities.

5. AL GAMALEYA

BASIC DATA

GOVERNORATE: Cairo	AREA: 2.042	
DISTRICT: CORE (NORTHERN)	# OF RESIDENTS: 49,834	#OF SHIAKHA'S: 13

SOCIAL PROFILE

After the earthquake of 1992 a number of families left the area and moved to Manshiet and Dooeqa. Many of the big business men in the area have two residences, one in Gamaleya and one in another area. The area has increasingly attracted labor from the rural parts of Egypt because the opportunity for work. Even though the community has seen some changes, residents are still very close as 80% of the people that live in Gamaleya also work in the same area. This is only place where they complained of early marriage as a problem.

Average Family Size=3.6

Largest Population in Al Sharani 7,630

Lowest Population in Al Azhar=410

OCCUPANCY

A mixture of old housing dating from the Ottoman and Mamluk period, to a number of new buildings and graveyards such as Bab el Nasr exists in this area. Many of the units today are apartments and even the old houses are used by more than one family. There are lots of rooms that are shared by 5-10 people (mostly this happens with labor). Ownership is a combination of Awqaf and privately owned homes, however, most people residing in the area are renting. There are also some cases of squatting.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

There is a combination of both old and new buildings. Most of the old buildings that survived the quake are in poor condition; this is especially true for units that are privately owned. Numerous projects have worked on rehabilitation but do not cover private dwellings. Most of the new buildings you will find in Al Kharanfesh.

INFRASTRUCTURE & UTILITIES

The streets in Gamaleya are mostly narrow and only the main arteries in and surrounding the Qism is wide and asphalted. The main network for sewage, water and electricity are provided for and was the Qism in Cairo where a network was being upgraded and maintained. The upgrading of the sanitation network began 2007 and is still ongoing, and due to the work number of the roads are in left in bad conditions.

SOLID WASTE

Amal Arab is the company in charge of waste management in Gameleya, and they do a better job in the area of Khan Al Khalili because of the tourists and because business owners pay an extra fee to the workers in order to ensure that the area is clean. As for the residential areas, the system does not function properly; there is a lack of locations to dispose of waste, resulting in residents throwing garbage on the streets for lack of any empty plots. FEDA, an NGO (with Environment Ministry), carried out a solid waste program in the past but had to stop because it was both costly and time consuming.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Roughly 80% of the workers in the area live in Gamaleya and are traders, workshop owners or laborers. In general it's easier for local residents originally from the area to find jobs than outsiders because of their connections in the community. Child employment in the area is high especially among boys, and children get paid about 50 L.E per day. The biggest crafts today, are copper, metal/tin work and Shisha making. In terms of unemployment in the area it's at the average rate is (which is 4%), with exceptions in Al Khawas and Gohar Al Qaed at 7%.



Condition of Streets



Traditional buildings (tourist Area)

EDUCATION

There are 45 schools in Gamaleya; however, most students will never reach university because there is need for them to help their families with income. In Gamaleya it is more likely for boys to drop out of school. There have been a number of literacy programs in the last year but they tend to target women because men are too busy. Families who can afford education will end up spending a lot of money on their children's education for private lessons (about 400 L.E per month). In many schools there is overcrowding, with classes reaching 40 to 60 students.

Average Illiteracy Rate is 23%, highest in Gohar Al Qaed at 28% and lowest in Al Azhar at 15%, for female illiteracy the average rate is 28% the highest in Gohar Al Qaed at 36 % and lowest in Al Azhar at 20%.

ACCESSIBILITY & TRANSPORTATION

There is no public transportation inside the Qism and the closest public bus stop is located in Darassa. People would like access to a public transport network in their area.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

There is only one active community based organization inside the area, with which FEDA has tried to work. It is weakness is lack of funding and permanent staff.

HEALTH

There are seventy registered health facilities in Gamaleya, of which 62 are private and 11 public yet most residents choose to go to Sayed Galal public health facility in Bab El Shar'ia because it has better services. Hospitals in the area are seen as being of extremely bad quality that only the most vulnerable visit because they have no other options. People in the area suffer greatly from illnesses related to the chest and lungs.

PUBLIC SERVICES

There are 5 youth centres, 4 police stations and 2 fire stations.

6.AL MUSKI

BASIC DATA

GOVERNORATE: Cairo	AREA: 0.712	
DISTRICT: CORE (WESTERN)	# OF RESIDENTS: 21,174	#OF SHIAKHA'S: 9

SOCIAL PROFILE

The larger majority of residents today living and working in Al Muski are no longer the original citizens who grew up there. The nature of the area has changed as it has become a bigger hub for traders and their products. Most of the original residents have moved to Medinat El Salaam as the area was taken over by businesses. The population is predominantly Muslim, and there is no real problem between the different faiths. Average family size 3.5.

From the 9 Shiakha's has the lowest population is in Darb Al Genina with 815 people and biggest population is in Al Manasra with 4,495 people.

OCCUPANCY

Many of the old buildings are empty except for the ground floors which are used as storage for shops. The high rise buildings that have come up along the main arteries are built by rich traders who use these buildings for storage as well as gallery space, while the higher levels become individual residences for family members. In addition to private ownership there are a number of structures owned by the Awqaf and a number of the neglected properties are subject to squatters. The majority of residents living in the area are on old rent contracts.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

There is a combination of new structures and old, many of the old structures are run down and in terrible condition. In most cases, the buildings have shut down but the shops on the ground level still function and the other units are used for storage. The average size of

INFRASTRUCTURE & UTILITIES

The main networks for sewage, water and electricity are available while gas has not entered the area. In general, the system works decently but there seems to be no maintenance done regularly. Most of the main roads are asphalted and smaller roads have been paved with basalt interlock. The community however

apartments in the older buildings are on average is 60 m2. A number of high-rise buildings have come up along the main arteries, usually built by rich traders who use these buildings for storage as well as gallery space, while the higher levels become residences.

feels that the quality is very bad and in addition a lot of money has been wasted on paving as part of a political agenda. Some roads are done once a year in the area.

SOLID WASTE

Solid Waste is problem depending on the Shiakha of Muski you are in, the more residential areas suffer from lack containers to throw waste and so you find plots of vacant buildings as collection points. The Shiakhas which are predominantly shops is much cleaner and this is once again due the fact that traders will pay the extra sum to the workers in order to ensure the place is clear around their shops. . Amal Al Arab is the company in charge in this area.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Al Muski has all kinds of markets, from individualal accessories to household accessories, to lamps, leather, clothes, etc. Additionally it has a huge and extensive food market shared with Bab El Shar'ia. Historically the area had a number of unique crafts, known for leather products, chandelier making (Darb Al Barabra), jewelry, and (Entre') traditional living rooms. Today business focuses on mainly on trading in Chinese good and the assembling of shoes with products coming from China. The average unemployment rate in the area is at 4% with exceptionally high unemployment in Al Lowa'a Amin Sherief at 9%.



Residences and Commercial



Vendors Taking over Public Space

EDUCATION

Education is identified as one of the main problems due to high density of classes and lack of education in the school. Another main issue is drop-out rates which are quite high as young boys leave to make money and work with traders in shops. Today it's seen by young people as the desirable way to make quick

HEALTH

The main public hospital close to Muski is the Hospital in Bab Al Shar'ia. Most residents seek private clinics for their health care where a visit can cost anything from 50-100 L.E

money. This affects girls to a lesser degree. Children who stay in school, have parents who are ready to spend a large sum of money because outside tutoring, even private for those attending private schools, is very costly. Conditions of buildings are very bad, there is not enough place for students to learn and due there location in the Shiakha's space is very limited.

Average Illiteracy Rate is 24%; highest in Safey El Din at 41% and lowest in Al Ramli at 17%, for female illiteracy the average rate is 29%; the highest is also in Safey El Din at 47 % (3rd highest rank among HC) and lowest in Al Ramli at 20%. Making it the second highest Shiakha with the most illiteracy of historical Cairo.

ACCESSIBILITY & TRANSPORTATION

Characteristic of most of historical Cairo there is no public transportation within the Shiakha's of Al Muski. Additionally it's nearly impossible for any vehicle to move inside as the streets are very narrow and have been taken over by vendors. Outside along the arteries transportation is not a problem and makes this a desirable place to live in.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Information from Al Muski was not obtainable at the time of the survey because most of the documents had been destroyed during the revolution. At the time of data gathering, the Qism was re-collecting this information.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

A number of registered community based organizations, mostly working seasonally or previously before elections. Mosques and Churches carry out a variety of activities like literacy and support for school children who cannot afford private lessons all year round.

7.AL DARB AL AHMAR

BASIC DATA

GOVERNORATE: Cairo	AREA: 1.877	
DISTRICT: BULAQ	# OF RESIDENTS: 60,488	#OF SHIAKHA'S: 14

SOCIAL PROFILE

Most of the residents living in Darb al Ahmar have been living there for decades, and only since the 80's have people from rural areas of Egypt started to come into the area to live. However, it's not a significant number of the population today. The majority of the residents work and live in Darb al Ahmar where they work in workshops.

OCCUPANCY

Most of the residential units in the area are a mixture of houses and buildings, but all houses have been converted to apartments which hold more than one family unit. Families living in these kinds of units have very little privacy as they share bathrooms. The majority of residents rent their places (old rent) and are not owners. New structures being built sell for about 2000 L.E per meter. In terms of land ownership and majority of the residential buildings are owned privately but there is also awqaf ownership and other places in which squatters have settled.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Depending on the Shiakha the number of new buildings varies. The older buildings usually are in very bad conditions, and residents living in them do very little to nothing to fix anything. Except for the Aga Khan's housing project, there has never been attempt to tackle this issue. The average size of a unit is between 50-60 m2.

INFRASTRUCTURE & UTILITIES

The main networks for sewage, water and electricity are available while gas has only entered one Shiakha, Al Sarugeya. In general the system works relatively well, but there is no regular maintenance. The main roads are asphalted but most of the narrow streets are dirt, there are very few streets that have been interlocked.

SOLID WASTE

The company in charge of the area is Europa 2000, and like everywhere else solid waste is problem but even more so because of the amount of waste that also comes from workshops. Workshops that produce shoes also produce a great deal of waste that is not recycled because they now use predominantly fake leather.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Al Darb Al Ahmar is known for many of its crafts, and many of the crafts made in Egypt found in Khan Al Khalili market are made in the area. The most important crafts unique to the area are Khaymiyah (tent makers), Mother of Pearl Inlay work, Ramadan lanterns and traditional Arabic carpentry and mashrabeyah. In addition there are many workshops that work with copper, tin and leather. The majority of residents are craftsman that work in these workshops. The work force is boys and men in the workshops and as a result child labor is a very big issue. Women generally do not work but will have small projects they carry out from home. There is a growing problem in the fact that many of the younger generation that are educated do not like to continue in the craft sector and many of them look for jobs outside the area as employees. The average unemployment rate in the area is 4%, with highest unemployment rate in Batnayah at 8% and the lowest in the Shiakha of Darb Al Ahamr at 2%.



Markets



Vacant Plots

EDUCATION

Education is available at all levels and children do not have to leave the area for school.

Total number of schools=61

Private=17 and Public=44

Boys from poorer families are more likely to drop out of school to work in workshops from as young as 9 years of age. The school facilities lack space for children to do any activities outside the classroom and there is the general problem of maintenance of schools, of which bathrooms are a considerable problem.

The average Illiteracy Rate is 20%; highest in Darb Shouglan at 31% and lowest in Souk Al Salah at 15%, for female illiteracy, the average rate is 23%; which is one of the few area's where the difference between illiteracy and female illiteracy is so low.

ACCESSIBILITY & TRANSPORTATION

Inside the Qism, there is no public transportation and roads are narrow, allowing only for small vehicles to pass through. Access to public transportation is available along the edges of the Qism and is considered to be one of the advantages of living in the area.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

There are over 20 Civil Society organizations registered in the area, but only 2 are active and these are religiously based organizations. They have a range of activities and are quite active.

HEALTH

Health Centers=8

Hospitals=1

Private Clinics=132

PUBLIC SERVICES

There are 2 youth centers and 2 police stations

8.ABDIN

BASIC DATA

GOVERNORATE: Cairo	AREA: 0.381	
DISTRICT: CORE (WESTERN)	# OF RESIDENTS: 18,303	#OF SHIAKHA'S: 3

SOCIAL PROFILE

Most people living in Abdin have been doing so for generations (the average family size is 3.3), however, since 1992 after the earthquake some residents who lost their homes left to other places and since then a new population has been moving in, coming from all over the country. There is a huge class difference between Ghayt Al Edda and the other 2 Shiakha's. Ghayt Al Edda is mainly middle class employees, while both Rahbet Abdin and Al Sqay'in have some of the largest populations, densities and unemployment rates of HC.

OCCUPANCY

In Ghayt al Edda, the vast majority of buildings were built around the same time of Abdin palace in 1863, huge buildings blocks very similar to that of downtown. Within these blocks there are few older structures (now, very run down and empty) dating from the Ottoman period. In the other 2 Shiakha's the number of new buildings is more extensive with a few scattered old homes here and there.

BUILT ENVIORNMENT

The majority of structures are buildings, the old units have been very much neglected and maintenance is minimal. In Ghayt Al Edda, the average size of residence is much larger ranging between 100-150 m2. In Rahbet Abdin and Al Saqayin the residences are much smaller ranging from 50-100 m2.

INFRASTRUCTURE & UTILITIES

All roads in Ghayt Al Edda are asphalted as it has become the main route for traffic to Attaba coming from down town. The area was built to be residential and so this is a huge problem. In the other two Shiakha's only the main roads are asphalted and smaller roads are either paved with basalt interlock or dirt.

SOLID WASTE

Ghayt Al Edda has no real problem with waste, and it seems that garbage is collected regularly. In the other two areas this is not the case, garbage is a huge problem and there are no boxes in which residents may dispose of their garbage.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The main economic activity is in the Shiakha of Ghayat Al Edda where the whole-sale traders sell electrical appliances, however, most of these traders are not from Abdin and don't necessarily employ from the area. In other two Shiakha's there is a combination of small workshops ranging from carpenters, mechanics, and plumbers as well as shop-keepers. Community complaints are regarding high unemployment among the youth, even though CAPMAS data indicated unemployment to be at 4%, the data the available is not by age bracket so we are not able to determine at which age bracket. Income in the area ranges from 500-1000 in Rahbet Abdin and Al Sqayin and in Ghayat Al Edda between 2000-5000 L.E.



Public Space



Traditional buildings

EDUCATION

Schools are located within the Shiakha's and there is a choice between private and public, however, the general complaint is in regards to quality of education and the need to pay for private lessons. Families from Ghayt Al Edda send their children mostly to private schools as they can afford it.

Average illiteracy rate is 13% in Abdin, the lowest for historical Cairo, with only 12% in Ghayt Al Edda and the highest in Rahbet Abdin at 17%. In regards to female illiteracy the average rate is 18%.

HEALTH

Accessibility to hospitals is not a problem whether private or public; the question is quality of public facilities. Public fees for a check-up is as little as 2 L.E, while private clinics start at 20 L.E up to 100 L.E

ACCESSIBILITY & TRANSPORTATION

Easily accessibility to both public and private transportation to due to proximity to downtown.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Police Station, Fire Station and a number of youth centers.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

Most of the civil society organizations are charitable. There is no community organization that is active in the area. It's mostly the mosques that carry out activities, but these are religious based and focus on charity. People complained that during elections many candidates will open up organizations for their campaign and stop with activities as soon as they have been elected.

9.AL SAYEDA ZEINAB

BASIC DATA

GOVERNORATE: Cairo	AREA: 1.053	
DISTRICT: CORE (WESTERN)	# OF RESIDENTS: 53,886	#OF SHIAKHA'S: 6

SOCIAL PROFILE

About 50% of the residents are originally from the areas. It is claimed that this is one of the areas that was the most destroyed after the earthquake of 1992 therefor many people left the area.

From the 6 Shiakha's Darb Al Gadid has the lowest population 5,109 people and biggest population is in Al Kabsh with 13,408 people.

OCCUPANCY

Sayed Zeinab is a residential area that is basically privately owned with a few buildings owned by the Awqaf. Most of the structures are 3-4 floors and apartments.

BUILT ENVIORNMENT

A combination of old and new structures; however in many of the Shiakha's the number of new structures is far greater than the old. Most of the old structures are in poor condition and if any maintenance has been made by the owners or residents it's very much just basic patch work. Most of the structures are buildings and range in size from 50m2-120m2.

INFRASTRUCTURE & UTILITIES

Most of the main roads are asphalted and smaller roads are paved with basalt interlock. Many of the roads inside of Sayeda Zeinab have been dug up because gas lines are being put into the area.

SOLID WASTE

Garbage is a hug problem with garbage everywhere on street corners.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Sayeda Zeinab is really a residential area, with no big markets that serve that attract people from all over the city or country. There are basic shop keepers, restaurants, employees, and craftsman in the area. Most of the craftsmen are carpenters. The range of unemployment is between 2-7%.



Work shop



Gas Works

EDUCATION

There are so many schools in the area, and this is one of things that residents really like about living there. There are 125 schools in Sayeda Zeinab of which 118 are public. The usual issue around education remains and it is quality of education and the need to pay for private lessons.

Average illiteracy rate is 18% and average female illiteracy rate is 22%, with the highest female illiteracy rate in Toulun at 34%.

HEALTH

Accessibility to health facilities is not a problem whether private or public; the question is quality of public facilities. Registered by the Qism are 20 Hospitals, 122 health centers and 472 private clinics.

ACCESSIBILITY & TRANSPORTATION

Public transport is easily accessible and the area is still considered centrally located and close to down town.

PUBLIC SERVICES

8 Recreation centres, 4 youth centres, 5 police stations, and 2 fire stations

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

No information collected.

10.AL KHALIFA

BASIC DATA

GOVERNORATE: Cairo	AREA: 8.308	
DISTRICT: CITEDEL	# OF RESIDENTS: 98,487	#OF SHIAKHA'S: 13

SOCIAL PROFILE

Al Khalifa is one of the largest areas with the lowest density as a whole and this is because a large part of the Qism is the Southern cemeteries. This being said there are still some very dense Shaikah's such as Al Salyba and Darb Al Hosr. There are still a large number of residents who are originally from the area, and the extent of recent migrants depends on the Shiakha. Most people living in Khalifa are employees and so you have a large middle class.

From the 13 Shiakha's Al Salyba has the lowest population 2,470 people and biggest population is in Al Helmeya with 15,316 people.

OCCUPANCY

Most of the units are apartments within larger buildings with still a few houses that are now shared with among 3-4 families. The majority of people in the area are still owners; there is also a lot of old rent and some new rent. Khalifa has a lot of old property that used to belong to King and his family.

BUILT ENVIORNMENT

There is combination of new structures and old buildings. Some of the Shiakha's with a large number of older buildings are in Drab el Hosr, El Salyba, El Boqli and Arab El Yassar. In these specific Shiakha's most of these buildings are abandoned or taken over by squatters. That

INFRASTRUCTURE & UTILITIES

Main roads are paved, while smaller streets in some areas not paved (dirt roads). Public lighting is not adequate with no maintenance



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living in old buildings, average size of the apartment is between 60-50 m2.

SOLID WASTE

Very few garbage collectors. Almost No garbage collection (although residents pay for the service through electricity bills). Garbage is disposed at different street corners.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Al Khalifa is another large residential area, and most of its residents are a combination of white collar workers and employees that work outside Al Khalifa. Neighboring Al Khalifa is Darb Al Ahmar which is known for its crafts and workshops, however, a lot of carpentry and furniture making can be found in Al Khalifa. Even though Khalifa is not a commercial area in itself, the unemployment rate ranges between 2-4 % in all the Shiakha's.



Run down areas Darb Al Hosr



Covered Market

EDUCATION

41 Public schools and 4 private schools are available in Al Khalifa. Education opportunities boys and girls is equal and the usual dilemma regarding quality of education and payment of private lessons is the primary concern of residents.

Average Illiteracy Rate is 23% and average female illiteracy rate is 26%, with the highest female illiteracy rate in Arab El Yassar at 46%.

ACCESSIBILITY & TRANSPORTATION

High accessibility to other areas (no formal or informal transportation system inside the Area). Good access to public transportation.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

Al Khalifa has 3 active civil society organizations of which 2 are active and strong and one is rather weak. These organizations provide activities around health care, education and charity packages to vulnerable families.

HEALTH

There 8 public Hospitals, of which 3 are better known, and 152 private clinics. Families who can afford private care will pay for it, as service at the public is seen as inhuman.

PUBLIC SERVICES

7 youth centres, 3 police stations, and 1 fire station.

11. MISR AL QADIMA

BASIC DATA

GOVERNORATE: Cairo	AREA: 2.429	
DISTRICT: FUSTAT	# OF RESIDENTS: 35,485	#OF SHEYALHA'S: 3

SOCIAL PROFILE

Most of the residing families have been living in Misr Al Qadima for several decades, with few exceptions of new-comers who usually reside in the Shiakha's of Kom Ghorab and Al-Gayara. The majority of residents (old and new) are originally from Upper Egypt specifically the governorate of Asyut.

Out of 3 Shiakha's Al Dayura has the highest population (29,953 people) while the other two are around 7,000 people.

OCCUPANCY

There is a combination of families that live within a single room and those who live in flats. In most cases a family shares bathrooms and in certain cases the kitchen as well. Many buildings/ houses were designed to include many rooms and only one bathroom and one kitchen.

90% rent in the area is without a signed contract which means that families are not secured and the average new rental contracts amount to L.E 450 per month per apartment.

Most of house owners live outside the Shiakha since last 15 years. In most neighborhoods the land is owned by the government but in al-Khokha land is privately owned.

BUILT ENVIORNMENT

At the moment there is a combination of old and new structures, and both are considered to be in poor conditions. The old because they are run down and the new because they are build cheaply. If any maintenance has been made by the owners or residents it's very much patch work. People in the community complain that owners refuse renovations because they

INFRASTRUCTURE & UTILITIES



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want the residents to leave so that they can sell the land (at approximately LE 1500 per m²).

SOLID WASTE

The company in charge of garbage collection does really focus on the Qism as much as on the tourists Area of Misr Al Qadima, so the community either dumps (in most cases) the waste on street corners or on the Metro railways which will be collected every now and then.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The General trend is that is that work is found outside the area, with Misr Al Qadima really being mostly a residential area. Men will usually leave to work outside the Shiakha and with a few exceptions those who work in workshops where they receive a daily stipend rather than a fixed month salary. The women of the area usually stay inside Misr Al Qadima and will do odd house jobs here and there. The area is known for its craftsmanship in pottery and leather tanning, however, a small percentage work in this field. Types of employment vary but it's basically a small percentage of white-collar jobs and a larger percentage of labourers who carry out jobs on a daily basis. The average daily rate for workers reaches about LE 80, and usually labours do not work more than 15 days/month. The average salary for white collar jobs LE 600/ month. In most cases the income is not sufficient to fulfil family needs. A lot of people in the area rely on the Social Solidarity monthly retirement plans of family members. Unemployment here is relatively high at 8% with the highest unemployment found in all of HC in Kofour Wa Saed at 13%.



New structures



Traditional buildings

EDUCATION

Most children go to school and reach preparatory school after which they drop out in order to help the family bring in income. Private lessons are very common yet a significant number of students are promoted though they still have not mastered reading and writing by the end of elementary school. Average classroom density is 50-60 students. There are a number of cases where children attend school within the neighboring Shiakha's because of lack of space. There has been a lot of focus on literacy programs in the last 15 years directed towards women by organizations such as CEOSS .

Average illiteracy rate is 29% and average female illiteracy rate is 32%, with the highest female illiteracy rate in Al Dayura at 35%.

ACCESSIBILITY & TRANSPORTATION

Local transportation consists of small Tuktuk's which are able to enter the area. Public transportation is available with the metro line (Mari Girigis Stop).

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

There have been a number of large organizations that have worked in the area, such as CEOSS and GTZ. These projects have assured that some of the local community based organizations were strengthened and active, and there are about 4 or 5 CSOs still active today. Few projects were conducted by GTZ and CEOSS.

HEALTH

Health services are poor, and public facilities are outside the Shiakha's. There are few private hospitals around surrounding the Shiakha that are relatively expensive. Private clinics are also available (cost LE 20)

PUBLIC SERVICES

The Qism has no records, as the premises were burnt during the revolution.

Areas of Intervention

In the following section, a number of proposed intervention areas will be highlighted including areas that need further investigation. These interventions are highlighted in terms of social and economic packages as well as physical locations of these packages. Looking at all the data and analysis coming from Historical Cairo and there are a few unique characteristics that identify the area. The eleven Qism's are divided into what is considered mostly a purely residential area to those that are commercially oriented. The only Shiakha's inside a Qism that does not necessarily fit either profile per se, is that of Manshiet Nasr because of the fact its cemeteries have become a residential area.

Commercial Qism	Residential Qism
Al Muski	Al Khalifa
Al Azbakeyya	Abdin
Bab El Sha'ria	Sayeda Zeinab
Bulaq	Misr Al Qadima
A Gamaleya	
Darb Al Ahmar	

Table (9): Qism categories

The qualitative survey highlights some universal issues and trends, even though they are critical, it is beyond the scope of a specific package or program directed at Historical Cairo. These include solid waste and quality in services such as education, health and other public services. Looking deeper into solid waste management and the troubles around it, it's evident that it is really part of a much larger national issue that affects Egypt as whole and is not directly linked to Historical Cairo. The solid waste management system in Egypt is a failed system that affects everyone and every Qism/Shiakha, with varying degrees. These being: lack of bins, lack of employees who want to work in garbage collection and the general reluctance of employees to carry out work unless they get additional incentives combined with a growing problem of increased household waste. The situation has become overwhelming. Additionally, professional garbage collectors of areas like Manshiet Naser are not interested in coming into these areas and picking up household waste because of quality of such waste and the fact that there is no business in it for them.

The one factor that is unique to Historical Cairo and other densely popular areas in regards to solid waste management is the problem of the narrow streets which makes it impossible for garbage trucks to enter these areas and pick up garbage, and this is why you find large dumping spots in vacant lots. Over the last 20 years different civil society organizations have tried to tackle this problem and have not succeeded to date because of the scale of problem in the system. Numerous projects have pumped thousands and thousands of Egyptian pounds, tackling the issue from the environmental perspective, working with Ministry of Environment to take on the role of dealing with the problem. In 100% of these cases the projects have ended because they are too costly and not sustainable. To tackle solid waste, the intervention must be a national one.

In terms of basic infrastructure networks the issue is always the lack maintenance, so unless there is a crisis, things are left alone to deteriorate. Packages in the past have focused on upgrading networks, expanding them or fixing them, and even though this in the long terms the main issue is basic maintenance for sustainability and up keeping of the system. This study did not focus on housing, but the qualitative research indicates that there is a widespread trend in Historical Cairo that suggests there is a privacy issue in housing concerning the lower income/vulnerable families. The issue of privacy relates to multiple families having to share very small spaces in addition to bathrooms.

Lastly, there is a widespread predicament when it comes to quality of public services; whether that is health or education, it has become so severe over the last 20 years that society has been forced to look elsewhere for their basic rights. In addition, it has come at price that many cannot afford. Once again, the issue around quality is grander than just Historical Cairo and must be tackled at higher level for it to have any long term and sustainable impact. However, this being said, there are number of interventions that if implemented at the level of Historical Cairo will have a positive impact on the livelihoods of its residents. The interventions in this report are divided into 5 different categories; Health, Education, Infrastructure (Utilities), Public Space and Civil Society organizations; and are either related to all of HC or to specific locations (see table 10).

Name of Qism	Health	Education	Infrastructure (Utilities)	Public Space	Civil Society Organization	Shiakha's need of specific Attention
Abdin	X		X		X	Al Sqay'in
Al Azbakeyya	X	X	X	X	X	Al Qabila
Darb Al Ahmar	X	X	X		X	Al Bateneya
Al Muski	X	X	X	X	X	Safey El Din
Al Gamaleya	X	X	X	X	X	Al Khawas, Gohar El Qaed, and Atouf
Al Khalifa	X	X	X		X	Al Tunki, Arab Al Yasar
Bab El Sha'ria	X	X	X	X	X	Al Banhaw, Darb Eqmaeya
Bulaq	X	X	X	X	X	Darb Nasr
Manshiet Naser	X	X	X		X	Al Mogawerin
Misr Al Qadima	X	X	X		X	Al Dayura and Kufur wa Saed
Sayedza Zeinab	X	X	X		X	

Table (10): Fields of intervention per Qism

Intervention 1: Education

The results of the quantitative survey indicate that the number of residents who are illiterate has decreased significantly, however, there are pockets where illiteracy is still very high and that female illiteracy is even higher. The qualitative survey indicates that even though education is accessed by more people, the quality of education has deteriorated significantly, while the cost of the education has increased significantly. In conclusion, access does not necessarily equal education. In the Drab Al Ahmar Revitalization Project in 2007 a study was carried out on a sample of ladies who had participated in literacy programs and passed the government exams from 1995-2007 and that less than 10% of the women had the actual skills of basic reading and writing. It is presumed that illiteracy is calculated based on numbers of people who have had no formal education and have no certificate.

The qualitative survey also indicates that quality of education in public schools is a real issue, families will spend large amounts of money on their children's education with private lessons. Fees for private lessons vary from area to area and depends whether a child is in primary school or secondary school, but the minimum that is paid for a child in primary school is 50 L.E per month while lessons at secondary school can reach to 1000 L.E per month. Education, whether private or public, is a financial burden, and yet most families are willing to make the sacrifice. Projects in Cairo like the Education Reform Program carried out tests in 2006 in a sample of public primary schools in popular areas, and the results indicated as many as 70% of school children in the 6th grade could not read and write but were passing their exams.

Objective: The overall goal is to improve Education quality in public schools; however, as this is a national problem it is not something that is necessarily recommended as an HC intervention. The immediate objective should be to provide quality literacy programs for both female and male populations and provide learning spaces for school children where they can be supported and assisted, and in doing so contributing to improved livelihoods.

Description of Intervention: Historical Cairo in 1986 was considered to have some of the highest numbers of illiterate residents, and even though this number has decreased, it is still a considerable problem. Civil Society has been able to tackle the issue and decrease illiteracy significantly for women, having decreased the gap between male and female illiterates. Male illiteracy, however, is more challenging as men are more reluctant to join such programs because they are working and because the nature of how these programs are delivered imply they were designed for women. New literacy programs must be designed in such a way that they are appropriate for men and young boys working in shops and workshops and consider their literacy needs. In addition to having programs that are directed to men and women, quality programs are essential. These need to be designed in such a way, that they address the needs of residents in Historical Cairo and are not based on passing a government exam.

The second intervention in education is the establishment of community learning spaces where school children can come to do their homework and study with the support of tutors. These learning centers should not become places where children take private lessons and learn how to pass exams but should be places of learning and support. Tutors of these centers can be college students or retired professionals rather than teachers, so there is no conflict of interest.

Intervention 2: Health



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The quantitative research indicates that there are a large number of health services in Historical Cairo, and that the number of private clinics is alarmingly great. In most of the Qisms the range of private clinics is between 50 to a 100, with the exception of Sayeda Zeinab (which has over 500 registered private clinics). This data indicates that there is a demand for private health care, which is confirmed by the qualitative data that indicates that anyone who can afford will seek private doctors for medical help. Going to a private doctor ensure's that one will obtain the basic service of a physical check-up and consultantion (which is lacking at public facilities) where consultations do not take more than 5 minutes and do not include a physical check-up. This being said, however, there is one major concern with the private clincis as they have become a very lucrative business. Public facilities on the other hand are not an option as they are seen as places for only the most desperate and very poor, because the likelihood of coming out from such facilities cured is nearly zero. Public Health centers are considered to be slightly better than hospitals for several reasons; their vaccination programs are effiecient, their centers are usually smaller so patients are able to establish doctor-patient relationships, and because it serves a smaller population. In all of HC, there was only one public hospital that was considered to provide decent quality service which is the hospital of Bab Al Shar'ia and the reason for this seems to be based on the managment.

Objective: Improve quality of health care at public facilities by expanding the services health centers can provide at the local level.

Description of Intervention: The proposed intervention is made of two components. The first component is work directly with the Ministry of Health (MOH) in supporting the health care centers, by first upgrading its physical structure and facilities, expanding their services and lastly working on patient quality care by setting up minimum standards. The second component is to coordinate with national efforts working with public hospitals in upgrading quality.

Intervention 3: Infrastructure

Qualitative survey indicates that access to basic infrastructure is no longer the main issue in Historical Cairo; the focus is in regards to a system that functions properly. There are three major issues that need to be addressed, the first being response with how complaints are dealt. In the case of residents, there complaints are usually ignored until it reaches a level of a crisis while those raised by businesses are usually dealt with quicker. The reason for this is that businesses will come together and pay incentives to the workers from the Utilities offices in order to ensure that the work is done properly and efficiently. The second major issue, also at the level of the Utilities offices, is the lack of technical personal to carry out the work and the overload on the technical personal is so overwhelming that they cannot keep up with demands. The third and last issue pertains to the fact that the government/utilities department is responsible for placing down the primary and secondary lines of the network, while residents are responsible for all the internal works within their properties. In most cases these connections are done cheaply and by unqualified labor, resulting in major technical problems, which, in turn, cause many leakages and ultimately lead to cumulative damages to the building structures.

Water, Sanitation and Electricity Networks

Objective: The immediate objective is to ensure that the government rehabilitates existing networks wherever there are major problems. The longer term objective is to build the capacity of local government on a sustainable maintenance plan to ensure the highest standards and performance of exiting utilities at all times for all existing networks.

Description of Intervention: The first step will be to understand how the Public Utilities companies operate but basically, the central utilities companies/departments (electricity, water, and sanitation) are in charge of installing networks. Once a network is in place, sub-offices from the utilities company department are set up to cover a geographical area which can include several Qism's (responsible for a District). The district offices of the Utilities companies are mandated with the maintenance of these networks; however, this does not happen and is not enforced. The intervention proposed is to work with the sub-office in putting a maintenance plan into place which is both feasible and technically appropriate and is in accordance with national standards. Secondly, to build capacity of staff in the offices, both administrative and technical, that they may respond to complaints in appropriate manner and time. Lastly, to identify local technical labor in the different Qisms who can receive training from the department in order to assist in the improved implementation of plumbing in private structures.

Public Space and Streets

Most streets in Historical Cairo are so narrow that they basically only allow for single lane vehicular movements, and even this is nearly impossible today in commercial areas. Public spaces and streets have been taken over by commercial activities and vendors now dictate how the space will be used. Many residents living in these areas feel that the problem has become so overwhelming that these streets are no longer even pedestrian friendly. Commercial activities in public space can be categorized into two main activities, those illegal vendors who set up shop on streets and sell commercial goods at lower prices than shops and those vendors who spill out of their shops to take more space and use the street as part of their location. In some areas where there are covered food markets like in Al Khalifa and Bulaq, the markets are empty and vendors with shops in these markets set up shop on the streets.

The reason for this phenomenon has to be further investigated, because it is not always a matter of space.

In the UNDP report, "Rehabilitation of Historic Cairo", one of the packages of intervention was traffic management. The objective was to improve traffic flows, parking facilities and circulation in HC in order to enhance the street environment and thereby contribute to the economic revitalization of the area.¹⁰ Even though congestion and parking is still a problem, especially in commercial areas where you have an additional dilemma (which is the delivery of goods to and from workshops, shops and factories) the main matter in the last 20 years is that these streets are no longer even accessible to vehicles and that the congestion comes from commercial activities related to vendors using public space to carry out their business.

Objective: The immediate objective is to understand why commercial activities have spilled out into public space and in cases where it is not a question of space, what can be done to return public space to the public.

Description of Intervention: The intervention at this point is very basic and requires a field study in the different commercial areas in order to understand the needs of commercial activities, the movement of residents and how Public space can be used by everyone. This study needs to be done in Al Muski, Bab Al Sha'ri, Al Azbakeyya, Bulaq and Al Gamaleya. Al Darb Al Ahmar is slightly different because of the fact that most businesses are workshops and it is not a commercial center in terms of vendors and traders.

¹⁰ Rehabilitation of Historic Cairo: Final Report. December 1997: page 118.

Intervention 4: Civil Society Organizations

A civil society organization is any non-governmental or non-profit group that works to improve society and the human condition. In the case of Historical Cairo, the majorities of these groups are religiously based and serve selected groups in society; they focus on charitable work (such as providing for the poor), are seasonally active, exist on paper and are institutionally weak. This being said there are exceptions of civil society organizations that are active they have contributed in a more sustainable fashion to the development of communities. Civil Society Organizations are an important factor in the social development of any area, and they provide the means to give voice to various sectors of society and enrich public participation in democracies.

Objective: Improve the technical and institutional capacity of local civil society organizations to play a role in the development of Historical Cairo and contribute to the improvement of resident's livelihoods in a sustainable manner.

Description of Intervention: Among the primary needs of the community is a stronger sense of civic responsibility, collective action and vision of what it wants to achieve and how to achieve it. Most of the residents are not members of a community group and the idea of collective action of a community is an under-utilized resource in Historical Cairo. Civil Society Organizations (CSO's) need thorough and sustained support to help them develop very basic capacities both in terms of technical and organizational skills as well as helping them develop a vision and short term and long term objectives. Capacity building involves helping them to develop their vision and mission, fostering good governance, gender awareness and community participation. The intervention is two-fold, while one side focuses on the capacity building the other side should focus in getting these CSO's actively involved in both the implementation and mobilization of other interventions ie education, health, employment and infrastructure. Without a clear role and responsibility of CSO's in these interventions, the check and balances of these communities will be incomplete. In order to proceed a comprehensive mapping and understanding of existing CSO's must be carried out.

Intervention 5: Economic Activities

Economic Activities in Historical Cairo are comprised of small family-owned workshops in areas like Al Darb al Ahmar and Gamaleya, traders with big and small commercial businesses in areas like Al Muski and al Azbekeyya, labor who work for traders and white-collar employees. In studies carried out in 2003 by the Darb Al Ahmar Revitalization project about 84 % of the working population worked in the informal sector.

Objective: There are two main objectives; the first is the empowerment of the craft sector to find its place in the market today, by providing unique and high quality goods. The second focuses on building awareness of youth and their families to have realistic expectations of the workforce.

Description of Intervention: The first intervention focuses on craft sector; traditional workshop-based mode production in recent years has suffered from declining quality, lack of product development, and reduced profit and income. In the baseline survey carried out by the Aga Khan network in 2003, 73 % of businesses reported unstable incomes. Among the major problems facing local businesses are poor standards of production, low awareness of market demands, and, consequently, the inability to penetrate new, more lucrative markets and compete in the market with Chinese products. Additionally businesses are also held back by bad management, lack of knowledge about pricing and do not fully

appreciate the imperative to meet the demands of a buyer all contribute a decline in the demand of their products in the market today. In order to change to the future of the craft sector, an intervention must focus on working with workshop owners to better understand market needs and tailor products and pricing accordingly; a) improve product quality; b) improve communication and marketing capacities, including branding, and; d) increase capacities to undertake feasibility studies, and develop realistic business plans.

The second area of intervention should be directed at the youth living in Historical Cairo who are reluctant to continue in the same line of crafts or other business because they and their families view blue collar trades as unworthy, preferring a university education which in reality often leads to unemployment as they seek white collar jobs. The biggest challenge they face is their limited understanding of the requirements of the job market, and don't understand the needs of the formal work environment which is very different to that of family run businesses. The expectations of the youth and their families are unrealistic and so a general awareness must be built in aspects like punctuality, neatness of attire and grooming and the separation between private and professional life, all key facets of the formal workplace.

The Approach:

Five thematic areas of intervention have been identified but in order for them to succeed, in parallel there needs to be major policy changes and civic mobilization. This should be achieved through a rights based approach to development (RBA). The reason for this is because many of the predicaments that HC faces today is a direct result of failed government policies and strategies to protect, empower and develop the area. It also calls attention to what is *not* done; the fact that policies and systems exist but are not implemented is a violation. RBA is able to recognize poverty as injustice and includes marginalization, discrimination, and exploitation as central causes of poverty. In RBA poverty is never simply the fault of the individual, nor is its solution purely personal. RBA does not place the burden of poverty and injustice on abstract notions such as society or globalization. A central dynamic of RBA is about identifying root causes of poverty, empowering rights-holders to claim their rights and enabling duty-bearers to meet their obligations. Making both state and governance a central element in development, and ensures that both the state and its citizens carry out their duties and rights. RBA draws attention to the basic obligation of the state to take care of its most vulnerable citizens, including those not able to claim their rights for themselves.

Risk assessment

- **Insufficient Political Will:** Unless there are real changes in the current government, and there is a real understanding that they are part of the problem, change will only be temporary and unsustainable.
- **Weak capacity of government:** Both at the national level and district level government suffers from major deficiencies that would, to a great extent, hinder their ability to support any of the proposed interventions. Districts are under-resourced and understaffed.
- **Current socioeconomic instability:** Historical Cairo is a commercial hub and the current political situation is putting considerable economic pressure on the local economy that are negatively

affecting businesses in the area and its residents, and its affects are not known will need to be updated by new quantitative data.

- Negative political image and community perception of previous initiatives: previous projects in HC did not manage to meet raised expectations of local communities. With time, local communities start to lose trust in such projects and relationship between the project management and the local communities rapidly deteriorates.
- Equal distribution of needs/ interventions: The study indicates that most areas of interventions are predominant in all of the targeted Qisms thus the intervening approach should be thematic, strategic and collaborative with both the residents and the government to be able to get their support, fulfill the actual needs and rehabilitate the area.

Annexes



This report was produced in the framework of Urban Regeneration project for Historic Cairo – UNESCO, World Heritage Centre

Annex 1: Qualitative analysis

The qualitative analysis (condition matrix) is attached to the study in a separate file.

Annex 2: Row data, quantitative analysis (CAPMAS census in 2006 and data from Qism)

Annex 2.1: Available services per Qism

Education:

#	Qism	Population			# of schools	# schools per student
		Less than 5 years old	5-14 years old	Total		
1	Abdin	982	2,535	3,517	53	93
2	Al Azbakeyya	397	989	1,386		
3	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	3,664	9,530	13,194		
4	Al-Gamaleya	3,183	7,534	10,717	37	290
5	Al-Khalifa	6,077	15,562	21,639	37	585
6	Al-Muski	1,138	2,877	4,015	101	118
7	Sayeda Zeinab	3,464	8,415	11,879		
8	Bab Al-Sha'ria	3,362	8,601	11,963		
9	Bulaq	959	2,661	3,620	29	125
10	Manshiet Naser	1,085	2,370	3,455	30	115
11	Misr Al-Qadima	3,337	6,833	10,170		

Health:

#	Qism	Total polulation	Private clinics	Private hospitals and health centers	Public hospitals and health center	Total	Average individuals per hospital
1	Abdin & Al Azbakeyya	29,018		2	5	7	4,145
2	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	60,488	132		9	141	6,721
3	Al-Gamaleya	49,834	60	2	11	73	3,833
4	Al-Khalifa	98,497	122	29	11	162	2,462
5	Al-Muski	21,174					
6	Sayeda Zeinab	53,886	562		52	614	1,036
7	Bab Al-Sha'ria	54,084	79	7	5	91	4,507
8	Bulaq	18,454	54	3	32	89	527
9	Manshiet Naser	13,258	47		8	55	1,657
10	Misr Al-Qadima	35,485					

Safety:

#	Qism	Total polulation	Area km2	Police station	Fire stations	Ambulance vehicle station
1	Abdin & Al Azbakeyya	29,018	0.567	3	1	1
2	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	60,488	1.877	2	0	0
3	Al-Gamaleya	49,834	2.042	4	2	0
4	Al-Khalifa	98,497	8.308	3	1	0
5	Al-Muski	21,174	0.712			
6	Sayeda Zeinab	53,886	1.053	5	2	0
7	Bab Al-Sha'ria	54,084	0.979	0	1	0
8	Bulaq	18,454	0.506	1	2	0
9	Manshiet Naser	13,258	2.010	1	2	2
10	Misr Al-Qadima	35,485	2.429	1	3	0

Annex 2.2: Area and population¹¹

#	Qism	Shiakha	Area Km2	# of Buildings	Population										
					Male	Female	Total population	Less than 5 years old	5-14 years old	15-44 years old	45-59 years old	60 years old and above	# of Families	Average family size	Population density
1	Abdin	Al-Sqay'in	0.133	3,717	3,665	3,921	7,586	410	1,101	3,558	1,458	1,059	2,222	3.4	568.5
2		Ghayt Al-Edda	0.139	4,108	2,849	2,946	5,795	284	749	2,614	1,105	1,043	1,812	3.2	416.9
3		Rahbet Abdin	0.108	2,531	2,447	2,475	4,922	288	685	2,277	914	758	1,462	3.4	453.7
Abdin			0.381	10,356	8,961	9,342	18,303	982	2,535	8,449	3,477	2,860	5,496	3.3	480.5
4	Al-Azbakeyya	Al-Qabila	0.125	3,294	4,346	2,834	7,180	280	638	4,012	1,418	832	1,467	4.6	575.4
5		Clot Bey	0.062	1,325	2,243	1,292	3,535	117	351	2,040	686	341	689	5.1	572.3
Al Azbakeyya			0.187	4,619	6,589	4,126	10,715	397	989	6,052	2,104	1,173	2,156	4.9	574.4
6	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Amary	0.134	2,991	2,741	2,779	5,520	275	822	2,600	1,026	797	1,563	3.5	410.7
7		Al-Bateneya	0.090	2,291	2,481	2,294	4,775	296	801	2,420	793	465	1,237	3.9	532.8
8		Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	0.043	1,344	1,220	1,136	2,356	163	387	1,131	404	271	623	3.8	547.4
9		Al-Dawudeya	0.080	2,605	2,589	2,743	5,332	340	857	2,499	906	730	1,465	3.6	663.1
10		Al-Ghouria	0.104	2,196	1,869	1,750	3,619	221	509	1,814	634	441	952	3.8	346.4

¹¹ Shiakhas in green are the ones that have been included in the 1997 study by UNDP.

#	Qism	Shiakha	Area Km2	# of Buildings	Population										
					Male	Female	Total population	Less than 5 years old	5-14 years old	15-44 years old	45-59 years old	60 years old and above	# of Families	Average family size	Population density
11		Al-Megharbelin	0.119	2,609	2,828	2,874	5,702	415	920	2,753	941	673	1,462	3.9	480.9
12		Al-Qariba	0.111	2,204	1,746	1,753	3,499	193	562	1,639	617	488	965	3.6	314.8
13		Al-Sorugeya	0.101	3,287	3,214	3,359	6,573	365	1,005	3,118	1,248	837	1,826	3.6	650.2
14		Bab Al-Wazir	0.596	1,356	1,444	1,444	2,888	191	476	1,396	466	359	763	3.8	48.5
15		Darb Saada	0.193	3,845	2,070	2,074	4,144	260	637	2,012	720	515	1,049	3.9	214.6
16		Darb Shoughlan & Al-Gharib	0.069	1,832	2,186	2,109	4,295	294	712	2,034	765	490	1,235	3.5	625.5
17		Haret Al-Roum	0.093	2,097	1,836	1,876	3,712	236	615	1,865	595	401	952	3.9	400.6
18		Souq Al-Selah	0.075	2,034	2,424	2,412	4,836	259	790	2,279	894	614	1,327	3.6	643.9
19		Taht Al-Rab	0.069	2,069	1,837	1,400	3,237	156	437	1,717	559	368	757	4.3	469.2
Al-Darb Al-Ahmar			1.877	32,760	30,485	30,003	60,488	3,664	9,530	29,277	10,568	7,449	16,176	3.7	322.2
20	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Azhar	0.034	441	230	180	410	19	39	212	102	38	79	5.2	119.4
21		Albir Qadar	0.323	841	1,708	1,681	3,389	240	537	1,743	573	296	937	3.6	104.9
22		Al-Darassa	0.210	3,014	2,568	2,546	5,114	326	786	2,524	885	593	1,450	3.5	243.6
23		Al-Gamaleya	0.074	1,525	1,723	1,658	3,381	189	476	1,707	614	395	979	3.5	459.7
24		Al-Hamzawi	0.056	2,324	219	146	365	11	28	193	74	59	88	4.1	65.5

#	Qism	Shiakha	Area Km2	# of Buildings	Population										
					Male	Female	Total population	Less than 5 years old	5-14 years old	15-44 years old	45-59 years old	60 years old and above	# of Families	Average family size	Population density
25		Al-Kharanfesh	0.054	1,791	333	317	650	45	90	319	113	83	173	3.8	119.9
26		Al-Khawas	0.115	1,494	1,794	1,768	3,562	274	562	1,734	605	387	924	3.8	309.4
27		Al-Kurdi	0.063	1,358	2,121	2,042	4,163	307	663	2,041	658	494	1,127	3.7	662.7
28		Al-Mansureya	0.451	2,518	2,651	2,784	5,435	295	803	2,571	939	827	1,503	3.6	120.4
29		Al-Mashad Al-Husseiny	0.072	936	679	580	1,259	57	158	659	212	173	325	3.9	173.7
30		Al-Otouf	0.055	2,143	2,133	1,897	4,030	296	592	1,999	697	446	1,214	3.1	732.3
31		Al-Sharani	0.170	4,676	3,858	3,772	7,630	482	1,201	3,777	1,198	972	2,045	3.7	449.9
32		Bab Al-Futuh	0.087	1,074	989	982	1,971	135	334	954	334	214	557	3.5	227.4
33		Ben Al-Sourein	0.085	2,441	1,288	1,306	2,594	166	373	1,226	454	375	734	3.5	303.9
34		Gohar Al-Qaed	0.049	4,422	762	795	1,557	85	255	752	270	195	398	3.9	316.2
35		Khan Al-Khalili	0.086	763	533	469	1,002	55	132	509	179	127	251	4.0	116.7
36		Qasr Al-Shouk	0.057	1,648	1,694	1,628	3,322	201	505	1,654	564	398	923	3.6	578.3
Al-Gamaleya			2.042	33,409	25,283	24,551	49,834	3,183	7,534	24,574	8,471	6,072	13,707	3.6	244.1
37	Al-Khalifa	Al-Boqali	0.077	1,976	2,103	2,152	4,255	262	675	2,045	734	539	1,223	3.5	550.7
38		Al-Hattaba	0.523	1,877	1,788	1,807	3,595	218	515	1,763	638	461	1,018	3.5	68.7

#	Qism	Shiakha	Area Km2	# of Buildings	Population										
					Male	Female	Total population	Less than 5 years old	5-14 years old	15-44 years old	45-59 years old	60 years old and above	# of Families	Average family size	Population density
39		Al-Helmeya	0.275	7,249	7,674	7,642	15,316	728	2,082	7,010	2,924	2,572	4,591	3.3	557.8
40		Al-Imameyn	2.855	6,643	4,868	4,741	9,609	660	1,632	4,746	1,585	986	2,695	3.5	33.7
41		Al-Khalifa	0.092	1,833	1,987	1,958	3,945	242	664	1,979	645	415	1,070	3.7	429.1
42		Al-Mahgar	0.145	2,332	3,069	3,040	6,109	383	978	2,884	1,110	754	1,634	3.7	422.7
43		Al-Qadria	0.166	4,013	4,726	4,482	9,208	568	1,552	4,585	1,516	987	2,669	3.5	556.0
44		Al-Salyba	0.036	1,167	1,199	1,271	2,470	178	396	1,202	381	313	660	3.7	680.8
45		Al-Tonsy	2.969	1,385	12,405	12,126	24,531	1,681	4,205	12,567	3,955	2,123	6,755	3.6	82.6
46		Arab Al-Yassar	0.691	1,911	2,772	2,770	5,542	271	824	2,824	981	642	1,542	3.6	80.2
47		Darb Al-Hosr	0.075	2,274	3,490	2,414	5,904	337	815	3,227	921	604	1,397	3.2	782.8
48		Darb Ghazia	0.320	1,901	2,184	2,136	4,320	296	613	2,119	787	505	1,228	3.5	135.2
49		Sayda Aisha	0.084	1,967	1,850	1,843	3,693	253	611	1,809	588	432	1,027	3.6	438.8
Al-Khalifa			8.308	36,528	50,115	48,382	98,497	6,077	15,562	48,760	16,765	11,333	27,509	3.6	118.6
50	Al-Muski	Al-Lowa'a Amin Al-Sheif	0.045	1,008	669	580	1,249	72	147	602	236	192	348	3.6	279.5
51		Al-Manasra	0.131	2,913	2,266	2,229	4,495	219	589	2,251	905	531	1,267	3.5	344.0
52		Al-Nubi	0.041	2,065	1,274	1,274	2,548	139	407	1,187	436	379	710	3.6	627.7

#	Qism	Shiakha	Area Km2	# of Buildings	Population										
					Male	Female	Total population	Less than 5 years old	5-14 years old	15-44 years old	45-59 years old	60 years old and above	# of Families	Average family size	Population density
53		Al-Ramli	0.046	1,489	779	846	1,625	103	214	755	297	256	477	3.4	355.2
54		Al-Sheikh Nada	0.037	1,463	864	894	1,758	101	246	818	317	276	515	3.4	471.3
55		Al-Tamar	0.060	2,111	1,678	1,538	3,216	165	498	1,547	544	462	903	3.6	532.2
56		Darb Al-Genina	0.172	1,886	454	361	815	40	92	412	160	111	204	4.0	47.3
57		Kumi Al-Sheikh Salama	0.152	4,077	1,809	1,720	3,529	193	439	1,676	636	585	1,037	3.4	232.8
58		Safey Al-Din	0.029	1,540	1,012	927	1,939	106	245	906	346	336	619	3.1	670.0
Al-Musky			0.712	18,552	10,805	10,369	21,174	1,138	2,877	10,154	3,877	3,128	6,080	3.5	297.3
59	Sayeda Zeinab	Al-Darb Al-Gadid	0.098	2,128	2,588	2,521	5,109	312	770	2,334	992	701	1,439	3.6	519.1
60		Al-Hanafi	0.197	6,326	6,280	6,456	12,736	697	1,789	5,986	2,413	1,851	3,729	3.4	645.9
61		Al-Kabsh	0.086	4,963	6,812	6,596	13,408	1,156	2,428	6,567	2,016	1,241	3,772	3.6	1,559.0
62		Darb Al-Gamamiz	0.420	5,231	5,091	5,393	10,484	603	1,589	4,641	1,943	1,708	3,123	3.4	249.4
63		Sonqor	0.099	2,859	3,067	3,220	6,287	292	841	2,930	1,232	992	1,828	3.4	634.9
64		Toulun	0.152	2,476	3,008	2,854	5,862	404	998	2,887	959	614	1,647	3.6	386.8
Sayeda Zeinab			1.053	23,983	26,846	27,040	53,886	3,464	8,415	25,345	9,555	7,107	15,538	3.5	511.9
65	Bab El-Sha'ria	Al-Adawi	0.102	2,807	2,854	3,184	6,038	334	854	2,904	1,127	819	1,574	3.8	591.7

#	Qism	Shiakha	Area Km2	# of Buildings	Population										
					Male	Female	Total population	Less than 5 years old	5-14 years old	15-44 years old	45-59 years old	60 years old and above	# of Families	Average family size	Population density
66		Al-Banhawi	0.028	794	1,049	1,100	2,149	124	333	1,052	381	259	623	3.4	754.5
67		Al-Mansi	0.136	3,446	3,837	3,808	7,645	482	1,181	3,686	1,355	941	2,063	3.7	564.0
68		Al-Nasr	0.072	1,782	1,754	1,768	3,522	209	601	1,641	594	477	981	3.6	492.5
69		Al-Sawabi	0.130	3,058	3,242	3,318	6,560	422	1,050	3,061	1,179	848	1,878	3.5	503.2
70		Al-Shomboky	0.121	2,219	2,010	2,015	4,025	282	672	1,955	656	460	1,119	3.6	333.9
71		Bab Al-Bahr	0.075	3,931	4,002	4,037	8,039	493	1,378	3,875	1,450	843	2,126	3.8	1,071.9
72		Bab Al-Sharia	0.087	2,189	2,286	2,299	4,585	300	723	2,228	801	533	1,257	3.6	526.4
73		Berkat Al-Ratly	0.120	2,105	1,831	2,008	3,839	217	555	1,714	729	624	1,134	3.4	319.7
74		Darb Al-Eqmaeya	0.058	828	1,296	1,345	2,641	164	431	1,301	440	305	699	3.7	451.6
75		Sidi Madin	0.050	2,737	2,513	2,528	5,041	335	823	2,417	859	607	1,369	3.7	1,012.3
Bab El-Sha'ria			0.979	25,896	26,674	27,410	54,084	3,362	8,601	25,834	9,571	6,716	14,823	3.6	552.5
76	Bulaq	Al-Ahmadin	0.056	1,605	759	800	1,559	92	219	727	262	259	440	3.5	280.7
77		Al-Galadin	0.062	1,619	1,046	1,098	2,144	102	312	1,010	389	331	683	3.1	345.8
78		Al-Gawaber	0.059	1,443	1,386	1,384	2,770	157	400	1,432	451	330	805	3.4	466.1
79		Al-Khotery	0.065	511	223	238	461	18	73	207	85	78	129	3.6	71.0

#	Qism	Shiakha	Area Km2	# of Buildings	Population										
					Male	Female	Total population	Less than 5 years old	5-14 years old	15-44 years old	45-59 years old	60 years old and above	# of Families	Average family size	Population density
80		Al-Sandabisi	0.063	1,994	1,661	1,697	3,358	176	542	1,626	553	461	914	3.7	535.9
81		Darb Nasr	0.030	887	820	799	1,619	80	252	793	276	218	469	3.5	531.6
82		Eshash Al-Nakhl	0.045	360	265	282	547	26	72	253	102	94	143	3.8	122.2
83		Sinan Pasha	0.126	2,539	1,720	1,678	3,398	158	444	1,614	617	565	1,154	2.9	269.3
Bulaq			0.506	10,958	7,880	7,976	15,856	809	2,314	7,662	2,735	2,336	4,737	3.3	313.4
84	Manshiet Naser	Al-Mogawerin	0.457	37	375	330	705	37	117	356	109	86	192	3.7	15.4
85		Qaytbey	0.455	2,605	3,147	3,055	6,202	509	1,088	3,085	935	585	1,683	3.7	136.4
86		Sultan Barquq	1.098	2,064	3,174	3,177	6,351	539	1,165	3,279	846	522	1,626	3.9	57.9
Manshiet Naser			2.010	4,706	6,696	6,562	13,258	1,085	2,370	6,720	1,890	1,193	3,501	3.8	66.0
87	Misr Al-Qadima	Al-Dayura	1.973	7,170	10,893	10,060	20,953	2,419	4,557	10,739	2,314	924	5,407	3.9	106.2
88		Al-Khokha wa Al-Qanaya	0.269	3,889	3,790	3,606	7,396	441	1,111	3,544	1,332	968	2,237	3.3	275.3
89		Kofour wa Sae'l Al-Bahr	0.187	1,610	3,558	3,578	7,136	477	1,165	3,479	1,130	885	2,009	3.5	381.3
Misr Al-Qadima			2.429	12,669	18,241	17,244	35,485	3,337	6,833	17,762	4,776	2,777	9,653	3.7	146.1

Annex 2.3: Education and Employment

#	Qism	Shiakha	Education				Unemployment (Unem.)			
			Illiteracy	% Illiteracy	Female illiteracy	% Female illiteracy	Unem. / worked before	Unem./ never worked before	Total unem.	% Unem. (15-59 years old)
1	Abdin	Al-Sqay'in	965	13%	689	18%	28	194	222	4%
2		Ghayt Al-Edda	691	12%	480	16%	40	64	104	3%
3		Rahbet Abdin	813	17%	530	21%	6	118	124	4%
Abdin			2,469	13%	1,699	18%	74	376	450	4%
4	Al-Azbakeyya	Al-Qabila	1,142	16%	623	22%	20	340	360	7%
5		Clot Bey	798	23%	361	28%	12	58	70	3%
Al Azbakeyya			1,940	18%	984	24%	32	398	430	5%
6	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Amary	550	10%	365	13%	8	153	161	4%
7		Al-Bateneya	1,115	23%	631	28%	20	227	247	8%
8		Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	537	23%	299	26%	11	22	33	2%
9		Al-Dawudeya	776	15%	497	18%	16	102	118	3%
10		Al-Ghouria	912	25%	530	30%	2	145	147	6%
11		Al-Megharbelin	1,120	20%	702	24%	30	219	249	7%
12		Al-Qariba	705	20%	419	24%	8	54	62	3%
13		Al-Sorugeya	1,207	18%	740	22%	19	130	149	3%
14		Bab Al-Wazir	712	25%	431	30%	20	47	67	4%
15		Darb Saada	671	16%	426	21%	11	58	69	3%
16		Darb Shoughlan & Al-Gharib	1,320	31%	696	33%	21	35	56	2%
17		Haret Al-Roum	924	25%	519	28%	15	78	93	4%
18		Souq Al-Selah	729	15%	461	19%	7	145	152	5%

#	Qism	Shiakha	Education				Unemployment (Unem.)			
			Illiteracy	% Illiteracy	Female illiteracy	% Female illiteracy	Unem. / worked before	Unem./ never worked before	Total unem.	% Unem. (15-59 years old)
19		Taht Al-Rab	680	21%	287	21%	21	37	58	3%
Al-Darb Al-Ahmar			11,958	20%	7,003	23%	209	1,452	1,661	4%
20	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Azhar	63	15%	36	20%	0	3	3	1%
21		Albir Qadar	861	25%	516	31%	18	53	71	3%
22		Al-Darassa	1,246	24%	723	28%	4	116	120	4%
23		Al-Gamaleya	827	24%	457	28%	38	66	104	4%
24		Al-Hamzawi	68	19%	38	26%	1	5	6	2%
25		Al-Kharanfesh	148	23%	86	27%	1	13	14	3%
26		Al-Khawas	899	25%	501	28%	60	101	161	7%
27		Al-Kurdi	1,008	24%	566	28%	41	42	83	3%
28		Al-Mansureya	1,162	21%	729	26%	31	85	116	3%
29		Al-Mashad Al-Husseiny	303	24%	171	29%	5	20	25	3%
30		Al-Otouf	1,127	28%	585	31%	65	58	123	5%
31		Al-Sharani	1,465	19%	932	25%	41	83	124	2%
32		Bab Al-Futuh	399	20%	233	24%	23	49	72	6%
33		Ben Al-Sourein	677	26%	407	31%	15	16	31	2%
34		Gohar Al-Qaed	433	28%	284	36%	1	71	72	7%
35		Khan Al-Khalili	216	22%	115	25%	3	17	20	3%
36		Qasr Al-Shouk	771	23%	452	28%	8	85	93	4%
Al-Gamaleya			11,673	23%	6,831	28%	355	883	1,238	4%
37	Al-Khalifa	Al-Boqali	929	22%	553	26%	21	51	72	3%
38		Al-Hattaba	922	26%	541	30%	11	95	106	4%

#	Qism	Shiakha	Education				Unemployment (Unem.)			
			Illiteracy	% Illiteracy	Female illiteracy	% Female illiteracy	Unem. / worked before	Unem./ never worked before	Total unem.	% Unem. (15-59 years old)
39		Al-Helmeya	1,514	9%	1,012	13%	73	334	407	4%
40		Al-Imameyn	2,679	28%	1,525	32%	71	104	175	3%
41		Al-Khalifa	1,052	26%	582	30%	44	56	100	4%
42		Al-Mahgar	1,038	17%	615	20%	27	152	179	4%
43		Al-Qadria	3,199	34%	1,709	38%	56	109	165	3%
44		Al-Salyba	413	16%	239	19%	30	16	46	3%
45		Al-Tonsy	5,064	20%	2,954	24%	113	565	678	4%
46		Arab Al-Yassar	2,254	40%	1,272	46%	57	39	96	3%
47		Darb Al-Hosr	1,483	25%	595	25%	24	110	134	3%
48		Darb Ghazia	1,167	27%	702	33%	41	40	81	3%
49		Sayda Aisha	839	26%	514	28%	7	52	59	2%
Al-Khalifa			22,553	23%	12,813	26%	575	1,723	2,298	4%
50	Al-Muski	Al-Lowa'a Amin Al-Sheif	272	22%	160	28%	8	67	75	9%
51		Al-Manasra	845	19%	525	24%	45	115	160	5%
52		Al-Nubi	616	24%	351	28%	30	51	81	5%
53		Al-Ramli	273	17%	172	20%	7	12	19	2%
54		Al-Sheikh Nada	417	24%	261	29%	4	42	46	4%
55		Al-Tamar	905	28%	502	33%	6	80	86	4%
56		Darb Al-Genina	166	20%	89	25%	0	9	9	2%
57		Kumi Al-Sheikh Salama	762	22%	479	28%	1	60	61	3%
58		Safey Al-Din	793	41%	432	47%	11	26	37	3%
Al-Musky			5,049	24%	2,971	29%	112	462	574	4%

#	Qism	Shiakha	Education				Unemployment (Unem.)			
			Illiteracy	% Illiteracy	Female illiteracy	% Female illiteracy	Unem. / worked before	Unem./ never worked before	Total unem.	% Unem. (15-59 years old)
59	Sayeda Zeinab	Al-Darb Al-Gadid	750	15%	475	19%	25	59	84	3%
60		Al-Hanafi	1,882	15%	1,238	19%	46	516	562	7%
61		Al-Kabsh	3,386	25%	1,942	29%	46	280	326	4%
62		Darb Al-Gamamiz	1,101	11%	788	15%	58	290	348	5%
63		Sonqor	820	13%	566	18%	3	222	225	5%
64		Toulun	1,778	30%	959	34%	6	64	70	2%
Sayeda Zeinab			9,717	18%	5,968	22%	184	1,431	1,615	5%
65	Bab El-Sha'ria	Al-Adawi	1,531	25%	942	30%	17	51	68	2%
66		Al-Banhawi	617	29%	369	34%	7	104	111	8%
67		Al-Mansi	935	12%	568	15%	22	114	136	3%
68		Al-Nasr	415	12%	284	16%	7	72	79	4%
69		Al-Sawabi	1,508	23%	928	28%	28	123	151	4%
70		Al-Shomboky	1,040	26%	610	30%	26	71	97	4%
71		Bab Al-Bahr	1,814	23%	1,074	27%	74	57	131	2%
72		Bab Al-Sharia	1,310	29%	755	33%	39	66	105	3%
73		Berkat Al-Ratly	597	16%	400	20%	3	116	119	5%
74		Darb Al-Eqmaeya	631	19%	621	46%	3	44	47	3%
75		Sidi Madin	959	24%	363	14%	29	105	134	4%
Bab El-Sha'ria			11,357	21%	6,914	25%	255	923	1,178	3%
76	Bulaq	Al-Ahmadin	388	25%	235	29%	8	16	24	2%
77		Al-Galadin	679	32%	405	37%	3	21	24	2%
78		Al-Gawaber	1,019	37%	561	41%	30	24	54	3%
79		Al-Khotery	63	14%	46	19%	1	2	3	1%

#	Qism	Shiakha	Education				Unemployment (Unem.)			
			Illiteracy	% Illiteracy	Female illiteracy	% Female illiteracy	Unem. / worked before	Unem./ never worked before	Total unem.	% Unem. (15-59 years old)
80		Al-Sandabisi	966	29%	553	33%	14	70	84	4%
81		Darb Nasr	347	30%	465	58%	7	21	28	3%
82		Eshash Al-Nakhl	93	27%			6	7	13	4%
83		Sinan Pasha	934	21%	215	13%	26	37	63	3%
Bulaq			4,489	28%	2,480	31%	95	198	293	3%
84	Manshiet Naser	Al-Mogawerin	347	49%	171	52%	2	42	44	9%
85		Qaytbey	2,127	34%	1,183	39%	19	60	79	2%
86		Sultan Barquq	1,972	31%	1,168	37%	39	54	93	2%
Manshiet Naser			4,446	34%	2,522	38%	60	156	216	3%
87	Misr Al-Qadima	Al-Dayura	6,807	32%	3,500	35%	100	731	831	6%
88		Al-Khokha wa Al-Qanaya	1,921	26%	1,083	30%	41	252	293	6%
89		Kofour wa Sae'I Al-Bahr	1,641	23%	963	27%	36	566	602	13%
Misr Al-Qadima			10,369	29%	5,546	32%	177	1,549	1,726	8%

Annex 3: Index of maximum and minimum variables values

#	Area Km2	Qism	shiakha	Popul. density/ hectar	Qism	shiakha	Total polulation	Qism	shiakha	# of Families	Qism	shiakha	% Illiteracy	Qism	shiakha	% Female illiteracy	Qism	shiakha	% Unem. (15-59 years old)	Qism	shiakha
1	2.969	Al-Khalifa	Al-Tonsy	1,559.0	Sayed Zeinab	Al-Kabsh	24,531	Al-Khalifa	Al-Tonsy	6,755	Al-Khalifa	Al-Tonsy	49%	Manshiet Naser	Al-Mogawrin	58%	Bulaq	Darb Nasr	13%	Misr Al-Qadima	Kofour wa Sae'I Al-Bahr
2	2.855	Al-Khalifa	Al-Imamein	1,071.9	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Bab Al-Bahr	20,953	Misr Al-Qadima	Al-Dayura	5,407	Misr Al-Qadima	Al-Dayura	41%	Al-Muski	Safey Al-Din	52%	Manshiet Naser	Al-Mogawrin	9%	Manshiet Naser	Al-Mogawrin
3	1.973	Misr Al-Qadima	Al-Dayura	1,012.3	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Sidi Madin	15,316	Al-Khalifa	Al-Helmeya	4,591	Al-Khalifa	Al-Helmeya	40%	Al-Khalifa	Arab Al-Yasar	47%	Al-Muski	Safey Al-Din	9%	Al-Muski	Al-Lewa' Amin Al-Sheif
4	1.098	Manshiet Naser	Soltan Barqouq	782.8	Al-Khalifa	Darb Al-Hasr	13,408	Sayed Zeinab	Al-Kabsh	3,772	Sayed Zeinab	Al-Kabsh	37%	Bulaq	Al-Gawaber	46%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Darb Al-Eqmaeya	8%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Banhawy
5	0.691	Al-Khalifa	Arab Al-Yasar	754.5	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Banhawy	12,736	Sayed Zeinab	Al-Hanafy	3,729	Sayed Zeinab	Al-Hanafy	34%	Manshiet Naser	Qayetbai	46%	Al-Khalifa	Arab Al-Yasar	8%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Batneya
6	0.596	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Bab Al-Wazir	732.3	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Atouf	10,484	Sayed Zeinab	Darb Al-Gamamiz	3,123	Sayed Zeinab	Darb Al-Gamamiz	34%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Qadereya	41%	Bulaq	Al-Gawaber	7%	Al-Gamaleya	Gawhar Al-Qa'ed
7	0.523	Al-Khalifa	Al-Hattaba	680.8	Al-Khalifa	Al-Salyba	9,609	Al-Khalifa	Al-Imamein	2,695	Al-Khalifa	Al-Imamein	32%	Misr Al-Qadima	Al-Dayura	39%	Manshiet Naser	Qayetbai	7%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Khawas
8	0.457	Manshiet Naser	Al-Mogawrin	670.0	Al-Muski	Safey Al-Din	9,208	Al-Khalifa	Al-Qadereya	2,669	Al-Khalifa	Al-Qadereya	32%	Bulaq	Al-Galadin	38%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Qadereya	7%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Megharbelyn
9	0.455	Manshiet Naser	Qayetbai	663.1	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Dawdeya	8,039	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Bab Al-Bahr	2,237	Misr Al-Qadima	Al-Khokha wa Al-Qanaya	31%	Manshiet Naser	Soltan Barqouq	37%	Bulaq	Al-Galadin	7%	Sayed Zeinab	Al-Hanafy
10	0.451	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Mansoureyah	662.7	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Kordy	7,645	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Mansy	2,222	Abdin	Al-Saqayin	31%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Darb Shaghlani wa Al-Gharyb	37%	Manshiet Naser	Soltan Barqouq	7%	Al-Azbakeyya	Al-Qabyala
11	0.420	Sayed Zeinab	Darb Al-Gamamiz	650.2	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Serougeya	7,630	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Sha'rany	2,126	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Bab Al-Bahr	30%	Sayed Zeinab	Toloun	36%	Al-Gamaleya	Gawhar Al-Qa'ed	6%	Misr Al-Qadima	Al-Dayura
12	0.323	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Bir Qaddar	645.9	Sayed Zeinab	Al-Hanafy	7,586	Abdin	Al-Saqayin	2,063	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Mansy	30%	Bulaq	Darb Nasr	35%	Misr Al-Qadima	Al-Dayura	6%	Misr Al-Qadima	Al-Khokha wa Al-Qanaya
13	0.320	Al-Khalifa	Darb Ghazeya	643.9	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Souq Al-Selah	7,396	Misr Al-Qadima	Al-Khokha wa Al-Qanaya	2,045	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Sha'rany	29%	Bulaq	Al-Sandabisy	34%	Sayed Zeinab	Toloun	6%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Ghoureya
14	0.275	Al-Khalifa	Al-Helmeya	634.9	Sayed Zeinab	Sonkor	7,180	Al-Azbakeyya	Al-Qabyala	2,009	Misr Al-Qadima	Kofour wa Sae'I Al-Bahr	29%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Banhawy	34%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Banhawy	6%	Al-Gamaleya	Bab Al-Fotouh
15	0.269	Misr Al-Qadima	Al-Khokha wa Al-	627.7	Al-Muski	Al-Nouby	7,136	Misr Al-Qadima	Kofour wa Sae'I Al-Bahr	1,878	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Sawaby	29%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Bab Al-Sha'reya	33%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Darb Shaghlani wa	5%	Sayed Zeinab	Sonkor

#	Area Km2	Qism	shiakha	Popul. density/ hectar	Qism	shiakha	Total polulation	Qism	shiakha	# of Families	Qism	shiakha	% Illiteracy	Qism	shiakha	% Female illiteracy	Qism	shiakha	% Unem. (15-59 years old)	Qism	shiakha
			Qanaya															Al-Gharyb			
16	0.210	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Darrasa	625.5	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Darb Shaghlán wa Al-Gharyb	6,573	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Serougeya	1,828	Sayeda Zeinab	Sonkor	28%	Al-Muski	Al-Tamar	33%	Al-Khalifa	Darb Ghazeya	5%	Sayeda Zeinab	Darb Al-Gamamiz
17	0.197	Sayeda Zeinab	Al-Hanafy	591.7	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Adawy	6,560	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Sawaby	1,826	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Serougeya	28%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Atouf	33%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Bab Al-Sha'reya	5%	Al-Muski	Al-Manasra
18	0.193	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Darb Sa'ada	578.3	Al-Gamaleya	Qasr Al-Shoq	6,351	Manshiet Naser	Soltan Barqouq	1,812	Abdin	Gheit Al-Edda	28%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Imamein	33%	Al-Muski	Al-Tamar	5%	Al-Muski	Al-Nouby
19	0.187	Misr Al-Qadima	Kofour wa Sae'l Al-Bahr	575.4	Al-Azbakeyya	Al-Qabyala	6,287	Sayeda Zeinab	Sonkor	1,683	Manshiet Naser	Qayetbai	28%	Al-Gamaleya	Gawhar Al-Qa'ed	33%	Bulaq	Al-Sandabisy	5%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Berket Al-Ratly
20	0.172	Al-Muski	Darb Al-Geneina	572.3	Al-Azbakeyya	Klot Beik	6,202	Manshiet Naser	Qayetbai	1,647	Sayeda Zeinab	Toloun	27%	Bulaq	Eshash Al-Nakhl	32%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Imamein	5%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Souq Al-Selah
21	0.170	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Sha'rany	568.5	Abdin	Al-Saqayin	6,109	Al-Khalifa	Al-Mahgar	1,634	Al-Khalifa	Al-Mahgar	27%	Al-Khalifa	Darb Ghazeya	31%	Al-Gamaleya	Bein Al-Sourein	5%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Atouf
22	0.166	Al-Khalifa	Al-Qadereya	564.0	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Mansy	6,038	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Adawy	1,626	Manshiet Naser	Soltan Barqouq	26%	Al-Gamaleya	Bein Al-Sourein	31%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Atouf	4%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Mahgar
23	0.152	Al-Muski	Komy Al-Sheikh Salama	557.8	Al-Khalifa	Al-Helmeya	5,904	Al-Khalifa	Darb Al-Hasr	1,574	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Adawy	26%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Hattaba	31%	Al-Gamaleya	Albir Qaddar	4%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Gamaleya
24	0.152	Sayeda Zeinab	Toloun	556.0	Al-Khalifa	Al-Qadereya	5,862	Sayeda Zeinab	Toloun	1,563	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-E'mary	26%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Khalifa	30%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Ghoureya	4%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-E'mary
25	0.145	Al-Khalifa	Al-Mahgar	550.7	Al-Khalifa	Al-Boqly	5,795	Abdin	Gheit Al-Edda	1,542	Al-Khalifa	Arab Al-Yasar	26%	Misr Al-Qadima	Al-Khokha wa Al-Qanaya	30%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Shomboky	4%	Abdin	Al-Saqayin
26	0.139	Abdin	Gheit Al-Edda	547.4	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	5,702	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Megharbelyn	1,503	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Mansoureyya	26%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Shomboky	30%	Misr Al-Qadima	Al-Khokha wa Al-Qanaya	4%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Hattaba
27	0.136	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Mansy	535.9	Bulaq	Al-Sandabisy	5,542	Al-Khalifa	Arab Al-Yasar	1,467	Al-Azbakeyya	Al-Qabyala	26%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Sayeda Ae'sha	30%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Hattaba	4%	Al-Gamaleya	Qasr Al-Shoq
28	0.134	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-E'mary	532.8	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Batneya	5,520	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-E'mary	1,465	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Dawdeya	25%	Al-Gamaleya	Albir Qaddar	30%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Bab Al-Wazir	4%	Al-Muski	Al-Tamar
29	0.133	Abdin	Al-Saqayin	532.2	Al-Muski	Al-Tamar	5,435	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Mansoureyya	1,462	Abdin	Rahbat Abdin	25%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Adawy	30%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Khalifa	4%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Tonsy
30	0.131	Al-Muski	Al-Manasra	531.6	Bulaq	Darb Nasr	5,332	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Dawdeya	1,462	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Megharbelyn	25%	Sayeda Zeinab	Al-Kabsh	30%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Adawy	4%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Helmeya
31	0.130	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Sawaby	526.4	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Bab Al-Sha'reya	5,114	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Darrasa	1,450	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Darrasa	25%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Khawas	29%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Mashhad Al-Hoseiny	4%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Sidi Madin

#	Area Km2	Qism	shiakha	Popul. density/ hectar	Qism	shiakha	Total polulation	Qism	shiakha	# of Families	Qism	shiakha	% Illiteracy	Qism	shiakha	% Female illiteracy	Qism	shiakha	% Unem. (15-59 years old)	Qism	shiakha
32	0.126	Bulaq	Senan Basha	519.1	Sayeda Zeinab	Al-Darb Al-Gadid	5,109	Sayeda Zeinab	Al-Darb Al-Gadid	1,439	Sayeda Zeinab	Al-Darb Al-Gadid	25%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Ghoureya	29%	Sayeda Zeinab	Al-Kabsh	4%	Al-Muski	Al-Sheikh Nada
33	0.125	Al Azbakeyya	Al-Qabya	503.2	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Sawaby	5,041	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Sidi Madin	1,397	Al-Khalifa	Darb Al-Hasr	25%	Al-Khalifa	Darb Al-Hasr	29%	Bulaq	Al-Ahmadin	4%	Abdin	Rahbat Abdin
34	0.121	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Shomboky	492.5	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Nasr	4,922	Abdin	Rahbat Abdin	1,369	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Sidi Madin	25%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Haret Al-Roum	29%	Al-Muski	Al-Sheikh Nada	4%	Bulaq	Al-Sandabisy
35	0.120	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Berket Al-Ratly	480.9	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Megharbelyn	4,836	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Souq Al-Selah	1,327	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Souq Al-Selah	25%	Bulaq	Al-Ahmadin	28%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Darrasa	4%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Khalifa
36	0.119	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Megharbelyn	471.3	Al-Muski	Al-Sheikh Nada	4,775	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Batneya	1,267	Al-Muski	Al-Manasra	25%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Bab Al-Wazir	28%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Khawas	4%	Sayeda Zeinab	Al-Kabsh
37	0.115	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Khawas	469.2	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Taht Al-Rab'	4,585	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Bab Al-Sha'reya	1,257	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Bab Al-Sha'reya	24%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Gamaleya	28%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Sawaby	4%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Haret Al-Roum
38	0.111	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Qarbya	466.1	Bulaq	Al-Gawaber	4,495	Al-Muski	Al-Manasra	1,237	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Batneya	24%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Darrasa	28%	Al Azbakeyya	Klot Beik	4%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Shomboky
39	0.108	Abdin	Rahbat Abdin	459.7	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Gamaleya	4,320	Al-Khalifa	Darb Ghazeya	1,235	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Darb Shaghlán wa Al-Gharyb	24%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Kordy	28%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Sayeda Ae'sha	4%	Bulaq	Eshash Al-Nakhl
40	0.104	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Ghoureya	453.7	Abdin	Rahbat Abdin	4,295	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Darb Shaghlán wa Al-Gharyb	1,228	Al-Khalifa	Darb Ghazeya	24%	Al-Muski	Al-Nouby	28%	Al-Muski	Komy Al-Sheikh Salama	4%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Bab Al-Wazir
41	0.102	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Adawy	451.6	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Darb Al-Eqmaeya	4,255	Al-Khalifa	Al-Boqly	1,223	Al-Khalifa	Al-Boqly	24%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Mashhad Al-Hoseiny	28%	Al-Gamaleya	Qasr Al-Shoq	4%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Sawaby
42	0.101	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Serougeya	449.9	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Sha'rany	4,163	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Kordy	1,214	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Atouf	24%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Sidi Madin	28%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Kordy	4%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Nasr
43	0.099	Sayeda Zeinab	Sonkor	438.8	Al-Khalifa	Al-Sayeda Ae'sha	4,144	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Darb Sa'ada	1,154	Bulaq	Senan Basha	24%	Al-Muski	Al-Sheikh Nada	28%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Haret Al-Roum	4%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Darrasa
44	0.098	Sayeda Zeinab	Al-Darb Al-Gadid	429.1	Al-Khalifa	Al-Khalifa	4,030	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Atouf	1,134	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Berket Al-Ratly	23%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Batneya	28%	Al-Muski	Al-Lewa' Amin Al-Sheif	3%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Bab Al-Sha'reya
45	0.093	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Haret Al-Roum	422.7	Al-Khalifa	Al-Mahgar	4,025	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Shomboky	1,127	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Kordy	23%	Al-Gamaleya	Qasr Al-Shoq	28%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Gamaleya	3%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Dawdeya
46	0.092	Al-Khalifa	Al-Khalifa	416.9	Abdin	Gheit Al-Edda	3,945	Al-Khalifa	Al-Khalifa	1,119	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Shomboky	23%	Misr Al-Qadima	Kofour wa Sae'I Al-Bahr	28%	Al-Muski	Al-Nouby	3%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Serougeya
47	0.090	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Batneya	410.7	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-E'mary	3,839	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Berket Al-Ratly	1,070	Al-Khalifa	Al-Khalifa	23%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Sawaby	28%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Batneya	3%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Mansoureyea
48	0.087	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Bab Al-Sha'reya	400.6	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Haret Al-Roum	3,712	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Haret Al-Roum	1,049	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Darb Sa'ada	23%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	27%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Khoronfesh	3%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Khoronfesh

#	Area Km2	Qism	shiakha	Popul. density/ hectar	Qism	shiakha	Total polulation	Qism	shiakha	# of Families	Qism	shiakha	% Illiteracy	Qism	shiakha	% Female illiteracy	Qism	shiakha	% Unem. (15-59 years old)	Qism	shiakha
49	0.087	Al- Gamaleya	Bab Al- Fotouh	386.8	Sayeda Zeinab	Toloun	3,693	Al-Khalifa	Al-Sayeda Ae'sha	1,037	Al-Muski	Komy Al- Sheikh Salama	23%	Al- Gamaleya	Al- Khoronfesh	27%	Misr Al- Qadima	Kofour wa Sae'l Al-Bahr	3%	Al-Khalifa	Darb Al-Hasr
50	0.086	Sayeda Zeinab	Al-Kabsh	381.3	Misr Al- Qadima	Kofour wa Sae'l Al-Bahr	3,619	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Al-Ghoureya	1,027	Al-Khalifa	Al-Sayeda Ae'sha	23%	Al Azbakeyya	Klot Beik	27%	Bab Al- Sha'reya	Bab Al-Bahr	3%	Al- Gamaleya	Al-Kordy
51	0.086	Al- Gamaleya	Khan Al- Khalyly	355.2	Al-Muski	Al-Ramly	3,595	Al-Khalifa	Al-Hattaba	1,018	Al-Khalifa	Al-Hattaba	23%	Bab Al- Sha'reya	Bab Al-Bahr	26%	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	3%	Al- Gamaleya	Albir Qaddar
52	0.085	Al- Gamaleya	Bein Al- Sourein	346.4	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Al-Ghoureya	3,562	Al- Gamaleya	Al-Khawas	981	Bab Al- Sha'reya	Al-Nasr	22%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Boqly	26%	Al- Gamaleya	Al- Mansoureya	3%	Al-Muski	Safey Al-Din
53	0.084	Al-Khalifa	Al-Sayeda Ae'sha	345.8	Bulaq	Al-Galadin	3,535	Al Azbakeyya	Klot Beik	979	Al- Gamaleya	Al-Gamaleya	22%	Al-Muski	Al-Lewa' Amin Al- Sheif	26%	Al- Gamaleya	Al-Hamzawi	3%	Al- Gamaleya	Khan Al- Khalyly
54	0.080	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Al-Dawdeya	344.0	Al-Muski	Al-Manasra	3,529	Al-Muski	Komy Al- Sheikh Salama	965	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Al-Qarbya	22%	Al-Muski	Komy Al- Sheikh Salama	26%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Boqly	3%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Salyba
55	0.077	Al-Khalifa	Al-Boqly	333.9	Bab Al- Sha'reya	Al-Shomboky	3,522	Bab Al- Sha'reya	Al-Nasr	952	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Al-Ghoureya	22%	Al- Gamaleya	Khan Al- Khalyly	25%	Al- Gamaleya	Al-Sha'rany	3%	Al- Gamaleya	Al-Mashhad Al-Hoseiny
56	0.075	Al-Khalifa	Darb Al-Hasr	319.7	Bab Al- Sha'reya	Berket Al- Ratly	3,499	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Al-Qarbya	952	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Haret Al- Roum	21%	Bulaq	Senan Basha	25%	Al-Muski	Darb Al- Geneina	3%	Bulaq	Al-Gawaber
57	0.075	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Souq Al- Selah	316.2	Al-Gamaleya	Gawhar Al- Qa'ed	3,398	Bulaq	Senan Basha	937	Al- Gamaleya	Albir Qaddar	21%	Al- Gamaleya	Al- Mansoureya	25%	Al-Khalifa	Darb Al-Hasr	3%	Bulaq	Senan Basha
58	0.075	Bab Al- Sha'reya	Bab Al-Bahr	314.8	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Al-Qarbya	3,389	Al- Gamaleya	Albir Qaddar	924	Al- Gamaleya	Al-Khawas	21%	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Taht Al-Rab'	25%	Al- Gamaleya	Khan Al- Khalyly	3%	Abdin	Gheit Al- Edda
59	0.074	Al- Gamaleya	Al-Gamaleya	309.4	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Khawas	3,381	Al- Gamaleya	Al-Gamaleya	923	Al- Gamaleya	Qasr Al-Shoq	20%	Al-Muski	Darb Al- Geneina	24%	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Al- Megharbelyn	3%	Al-Khalifa	Darb Ghazeya
60	0.072	Al- Gamaleya	Al-Mashhad Al-Hoseiny	303.9	Al-Gamaleya	Bein Al- Sourein	3,358	Bulaq	Al-Sandabisy	914	Bulaq	Al-Sandabisy	20%	Al- Gamaleya	Bab Al- Fotouh	24%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Tonsy	3%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Imamein
61	0.072	Bab Al- Sha'reya	Al-Nasr	280.7	Bulaq	Al-Ahmadin	3,322	Al- Gamaleya	Qasr Al-Shoq	903	Al-Muski	Al-Tamar	20%	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Al-Qarbya	24%	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Al-Qarbya	3%	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Al-Qarbya
62	0.069	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Taht Al-Rab'	279.5	Al-Muski	Al-Lewa' Amin Al-Sheif	3,237	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Taht Al-Rab'	805	Bulaq	Al-Gawaber	20%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Tonsy	24%	Al- Gamaleya	Bab Al- Fotouh	3%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Qadereya
63	0.069	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Darb Shaghlan wa Al-Gharyb	275.3	Misr Al- Qadima	Al-Khokha wa Al- Qanaya	3,216	Al-Muski	Al-Tamar	763	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Bab Al-Wazir	20%	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Al- Megharbelyn	24%	Al-Muski	Al-Manasra	3%	Bab Al- Sha'reya	Darb Al- Eqmaeya
64	0.065	Bulaq	Al-Khotery	269.3	Bulaq	Senan Basha	2,888	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Bab Al-Wazir	757	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Taht Al-Rab'	19%	Al- Gamaleya	Al-Sha'rany	22%	Al-Darb Al- Ahmar	Al-Serougeya	3%	Bab Al- Sha'reya	Al-Mansy
65	0.063	Al- Gamaleya	Al-Kordy	249.4	Sayeda Zeinab	Darb Al- Gamamiz	2,770	Bulaq	Al-Gawaber	734	Al- Gamaleya	Bein Al- Sourein	19%	Bab Al- Sha'reya	Darb Al- Eqmaeya	22%	Al Azbakeyya	Al-Qabyala	3%	Al-Muski	Komy Al- Sheikh

#	Area Km2	Qism	shiakha	Popul. density/ hectar	Qism	shiakha	Total polulation	Qism	shiakha	# of Families	Qism	shiakha	% Illiteracy	Qism	shiakha	% Female illiteracy	Qism	shiakha	% Unem. (15-59 years old)	Qism	shiakha
																					Salama
66	0.063	Bulaq	Al-Sandabisy	243.6	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Darrasa	2,641	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Darb Al-Eqmaeya	710	Al-Muski	Al-Nouby	19%	Al-Muski	Al-Manasra	21%	Abdin	Rahbat Abdin	3%	Bulaq	Darb Nasr
67	0.062	Bulaq	Al-Galadin	232.8	Al-Muski	Komy Al-Sheikh Salama	2,594	Al-Gamaleya	Bein Al-Sourein	699	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Darb Al-Eqmaeya	19%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Hamzawi	21%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Darb Sa'ada	3%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Boqly
68	0.062	Al Azbakeyya	Klot Beik	227.4	Al-Gamaleya	Bab Al-Fotouh	2,548	Al-Muski	Al-Nouby	689	Al Azbakeyya	Klot Beik	18%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Serougeya	21%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Taht Al-Rab'	3%	Al Azbakeyya	Klot Beik
69	0.060	Al-Muski	Al-Tamar	214.6	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Darb Sa'ada	2,470	Al-Khalifa	Al-Salyba	683	Bulaq	Al-Galadin	17%	Al-Muski	Al-Ramly	20%	Al-Muski	Al-Ramly	3%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Taht Al-Rab'
70	0.059	Bulaq	Al-Gawaber	173.7	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Mashhad Al-Hoseiny	2,356	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	660	Al-Khalifa	Al-Salyba	17%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Mahgar	20%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Mahgar	3%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Darb Sa'ada
71	0.058	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Darb Al-Eqmaeya	136.4	Manshiet Naser	Qayetbai	2,149	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Banhawy	623	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	17%	Abdin	Rahbat Abdin	20%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Azhar	3%	Sayeda Zeinab	Al-Darb Al-Gadid
72	0.057	Al-Gamaleya	Qasr Al-Shoq	135.2	Al-Khalifa	Darb Ghazeya	2,144	Bulaq	Al-Galadin	623	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Banhawy	16%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Darb Sa'ada	20%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Berket Al-Ratly	3%	Al-Khalifa	Arab Al-Yasar
73	0.056	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Hamzawi	122.2	Bulaq	Eshash Al-Nakhl	1,971	Al-Gamaleya	Bab Al-Fotouh	619	Al-Muski	Safey Al-Din	16%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Salyba	19%	Bulaq	Al-Khotery	2%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Sha'rany
74	0.056	Bulaq	Al-Ahmadin	120.4	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Mansoureyya	1,939	Al-Muski	Safey Al-Din	557	Al-Gamaleya	Bab Al-Fotouh	16%	Al Azbakeyya	Al-Qabyla	19%	Sayeda Zeinab	Al-Hanafy	2%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Sayeda Ae'sha
75	0.055	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Atouf	119.9	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Khoronfesh	1,758	Al-Muski	Al-Sheikh Nada	515	Al-Muski	Al-Sheikh Nada	16%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Berket Al-Ratly	19%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Souq Al-Selah	2%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Bab Al-Bahr
76	0.054	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Khoronfesh	119.4	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Azhar	1,625	Al-Muski	Al-Ramly	477	Al-Muski	Al-Ramly	15%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Azhar	19%	Sayeda Zeinab	Al-Darb Al-Gadid	2%	Bulaq	Al-Ahmadin
77	0.050	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Sidi Madin	116.7	Al-Gamaleya	Khan Al-Khalyly	1,619	Bulaq	Darb Nasr	469	Bulaq	Darb Nasr	15%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Souq Al-Selah	19%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Salyba	2%	Manshiet Naser	Soltan Barquouq
78	0.049	Al-Gamaleya	Gawhar Al-Qa'ed	106.2	Misr Al-Qadima	Al-Dayura	1,559	Bulaq	Al-Ahmadin	440	Bulaq	Al-Ahmadin	15%	Sayeda Zeinab	Al-Hanafy	18%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Dawdeya	2%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Hamzawi
79	0.046	Al-Muski	Al-Ramly	104.9	Al-Gamaleya	Albir Qaddar	1,557	Al-Gamaleya	Gawhar Al-Qa'ed	398	Al-Gamaleya	Gawhar Al-Qa'ed	15%	Sayeda Zeinab	Al-Darb Al-Gadid	18%	Sayeda Zeinab	Sonkor	2%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar
80	0.045	Bulaq	Eshash Al-Nakhl	82.6	Al-Khalifa	Al-Tonsy	1,259	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Mashhad Al-Hoseiny	348	Al-Muski	Al-Lewa' Amin Al-Sheif	15%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Dawdeya	18%	Abdin	Al-Saqayin	2%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Darb Shaghlani wa Al-Gharyb
81	0.045	Al-Muski	Al-Lewa' Amin Al-Sheif	80.2	Al-Khalifa	Arab Al-Yasar	1,249	Al-Muski	Al-Lewa' Amin Al-Sheif	325	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Mashhad Al-Hoseiny	14%	Bulaq	Al-Khotery	16%	Abdin	Gheit Al-Edda	2%	Manshiet Naser	Qayetbai

#	Area Km2	Qism	shiakha	Popul. density/ hectar	Qism	shiakha	Total polulation	Qism	shiakha	# of Families	Qism	shiakha	% Illiteracy	Qism	shiakha	% Female illiteracy	Qism	shiakha	% Unem. (15-59 years old)	Qism	shiakha
82	0.043	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	71.0	Bulaq	Al-Khotery	1,002	Al-Gamaleya	Khan Al-Khalyly	251	Al-Gamaleya	Khan Al-Khalyly	13%	Sayeda Zeinab	Sonkor	16%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Nasr	2%	Al-Gamaleya	Bein Al-Sourein
83	0.041	Al-Muski	Al-Nouby	68.7	Al-Khalifa	Al-Hattaba	815	Al-Muski	Darb Al-Geneina	204	Al-Muski	Darb Al-Geneina	13%	Abdin	Al-Saqayin	15%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Mansy	2%	Sayeda Zeinab	Toloun
84	0.037	Al-Muski	Al-Sheikh Nada	65.5	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Hamzawi	705	Manshiet Naser	Al-Mogawrin	192	Manshiet Naser	Al-Mogawrin	12%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Mansy	15%	Sayeda Zeinab	Darb Al-Gamamiz	2%	Al-Muski	Al-Ramly
85	0.036	Al-Khalifa	Al-Salyba	57.9	Manshiet Naser	Soltan Barqouq	650	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Khoronfesh	173	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Khoronfesh	12%	Abdin	Gheit Al-Edda	14%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Sidi Madin	2%	Bulaq	Al-Galadin
86	0.034	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Azhar	48.5	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Bab Al-Wazir	547	Bulaq	Eshash Al-Nakhl	143	Bulaq	Eshash Al-Nakhl	12%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Nasr	13%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Helmeya	2%	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Adawy
87	0.030	Bulaq	Darb Nasr	47.3	Al-Muski	Darb Al-Geneina	461	Bulaq	Al-Khotery	129	Bulaq	Al-Khotery	11%	Sayeda Zeinab	Darb Al-Gamamiz	13%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-E'mary	2%	Al-Muski	Darb Al-Geneina
88	0.029	Al-Muski	Safey Al-Din	33.7	Al-Khalifa	Al-Imamein	410	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Azhar	88	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Hamzawi	10%	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	Al-E'mary	13%	Bulaq	Senan Basha	1%	Bulaq	Al-Khotery
89	0.028	Bab Al-Sha'reya	Al-Banhawy	15.4	Manshiet Naser	Al-Mogawrin	365	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Hamzawi	79	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Azhar	9%	Al-Khalifa	Al-Helmeya		Bulaq	Eshash Al-Nakhl	1%	Al-Gamaleya	Al-Azhar

Annex 4: Details of 2nd Methodology used in Quantitative Analysis: Correlations

Summary statistics, namely the minimum value, mean, median and maximum value; were computed for each variable to identify the range of values observed in the data set as well as to give an indication as to the spread of the data. The Pearson correlation matrix was computed; here pairs of variables are tested to see if they are related to one another in a linear fashion. A correlation close to 1 suggests a strong positive linear relationship between the two variables and a value close to -1 suggests a strong negative linear relationship between the pair of variables. To identify other possible relationships and/or outliers within the data, lattice plots were done, where variables of interest were plotted against one another by Shiakha.

To determine which Shiakha's require intervention, they were then categorized in to 3 categories using boxplots. A boxplot is a visual way of observing the spread of a variable. The values used to draw the plot are; the minimum value, the first quadrant (Q_1), the median (second quadrant Q_2), the third quadrant (Q_3) and the maximum value. The first quadrant is calculated as the value such that 25% of the data lies below it; for example the first quadrant for the variable Illiteracy % is 18.25%, hence 25% of the Shiakha's have an Illiteracy % level below 18.25%. In a similar fashion the median is the value such that 50% of the data lie below and 50% above it and finally the third quadrant is the value such that 75% of the data lie below it and 25% lie above it. The boxplot is also used to detect outliers; these are values that appear to be extreme as compared to the rest. An outlier is any value that is greater than $Q_3 + 1.5(Q_3 - Q_1)$. Having calculated these values Shiakha's were divided into 3 categories:

Category 1: any value greater than or equal to the minimum value and less than the Median value,

Category 2: any value greater than or equal to the Median value and less than or equal to the third quadrant and,

Category 3: any value greater than the third quadrant.

These categories were determined for population density, Illiteracy rate, Female Illiteracy rate and Total Unemployment. Shiakha's that lie in category 3 are those that have relatively large values and are the ones that require some sort of intervention. Those in category 2 are Shiakha's that have average values and those in category 1 have relatively low values and require little to no intervention.

Calculating the Quadrants: To calculate the quadrants mentioned above the first step is to order the data from smallest to largest. So for example in Illiteracy %, the Shiakha's are ordered by Illiteracy level, from smallest to largest. Then the **position** of each Quadrant is calculated. Since we have 89 Shiakha's, the positions for each quadrant are as follows:

$Q_1: (89+1)/4=22.5$, this tells us that the value such that 25% of our data lies below it and 75% lies above is in position 22.5. This value is what equals 18.25% in the Illiteracy %.

$Q_2: (89+1)/2=45$, this tells us that the value such that 50% of our data lies below it and 50% lies above is in position 45. This value is what equals 23% in the Illiteracy %.

$Q_3: (89+1)*3/4=67.5$, this tells us that the value such that 75% of our data lies below it and 25% lies above is in position 67.5. This value is what equals 26% in the Illiteracy %.

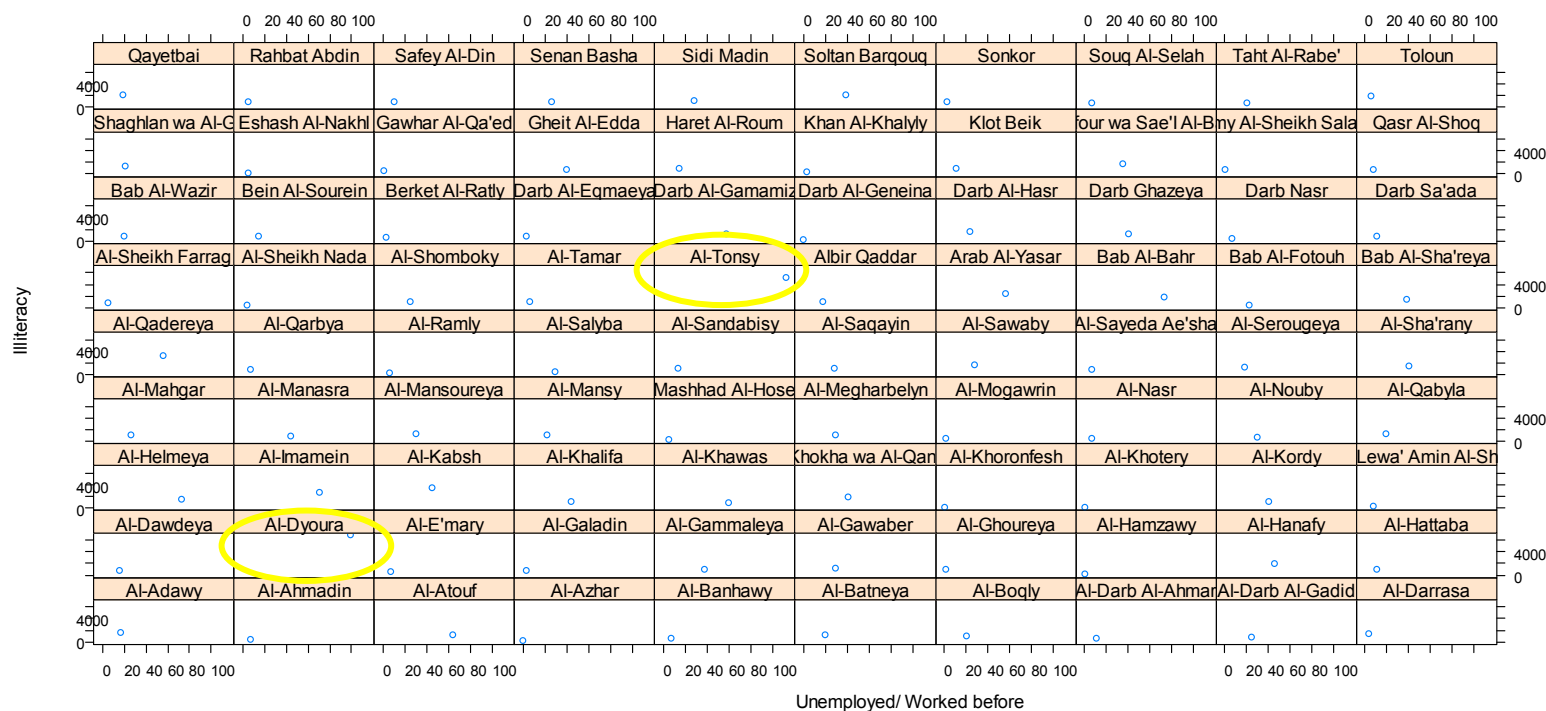


Figure (8): Illiteracy vs. Unemployed/ worked before by Sheyakha

Looking at the figure (8) above most Sheyakha's have similar illiteracy and Unemployed/ worked before levels except for Al-Dayura which is the Sheyakha with the highest number of illiterate individuals and Al-Tonsy, which also has a high number of illiterate individuals and in fact has the highest number of unemployed individuals who have worked before, 113.

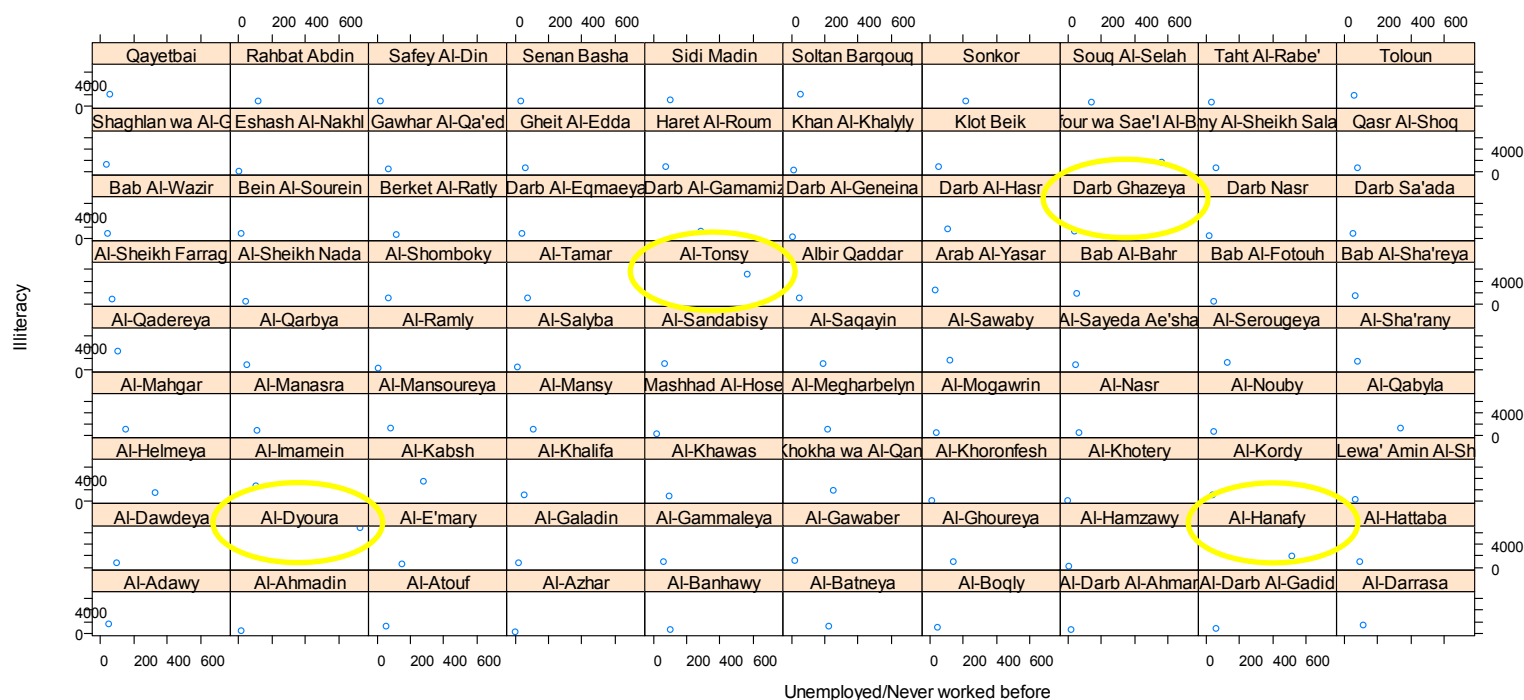


Figure (9): Illiteracy vs. Unemployed/ never worked by Shakhha

Figure (9) looks at the number of illiterate individuals vs. the number of unemployed individuals who have never worked before. Al-Dayura appears to have the highest number of unemployed individuals as compared to the other Sheyakhhas. The other Sheyakhhas appear to have similar illiteracy and unemployment numbers however Al-Hanafy and Kofour wa Sae'l Al-Bahr stand out because although they have a low number of illiterate individuals they have a fairly high number of unemployed individuals who have never worked before (population size of 12, 736 and 7136 respectively) (You may want to investigate why this is happening).

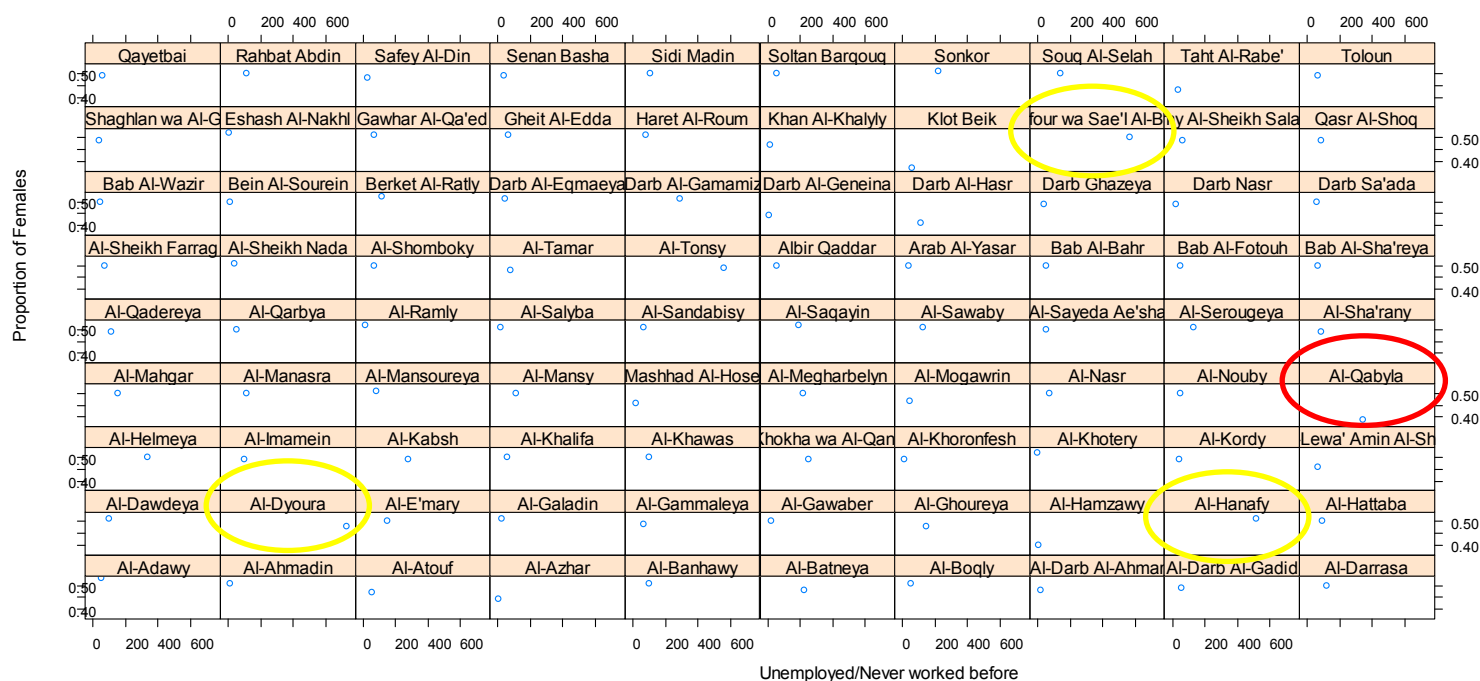


Figure (10): Proportion of females in the area vs. Unemployed/ never worked by Sheyakha

Proportion of females in the area was calculated as (Females/ Total). This graph (figure 10) was plotted to see whether the areas with the higher unemployment levels are also the ones with the higher proportion of females. As can be seen the majority of Sheyakhas have similar proportions of females, this includes Al-Dayura and Al-Hanafy, hence it doesn't appear that an increase in the proportion of females leads to an increase in the number of unemployed individuals. And infact Al-Qabyla has one of the lowest proportion of females as compared to the other Sheyakhas also has one of the higher number of unemployed individuals.

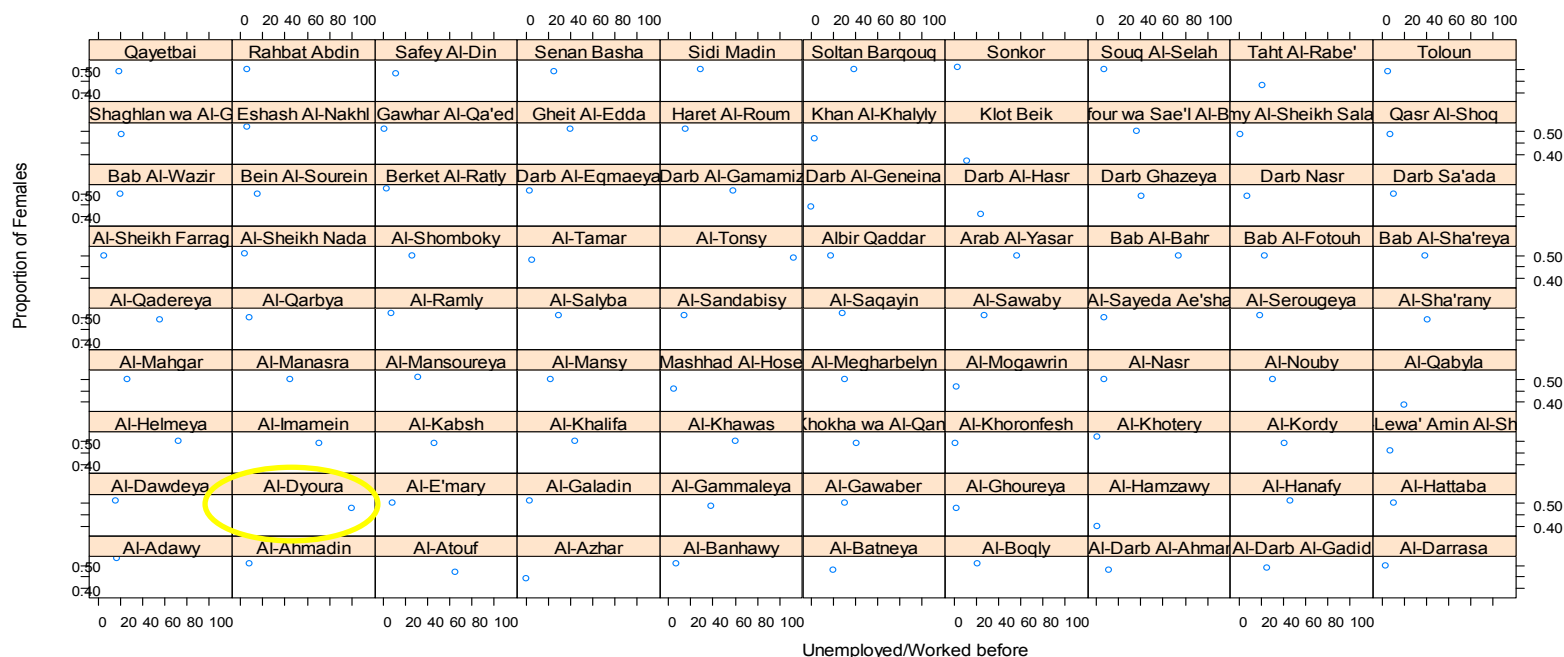


Figure (11): Proportion of females in the area vs. Unemployed/ worked before by Shakhia

Figure (11) displays similar results to those found in Figure (10).

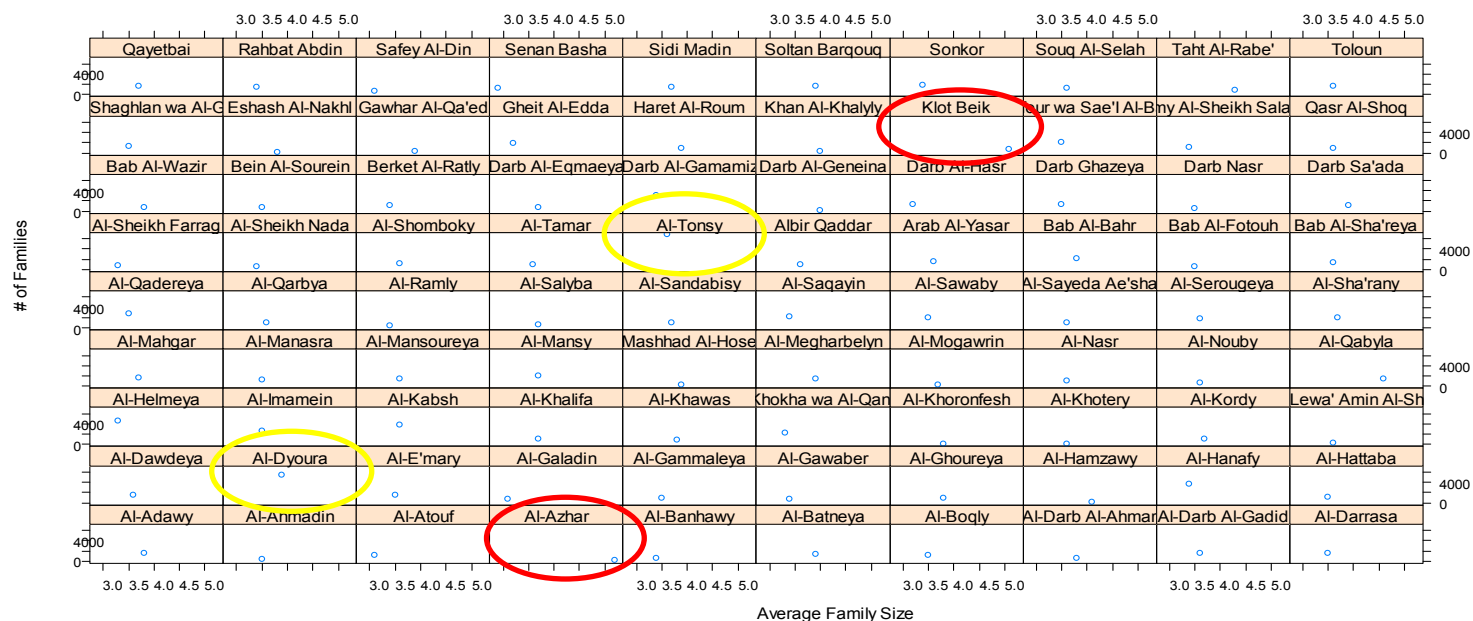


Figure (12): Number of Families vs. Average family size by Shiakha

From Figure (12) it can be seen that Al-Tonsy has the largest number of families (this follows since it has the largest population size) however the average family size is similar as compared to the other Shiakhas and is around 3-4 individuals. Klot Beik and As-Azhar have the largest average family size of about 5 individuals but they also appear to have very few families as compared to the other Shiakhas.

Annex 5: Maps indicating priority areas for intervention per variable

The Categories formed using the described correlations in Annex 4 are as follows:

1. Illiteracy %: category 1 [0.09;0.23], category 2 [0.23;0.26] and category 3 >0.26 this corresponds to category 1 [min; median), category 2 [median; Q₃] and category 3 > Q₃.
2. Female Illiteracy %: category 1 [0.05;0.28], category 2 [0.28; 0.31] and category 3 >0.31 this corresponds to category 1 [min; median), category 2 [median; Q₃] and category 3 > Q₃.
3. Total unemployment: category 1 [3; 89.5), category 2 [89.5; 144.2] and category 3 >144.2 this corresponds to category 1 [min; median), category 2 [median; Q₃] and category 3 > Q₃.
4. Population density: category 1 [15.4; 422.7), category 2 [422.7; 557.8] and category 3 >557.8 this corresponds to category 1 [min; median), category 2 [median; Q₃] and category 3 > Q₃.

In looking at the categories, the Shiakhas agreed in categories for the variables Illiteracy and Female Illiteracy. The agreement is an indication that the two variables are associated and this is confirmed by the Pearson correlation of 0.433 which is fairly strong. However the categories for Unemployment and Illiteracy were not in agreement which indicates that the two variables are not strongly associated. This is confirmed by the very weak Pearson correlation of -0.15. This lack of linear association may be explained by the fact that just because an individual is Illiterate that does not mean that they are less employable. If the jobs within the area are hands on jobs (example farming, local seller of goods, hand crafting, ect.) then those that are Illiterate are easily employed. This lack of agreement can also be seen in the plot of Unemployment vs. Illiteracy below.

The code of the shiakhas and Qisms that is used in the maps is as follows:

#	Qism	Shiakha #	Shiakha
1	Bulaq	1.1	Sinan Pasha
	بولاق	1.2	Al Galadin
		1.3	Darb Nasr
		1.4	Eshash Al Nakhl
		1.5	Al Khotery
		1.6	Al Ahmadin
		1.7	Al Sandabisi
		1.8	Al Gawaber
		1.9	Aboul Ela

#	Qism	Shiakha #	Shiakha
6	Al Muski	6.1	Al Tamar
	الموسكي	6.2	Safey Al Din (Al Game'a Al Ahmar)
		6.3	Al Ramli
		6.4	Al Sheik Nada (Darb Mustafa)
		6.5	Al Nubi (Darb Al Nubi)
		6.6	Kumi Al Sheikh Salama
		6.7	Darb Al Genina
		6.8	Al Manasra
		6.9	Al Lowa'a Amin Al Sherif

		1.10	Al Torgoman
		1.11	Al Sabtiyya
		1.12	Al Sheikh Ali
		1.13	Al Sheikh Farrag
		1.14	Al Adawiyya
		1.15	Al Oleimy (Al Faransawy)
		1.16	Al Qalaiya
		1.17	Hod Al Zohour
		1.18	Souq Al Asr
		1.19	Sharkas
2		2.1	Sultan Barquq
	Manshiet Naser	2.2	Qaytbey
	منشأة ناصر	2.3	Al Mogawerin
		2.4	Al Khazan
		2.5	Al Ma'dasa
		2.6	Al Mahgar
		2.7	Manshiet Naser
3	Al Azbakeyya	3.1	Clot Bey
	الأزبكية	3.2	Al Qabila
		3.3	Al Gayyara
		3.4	Al Rihany (Qantaret Al Dekka)
		3.5	Al Zahhar
		3.6	Al Faggala
		3.7	Al Qolaly

		6.10	Al Ashmawy
7	Al Darb Al Ahmar	7.1	Bab Al Wazir & Al Gharib
		7.2	Darb Shoughlan
	الدرب الأحمر	7.3	Al Batniyya
		7.4	Al Darb Al Ahmar
		7.5	Al Ghouriyya
		7.6	Haret Al Roum
		7.7	Al Megharbelin
		7.8	El Sorugiyya
		7.9	Darb Sa'ada
		7.10	Taht Al Rab'a
		7.11	Al Qerabiyya
		7.12	Al Dawudiyya
		7.13	Al Emry
		7.14	Souq Al Selah
8	Abdin	8.1	Ghayt Al Edda
	عابدين	8.2	Rahbet Abdin
		8.3	Al Saqqa'yien
		8.4	Al Balaqessa
		8.5	Al Gezira Al Gedida
		8.6	Al Dawawin
		8.7	Al Saha
		8.8	Al Sheikh Abdallah
		8.9	Al Fawallah

		3.8	Orabi (Al Tawfiqiyya)
4	Bab El Sha'ria	4.1	Al Nasr (Al Farouqiyya)
	باب الشعيرة	4.2	Al Sawabi
		4.3	Al Mansi
		4.4	Al Adawi
		4.5	Berkat Al Ratly
		4.6	Al Banhawi
		4.7	Bab El Shariyya
		4.8	Darb Aqma'iyya
		4.9	Sidi Madin
		4.10	Al Shomboky
		4.11	Bab El Bahr
5	Al Gamaleya	5.1	Al Kurdi
	الجمالية	5.2	Al Khawas
		5.3	Al Biraqdar
		5.4	Al Mansouriyya
		5.5	Al Otouf
		5.6	Al Gamaliyya
		5.7	Bab Al Futuh
		5.8	Al Sharani
		5.9	Qasr Al Shouk
		5.10	Al Darrasa
		5.11	Al Mash'had Al Hussein
		5.12	Khan Al Khalili
		5.13	Al Azhar

		8.10	Bab Al Louq
9	Sayeda Zeinab	9.1	Sonqor
	السيدة زينب	9.2	Al Hanafi
		9.3	Al Darb Al Gedid
		9.4	Darb Al Gamamiz
		9.5	Al Kabsh
		9.6	Toulun
		9.7	Zeinhom
		9.8	Khairat
		9.9	Hadaeyk Zeinhom
		9.10	Al Ainy
		9.11	Al Atrees
		9.12	Al Sayeda
		9.13	Al Saba'yien
		9.14	Al Beghala
		9.15	Al Ensha & Al Mounira
10	Al Khalifa	10.1	Al Hattaba
	الخليفة	10.2	Al Mahgar
		10.3	Al Helmiyya
		10.4	Darb Al Hosr
		10.5	Al Saliba
		10.6	Al Baqli
		10.7	Al Khalifa
		10.8	Al Sayeda Eisha
		10.9	Darb Ghazziyya

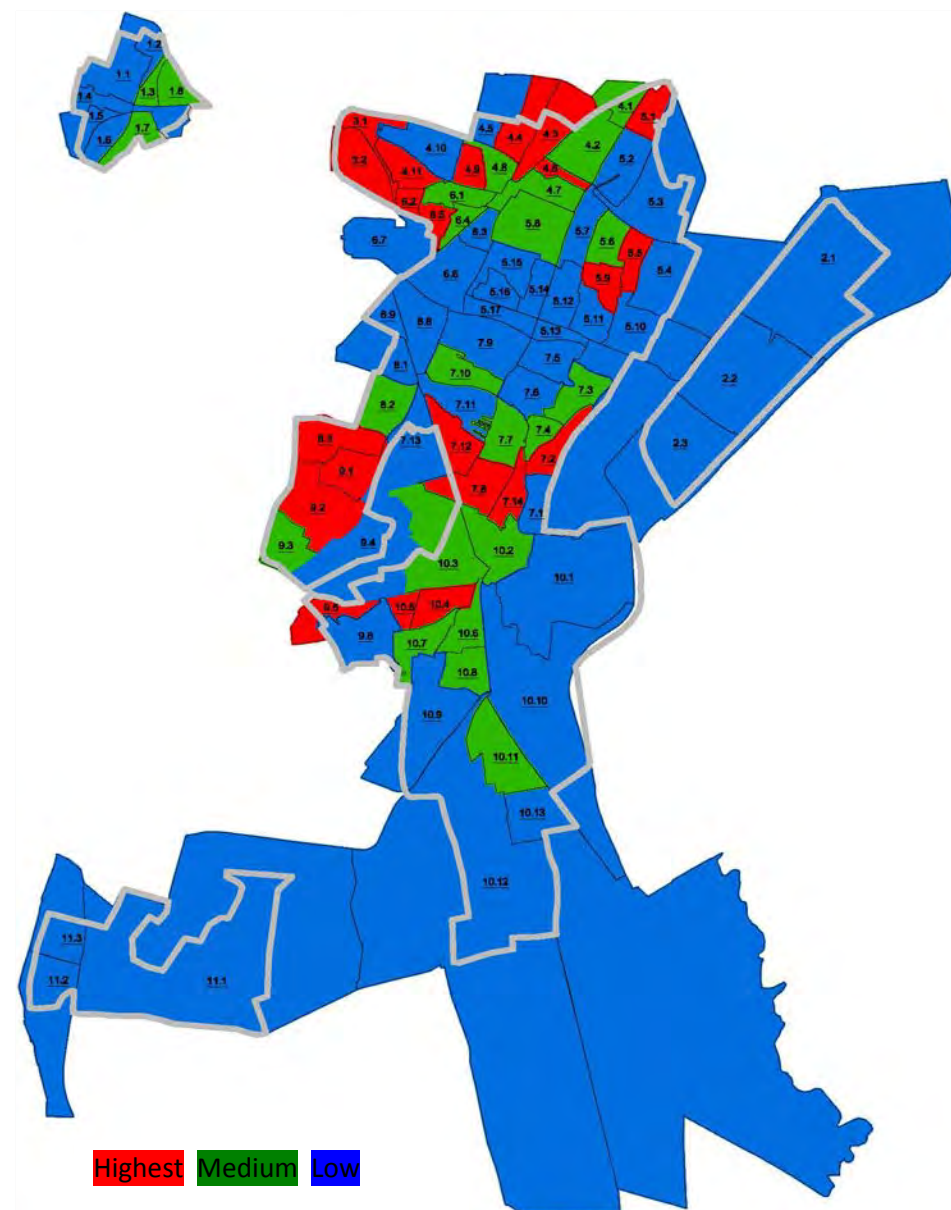
		5.14	Al Khoronfesh
		5.15	Bein Al Sourein
		5.16	Gohar Al Qa'ed (Al Yahood Al Roban)
		5.17	Al Hamzawi

		10.10	Arab Al Yassar
		10.11	Al Qadriyya
		10.12	Al Imamein
		10.13	Al Tounsi
		10.14	Al Ebagiyya
11		11.1	Al Dayura
	Misr Al Qadima	11.2	Al Khokha & Al Qanaiya
	مصر القديمة	11.3	Al Kofour & Saai Al Bahr
		11.4	Aboul So'oud & Al Madabegh
		11.5	Athar Al Nabi
		11.6	Al Anwar & Eshash Al Baroud
		11.7	Al Rawda & Al Meqyas
		11.8	Al Manyal Al Sharqy
		11.9	Al Manyal Al Gharby
		11.10	Ain Al Sira
		11.11	Fom Al Khaleeg & Deir Al Nahas
		11.12	Kom Ghorab

Population density:

#	Qism	Total population	Area Km2	Popul. density/ km2	Area Hectar	Popul. density/ hectar
1	Abdin	18,303	0.381	48,048	38	480.5
2	Al Azbakeyya	10,715	0.187	57,436	19	574.4
3	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	60,488	1.877	32,223	188	322.2
4	Al-Gamaleya	49,834	2.042	24,406	204	244.1
5	Al-Khalifa	98,497	8.308	11,856	831	118.6
6	Al-Muski	21,174	0.712	29,729	71	297.3
7	Sayeda Zeinab	53,886	1.053	51,192	105	511.9
8	Bab Al-Sha'reya	54,084	0.979	55,248	98	552.5
9	Bulak	15,856	0.506	31,336	51	313.4
10	Manshiet Naser	13,258	2.010	6,596	201	66.0
11	Misr Al-Qadima	35,485	2.429	14,612	243	146.1

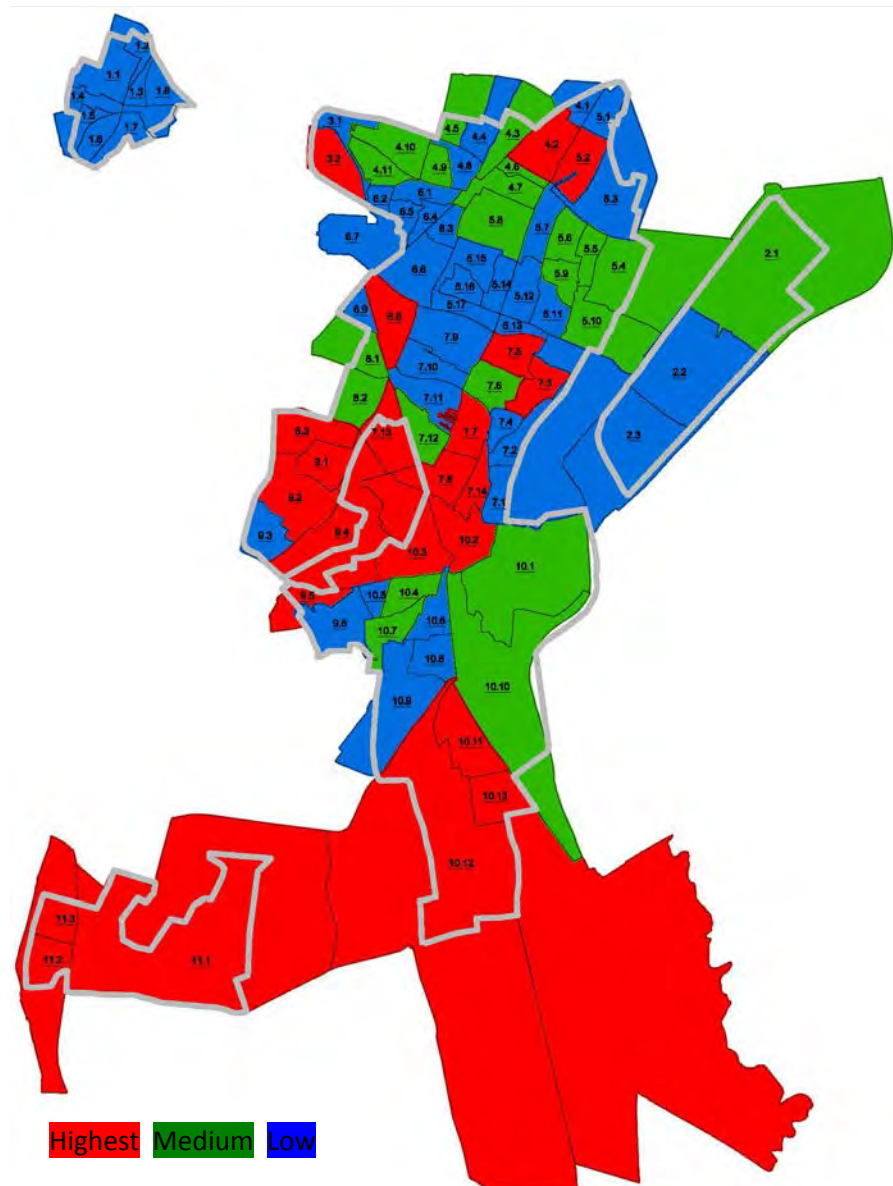
Population density: category 1 [15.4; 422.7), category 2 [422.7; 557.8] and category 3 >557.8 this corresponds to category 1 [min; median), category 2 [median; Q₃] and category 3 > Q₃.



Unemployment:

#	Qism	Population		Unemployment (Unem.)	
		Total population	15-59 years old	Total unem.	% Unem. (15-59 years old)
1	Abdin	18,303	11,926	450	4%
2	Al Azbakeyya	10,715	8,156	430	5%
3	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	60,488	39,845	1,661	4%
4	Al-Gamaleya	49,834	33,045	1,238	4%
5	Al-Khalifa	98,497	65,525	2,298	4%
6	Al-Musky	21,174	14,031	574	4%
7	Bab Al-Sha'ria	54,084	35,405	1,178	3%
8	Bulaq	15,856	10,397	293	3%
9	Manshiet Naser	13,258	8,610	216	3%
10	Misr Al-Qadima	35,485	22,538	1,726	8%
11	Sayeda Zeinab	53,886	34,900	1,615	5%

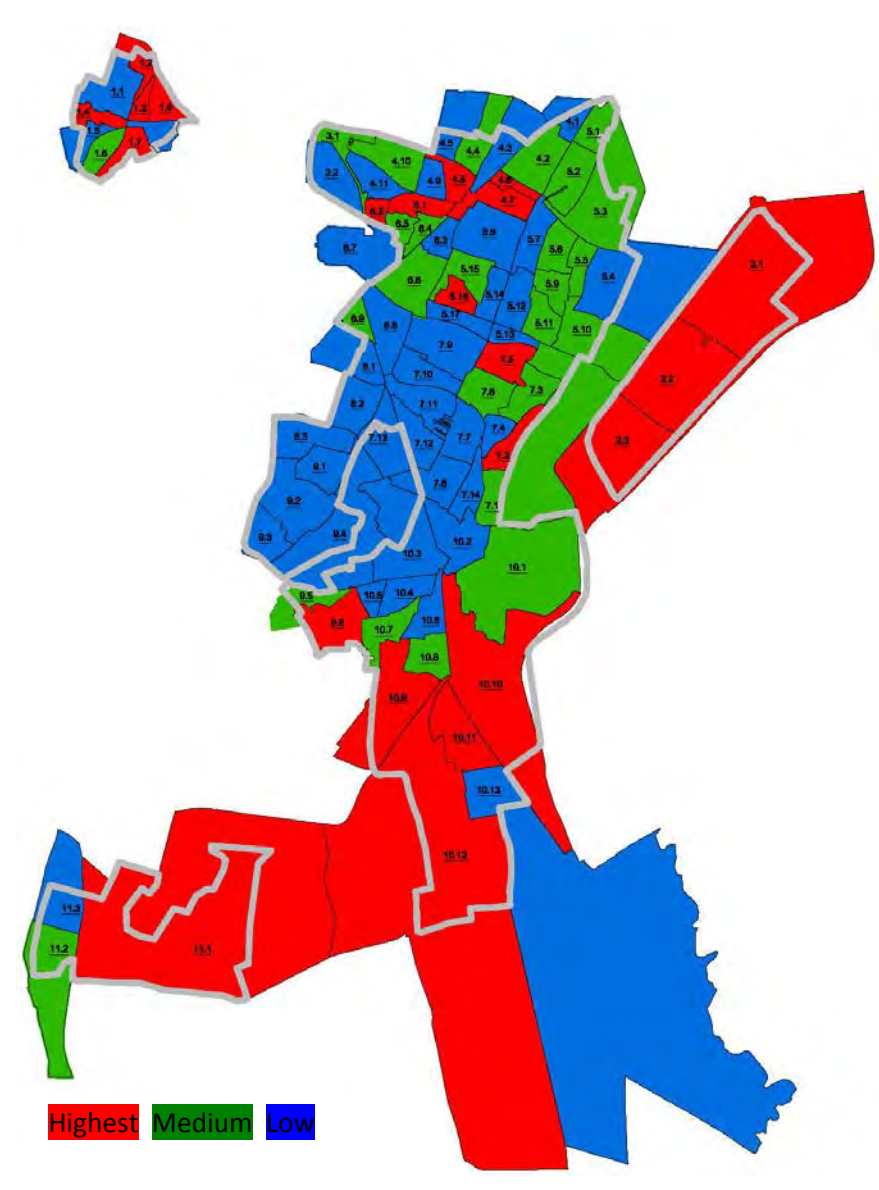
Total unemployment: category 1 [3; 89.5), category 2 [89.5; 144.2] and category 3 >144.2 this corresponds to category 1 [min; median), category 2 [median; Q₃] and category 3 > Q₃.



Female illiteracy:

#	Qism	Female Population	Education	
			Female illiteracy	% Female illiteracy
1	Abdin	9,342	1,699	18%
2	Al Azbakeyya	4,126	984	24%
3	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	30,003	7,003	23%
4	Al-Gamaleya	24,551	6,831	28%
5	Al-Khalifa	48,382	12,813	26%
6	Al-Musky	10,369	2,971	29%
7	Bab Al-Sha'ria	27,410	6,914	25%
8	Bulaq	7,976	2,480	31%
9	Manshiet Naser	6,562	2,522	38%
10	Misr Al-Qadima	17,244	5,546	32%
11	Sayeda Zeinab	27,040	5,968	22%

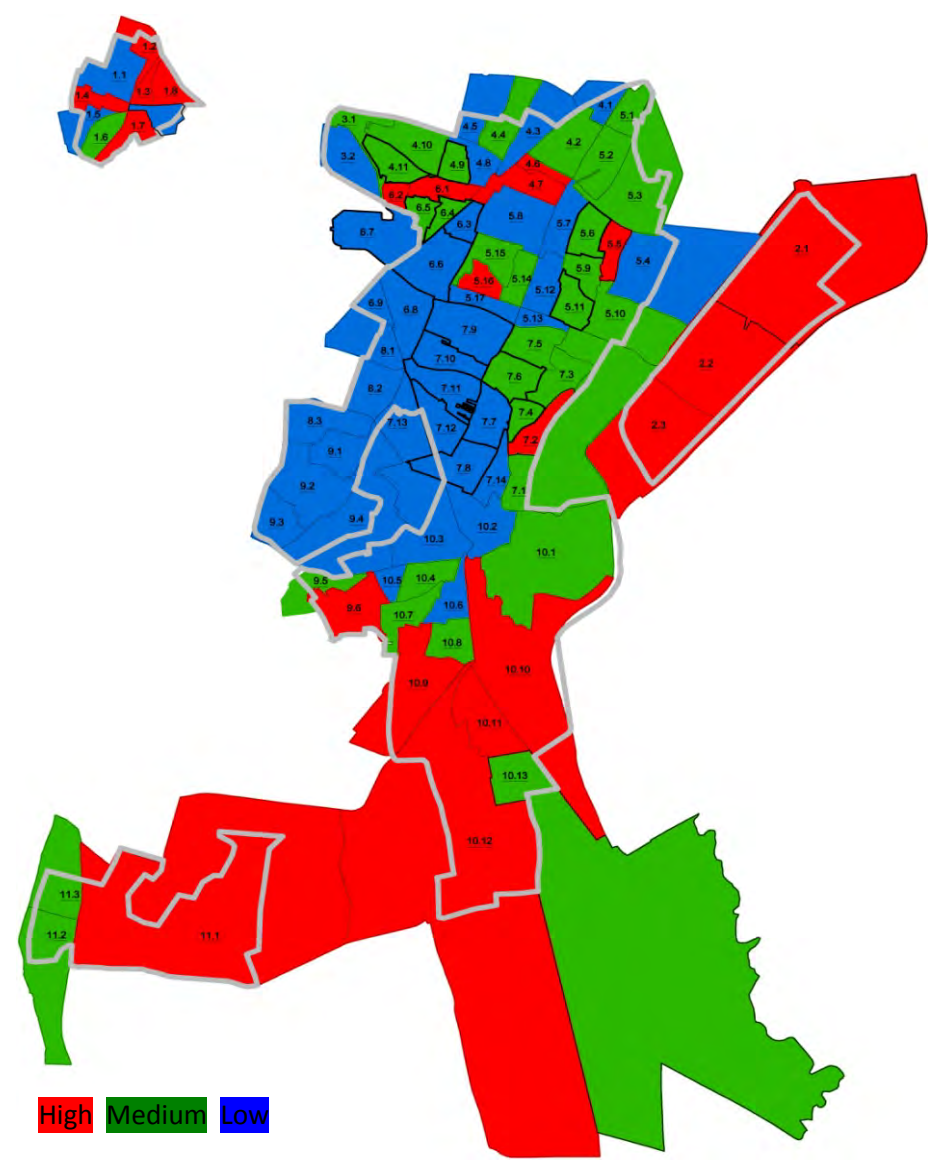
Female Illiteracy %: category 1 [0.05;0.28), category 2 [0.28; 0.31] and category 3 >0.31 this corresponds to category 1 [min; median), category 2 [median; Q₃] and category 3 > Q₃.



Illiteracy:

#	Qism	Total population	Education	
			Illiteracy	% Illiteracy
1	Abdin	18,303	2,469	13%
2	Al Azbakeyya	10,715	1,940	18%
3	Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	60,488	11,958	20%
4	Al-Gamaleya	49,834	11,673	23%
5	Al-Khalifa	98,497	22,553	23%
6	Al-Musky	21,174	5,049	24%
7	Bab Al-Sha'ria	54,084	11,357	21%
8	Bulaq	15,856	4,489	28%
9	Manshiet Naser	13,258	4,446	34%
10	Misr Al-Qadima	35,485	10,369	29%
11	Sayeda Zeinab	53,886	9,717	18%

Illiteracy %: category 1 [0.09;0.23), category 2 [0.23;0.26] and category 3 >0.26 this corresponds to category 1 [min; median), category 2 [median; Q₃] and category 3 > Q₃



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