



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





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## التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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بالرسالة صفحات  
لم ترد بالأصل

DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL PLANNING  
FACULTY OF REGIONAL & URBAN PLANNING  
CAIRO UNIVERSITY

DETERMINATION OF THE BEST DEVELOPMENT PATH FOR  
THE EGYPTIAN'S CITY AND REGION  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AS AN ENTRANCE TO PHILOSOPHY OF  
DEVELOPMENT

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## GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

CAPMS	Center Agency for Public Mobilization & Statistics
COB	Community Based Organization
CDC	Community Development Corporation
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
GOE	Government of Egypt
GS	General System Theory
Household	See Section 5.5 for a definition
Housing Unit	“ “
IDRC	International Development Research Center
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
NGO	Non Government Organization
NHT	National Housing Trust
NIEO	New International Economic Order
PSU	Portland State University
UNCHS	United Nation Centre for Human Settlement (HABITAT)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCS	World Conservation Strategy

## **ABSTRACT**

During the past few decades , many Third World nations have experienced high rates of urbanization. This has led to environmental planning and development problems in their human settlements, where many people live without such basic needs as proper sanitation, adequate shelter and water supply systems. There are a number of global trends, these include the widening income disparities between and within nations, the increasing marginalization of the poor and the high rates of population growth putting further strain on the economies of the developing world. So we find that the governments, development agencies and community based organizations have been frustrated in their attempt to improve the conditions in Third World communities.

The result of these failed attempts at improving the city areas, combined with the current unfavorable and "turbulent" global economic trends, have led to an unprecedented challenge. The forecasts for the next few decades, as reported by the World Commission on Environment and Development (the Brundtland Commission), point to the continued expansion and deterioration of communities in the urban areas of developing countries. The Commission also suggested that the "urban challenge" demands creative strategies and recommended that a sustainable development path be adopted.

The World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) identifies low-income countries as those having an average annual per capita gross national product (GNP) of less than \$580<sup>1</sup>, the quality of life as measured by longevity and literacy, and the Human Development Index (HDI). The UNDP finds some 63 low-human-development countries, including most of the low-income countries, and the other countries may not be poor in terms of per capita GNP, they are poor in the quality of life they provide their citizens. Thus, these countries face many of the same problems as low-income countries.

Low-human-development countries include countries in North and sub-Saharan Africa, South and Central America, South Asia, and the Middle East<sup>2</sup> The Upper Egypt Region

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<sup>1</sup> United Nation Development Programme, *Human Development Report 1991*. Oxford: Oxford University Press., New York, 1991, p.153

<sup>2</sup> *ibid*, p.153

have most of these category, so it will be explored as an example of the difficulties facing many Third World communities. Through a program of reviews, combined with an examination of other sources of information, the felt needs and stresses were uncovered in these selected region.

After viewing a number of alternative development models for Upper Egypt to consider, it was concluded that a sustainable development path offers the most potential for meeting the region felt needs and for confronting the identified stresses. The literature review produced five important sustainable development principles which are applied to the region situation. A strategic planning system is then offered as a basis for operationalizing sustainable development, both for meeting the immediate needs and also the region's more long term objectives as they arise, through combined the theory with practice by working with local people to take the best of available resource and adapt them to local conditions.

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