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New urban indicators for evaluating urban polices in Egypt: city capacity and capability (Capa²)

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Abstract

The developed nation's faces the demographic challenges, rapid urbanization, and rapid growth of their cities. The research attempts to create new indicators with several goals to evaluate the city to help developed nation decision makers and planners to do their role in enhancing the quality of life in their cities. First, review of urban challenges and urban development with the increasing of populations. Second, review the conventional urban indicators. Third, formulate of urban planning goals. Finally, it will calculate the comprehensive Planning *Capa*² Energy (PC²E) by creating new urban indicators on an agricultural road (*Abies*) in the middle of Alexandria, Egypt as a case study.

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1. Introduction

Urban indicators in developing countries are expected to contribute towards the measurement of a city's progress in achieving objectives and focusing on monitoring city performances especially with the increasing of population growth, climate change, and resource depletion [1], see Fig. 1. This paper aims to create and utilization of a system of new indicators as a dynamic tool with several goals to help Egyptians decision maker to do their role with more accuracy and Focusing on monitoring city performances, Fig. 2.

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Like many developing countries in the last half-century, Egypt has been faced with increasingly difficult urban planning challenges due to its economic and population explosions; there is a contradiction between the speed and the quality [2]. There was a side of interest with respect to that, and this is what was found at some points in the Egyptian Constitution †, 2014[3] and the final report and recommendations for the state of the urban environment and housing indicators applied to seven Egyptian cities‡[4].

High real estate activities sector growth rate at around 13.3% in the four quarter of 2014/13 compared to about 4.4% from the same period of the previous year [5]. Thus, it must be clear that the main aim is to put new indicators for cities entitled: "planning capa² city energy". The roots of indicators concept, it came from a part of the HABITAT Agenda of 1996 which is endorsed by the government [6]. Furthermore, the new list of key indicators will take as a starting point to supplement the general list of Habitat indicators, and refine these based on user needs of Egyptian cities on stakeholders.

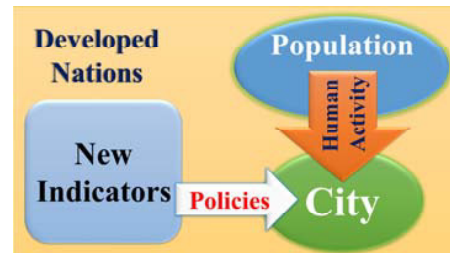


Figure 1: The effect of the population and polcies makers on the shape of city.



Figure 2: The concept of New Urban Indicators.

2. Urban development

Urban development is a process where a lot of major changes in urban areas under the influence of some economic factors, social, population increase and technological implications, causing some changes in form and function appearance. In another way, urban development is the relation between places and among scale. This requires re-discovery of links between urban and political practices by citizens, companies, scientists and also decision-makers to address the urban challenges to those areas [7].

3. Urban challenges and the needs

In case to development, the needed to know the challenges is first step to face the problem in development. Urban settlements are affected by the powerful and which requires reconsidering how to urban management. Urban areas affected by the many phenomena such as depletion of natural resources, economic instability and climate change, whether in developed or developing countries. Recently considered planning activity solve many of the problems and also that the forces that influence by the government in a manner necessary and desirable. In the developing countries, the systems of urban planning are not being dealt with in an appropriate manner through the development of realistic standards for the development of urban land. The government and stakeholders should be consensus to achieve common goals which include many tasks to achieve social-spatial equity, environmental sustainability, and economic productivity in the urban area and fight the forces which increase of urban changing.

†The Arab Republic of Egypt 2014, the main parts which are related to this research conceptualization could be summarized in three parts as: 1) Part II: articles number 27, 29, 32, 36 and 41, 2) Part III: articles number 77 and 78 and 3) Part V: articles number 175, 176, 177 and 180.

‡ The report aims to discuss and display the output of the study which based on urban indicators related to the goals of the Millennium and specialized in the housing indicators to the major capitals city of the seven economic regions of Egypt.

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