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# Urban Planning & Infrastructure in Migration Contexts

## VISION, SCENARIO BUILDING & ACTION PLAN REPORT

### NEW DAMIETTA

Egypt

12<sup>th</sup> October 2023

**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



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Federal Department of Economic Affairs,  
Education and Research EAER  
State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO



Damietta Governorate



Ministry of Local Development



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## Abbreviations

### Units

1 feddan = 1.038 acres

1 hectare = 2.38 feddans

1 sq. km = 247.105 acres

SECO:	Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
UPIMC:	Urban Migration & Infrastructure in Migration Contexts
UN-Habitat:	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IDPs:	Internally Displaced People
MHUUC:	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities
MALR:	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
MODMP:	Ministry of Defence and Military Production
MOH:	Ministry of Housing
MOLD:	Ministry of Local Development
MoF:	Ministry of Finance
EEAA:	The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
NUCA:	New Urban Communities Authority
CAPMAS:	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
SDG:	Sustainable Development Goals
SUP:	Strategic Urban Plan
SWOT:	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats analysis
CO:	Carbon Monoxide
MCA:	Multi Criteria Analysis
PwD:	People with Disabilities

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## Executive Summary

### The UPIMC Programme in Damietta

Being a safe haven in a region that has experienced much turmoil, Egypt has welcomed several waves of refugees over the years. Enormous population growth patterns coupled with rapid urbanisation and internal displacement has resulted in Egypt being one of the most urbanised countries in the world as 43% of the population lives in urban areas<sup>1</sup>. There is no doubt about the fact that Egypt's population has been and will keep increasing in relation to the economic growth and increased development, with forecasts predicting a total population of 160 million in 2050<sup>2</sup>. This has posed various challenges and strains on the country's infrastructure, economy, and the quality of services. Additionally, the rapid population growth has led to an increase in housing demands and congestion. In response, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) partnered with the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) to improve access to reliable services and socio-economic opportunities for migrants and displaced populations in New Damietta city through the Urban Planning & Infrastructure in Migration Contexts Programme (UPIMC). The program recognizes the need to support municipalities with a long-term strategic approach in connecting needed community members, migrants and displaced population with access to public services through financeable infrastructure investments.

### Approach

The UPIMC programme is being implemented in three countries: Cameroon (Douala), Egypt (New Damietta), and Jordan (Amman and Irbid). This report is a product of the programme implementation in Egypt. The programme consists of four interlinked

components: (1) spatial analytics and urban profiling, (2) developing a strategic vision and scenario building, (3) defining prioritised infrastructure investments and establishing linkage to financing, and (4) contributing to knowledge exchange.

### Spatial Analytics and Urban Profiling

In the first component, Egypt UPIMC team developed the [Damietta Spatial Profile](#) based on a spatially focused cross-sectoral situational analysis of urban settlements hosting displaced populations, allowing local stakeholders to get a comprehensive spatial understanding of the existing situation as a basis for decision-making, long-term urban development strategies, and infrastructure investment planning. The spatial profile identified and mapped challenges, provisions, and gaps in public infrastructure<sup>1</sup> services in coordination with humanitarian interventions at the national, regional, and city levels. A Geographic Information System (GIS) program was utilized to undertake the spatial analysis throughout the profile, which included measuring the accessibility to basic services within 5, 15, and 30-minute distances at different scales, and measuring the demand on infrastructure networks. The urban profiling itself has been built upon data already collected by the various actors using a participatory and area-based approach. It developed a baseline that can be used as a consultative mechanism to support vertical and horizontal integration of stakeholder requirements including government entities at various levels and other relevant stakeholders.

<sup>1</sup> Infrastructure in the context of UPIMC refers to the fundamental physical and organizational structures and facilities needed for the functioning and development of a society. Infrastructure includes: transportation, energy, water, healthcare, education, and housing.

### Develop a Strategic Vision and Scenario Building

In the light of the analytical work and the exchanges carried out during the first part of the study, this component will develop a strategic vision based on an urban strategy developed in full engagement of all stakeholders. This report, which is the output of the second component, draws on the spatial profile that has been created to generate a common strategic vision and scenario and to provide an action plan for accomplishing it by identifying priority infrastructure investments which seek to enhance the living conditions for both local communities and refugees. This method is fully described in the report's chapters.

As this report indicates, key institutional stakeholders and representatives from civil society participated actively in the creation of a common strategic vision. The residents of Damietta city and Kafr El Battikh shared their aspirations, dreams, and hopes for a better future of their cities during community engagement workshops. In light of this, the neighborhood's vision statement was created, taking into account the needs and objectives of both cities for the next 10 years "**A Dignified, Equitable, and Connected City for All**".

Throughout the scenario-building process, it was examined how the urban environment would change in New Damietta and Kafr El Battikh over the course of the following ten years. This took into account potential events, or what were called "variables," that would cause significant changes to the built environment, as well as the anticipated impacts and probability of these developments. The variables that were assessed are: 1) Population Growth; 2) Urban Footprint; 3) Catalytic Development Projects 4) Local Economic Development; and 5) Natural Resources and Environment.



To build these scenarios, detailed data on the current state of the neighbourhood was collected using a combination of methods, namely GIS mapping and on-site observation and interviews. This data was then thoroughly analysed in relation to the five selected variables to determine how New Damietta and Kafr El Battikh could be spatially and functionally configured in 2035.

First, the “Business As Usual (BAU)” scenario showed how both cities will look in 2035 if no or minimal measures are implemented. The “Optimal” scenario, on the other hand, rethinks the future in order to establish a clear connection between what has to be done to transform both cities in accordance with the developed vision and how the various sectors may support in this transition. This optimal scenario calls for the implementation of 17 necessary projects during the decade that follows. According to their urgency, transformative social, environmental, economic, and spatial impacts, as well as their alignment with the current governmental plans, and the views of the local community and key stakeholders, a scoring matrix (Annex A) was developed to identify the highest priority projects. The optimal includes the necessary projects that were prioritized to determine when they should be implemented after conducting a technical review of each project and consulting the community and relevant governmental entities.

The scenario development will be supported by an action plan outlining possible projects and their timeframes. This will also unlock the next step for the clear identification of strategic infrastructure interventions and allow a technical assessment of the prioritisation of interventions.

#### • **Define Prioritized Infrastructure Investments and Linkage to Financing**

This process explains implementing the strategic suggestions outlined in the optimal scenario by creating a thorough action plan that can address progressive changes in the social, economic, environmental, and spatial realms. Damietta Governorate and New Urban Communities Authorities (NUCA) and key stakeholders from relevant institutions can follow the general framework provided by this action plan to provide a proactive and manageable approach to implementing the necessary projects at city level. It describes the best way to organize and coordinate implementation efforts, the responsible entity, and a planned timeline for completion and maintenance to guarantee that the available resources are used in the most effective and economical manner to provide the greatest impact. The projects with potential synergies were then grouped together and phased based on critical areas in each city as outlined in each section of the action plan chapter.

The action plan is divided into three phases (short, medium, and long term) to be implemented over a span of almost 10 years starting from the year 2024 until 2035 to reflect the desired vision derived from the optimal scenario map. The short-term phase (2024- 2026) is the period in which the high priority needed projects identified through the scoring matrix must be implemented. These projects include the development of the beach and corniche; establishing urban farming pocket parks; covering the Balamoon Canal; construction of more shops to extend the commercial spine in New Damietta. The mid-term phase (2027-2031) consists of the medium-priority projects, including bike-friendly lanes network in New

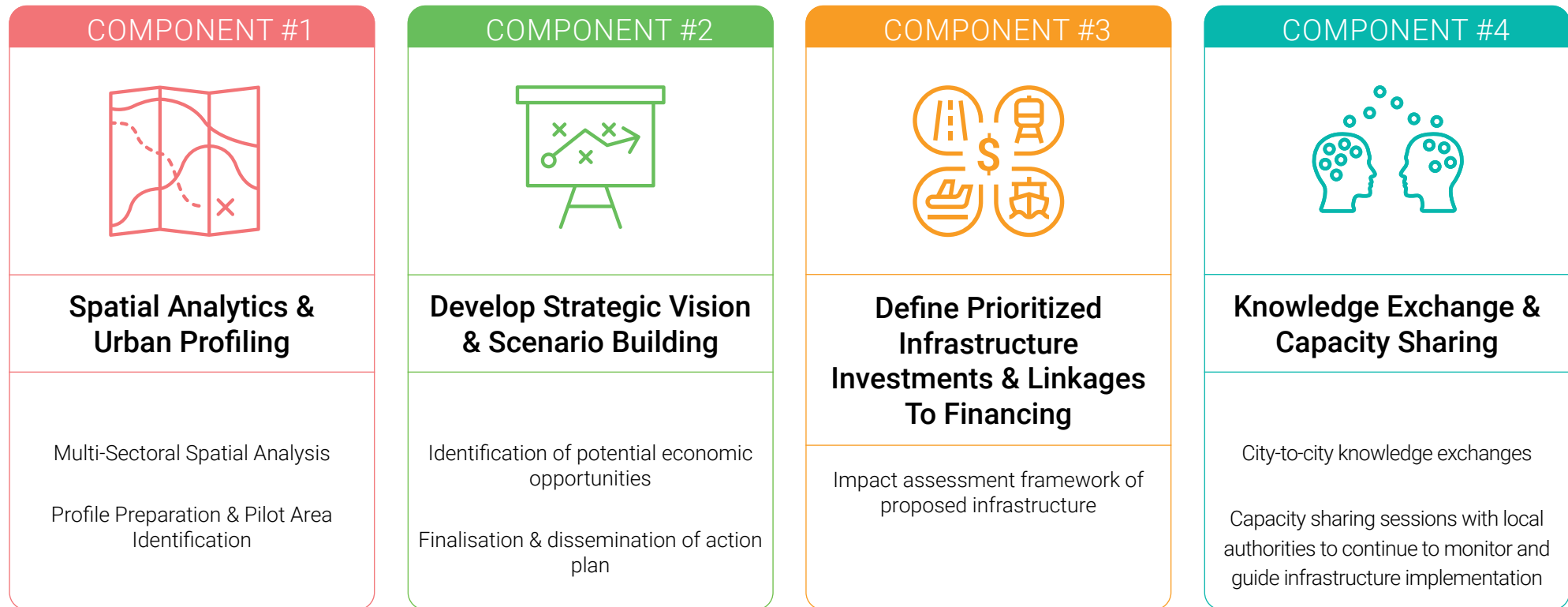
Damietta; establishing a public transportation station; establishing a central fresh food market; construction of intermediate waste collection plant in Kafr El Battikh. Finally, the long-term phase (2032-2035) includes neighborhood upgrading and maintenance and schools’ rehabilitation & construction in New Damietta.

To start the resource mobilization in 2023, investment cards (Annex B) for each high-priority project were created. They provide information about the project’s goal, beneficiaries, impact, partners, life cycle, budget, and financials. These cards will establish connections between the top-priority infrastructure investments and possible partners for funding and implementation.

#### • **Knowledge Exchange**

This last component will build and foster knowledge exchange and awareness in the cities among stakeholders for the importance of good data management and urban observatory platforms for future use. Through forums and digital media, the Programme will also connect cities at the national and international levels through events and international conferences, including the Cities Investment Platform events. It will also make use of UN-Habitat’s platforms and those of partners i.e., Cities and Migration Joint Work Programme of the Cities Alliance, share respective knowledge and experiences, as well as other examples such as UN Migration Network, UCLG or MMC.

## Four components of the UPIMC Programme



## Introduction

### Moving From Assessment To Strategic Vision And Scenario Building

This component covers the second component of the UPIMC Program, mainly the visioning and scenario building based on the main outcomes from the profiling exercise of New Damietta and Kafr El-Battikh, the project aims at formulating strategic orientation of the interventions needed in the area.

The spatial profile has established and summarized the challenges and opportunities that impact New Damietta in Egypt. Understanding these challenges and opportunities, which span over categories of urbanisation, climate change, socio-economic challenges, refugee concentration and land management, provides a contextual framework to the current status of New Damietta city. These challenges and opportunities are aligned to the SDGs and have been verified by stakeholders through UN-Habitat hosted engagement sessions.

New Damietta serves as a major hub for domestic traffic. It is one of the most fully urbanized cities in Egypt's north coast and amongst the most expensive areas<sup>3</sup>. It stands out as one of the most highly developed urban areas in the region. The existing infrastructure in New Damietta plays a vital role in accommodating refugees, offering them essential support and resources.

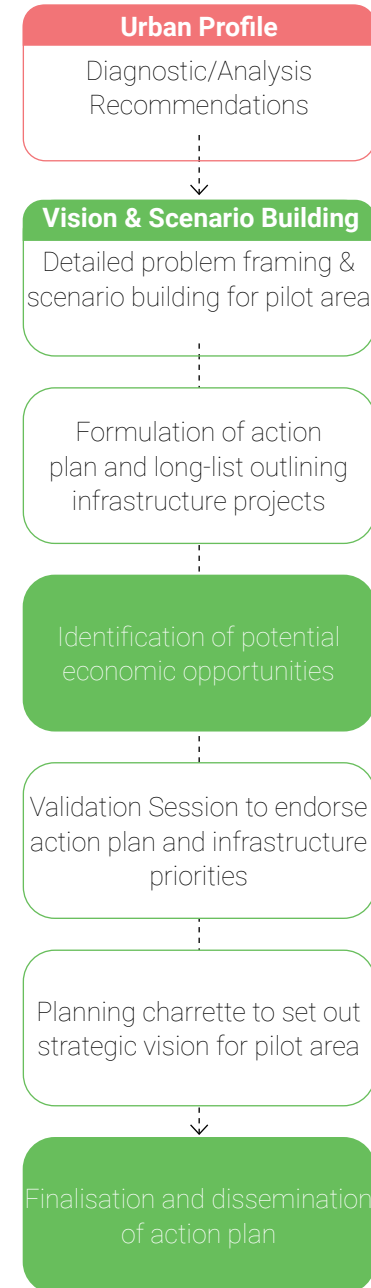
On the other hand, Kafr El-Battikh holds a dynamic position in a strategically diverse location, close to New Damietta, old Damietta, and the port. Given its advantageous proximity and considering the escalating cost of living and housing in New Damietta, Kafr El-Battikh is likely to emerge as the preferred

destination for both migrants and local communities unable to afford living in New Damietta. The city's attractiveness stems from its potential to provide more affordable living options while maintaining accessibility to vital amenities and opportunities in the nearby areas. However, its semi-urban neighborhoods and inadequate infrastructure make it a non-desirable place for refugees. There is an agricultural pillow surrounding both New Damietta and Kafr El-Battikh, therefore, both city faces a high negative environmental impact from coal kilns surrounding the area, further becoming a health hazard for the entire area's residents, and suffering from inadequate infrastructure.

New Damietta occasionally provides services to Kafr El-Battikh while residents commute for work, visit relatives, and leisure. New Damietta has an area of 26.30 km<sup>2</sup>, a total population of 71,342 inhabitants, and a concentration of a total of 8511 refugees residing in the city<sup>4</sup>. On the other hand, Kafr El Battikh has an area of 1.8 km<sup>2</sup>, and a total population of 48,990<sup>5</sup>.

Both cities form a sub-region with various economic potentials, especially with the existing flow of relations between the two areas, mainly related to economic opportunities and social networks. Yet, the weak infrastructural connectivity between the two cities has been revealed to be hindering the future growth of the area, especially for the high number of Syrian refugees who reside in New Damietta.

The UPIMC project's goal in this component is to identify which action could contribute to the improvement of the conditions for a larger spectrum of local residents by resolving challenges that both cities are facing more comprehensively.



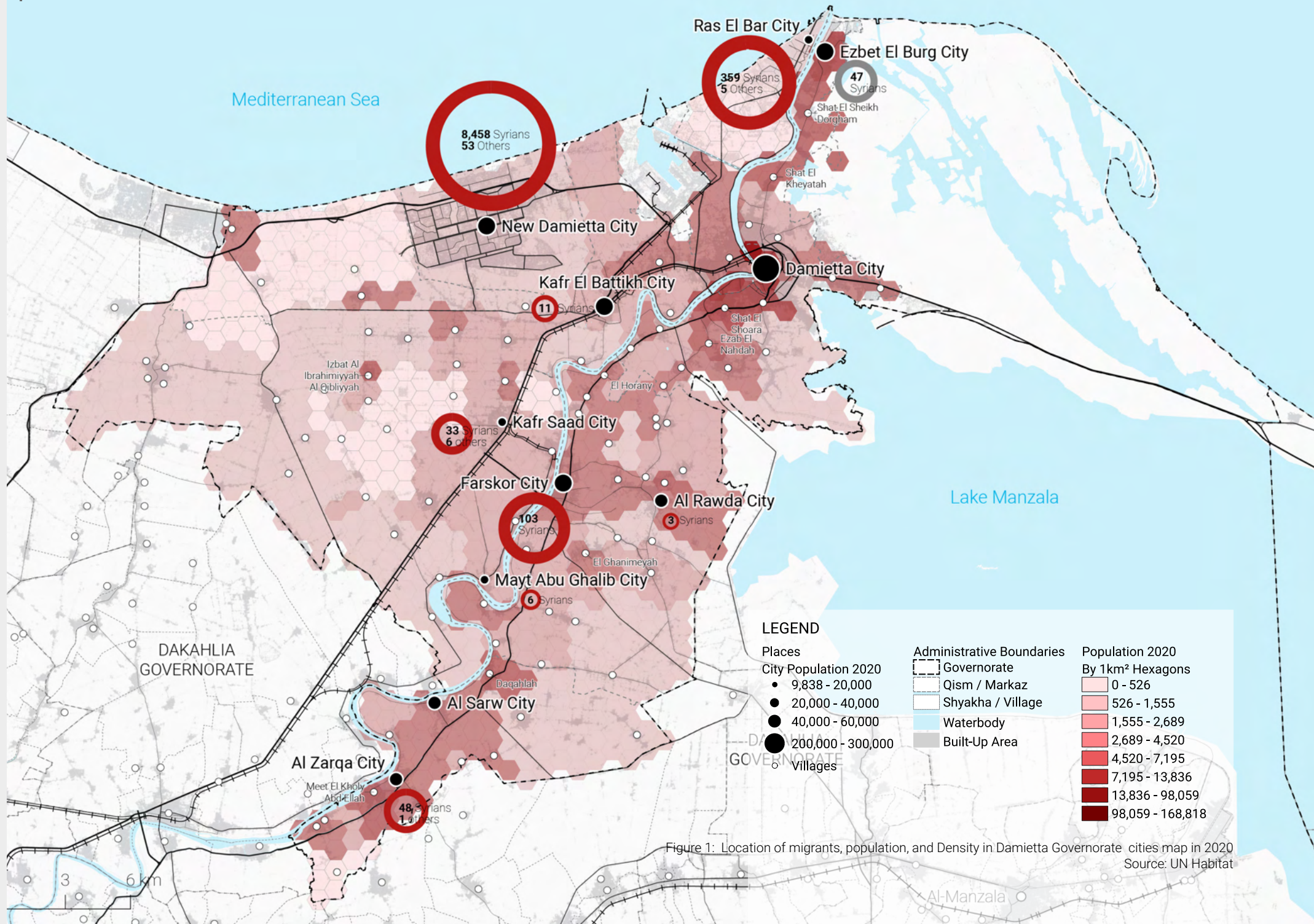


Figure 1: Location of migrants, population, and Density in Damietta Governorate cities map in 2020  
Source: UN Habitat

## Background Challenges and Interventions needed in New Damietta

The challenges and necessary interventions in relation to the SDGs are outlined in this part based on the spatial analysis that was undertaken for New Damietta after the city's residents and refugees had highlighted the challenges, needs, and possibilities.



### SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being

The analysis revealed that there is a lack of access to health care facilities within a five- and 15-minute walking distance in New Damietta, specifically in District 2, 3, and 5. This was validated by the technical staff and the residents. Accordingly, the needed intervention is to **construct a comprehensive health centre** close to those areas or upgrade and transform the existing hospitals within the city.



### SDG 4: Quality Education

There are no schools in New Damietta's northern and northwestern districts. To relieve the pressure and overcrowding on other educational facilities, locals stressed the need for new schools in particular locations. **Building new schools** on undeveloped land in Districts 3 and 5 is one of the necessary interventions to improve the accessibility of all educational facilities to accommodate students with disabilities.



### SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Residents mentioned the need to improve the safe potable water service supply in some areas of the city. The main issue with water remains its quality; faucet water has high turbidity and salt concentration, where clay is considered one of the main pollutants. This is based on feedback from the community, the UPMIC

did not validate or analyze the water.

According to interviews with New Damietta residents, there is an assumption that the water treatment and purification plants are not providing the right filter for the water to become drinkable. Overall, the water capacity assessment revealed a relatively high demand for the water network. Upper floors in some housing units do not get water, and the existing water network and pipes are dilapidated and weak especially in the seventy and eighty neighborhoods. Residents also explained that the sanitation network needs regular maintenance. This is aligned with the capacity analysis conducted that revealed that the water and sewerage networks within these neighbourhoods are overloaded. Therefore, the needed intervention is to **upgrade water and sewerage infrastructure networks and pumping stations** to accommodate the increase in population.



### SDG 8: Decent work and Economic Growth

Residents expressed the need to enhance employment opportunities and improve individuals' capacities and skills. The needed interventions in this regard are to **unlock economic opportunities and enhance the economic connectivity of the city** with its surroundings by **introducing an Eco-cultural tourism corridor** and strengthening and extending the commercial spine of the city by **increasing the number of commercial shops** while upgrading and developing the industrial areas.



### SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities

The per capita share of green areas in New Damietta is less than the national standard. Recreational outlets are concentrated in the central area of the city and not within walking distance. Residents stressed that the

overall existing condition of the beach is not utilized or attractive. Therefore, the needed intervention is **creating green pockets within the city and introduce urban agricultural gardens and rehabilitate and improve open space and seafront.**

As for transportation, citizens and refugees find public transportation modes to be highly disconnected and insufficient to service all areas of the city. In order for users to reach inner areas of the desired destination they seek the use of unaffordable taxi cars. Introducing other green means of transportation such as **creating a network for bikes and walking could help with this.**

The analysis of housing and infrastructure indicated that some of the roads are in poor condition and that there are inadequate dwellings. In order to tackle the challenge of floods, it is necessary to **maintain the storm-water drainage network and upgrade those deteriorating buildings.**



### SDG 13: Climate Change

According to interviews with residents. There is an overall need to **manage garbage and regulate air quality** that is being impacted by agricultural burning and smoke from coal kilns surrounding the city. The proposed recommendation is to ultimately **close and fully remove all burning sites** and **establish an agricultural and household waste recycling factory** in the industrial zone. Increasing green urban pockets in all areas of the city will further contribute to better air quality.

Mediterranean  
Sea

New Damietta

Kafr El  
Battikh



Figure 2: Map of New Damietta & Kafr El Battikh  
Source: UN Habitat



Identification of potential economic opportunities  
Finalisation & dissemination of action plan

COMPONENT #2



Participants in workshops in New Damietta, Egypt  
Source: UN Habitat



View of one of the streets in New Damietta  
(UN-Habitat 2022)



## Objectives for the city of New Damietta



### 1 IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

SDG: 4, 11

- Construct, rehabilitate and establish education facilities and learning spaces as well as provide gender-sensitive WASH facilities
- Improve the accessibility of all educational facilities to accommodate students with disabilities
- Improve the physical capacity of the public and community schools
- Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education within a protective learning environment
- Expand the free enrolment in the Egyptian public educational system to include all groups of refugees such as the Iraqis



### 2 IMPROVING ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD & ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

SDG: 1, 8

- Enhance employment opportunities and improve individuals' capacities and skills
- Having greater price regulation by the consumer protection authority
- Expand humanitarian assistance (e.g., multi-purpose cash assistance) to include the most vulnerable refugees



### 3 STRENGTHENING INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK

SDG: 6, 7, 9

- Provide sustainable, safe, and equitable access to potable water as per minimum standards
- Improve sanitation services
- Contribute to safer streets through expanding the lighting network



### 4 STRENGTHENING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

SDG: 3, 11, 10

- Contribute to equal access to comprehensive and quality primary health care improved for refugees
- Improve the capacity of health care services to provide quality health care.
- Build the capacity of health care staff at public emergency, secondary, and tertiary healthcare facilities



### 5 IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF HOUSING AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

SDG: 9, 10, 11, 13

- Improve access to adequate, secure, and affordable housing provided for vulnerable individuals in the community.
- Provide safe and clean environment (addressing the stray dogs challenge)
- Increase the accessibility and affordability of open spaces
- Rehabilitate and improve open space and seafront
- Develop the waterfront



### 6 STRENGTHENING TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

SDG: 8, 11

- Provide affordable and adequate transportation means
- Improve, expand, and upgrade the road network
- Expand the public transportation network to cover all the neighborhoods
- Provide green modes of transportation and provide biking lanes



### 7 INCLUSION OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITY & PwD

SDG: 3, 10

- Promote social inclusion programs and awareness raising



UPIMC project Vision Workshop in Kafr El Battikh, Egypt.  
Source: UN Habitat



# 01

## VISION

THE VISION ABOUT HOW A COMMUNITY WILL GROW, REFLECTING COMMUNITY PRIORITIES AND VALUES WHILE SHAPING THE FUTURE.

## Vision Formulation

Through a participatory approach, the community of New Damietta identified a common vision and their aspirations for the future of the city.

The vision statement was developed through five groups formation sessions with technical staff and the residents. Refugees also participated in another group to voice their aspirations for the town.

## Vision Workshop and Flow

The workshop's objectives were to inform the local residents about the UPIMC Programme and its objectives, provide a recap on the first component of city profiling and analytics, provide an overview of the process for developing a vision, discuss the value of having a vision and how to achieve it, and get their thoughts on how they see New Damietta in the next 10 years. Each session began with a validation of the needs identified during the intensive community meetings held earlier. After the validation, each group worked on its own interpretation of the city's future and expresses their shared aspiration at the end of each session in a written statement.

It is critical to point out that while the citizens might extend their vision to a longer and more strategic time frame, refugees in New Damietta continued to push for short-term improvements to the current conditions (mostly in the areas of education, health, and the economy). The reason behind this is, refugees were more concerned with immediate interventions which could already improve their lives for they are living in far less adequate situations than the citizens who have been treated with reserved rights.



Community participation in New Damietta, Egypt.  
Source: UN Habitat

Participants from New Damietta were able to identify the vision through using a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis, which helped them further develop a desired vision.

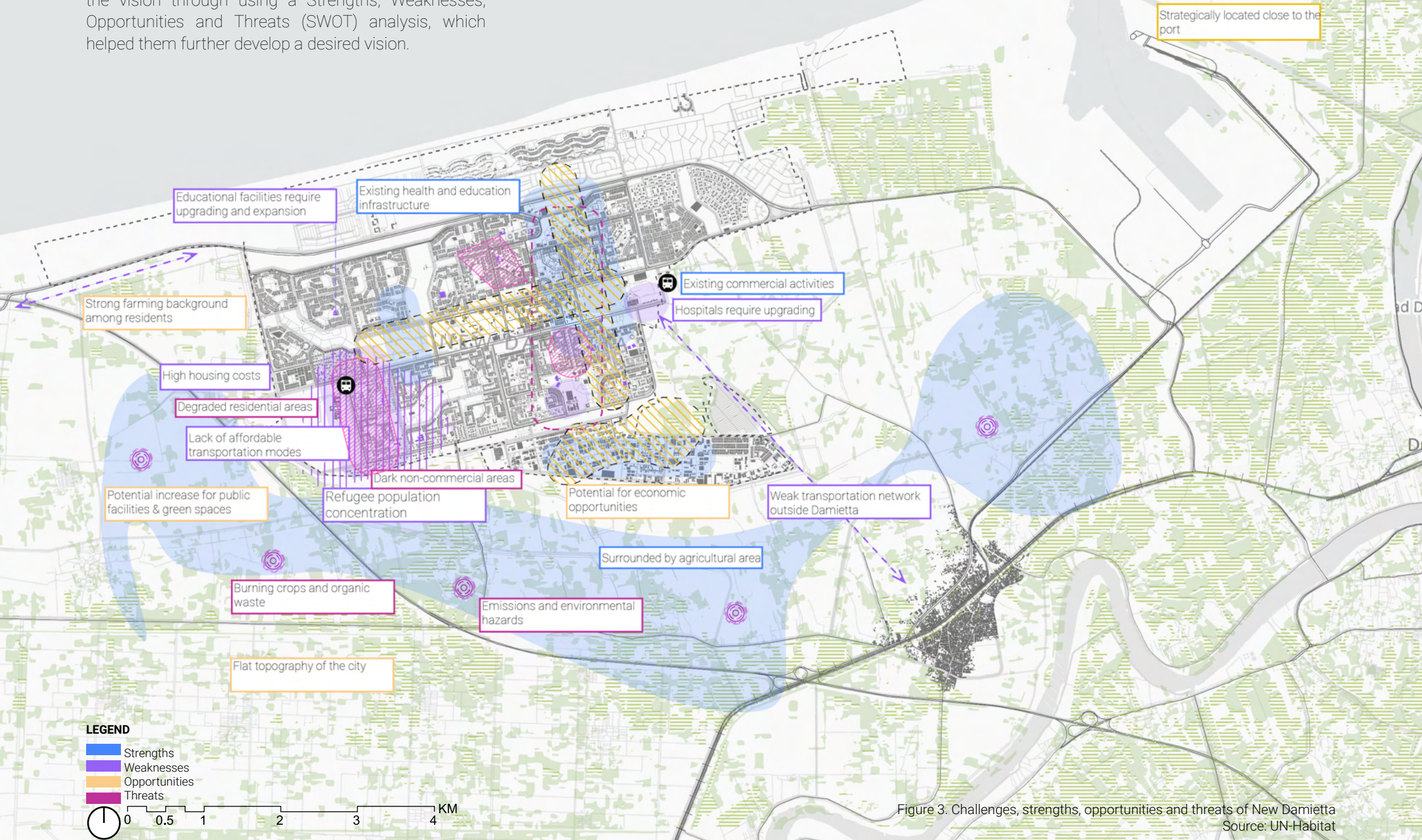


Figure 3. Challenges, strengths, opportunities and threats of New Damietta  
Source: UN-Habitat

## Voices From The Refugees

Refugees' voices transported their aspirations, anticipations, and hopes for the city of New Damietta. Refugees want to transform the city and create program of initiatives to improve urban planning, alleviate poverty and maximize service delivery efficiencies.

### Vision Statement:

Refugees have varying perspectives on what the most successful version of the city could be. Almost 80% agreed on the need of creating an inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable city and community, with a focus on upgrading the educational system to serve as an incubator for its youth and children. Others felt that making the process of renewing residency easier was crucial. They envisioned a vibrant city that welcomes all refugees and provides equal work opportunities for all. An anticipating city for a cultivating, advancing environment for small and home businesses. Provision of programmatic initiatives to support the rental cost for housing and pioneer social housing for refugees. Imposing strict control measures over offered goods in the market to battle rising inflation (solving the increase of bread prices problem).

Refugees also desired for a sustainable inclusive city that gives dignified access to recreational spaces for persons with special needs, equitable opportunities for all, and a supported standard of living, along with enhanced affordable transportation means.

Mainly the refugees asked for a persistent act upon improving the educational system and enhancing the school environment to eliminate and reject private lessons. A healthy and fair city with excellent services.



Refugee Vision Key Words

### Voices From Refugees Living In New Damietta:

Inclusive city, providing equitable services to all its residents. A city that offers affordable housing and good education. A city that protects its residents economically and provides humanitarian assistance for the displaced. An embracing city that provides dignified access to recreational spaces.



Housing & Infrastructure



Education



Livelihoods

## Voices From The Citizens

During the visioning workshops, the UN-Habitat team and local residents created the city's vision statement, which takes into account their needs and goals over the next 10 years. The sessions started by combining predicted trend keywords and team members' goals to create future vision ideas. Visualization using a map and illustrations contributed to developing the future vision.

All key community members and stakeholders in New Damietta were part of the discussion and decision-making. The next step was brainstorming with the community a list of issues that will affect the community in the future. Typically, these issues were long-term trends that are slowly changing the community.



Local Community Vision Key Words

### Voices From Local Community Living In New Damietta:

A just city that provides affordable amenities and reliable infrastructure services. A city with a vibrant economy that imports vocational abilities to the region. A clean and green city where its citizens are healthy and motivated. A city that celebrates its open spaces and provides dignified access to those spaces (especially the beach).



### Voices From Technical Staff Of New Damietta :

A sustainable and responsible city that provides quality education and health services to its residents. A connected city with active mobility systems. An incubator for sustainable energy solutions projects that drives the transformation into an eco-city. A healthy and athletic city that embraces its youth and provides competitive job opportunities. A scientific city that employs science to solve real challenges.

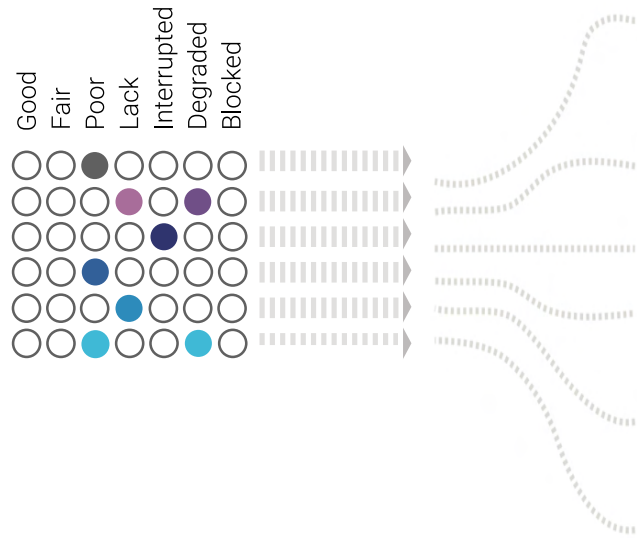


### Commonly addressed issues included:

- Growth, both commercial and residential
- Education and schools
- Open space issues
- The environment
- Economic development & diversification
- Housing affordability
- Recreation opportunities
- Beautifying city entrances
- Traffic, congestion
- Tourism
- Regional concerns
- PwD issues of accessibility

# Challenges, Needs, and Opportunities in New Damietta

## CHALLENGES



### Basic Infrastructure Services

- Poor roads' maintenance
- Poor access to quality clean safe tap water
- Degraded sanitation services
- Lack of lighting in non-commercial areas

### Public Facilities

- Degraded educational facilities
- Lack of affordable public open space, inaccessible seafront

### Housing units

- Unaffordable, in threat of eviction, or old, dilapidated buildings

### Accessibility & Mobility

- Interrupted modes of transportation
- Lack of coverage on all parts of the city

### Health Hazards

- Burning crops and smoke from coal kilns
- Poor waste management

**PwD:** Lack of inclusion programs and accessibility of livelihood

### Economy

- Poor opportunities for wood industry/few shops

## NEEDS

### Basic Infrastructure Services:

- Improve water and infrastructure systems
- Rehabilitate roads in poor conditions and add more lighting poles
- Maintain storm-water drainage system

**Housing:** Upgrade old housing buildings

### Public Facilities:

- Enhance greening pockets across the city
- Support commercial and industrial area
- Upgrade existing schools and possible expansion

### Accessibility & Mobility:

- Add biking lanes as a cheaper method of transportation
- Expand existing bus routes

## OPPORTUNITIES

### Basic Infrastructure Services:

- Proximity to the port for potential trade
- Existing water treatment plant
- Existing vacant plots in industrial area for a potential recycling agricultural waste factory

### Public Facilities:

- Available vacant land for urban green pockets/potential housing to accommodate future population growth
- Available vacant land for new schools
- Existing commercial spine of the city

### Accessibility & Mobility:

- Existing public transportation lines and potential space for cycling lanes
- Local community expressed their will to support in the city's improvement.

Figure 4: Challenges, Needs, and Opportunities in New Damietta  
Source: UN Habitat



## The Urban Vision at a Glance

After reviewing the existing conditions for New Damietta and identifying the main challenges, needs, and opportunities, the UPIMC team collected and reviewed all the voices to create a common ground for all different voices and a shared long-term vision, and identified the objectives which were mainly focused on economy, education, health, and open spaces, which resulted in harmonizing the groups visions into a common vision.



### OBJECTIVES

- 1. Economic growth and diversification:** To promote sustainable economic growth and diversification in the city by supporting the development of new industries, attracting foreign investment, and strengthening existing economic sectors.
- 2. Infrastructure development:** To improve New Damietta's infrastructure by investing in transportation systems, public utilities, and public spaces, in order to enhance the quality of life for residents and attract new businesses and investors.
- 3. Environmental sustainability:** To promote environmental sustainability by implementing green initiatives, reducing carbon emissions, and conserving natural resources in order to create a healthier and more livable city for current and future generations.
- 4. Social and cultural development:** To promote social and cultural development in the city by supporting education and training programs, promoting arts and culture, and enhancing the sense of community and civic pride.

**5. Housing and urban development:** To ensure equitable access to affordable housing and sustainable urban development, while preserving the city's cultural heritage and natural resources.

**6. Innovation and technology:** To promote innovation and technology in the city by supporting research and development, attracting technology companies, and promoting the use of digital technologies in urban planning and governance.

### VISION

**Dignified, Equitable, and Connected City for All:**

- New Damietta has clean, safe streets and beaches.
- An inclusive city for all of its people and refugees that fosters a healthy street life with adequate well-lit urban areas that support its users serviced by an economical public transit network that covers the entire city. Wide plains of planted areas and flowers.

## Urban Vision for New Damietta

The vision of New Damietta city is constructed through a collaborative and iterative process, with a focus on creating a sustainable, livable, and vibrant urban environment that meets the needs of residents and supports economic growth and development. The construction of the urban vision of New Damietta is built upon the strengths and ongoing opportunities identified to respond to the identified challenges and create an urban vision corresponding to the expectations of stakeholders.

Strategic interventions are articulated around three main pillars based on the previously described vision objectives.

### 1. SUPPORT NEW DAMIETTA'S DYNAMIC ECONOMY AND INCREASE ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITY

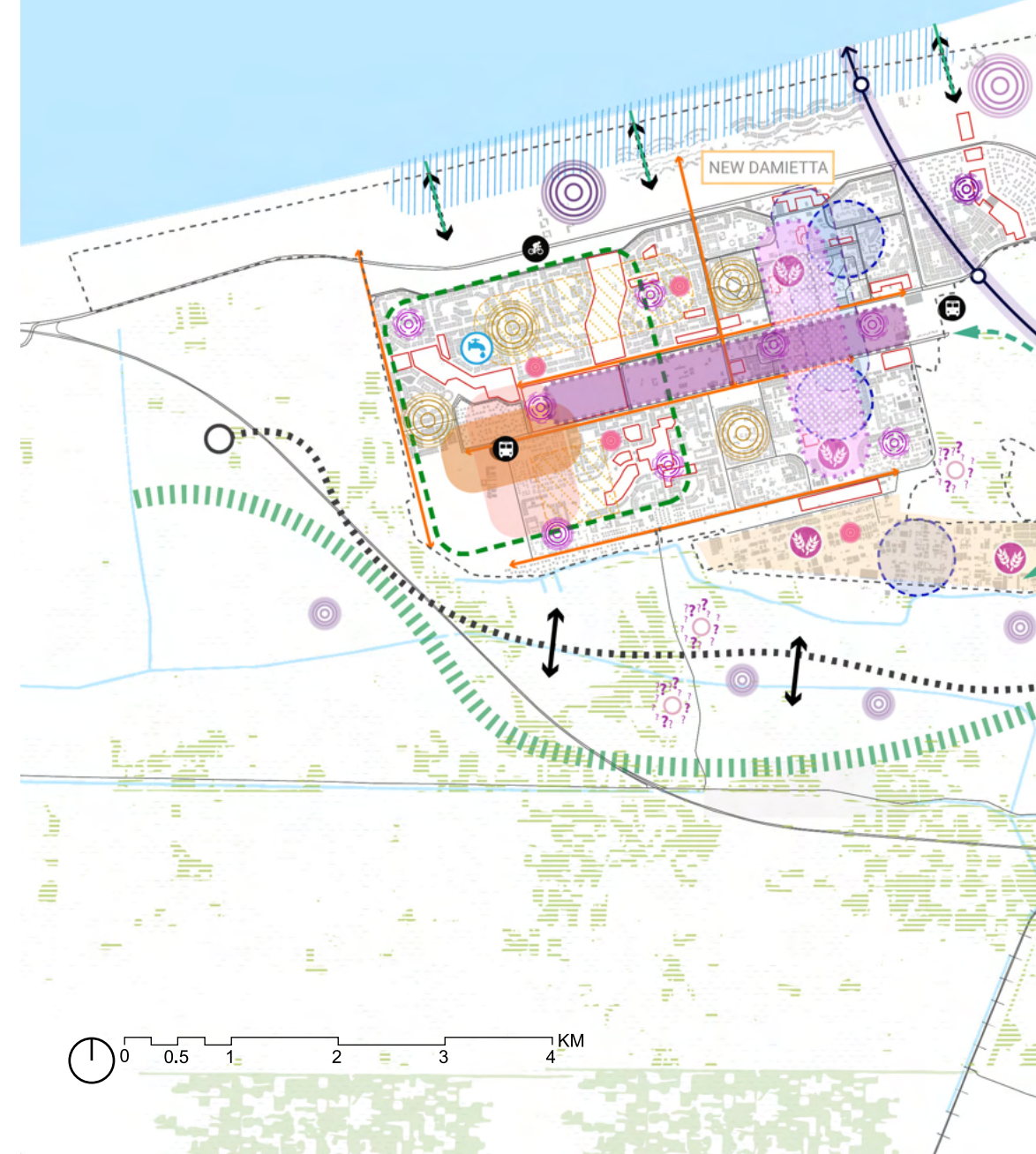
Creating new economic centers and reinforcing existing ones will enable the provision of a diverse range of job opportunities.

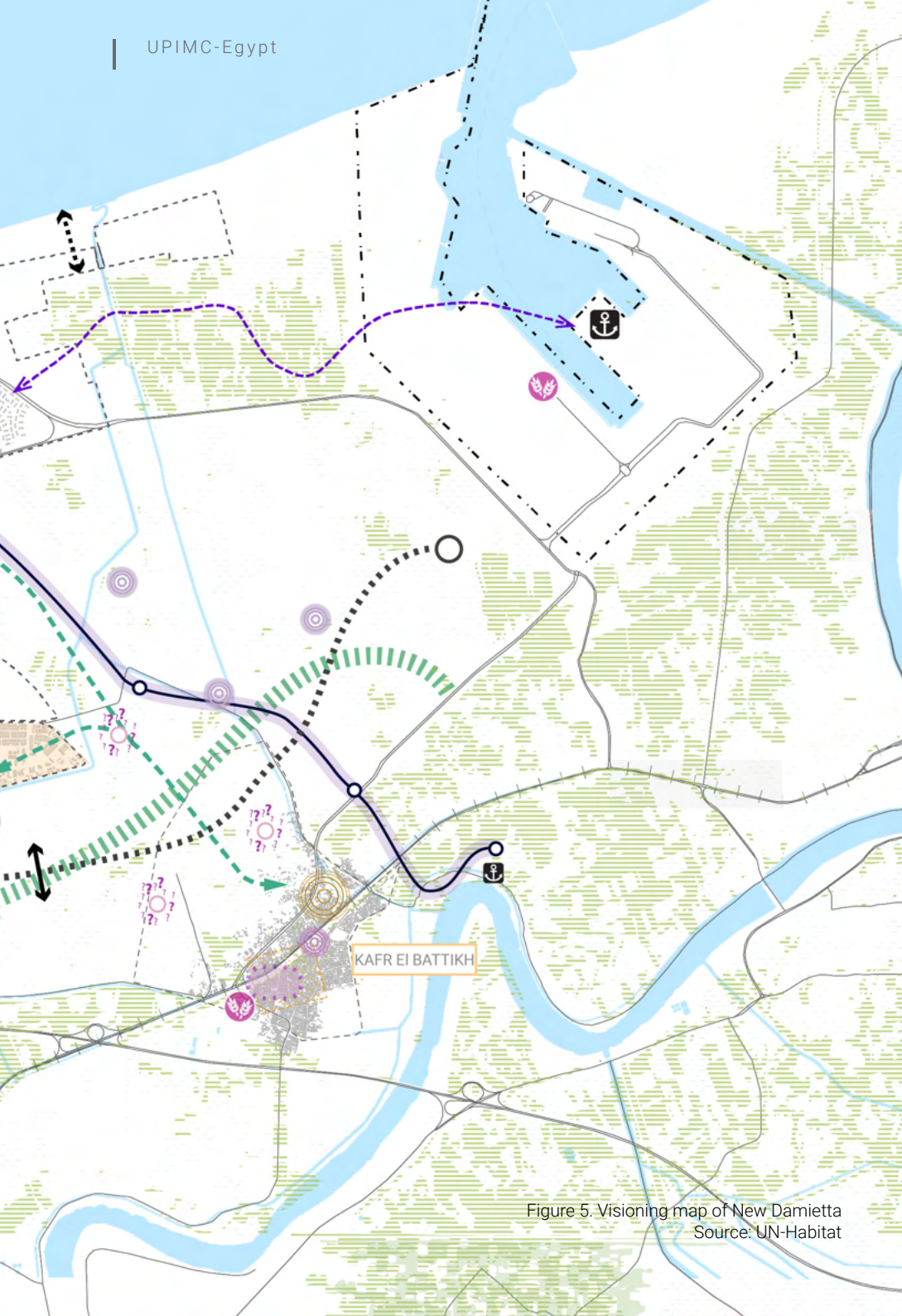
### 2. DEVELOP PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES AND IMPROVE THE LIVING CONDITIONS

Prioritizing areas that require urgent attention and focus resources on developing and improving the critical public infrastructure such as roads and transportation systems. In addition to increasing access to basic services such as healthcare, education, and public utilities by building new facilities and upgrading existing ones.

### 3. PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE NATURAL RESOURCES

Promoting green infrastructure by developing green infrastructure such as parks, green spaces, and bike lanes to improve the quality of life for residents and enhance the city's overall sustainability.





## LEGEND

### Transportation

- Regional road
- Secondary road
- Railway
- Damietta's port
- Bus stop

### City boundaries

- New Damietta
- Kafr El Battikh

### Natural system

- Waterbody
- Agricultural land (no-building zone)

### Urban hubs

- Commercial Spine
- Industrial Zone
- Vacant lands

## 1. SUPPORT NEW DAMIETTA'S DYNAMIC ECONOMY AND INCREASE ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITY

- Attracting foreign investment
- Strengthening of existing urban hub
- Linkage between New Damietta and the port
- Improvement of road network connectivity
- Linkage between New Damietta and Kafr El Battikh
- Develop Eco-tourism corridor
- Development of urban node

## 2. DEVELOP PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES AND IMPROVE THE LIVING CONDITIONS

- Develop access to beach front for all
- Upgrade old delapidated residential & commercial buildings in vulnerable areas
- Creation of open and inclusive spaces
- Improve access to infrastructures, utilities, transportation, and connectivity
- Increase security by eliminating violence and crime
- Encourage affordability
- Reduce urban sprawl

## 3. PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE NATURAL RESOURCES

- Protect the agricultural pillow around New Damietta
- Invest in better distribution of open space
- Provide clean potable water and foster healthy living (city-wide issue)
- Add green areas in the city
- Supporting local tourism
- Improve access to beach

Figure 5. Visioning map of New Damietta  
Source: UN-Habitat



Participants in scenario building exercise, New Damietta, Egypt  
Source: UN-Habitat



# 02

## SCENARIOS

SCENARIO BUILDING IN URBAN PLANNING  
INVOLVES ENVISIONING DIFFERENT  
POSSIBLE FUTURES FOR A CITY

## Introduction

The confirmed challenges, needs, and opportunities mentioned in the spatial profile and during the focus groups discussion and community vision workshops point to several trends that will have an impact on the trajectory of development. These trends, or variables, will be used to project possible future scenarios for New Damietta's development until 2035.

### Why Scenario Building?

Scenario building for sustainable development provides an opportunity to make guided assumptions about the future, including, but not limited to potential changes to the built environment. It is a mean to explore, create, measure, and test possible future situations, both desirable and undesirable, and to evaluate the probability and impact of the different scenarios on the area in accordance with past and present trends.

Furthermore, scenario building can guide long-term planning, including policies, strategies, and plans, to help align the desired and likely future circumstances, and outline the important milestones along the way. These scenarios can help policy and decision makers to understand the long-term requirements for sustained benefits and growth.

A thorough examination of all potential events and developments is part of the "chain of plausibility" approach, which is frequently used when creating scenarios for urban situations. With this method, creating scenarios begins with identifying the presumptions or minimal criteria that must be met in order for any scenario to be developed. The next step is to identify the factors that are likely to set off a series of events that could have a variety of possible impacts.

### What is a Variable?

A variable is a development or an event that has the potential to cause a change in a situation. An assumption is based on the direction that a variable is most likely to proceed (e.g. increases or decreases in specific conditions).

The outcomes of each isolated variable are broadly outlined and then explored in a more composite manner when combined together as part of the potential scenario. The research questions listed below will be taken into account during the scenario-building process.

- How can the region be improved to foster more inclusive and resilient communities?
- What scenarios would result in significant alterations to the built environment?
- What are the anticipated effects and probabilities?

## Methodology

After collecting detailed data for New Damietta, those were thoroughly analyzed in relation to the five selected variables.

In order to analyze how the urban situation in both cities might change over the course of the next 10 years in connection to the built environment, this section discusses the scenario-building method. As a result, it makes an effort to identify the developments that would cause significant changes in the urban fabric as well as their anticipated effects and probability.

The complex interrelationships between variables, priorities, and realities have been simplified to provide two scenarios of how New Damietta could be spatially and functionally configured in 2035.

The **first** scenario is the **“Business As Usual”** scenario, which intends to show how both cities might look in 2035 if no or minimal measurements are taken into account for the future.

The **second** scenario is the **“Optimal”** scenario, which will rethink the nature of the city in alignment with the Governorate Strategic Plans. This “Optimal” scenario will aim at achieving the desired vision of a dignified, equitable, and connected city.

The five chosen variables are explained in further detail and their connection between each other is examined in the pages that follow.

The primary variables chosen are:

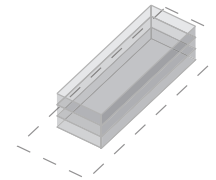
### 1. Population growth/decline

Measures the change in population numbers of a city



### 2. Urban footprint

Measures the expansion of a city in the territory



### 3. Catalytic projects

Public or private projects that are planned and designed to cause a positive development reaction



### 4. Local Economic Development

Economic projects promoting participation and local dialogue, connecting people and their resources for better employment



### 5. Natural resources and the environment

Resources that are drawn from nature being used and the state of the environment



### WHAT ARE THE OVERALL ASSUMPTIONS?

#### WHAT ARE THE KEY VARIABLES THAT AFFECT BOTH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS IN THE AREA?

- What are the outcomes which would influence the direction of the area's future development?
- What are the actions that enable this?
- What are the impacts upon the area as a result of the identified outcome?

#### WHAT ARE THE SCENARIOS THAT THE COMBINATION OF THE VARIABLES COULD RESULT IN?

- Will they positively, negatively, or marginally affect the area?
- How likely will the scenario occur?
- What are the spatial, environmental, and socio-economic impacts on the area?

It is important to note that it is common for variables to influence one another (e.g., population growth may present correlations to the total urban footprint in an area).



#### Overall Assumptions:

1. Egypt's political situation remains stable, and the country's refugee policy does not deteriorate.
2. Damietta Governorate and NUCA have continued to support efforts to find long-lasting solutions for the host and refugee populations in New Damietta.
3. The investment level must remain stable or improve to enable for structural changes and the establishment of investor confidence in order to implement any transformative scenarios.



#### Variables

The key variables for scenario building were selected as follows:

1. Population growth/decline
2. Urban footprint
3. Catalytic projects
4. Local Economic Development
5. Natural resources and the environment





Migration Contexts (UPIMC)

مشروع التخطيط  
في المنهج

Participants in vision workshops in New Damietta  
Source: UN-Habitat

## Variable: Population Growth/Decline

### Context

Population growth and rapid urbanization could eventually put pressure on public infrastructure, the environment and basic services while frequently resulting in an inefficient utilization of resources. The population growth is a significant factor that will influence New Damietta's future in 10 years. The development of the city's scenarios will be significantly impacted by the rise or decline of both the resident population and the refugee communities, which will dictate future infrastructure provision needs and possible economic growth.

### Population Growth

The built environment can be significantly altered by natural population expansion. One of the potential outcomes will be the 2.4% current natural population growth rate in New Damietta based on the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics in Egypt. Although CAPMAS has aspired to publish a 3.5% growth rate among citizens in New Damietta, this number will account for the highest increase in population under uncertain conditions. The region would have modest population growth of 1.5%, the lowest growth rate increase in 2009 prior to the onset of the Syrian conflict. The following diagram shows these three growth rate scenarios.

In the graph (fig.6), the expected growth results are represented as high, medium, and low growth scenarios. By 2035, there would be an additional 22,258 individuals, or a 31.1% increase over the existing population, if New Damietta (including the population of the refugees) continued to expand at the same rate of 2.4% per year as the region as a whole. By 2035, there

would be an additional 13,911 individuals, or a 19.5% increase over the existing population, if development in the New Damietta area were to be below the average growth rate of 1.5%.

Finally, if New Damietta's population growth rate significantly increased to 3.5% per year during the following 10 years based on CAPMAS census, this would result in an increase of 32,460 persons.

In addition to these anticipated growth rates, a population surge driven on by a wave of refugees may occur within the coming ten years. However, future refugee influx of immigrants are unforeseeable. Therefore, without taking into account any significant refugee influxes, the population growth outcomes

represented in the graph focus on the natural growth of the current citizen and refugee population.

In case of a significant increase in growth rates for New Damietta due to a significant conflict or dispute in the region, this might lead to a massive influx of refugees and asylum seekers, resulting in an additional 6.5% population increase. By 2035, the population will have increased by 85.5%, leading to this outcome.

The probability of population decline as a result of repatriation from the refugee population is another outcome to take into account. Given the ongoing political pressures in the region, protracted situations, political will, better lives, and refugees forming new families and settling well, it is less likely that this will occur in the near future.

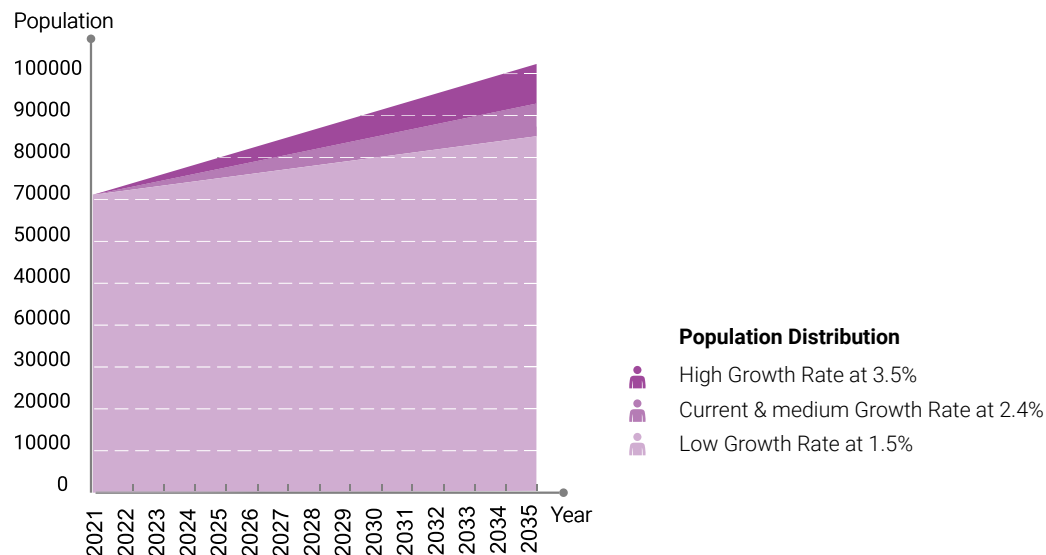


Figure 6: Population Growth Projections in New Damietta  
Source: UN Habitat

**POPULATION GROWTH OUTCOMES**

**Outcome 1: Low Population Growth (1.5%)**

Taking into consideration the lowest possible increase of population percentage in New Damietta. There will be a population increase of 13,911 residents, a 19.5% increase after 10 years.

**+19.5%**

Population increase by 2035



Total population: 85,253 inhabitant  
Density (person/km<sup>2</sup>): 3241.55

**Outcome 2: Medium Population Growth (2.4%)**

Using the annual growth rate of 2.4% in New Damietta, then the city will continue to grow without any sudden influx of migrants. This would result in an additional 22,258 inhabitants by 2035, or a population increase of 31.1%

**+31.1%**

Population increase by 2035



Total population: 93,600 inhabitant  
Density (person/km<sup>2</sup>): 3558.93

**Outcome 3: Large Population Growth (3.5%)**

Under the normal future predictions for the city of New Damietta, the highest growth rate was 3.5%. This will reflect into a high population growth of an additional 32,460 residents by 2035, a total increase of approximately 45.5% from the current population

**+45.5%**

Population increase by 2035



Total population: 103,802 inhabitant  
Density (person/km<sup>2</sup>): 3946.8

**Outcome 4: Substantial Population Growth (6.5%)**

If another major struggle, warfare, or conflict in the region occurs, Egypt will be affected by another wave of refugees who may choose to settle in New Damietta. The total population will be 132,553 in 2035 which is a 85.8% increase of the existing residents to the medium growth outcome (+31.1%), resulting in an additional 6,084 refugee.

**+6.5%**

Increase to the **medium growth outcome (+31.1%)**



Total population: 99,684 inhabitant  
Density (person/km<sup>2</sup>): 3,790.2

**Outcome 5: Decline in Population (Unpredictable)**

There is a possibility for the refugee and citizen population to decrease due to internal displacement looking for better conditions for living of job opportunities takes a major reduction. Some refugees may choose to migrate to other countries seeking better access to rights.

**??%**

Unpredictable decrease in population

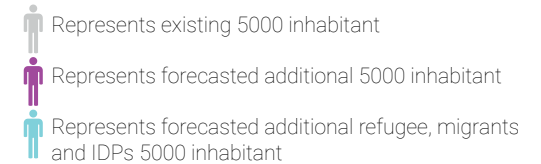


Figure 7: New Damietta Population Growth Outcomes  
Source: UN Habitat

## Variable: Urban Footprint

### Context

As previously mentioned, the projected population growth will have an impact on the growth of New Damietta's urban areas. This will determine how much additional land has to be developed to support the anticipated population expansion, together with the density of the built areas.

An analysis of the existing settlements demonstrates different densities as shown in (fig. 8):

- Kafr El Battikh is a heavily densely populated settlement in Damietta Governorate, with a density of approximately 12,242 p/km<sup>2</sup> over 1.80 km<sup>2</sup>.
- New Damietta on the other hand is with a density of approximately 2,712 p/km<sup>2</sup> over 26.3 km<sup>2</sup>.

### Maximum City Capacity in New Damietta

In order to foresee future impacts of population growth on the urban footprint variable, the city's maximum capacity was predicted based on the current land use plan. Population growth in New Damietta would put a significant strain on the already-existing infrastructure (such as the electrical grids, water pipelines, and sewage lines). This also applies for non-network types of infrastructure, such schools and hospitals.

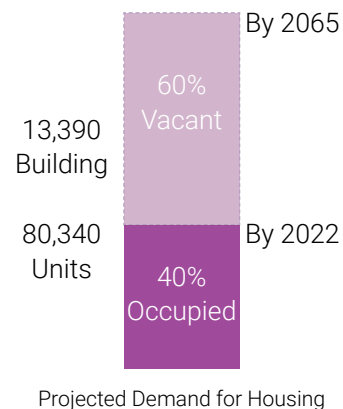
The scenario-building process has been carried out in accordance with the city's land use plan and according to the assumptions regarding the number of apartments, average household size of 4.25, and an average number of 3 floors per building. According to the current population, only 40% of the residential buildings are occupied, meaning that the city has not yet reached its maximum density. Therefore, the

maximum population of the city would be 175,000 residents if all housing units in residential buildings were fully occupied<sup>6</sup>. In these conditions, the city's maximum population density would be 6654 people per square kilometer.

Accordingly, it is anticipated that the city will reach full capacity based on the following growth outcomes:

- Medium Growth Outcome (2.4%): The city can reach its maximum capacity in 2084.
- High Growth Outcome (3.5%): The city can reach its maximum capacity in 2065.
- Substantial Growth Outcome (6.5%): The city can reach its maximum capacity in 2045.

Therefore, New Damietta does not need to add any new housing units to accommodate growing population and is not considered on the short term goals of the city throughout this scenario building process. Meanwhile, the potential infill of the vacant lands will consider other shortages in public facilities such as schools and health centers. This will be considered during the optimal scenario development.




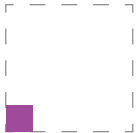


2022	New Damietta	Kafr El Battikh
Total City Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) (Boundary)	26.30 km <sup>2</sup> 	1.80 km <sup>2</sup> 
Percentage of Total Area of Kafr El Battikh compared to New Damietta	100.0% 	6.84% 
Built up Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	12.12 km <sup>2</sup>	1.3 km <sup>2</sup>
Percentage of built up area compared to the city boundary	46.08%	72.22%
Area of vacant lands within the city boundary (km <sup>2</sup> )	1.6 km <sup>2</sup>	0.50 km <sup>2</sup>
Percentage of vacant lands compared to the city boundary	6.08%	27.78%
Population	71,342	48,990
Population Density = Population/land area (p/km <sup>2</sup> )	2,712 km <sup>2</sup> (Low-density)	27,216 km <sup>2</sup> (High-density)

Figure 8: Comparison of urban footprint, population, and population density  
Source: UN Habitat

**Outcome**

There are numerous possible outcomes for how the urban footprint can develop in the region over the upcoming years. But four distinct possible outcomes based on density and population growth are discussed in (figure 9).

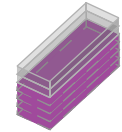
**MAXIMUM BUILT UP CAPACITY OF NEW DAMIETTA**

**Outcome 1: Infill of existing residential buildings at a low density at 70% capacity**

Based on Damietta's current medium growth rate of 2.4%, this result assumes an additional 52,830 resident by 2084. Existing structures will be occupied to a level of occupancy of 70% to support this increase at a low density of 4657.8 p/km<sup>2</sup>. Due to people's continued preference for sprawling outside the city boundaries, the capacity will remain low.

**70%**

Capacity of existing buildings



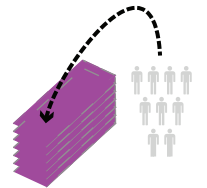
**Total population:** 122,500 inhabitant  
**Density (person/km<sup>2</sup>):** 4657.8 p/km<sup>2</sup>

**Outcome 2: Infill of existing residential buildings and 50% infill of vacant lands**

This outcome assumes an additional 105,330 resident by 2065 based on Damietta's current high growth rate of 3.5%. To accommodate this growth, 100% of existing buildings will reach full capacity. In addition to 50% infill of all unoccupied/vacant lands in New Damietta in accordance with land use typology.

**100%**

Full capacity of existing buildings

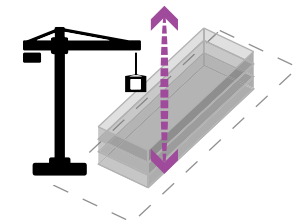


**Total population:** 175,000 inhabitant  
**Density (person/km<sup>2</sup>):** 6653.99 p/km<sup>2</sup>

**+**

**50%**

Infill of vacant lands



**Anticipated users:** 89,250 inhabitant  
**Number of additional buildings:** 3500

**Outcome 3: Unpredictable Spatial Demand**

Less land is required overall as a result of the repatriation of refugees or change of desired place to live.

This result is predicated on the notion that the population of refugees in New Damietta returns to their home country on a large scale voluntarily, which would cause a significant decline in the overall population.

**??%**

Less land required

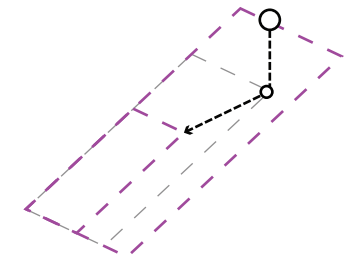


Figure 9: New Damietta Urban Footprint Outcomes  
Source: UN Habitat

## Types of expansion

Kafr El Battikh and New Damietta both have room to grow in different directions. Possible growth options can be summarized as follows:

### New Damietta's expansion

#### Current situation: Urban sprawl on agricultural fields

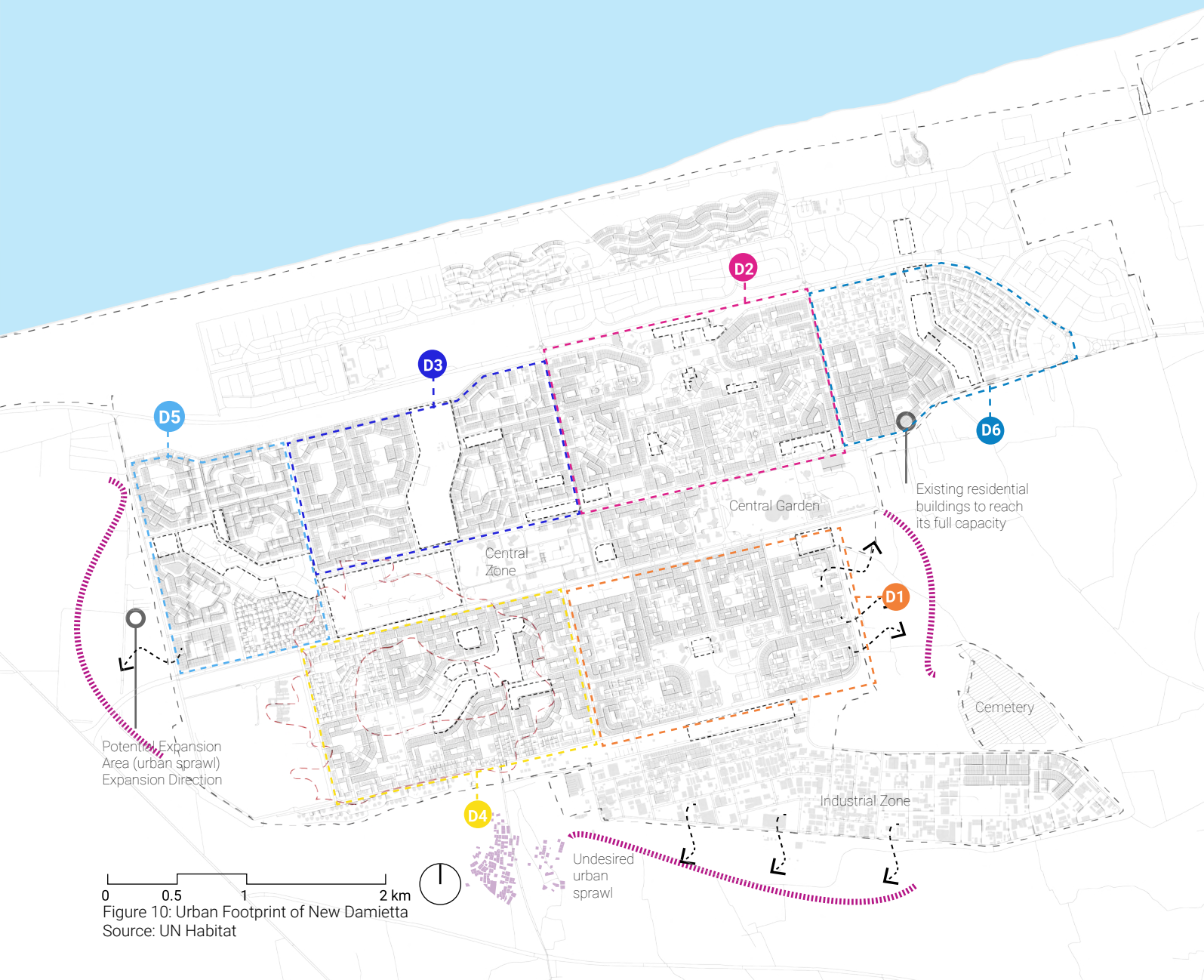
There is an undesired seed for urban sprawl taking place in the southern main road outside of New Damietta. This sprawl settlement is not recommended, nevertheless, it is affordable among many who work in New Damietta and want to live in close proximity. Nevertheless, construction outside the city's boundary is prohibited due to NUCA's strict law. Therefore, Intensification of built up area is the only other option for expansion, and some parts of the city's existing buildings have not reached its full capacity.

#### Ideal situation: Urban Infill of existing vacant lands

12.12 km<sup>2</sup> of the total area of the city, or about 30%, is made up of vacant land in New Damietta. According to the land use, such areas could be used as a suitable area to develop more residential structures if there is a need to increase the number of housing units. The implementation of 34 residential buildings on those undeveloped lands would stop further urban sprawl on green fields, farms, and agricultural plots. Also, the areas in (fig. 8) that are indicated are close to all services, institutions of higher learning, and hospitals. Also, these areas have infrastructure that might support an additional population. Nonetheless, NUCA's top objective is to fill all of the residential structures that are currently in use. This result would make it possible to perhaps make use of current infrastructure. Consequently, building new dwellings is a theoretical possibility that is extremely unlikely to take place.



A Photo showing walls around New Damietta (walled city)  
Source: UN Habitat



**LEGEND**

- Roads
- Water-body
- Undeveloped Lands
- Refugee concentration
- Built environment
- District number
- ⊕ Existing hospital
- Existing School

- Expansion possibilities**
- Expansion area
  - Direction of expansion

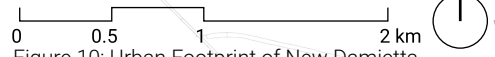


Figure 10: Urban Footprint of New Damietta  
Source: UN Habitat

## Variable: Catalytic Projects

### Context

Catalytic projects are initiatives or investments that have the potential to stimulate economic growth, attract further investment, and trigger positive change in New Damietta.

For the vision to be achieved, multiple projects could be considered as critical enablers for improving employments and livelihoods opportunities in New Damietta. The area would benefit from these project by getting equitable access to the infrastructure, services, and public facilities.

Three projects have been highlighted as drivers that, if implemented, would catalyse New Damietta and Kafr El Battikh into more active, self-sufficient, and inclusive urban centers. There are many projects that might be viewed as essential drivers for revolutionary change in the area. However, it has been determined by the UPIMC team and after consultation with the local administration that these significant projects will have a particularly substantial impact on the region's future growth. Each initiative will eventually bring certain advantages on its own, but because they are interdependent, their overall impact will be significant. Due to the likelihood that their implementation will encourage new investment and infrastructure projects, funding for these projects will have a significant multiplier effect.

### **Catalytic Project #1: Improved Eco-cultural tourism highway connecting New Damietta & Kafr El Battikh coupled by improved walkability and access to public transportation**

There are various chances for interventions that would further open up potential development in the area

with regard to accessibility and connectivity, but the most crucial one involves building a stronger highway connection between the two cities. The path will start from Kafr El Battikh passing through the city to further connect with the industrial area in New Damietta then extending to its waterfront.

The project will have a broader cultural, social, environmental and economic impact on the region. This path will not only open up the dialogue between involved cities, but also help unlock the potential of new institutional partners by triggering them to reveal often unknown and unacknowledged potentials of agricultural and wood furniture industries and logics tied to the area. During vision workshops, Community members in both cities were eager to develop tourism as an alternative source of income.

### **Catalytic Project #2: Improved access to beach, revitalization and upgrading of waterfront**

Designing a vibrant, attractive urban beach is part of a more comprehensive tourist vision in order to transform the face of the area. Utilizing the beach as an attraction to support the current tourism pattern and considering that the city overlooks the Mediterranean shore will give it the tourist benefit of being used as a summer resort. Improved access to the beach will make an important contribution to the quality of life and integrate more into the everyday urban context and make it accessible to different groups of people around the clock.

The residents stressed that the overall existing condition of the beach is not utilised due to its poor and unattractive conditions. Users do not find urban outlets,

local suppliers, playgrounds or greenery, or tracks for jogging and bikes. In summary, beach improvement is needed in the city.

### **Catalytic Project #3: Upgrading and developing the industrial area (introducing novel interventions)**

In regard to future development of the area, the port is located along a strategic regional highway, while the industrial area is the largest agglomeration of organized industrial zone in the area, which could in the future serve as a major trading hub between Kafr El Battikh, Damietta, and the areas of the Delta region. The industrial zone represents about 19% of the total urban mass of the city. Revitalizing the industrial area will attract new residents and businesses to the area while establishing a strong connection with the port.

All proposed interventions under these catalytic projects are aligned with NUCA's Strategic plans to stimulate the economy and create new job opportunities.





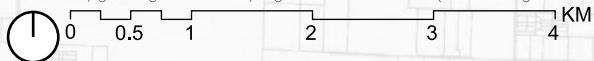
**LEGEND**

- Regional Roads
- Undeveloped Lands
- Residential Buildings

Catalytic Project #1:  
Eco-cultural tourism path

Catalytic Project #2:  
Proposed Beach revitalization and upgrading

Catalytic Project #3:  
Upgrading and developing the industrial area (introducing novel interventions)



Catalytic Project #2

- Beach
- Outlet
- Tourist Spot

Catalytic Project #1

- Highway
- Railway
- Transit stops

Catalytic Project #3

- Crafts
- Workshops
- Tourist

Figure 11: Location of proposed catalytic projects in New Damietta & Kafr El Battikh  
Source: UN Habitat

To boost New Damietta's economic potential and make it more desirable as a place to live and work, **eight** local development projects were identified. These projects will eventually make it easier to realize the defined vision.

### **Development Project #1: Green and safe mobility network**

Having means to access safe Public Transport provides a way for people who do not have access to private motorised transport to access essential services, as well as employment, entertainment and social activities. During the workshops held, both refugees and residents stressed that the overall bus network is not reaching all parts of the city, and in order to commute to a desired destination, users are forced to take unaffordable private taxi cars. In summary, expansion of the current bus routes is needed in the city. Also walking and cycling have huge benefits for residents, short distances can be covered quickly with low (or no) cost transport options, with additional health benefits. Building a network of segregated bicycle lanes by re-purposing on-street parking spaces is highly encouraged by residents during held workshops.

### **Development Project #2: Urban agricultural pockets**

There is a potential for food security and urban agriculture. New Damietta's community will benefit from urban agriculture in many different ways. The community will benefit from cleaner air, fresher food, and a decrease in the greenhouse impacts of urban areas when urban farms incorporate more green space on rooftops or within urban pocket locations. There are a lot of vacant urban spaces to be utilized as urban farming pockets, especially when the community of current refugees have extensive background in

farming. Streetscape, open space, arts, and public space enhancements will improve the quality of the public realm and reflect local culture.

### **Development Project #3: Neighborhoods upgrading and maintenance (dwelling rehabilitation and infrastructure maintenance)**

The residents explained that a main challenge facing the city is having unaffordable housing units for the refugees and the low income citizens. Yet almost 90% of the refugees choose to reside in the dilapidated, and old parts of New Damietta, mainly due to its affordability. Those dwellings are located in the twenty-seventh, sixtieth, and seventieth neighborhoods. Due to their old condition, these residential buildings are in a deteriorated condition and the Infrastructure in these areas are in poor condition. Water supply and sanitation facilities, and drainage networks in particular need maintenance and improvement.

Therefore, these neighborhoods require upgrading. Possible additional interventions include capacity-building activities under the project which will create a strong sense of community ownership as well as active participation in community management and residential outreach.

### **Development Project #4: Schools rehabilitation (extension and maintenance)**

Based on CAPMAS census, the total population who are under 15 years old are 30% of the total population, and based on growth analysis, there will be a yearly increase of students.

Current capacity of existing public schools was analyzed. The current number of primary schools in the city are nine schools, seven of which are overcrowded

and suffer a deficit to accommodate at least 100 more students which leads to high density of students per class at 35 students per class or more. The other two schools which currently are not overcrowded may eventually face more pressure from lack of sufficient classrooms and high density of students per class.

After 10 years from now, it is expected that the deficit will grow five times more the current shortfall. The maximum expected increase of the student population for the target year is an additional 6584 students. Since NUCA doesn't permit for vertical expansion, there is a need for construction of an additional **5 new schools** to meet the educational needs. Each school will be four floors, accommodating 1500 students.

### **Development Project #5: Strengthening and extending the commercial spine of the city**

The city will connect residents to jobs, by encouraging job growth and small business growth, by establishing job-training programs in the city, and by improving public transportation connections to job centers. Additionally, the existing undeveloped commercial core can expand to accommodate housing and jobs, and bring jobs closer to established neighborhoods.

### **Development Project #6: Upgrading and developing the industrial area**

The current industrial area occupies around 11% of the city's area. There is a need to add a factory for recycling agricultural waste which will have huge environmental and economic benefits. Therefore, and based on the analysis and identified needs, it is necessary to expand the use of the industrial zone. This can be achieved through updating the existing land use plan to introduce novel interventions to the existing industrial area, such

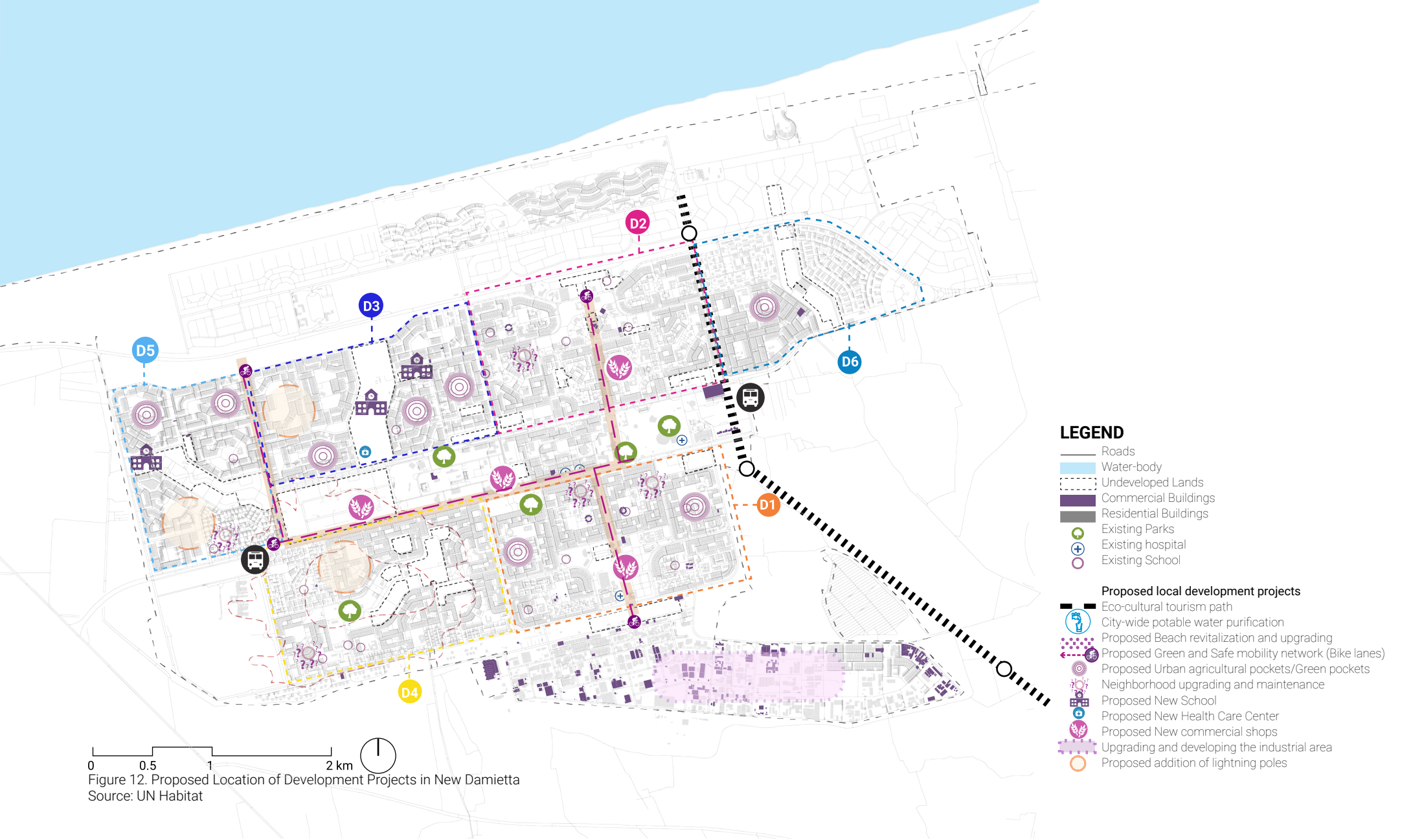
as, furniture and supporting furniture industries, and creating a craft area to enhance the city's touristic vision.

#### **Development Project #7: Improved access to potable water in the city**

Water that is safe and easily accessible is essential for public health, whether it is utilized for drinking, residential use, food production, or pleasure. Improved water supply and sanitation, as well as better water resource management, can boost New Damietta's economic growth and contribute significantly to poverty reduction. This project can be implemented through water purification and introducing clean water technology.

#### **Development Project #8: Enhancing streets' security**

During interviews held with residents and refugees, many emphasized the importance of improving streets' lightning and controlling stray dog population. Improved street lighting will help reduce crime and violence.



0 0.5 1 2 km  
 Figure 12. Proposed Location of Development Projects in New Damietta  
 Source: UN Habitat

**Outcome**

There are numerous possible outcomes for how the region can develop economically over the upcoming years. But three distinct possible outcomes based on level of implementation are discussed.

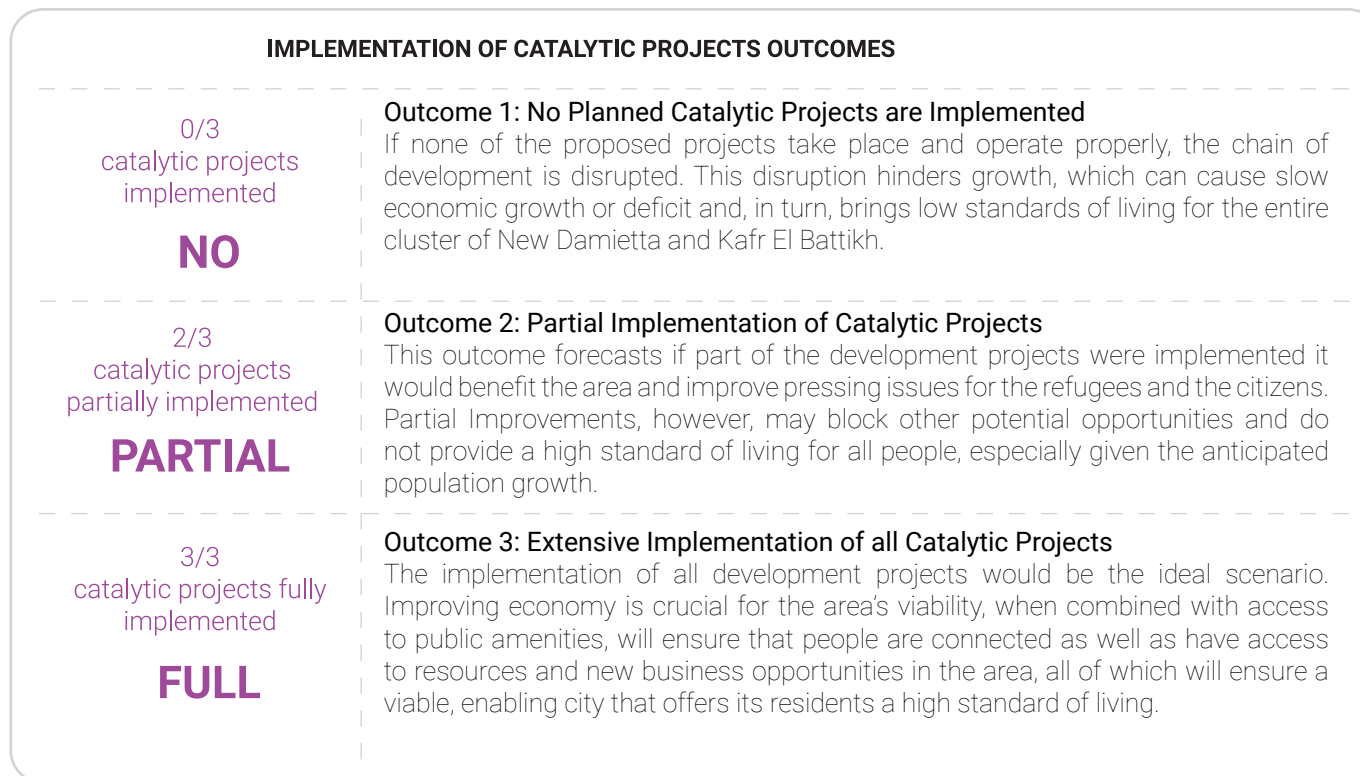


Figure 13: Outcome of proposed catalytic projects in New Damietta & Kafr El Battikh  
Source: UN Habitat

## Variable: Local Economic Development

Egypt faces many economic challenges, such as high unemployment and poverty rates. Russia-Ukraine crisis poses a serious threat to Egypt -the world's largest wheat importer- leading to an increase in poverty among refugees and host communities<sup>7</sup>.

Unemployment rate at the national level is 7.20% in 2022<sup>8</sup>. The unemployment rate among young people between 15-29 years old is 62%, the highest level of unemployment was recorded among those aged 20 to 24, who made up 29.4 %, Unemployment was markedly higher in urban areas, at 10.7 % of the viable workforce. With record-high inflation making it difficult for many Egyptians and refugees to afford basic products and services<sup>9</sup>. The number of people living below the national poverty line of USD 4 a day by more than 9 million in 2030<sup>10</sup>.

Similarly, the unemployment rate in New Damietta and Kafr El Battikh is around 12% and 5% respectively, increased among women and youth<sup>11</sup>. Additionally, the highest numbers of refugees are concentrated in New Damietta, driven by low wages and high costs of living.

Ensuring the growth of the local economy in New Damietta is an essential factor in reducing poverty and promoting social inclusivity. It plays a critical role in achieving the best possible outcome for the coming years. Therefore, a combination of factors were taken into consideration when developing the Local Economic Development variable. The factors include the significant working-age population (ages 15-60, which constitute around 66.9% of the city's total population)<sup>12</sup>, the strategic location of the city, the land use plan, and the general strategic plan. Furthermore, a key factor in promoting solutions that integrate refugees with host communities in a planned and coordinated way is to

leverage the potential inclusive economic benefit that the investments in the area can have for all.

Two primary outcomes that are connected to the spatial dynamics of the city are drawn when taking into account the land use plan of New Damietta and the possibility for how the suggested necessary projects could effect the future economic development that would help enable (if implemented) or continue to constrain (if not implemented) the economic vibrancy and development potential in the area.

### **Outcome 1: Natural economic growth resulting in marginally improved access to opportunities**

In this outcome, the LED strategy for the city of New Damietta will focus on supporting existing businesses and industries to promote natural growth and economic stability. Currently, based on the existing situation, a total of 41,518 job opportunities are available in New Damietta. This means that if natural economic growth continues to be the same trend, there will be and additional 6,482 job opportunities provided by 2035, mainly in the manufacturing, construction, and retail sectors which is equal to 14.4% increase of that total current jobs.

This outcome considers the natural economic growth in New Damietta.

### **Outcome 2: Significant economic expansion that effectively enhances opportunities for both hosts and refugees.**

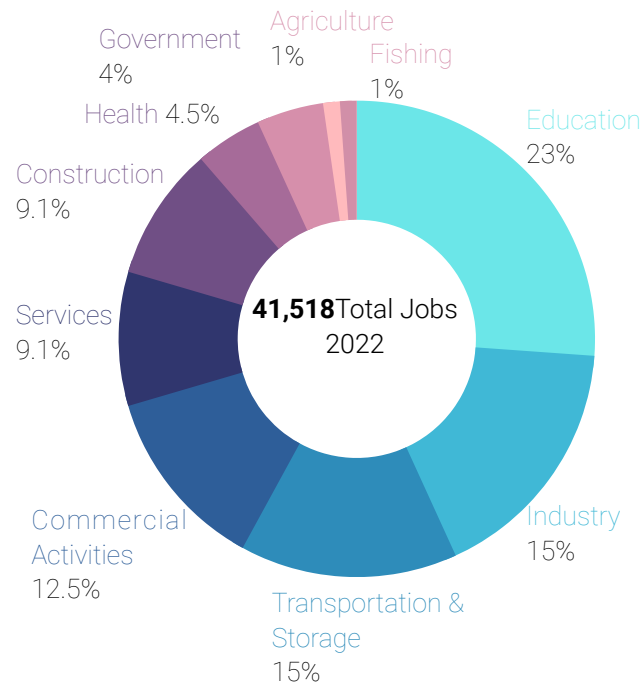
This outcome considers the potential increase in job opportunities if LED strategy for the city of New Damietta will focus on the development of a robust tourism sector to drive economic growth. This will involve investing in infrastructure such as hotels,

restaurants, and entertainment venues, as well as promoting the city's natural beauty and cultural heritage to attract visitors. If all proposed needed projects are implemented in the city. **New Damietta is expected to add more than 40,815 jobs by 2035, a 42.27 % increase from 2020.**

The LED plan also encompasses the improvement of urban infrastructure and basic services. If the five identified schools, a health care center, waste plant, public transportation station, 90 shops of fresh food market, and other commercial shops and services are constructed, these developments will provide more economic growth for the working-age population in the neighbourhood, including the host community and refugees.

In summary, the local economic development variable addresses the potential to build the capacity of a defined area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for inhabitants.

**Education, industry, commercial services, professional services, construction, health, agriculture and fishing, and government are the main economic sectors for New Damietta's economy.**



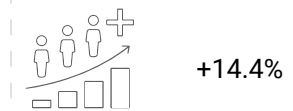
**Outcome 1: Natural Economic Growth**

This outcome predicts under the normal circumstances that the local economy will continue to grow in the city. The few activities that may continue to occur may include improvement to future infrastructure development but at a slow pace and there is limited concrete improvement to develop the entire area, New Damietta and Kafr El Battikh combined.

Furthermore, as refugees do not have access to property rights therefore limiting potential for a large proportion of the local areas inhabitants to invest in their homes and businesses.

**ECONOMIC STABILITY/  
SMALL GROWTH**

Total increase in opportunities when 20% of vacant housing and commercial land use are developed:



**Outcome 2: Substantial Economic Growth**

Accelerating the implementation of the various development projects proposed, including infrastructure interventions, the upgrading of public facilities such as schools and health centers, improvements to public spaces, the transformation of residential land uses into mixed land use, and the potential utilization of the existing vacant lands will result in substantially improved access to opportunities for both the local community and refugees.

Action in attracting the private sector to the area will support local and refugee entrepreneurs and has the potential to expand job opportunities, improve services, provide more choice, and reduce prices.

**SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC  
GROWTH**

Total increase in opportunities when all development projects are implemented:

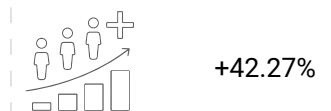


Figure 14: Outcome of proposed local economic development projects in New Damietta & Kafr El Battikh  
Source: UN Habitat

## Variable: Natural Resources & Environment

### Context

Around the city of New Damietta lies a large amount of earth mound kilns used for charcoal production. These kilns are incredibly inefficient and release a substantial amount of air emissions. The effect of burning and heavy smoke can last for days. According to a study done by Damietta University<sup>13</sup>, high concentration levels of carbon monoxide (CO) and heavy metals are found in the air which exceeds the prescribed limit as outlined by the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA). Repeated exposure to coal kiln smoke will induce chronic diseases and respiratory problems, adding to the strain on the current health care infrastructure.

Combining both adaptation and mitigation interventions is the most effective way to combat land degradation and pollution as a result of coal kilns burning, examples of actions that respond to the direct impacts:

- Clear the agricultural pillow area from coal kilns
- Switch to alternative fuels such as natural gas, biomass, or waste materials.
- Promote the use of modern and more efficient technologies for coal kilns.
- Establish green buffer zones around coal kilns to absorb pollutants and improve air quality.
- Develop and implement an awareness campaign.
- Green belt measures to be taken to limit the use of unsustainable resource
- Conduct an assessment of existing and planned burning locations to determine the source of their use and relationship to historical practices
- Implement recycling and waste reduction measures.
- Regular monitoring and reporting of emissions can help identify opportunities for improvement and measure progress towards sustainability goals.



One of the coal kilns in New Damietta, Egypt.  
Source: UN Habitat



**NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT OUTCOMES**

<p><b>Outcome 1: No Environmental mitigation or adaptation actions are taken, resulting in increased vulnerability of populations.</b></p> <p>If no climate change mitigation or adaptation actions are taken for coal kilns in New Damietta, several negative consequences could arise. These include increased greenhouse gas emissions, which contribute to climate change and air pollution, as well as potential health problems for nearby residents. Additionally, without mitigation and adaptation measures, the coal kilns could exacerbate the effects of climate change, such as sea level rise and extreme weather events, which could impact the city's infrastructure, economy, and public health.</p>	<p><b>NO ADAPTATION OR MITIGATION MEASURES TAKEN</b></p>
<p><b>Outcome 2: Partial environmental adaptation and mitigation measures are taken.</b></p> <p>If only partial environmental adaptation and mitigation measures are taken for coal kilns, this may provide some benefits. However, there still be negative impacts on the environment and human health. While these measures may reduce the severity of the impacts, they may not eliminate them completely and a comprehensive and integrated approach is needed to effectively address the environmental impacts of coal kilns burning.</p>	<p><b>PARTIAL ADAPTATION OR MITIGATION MEASURES TAKEN</b></p>
<p><b>Outcome 3: Environmental adaptation and mitigation measures are taken to reduce vulnerability to impacts and to strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of the population.</b></p> <p>If all environmental adaptation and mitigation measures are taken to combat land degradation and pollution as a result of coal kilns burning, it can result in significant improvements in the overall environmental and health conditions of the area. The air quality would improve, reducing the amount of particulate matter and harmful pollutants emitted into the atmosphere. The land degradation would be reduced, leading to healthier soil and vegetation cover. Additionally, the overall quality of life for people living in the area would improve, with a reduced risk of health issues related to air pollution. It can also create new job opportunities and promote sustainable economic growth by adopting clean energy practices and reducing the reliance on non-renewable energy sources.</p>	<p><b>ALL ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION MEASURES TAKEN</b></p>

Figure 15: Outcome of natural resources & environment  
Source: UN Habitat

## Scenario A - Business As Usual

### Scenario

If host and refugee communities' natural population growth remains at the current growth rate of 2.4% without any significant actions taken to address planning and development measures.

### Likely Impact

#### Population growth:

The built footprint will continue to be the same within the city boundary without adding new construction for housing as the city's buildings are below the expected capacity. Healthcare facilities and schools will continue to face more challenges as the number of population increases without further expansion or rehabilitation to existing structures.

#### Environment:

Due to the lack of regulation on coal kilns use and lack of awareness in sustainable alternatives, degradation of the natural environment will increase. Smoke and heavy dust caused by coal kilns are likely to become more frequent as the number of burning locations will increase.

#### Infrastructure:

The community will continue to face the same issue with the quality of current potable water. Refugees will continue to face challenges in access to job opportunities and livelihoods and increasing costs of housing and transportation. The quality of residential buildings in the old parts of the city will also continue to deteriorate worsening infrastructure.

#### Investment:

Significant investment in businesses and industries in the area will be less likely to occur due to inefficient use of the industrial area or commercial spine.

The business as usual scenario will not allow New Damietta and Kafr El Battikh to reach its full potential, and will further decrease access to jobs and livelihood opportunities.

Variable	Population	Urban Footprint	Catalytic Projects	Local Development Projects	Natural Resources and Environment
Outcome 1	<b>Low Growth Scenario</b> Population growth rate will decline to 1.5%	<b>Infill of existing residential buildings at 70% urban infill</b>	<b>No development projects</b> are implemented	<b>Natural Economic Growth</b> Slow pace improvement to future infrastructure development	<b>Major environmental deterioration</b> if no mitigation or adaptation actions are taken leading to increasing environmental hazards
Outcome 2	<b>Medium Growth Scenario:</b> Populations growth rate will continue as the annual growth rate of New Damietta at 2.4%	<b>Infill of existing buildings &amp; 50% Infill of vacant lands</b> Full saturation in existing empty residential buildings	<b>Partial implementation</b> of development projects	<b>Increase</b> Business and livelihood opportunities are increased, providing additional jobs and local economic stimulus	Partial environmental actions are taken, leading to some environmental deterioration, no mitigation actions are taken
Outcome 3	<b>High Growth Scenario</b> Population growth rate will increase to 3.5%	<b>Unpredictable spatial demand</b> Less land is required	<b>Extensive implementation</b> of all development projects		Both mitigation and adaptation actions are taken leading to <b>better quality of air</b> and full removal of coal-kilns
Outcome 4	<b>Substantial Growth Scenario</b> Large influx of new population will cause growth rate to spike				
Outcome 5	<b>Decline population Scenario</b> (-??%)				
Odds	Highly Unlikely	Unlikely	Marginal	Likely	<b>Highly likely</b>
Impact	<b>Significant Deterioration</b>	Slight Deterioration	Marginal	Slight Improvement	Significant Improvement

Figure 16: Business as usual scenario table  
Source: UN Habitat

# Business As Usual Scenario

Increase in population: **+31.1%**  
 21,658 more people  
**Total population:** 93,600 inhabitant  
 Population increase by 2035



Total increase in opportunities for hosts and refugees

**+14.4%**

## LEGEND

- Regional Roads
- Undeveloped Lands
- Commercial
- Residential
- Existing Parks
- Existing hospital
- Existing School
- Existing commercial spine
- Existing Bus Stops
- City-wide potable water purification
- Partial Removal of coal kilns
- Increase of number / Active coal kilns
- Partial beach upgrading
- Environmental degraded zone
- Potential Increase in urban green pockets
- Potential undesired urban sprawl
- Potential Expansion Area (urban sprawl)
- Expansion Direction
- Potential new School
- Potential new Health Care Center
- Potential expansion of commercial area
- Potential Densification Area
- Balamoon Canal uncovered and unused space

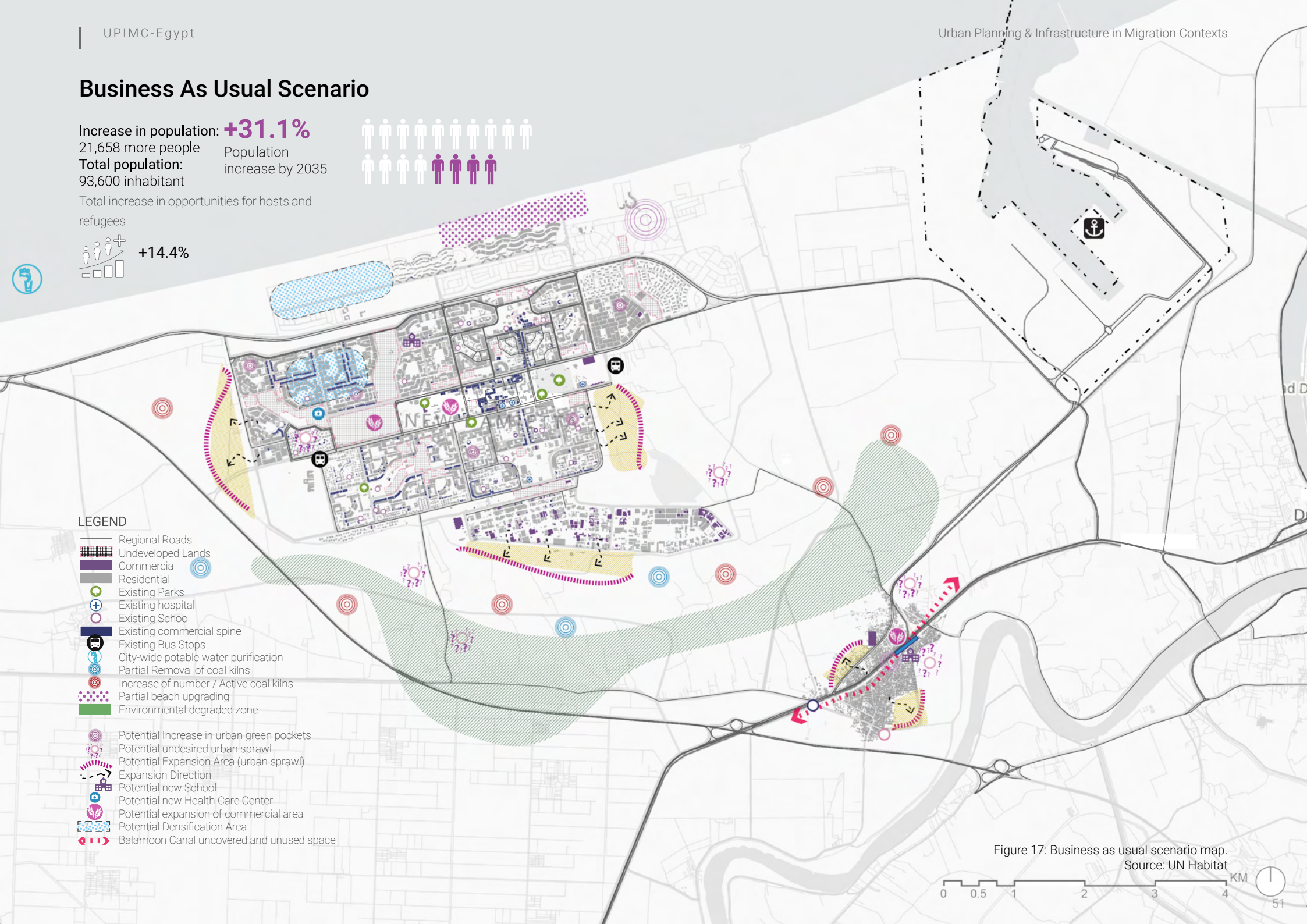


Figure 17: Business as usual scenario map.  
 Source: UN Habitat



## Scenario B - Optimal Scenario - Planning for a Dignified, Equitable, and Connected City

### Scenario

For a resilient and sustainable city, the population growth rate considered is 2.4% as the current trend in the next 10 years. As a result, this scenario suggests upgrading all dilapidated residential structures and using 50% of unoccupied lands for development projects that will expand the number of opportunities and livelihoods the city offers. The environment's remaining issues brought on by coal kilns will be resolved. Additionally, all suggested development initiatives would be put into action by 2035.

### Likely Impact

#### Population growth:

Promoting sustainable patterns of population growth will require strategies that favor efficient use of land by revitalizing the infrastructure and buildings of the old residential parts and expansion of public facilities, schools, and health care centers. Catalytic development projects would further encourage population expansion.

#### Environment:

The environmental effects of population increase will be reduced by utilizing the advantages of both cities and supporting compact patterns of growth. Efforts to stop urban sprawl on agricultural land and the deterioration of the air quality, like establishing a green zone to reduce the quantity of coal kilns, are also taken.

#### Infrastructure:

Making targeted upgrades to the water, energy, and transportation infrastructure to support livelihoods and increase safety.

#### Investment:

More industries may be established in addition to existing businesses. A strong highway between the two cities can be built for supporting increased economic activity that will facilitate improved trade and increase livelihood options by designating specific stops along the road to engage the public in each area.

Variable	Population	Urban Footprint	Catalytic projects	Local Development projects	Natural resources and environment
Outcome 1	<b>Low Growth Scenario</b> Population Growth rate will decline to 1.5%	<b>Infill of existing residential buildings at 70% urban infill</b>	<b>No development projects</b> are implemented	<b>Natural Economic Growth</b>	Major environmental deterioration if no mitigation or adaptation actions are taken leading to increasing environmental hazards
Outcome 2	<b>Medium Growth Scenario:</b> Populations growth rate will continue as the annual growth rate of New Damietta at 2.4%	<b>Infill of existing buildings &amp; 50% Infill of vacant lands</b> Full saturation in existing empty residential buildings	<b>Partial implementation</b> of development projects	<b>Increase</b> Business and livelihood opportunities are increased, providing additional jobs and local economic stimulus	Partial environmental actions are taken, leading to Some environmental deterioration, no mitigation actions are taken
Outcome 3	<b>High Growth Scenario</b> Population Growth rate will increase to 3.5%	<b>Unpredictable spatial demand</b> Less land is required	<b>Extensive implementation</b> of all development projects		Both mitigation and adaptation actions are taken leading to better quality of air and full removal of coal-kilns
Outcome 4	<b>Substantial Growth Scenario</b> Large influx of new population will cause growth rate to spike				
Outcome 5	<b>Decline population Scenario (-??%)</b>				
Odds	Highly Unlikely	Unlikely	Marginal	<b>Likely</b>	Highly likely
Impact	Significant Deterioration	Slight Deterioration	Marginal	Slight Improvement	<b>Significant Improvement</b>

Figure 18: Optimal scenario table  
Source: UN Habitat

# Optimal Scenario

**+6.5%**  
Increase to the  
**medium growth**  
**outcome (+31.1%)**



Total population: 99,684 inhabitant  
Density (person/km<sup>2</sup>): 3,790.2

**+42.27%**

## LEGEND

- Regional Roads
- Undeveloped Lands
- Commercial Buildings
- Residential Buildings
- Existing Parks
- Existing hospital
- Existing School
- Existing commercial spine
- Eco-cultural tourism path
- Proposed port
- City-wide potable water purification
- Removal & full closure of coal kilns
- Proposed Green Belt
- Proposed Beach revitalization and upgrading
- Proposed Green and Safe mobility network (Bike lanes)
- Proposed Urban agricultural pockets/Green pockets
- Neighborhoods upgrading and maintenance
- Proposed New School
- Proposed New Health Care Center
- Proposed New commercial shops
- Upgrading and developing the industrial area
- Proposed recycling agricultural waste factory
- Proposed addition of lightning poles
- Proposed ceiling of the Balamoon Canal
- Proposed light weight structure fruit market (on top of the ceiled canal)
- School rehabilitation (extension and maintenance)
- Proposed Waste collection plant
- Proposed Public transportation station

Beach  
Outlet  
Tourist Spot

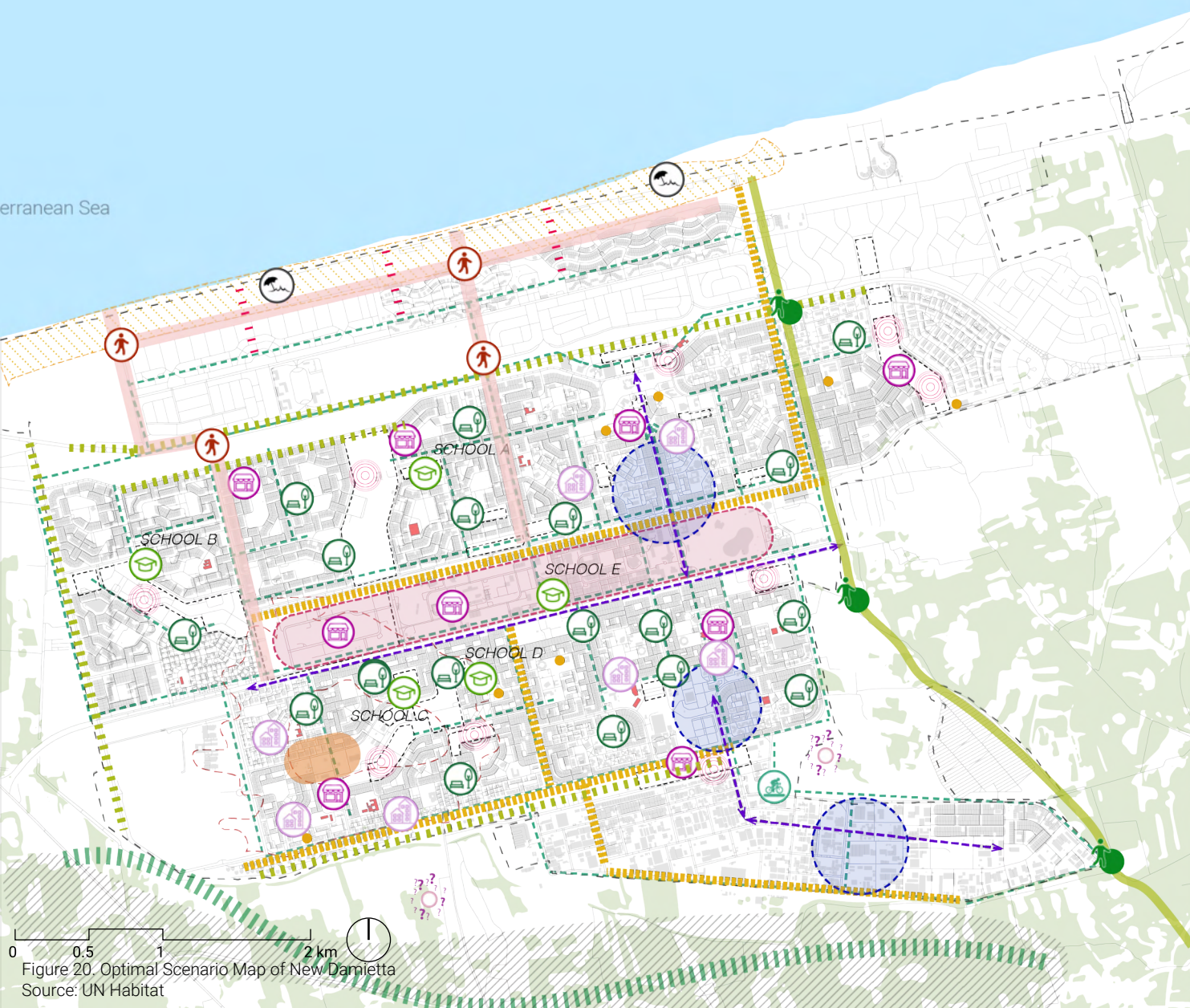
Highway  
Railway  
Transit stops

Crafts  
Workshops  
Tourist

Figure 19: Optimal Scenario Map of New Damietta & Kafr El Battikh  
Source: UN Habitat



Mediterranean Sea



**LEGEND**

**Transportation**

- Regional road
- Secondary road
- + + + Railway
- ⚓ Damietta's port
- 🚌 Bus stop

**Natural system**

- 🌊 Waterbody
- 🌿 Agricultural land (no-building zone)

**Urban hubs**

- 🏫 Public School
- 🏫 Private School
- ⋯ Vacant lands

**1. SUPPORT NEW DAMIETTA'S DYNAMIC ECONOMY AND INCREASE ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITY**

- 🏪 Markets/Shops
- 🔄 Strengthening of existing urban hub
- 📍 Linkage to commercial spine
- 🛣️ Improvement of road network connectivity
- 🚲 Construction of bike-friendly lanes network
- 🌿 Develop Eco-tourism corridor
- 📍 Development of urban node

**2. DEVELOP PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES AND IMPROVE THE LIVING CONDITIONS**

- 🏠 Develop access to beach front for all
- 🏠 Old neighborhood upgrading and maintenance
- 🌿 Cultivating green pockets
- 🎓 Enhance refugee concentration
- 🎓 School construction/rehabilitation
- 🚧 Enhancing streets' security/ lightning poles
- 🚧 Reduce urban sprawl

**3. PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT & THE NATURAL RESOURCES**

- 🌿 Protect the agricultural pillow
- 🌿 Invest in better distribution of open space
- 🌿 Green corridors: planted walks
- 🌿 Proposed park
- 🌿 Supporting local tourism
- 🌿 Development of beach & cornice
- 🚶 Ensuring access to the waterfront for all



Figure 20. Optimal Scenario Map of New Damietta  
Source: UN Habitat

## Identification of Needed Projects

To proceed with the development of the optimal scenario action plan, it is necessary to evaluate the identified projects and prioritize the investment projects that should be performed within the first five years of the action plan implementation.

### INITIAL LIST OF PROPOSED INVESTMENT PROJECTS FROM THE OPTIMAL SCENARIO MAP:

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Cluster Projects | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eco-cultural tourism highway connecting New Damietta and Kafr El Battikh</li> <li>2. Establishing a river port in Kafr El Battikh</li> <li>3. Potable water purification (Implementing clean water technology)</li> <li>4. Establishing a recycling agricultural waste factory/entity</li> <li>5. Clearing the agricultural pillow area from coal kilns/Green Belt</li> </ol>   |
| New Damietta     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Development of New Damietta Beach &amp; Corniche</li> <li>7. Construction of Bike-friendly lanes network</li> <li>8. Urban agricultural pockets</li> <li>9. Cultivating green pockets</li> <li>10. Neighborhood upgrading and maintenance (dwelling rehabilitation and infrastructure maintenance)</li> <li>11. School rehabilitation (extension and maintenance)</li> <li>12. Strengthening and extending the commercial spine of the city (construction of more shops)</li> <li>13. Upgrading and developing the industrial area (introducing novel interventions)</li> <li>14. Enhancing streets' security (addition of street lightning poles)</li> </ol> |
| Kafr El Battikh  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15. Covering the Balamoon Canal</li> <li>16. Construction of Central Market for Fresh Produce (on top of the covered canal)</li> <li>17. Improving and beautifying the city's entrance</li> <li>18. Governmental compound</li> <li>19. Construction of intermediate waste collection plant</li> <li>20. Establishing a public transportation station</li> </ol>  |
| Cross-cutting    | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21. School rehabilitation (extension and maintenance)</li> <li>22. Street, road, and pavement network improvement</li> <li>23. Accessible buildings (classrooms, clinics)</li> <li>24. Accessible open spaces and recreational facilities and sport clubs</li> <li>25. Awareness raising related to disability, cultural diversity and inclusion</li> </ol>  |

## Multi Criteria Analysis

A multi-criteria analysis (MCA) assessment framework is a valuable tool for prioritizing projects because it provides a comprehensive, transparent, objective, and flexible approach to decision-making. By using MCA, decision-makers can identify the projects that are most likely to deliver the greatest benefits and allocate resources more efficiently and effectively.

To do so, the UPIMC team developed a scoring matrix to prioritize and select projects or activities based on a set of criteria and their relative importance. It allows for a systematic and transparent way of comparing options and making informed decisions. By using a scoring matrix, stakeholders can evaluate and rank options based on specific criteria, ensuring that the most relevant and feasible projects or activities are selected. This approach helps ensure that resources are used efficiently and effectively, and that decisions are based on objective criteria rather than subjective preferences.

### STEPS USED TO BUILD THE SCORING MATRIX

1. Identify the objectives and criteria: Define the objectives and criteria that will be used to evaluate the projects.
2. Assign weights: Assign weights to each criterion based on its relative importance.
3. Score the projects: Evaluate each project based on the identified criteria and assign a score for each criterion.
4. Normalize the scores: Normalize the scores to a common scale to facilitate comparison.
5. Rank the projects: Rank the projects based on their weighted scores.
6. Review and adjust: Review and adjust the scoring matrix as needed.

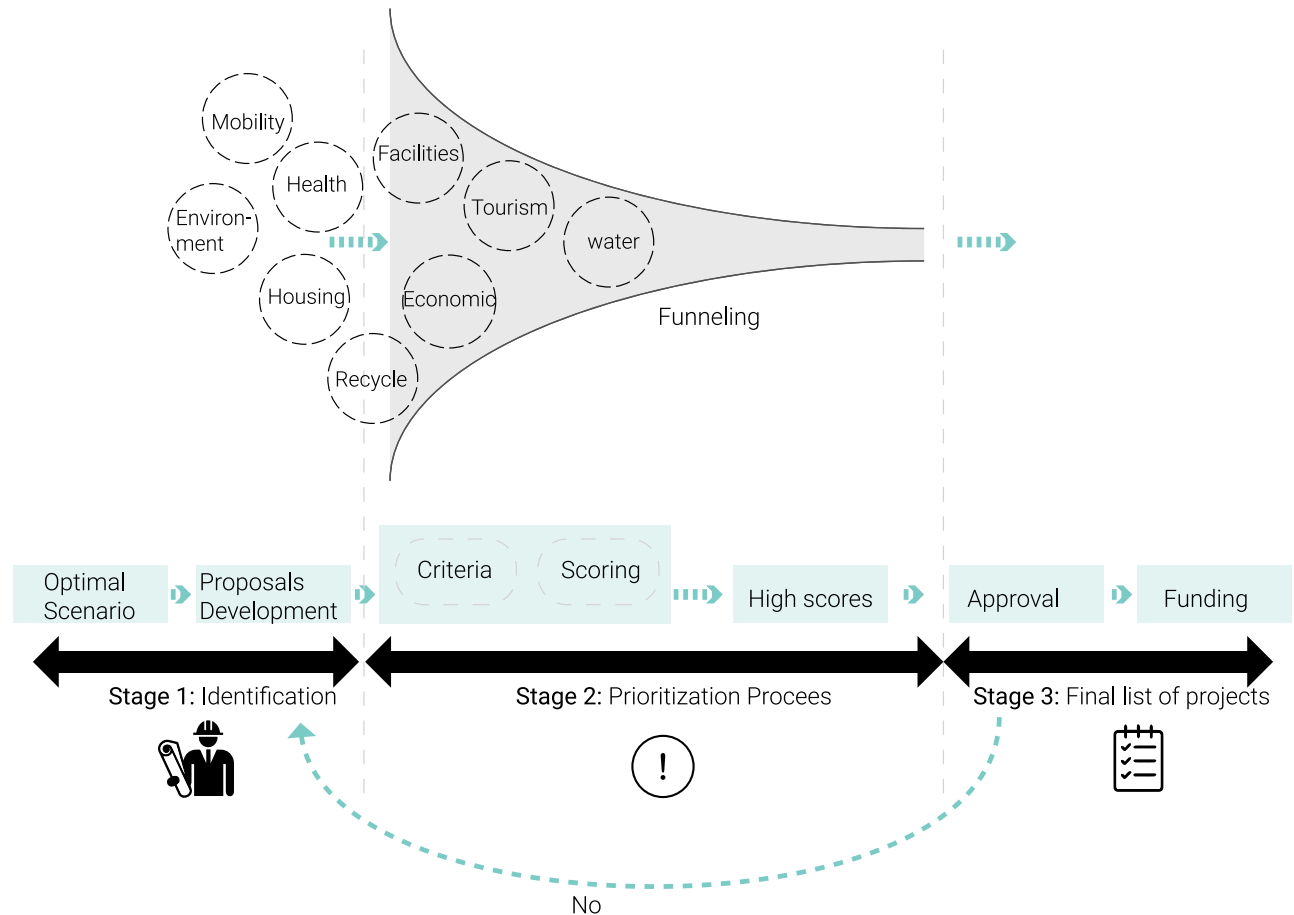


Figure 21: Overview diagram of the projects prioritization process  
Source: UN-Habitat



## Methodology and Development of the Scoring Matrix

The scoring matrix was created to identify the highest priority projects based upon five principal assessment pillars as follows: **Social Impact, Environmental Impact, Economic Impact, Spatial Impact, Participatory Engagement Perspective.** Furthermore, this criteria takes into account the local community's and key stakeholders' opinions of the needed development projects identified by the local community and refugees.

Each of these pillars is assigned a percentage weight based on their relative importance

- Social Impact - 20%
- Environmental Impact - 15%
- Economic Impact - 20%
- Spatial Impact - 30%
- Participatory Engagement Perspective - 15%

Once the weights have been established, specific sub-criteria is identified under each pillar. For example, under the social impact pillar, sub-criteria included provision of public services, social cohesion, well being, and social inclusion.

A scoring system is then be developed for each sub-criterion, allowing for a more precise assessment of each project. This scoring system is based on a numerical scale, from 0-4, with higher scores indicating greater impact. Finally, all scores will be summed to arrive at a total score for each project, allowing for a comparison of their overall impact and prioritization for implementation.

For more information about the scoring in the scoring matrix, please refer to the scores definitions grid (see annex A.) which details the scoring for each criterion.





Priority Scoring Criteria		
Impact	<b>Social Impact 20%</b> 	Provision of Public Services: Improving the access to public services (Health/Education/Utilities) Social Cohesion: Maintaing social cohesion and eliminating inequalities within the society Well Being: Effect on the wellbeing of residents Social inclusion: Promoting or showing inclusivity to migrants as well as vulnerable groups
	<b>Environmental Impact 15%</b> 	Climate Change: Contributes to Adaptation Climate Change: Contributes to Mitigation Healthy Ecosystem: Overall Environmental Impact of the project
	<b>Economic Impact 20%</b> 	Economic Linkages: Promoting output of other economic sectors and thus maximizing the value-added of the economy Private Investments: Potential for promoting new privtae investment Job Creation: Job opportunities the project can create (Measured by Employment Multiplier) Income Generation: The project will increase the revenues of the city by generating new revnue streams
	<b>Spatial Impact 30%</b> 	Served population: % of beneficiaries from the project Vibrancy: How much does the project contribute to the mixed land use or social mix of the city Increasing Properties' Values: Properties in proximity of the project location will increase in value Urban Spaces: Improving Public Spaces Butterfly Effect: Linkages with other development projects and/or public projects or facilities Location Competitiveness: Boosting competitveness of the city, productivity of inhabitants and reducing regional imbalances
	<b>Participatory Engagement Perspective 15%</b>	Local Communities/ Stakeholders (Government) : workshop based on needs/ priorities Plans Policies and Frameworks alignment Technical Priority based on need assessment: how much is the project a priority/urgent on the short term action plan

Figure 22: The Technical Needs Perspective (Step 1) Scoring Matrix  
Source: UN-Habitat



# 03

## STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IS  
CRUCIAL FOR EFFECTIVE PLANNING AND  
IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES AND  
PROGRAMS



## Vision and Scenario Building Validation Workshop

Stakeholder input has been a key feature of the New Damietta vision and scenario building process. Stakeholders were identified and mapped at the start of component one (Spatial Profiling), a Stakeholder map was developed.

On the 6<sup>th</sup> of December 2022, UN-Habitat Egypt team held a stakeholders validation workshop with New Damietta city council to discuss and validate the profile, vision, and the scenarios for the next 10 years, which were formulated in a participatory manner with the local community. The scenarios include the “Business As Usual” which reveals expected conditions in 2035 if no actions were taken, while the “Optimal” Scenario envisions the situation with all the actions needed being implemented.

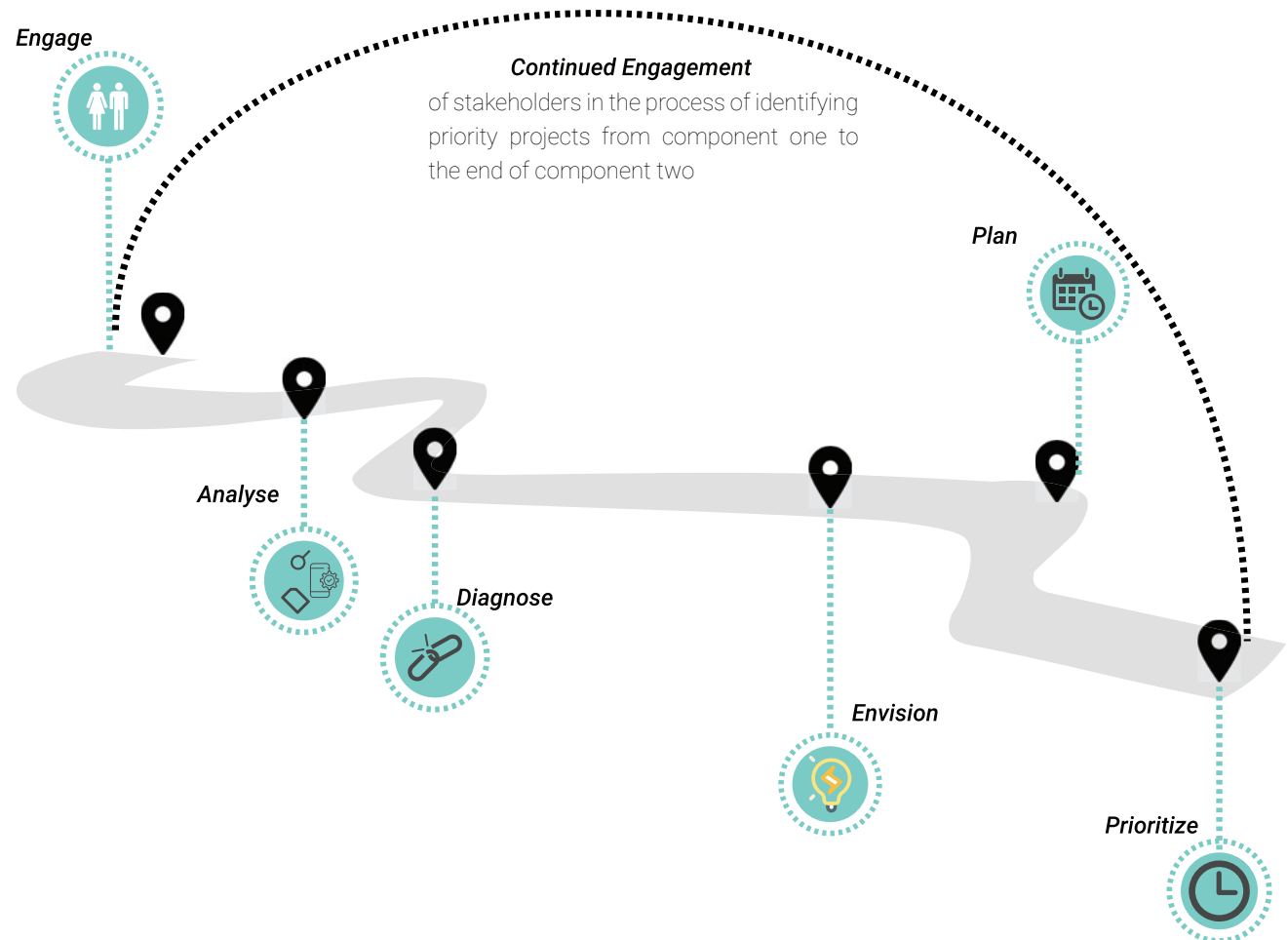
The validation workshop was attended by 10 representatives from different departments, including city project planning management and monitoring, city public relations department, city council, project design department, and health department.

The workshop began with a recap of the first component of the UPIMC project, which involved presenting national, regional, and city data along with a spatial analysis. Next, the UPIMC team presented the challenges, opportunities, needs, and strengths identified by the local community and the refugee population living in New Damietta. This was followed by a comprehensive explanation of the vision and scenario building analysis, which resulted in outcomes for each selected variable developed with the local community. The optimal scenario was then explained and discussed, which provided a list of necessary projects and interventions at both city scales. Finally,

the attendees were asked to provide a score for the prioritized projects according to their opinion on which ones should be implemented first.

### LIMITATIONS

It should be noted that the scoring of the matrix by various stakeholders reflects the majority view rather than a consensus.



## CONCLUSION

Stakeholders endorsed the spatial profile, vision and the optimal scenario for New Damietta and identified the top priority projects. The city technical staff focused more on new needed interventions that would improve the living conditions drastically. Other projects related to water and infrastructure were eliminated which are already mentioned in the strategic plans.

## Stakeholders roles and responsibilities

1 Donor		Support the city coordinator and focal points in the preparation of meetings
2 City		Participate in engagement activities and discuss collaboration for implementation options
3 Local		Support the overall program objectives and coordinate with national government the process from initiation to technical support
4 Staff		Present outcomes and scenarios needed for achieving the vision in coordination with city government & local stakeholders
5 Migrants		Participate in vision mapping charrettes and workshops which will feed the bottom up approach in planning
6 Private Sector		Explore potential interest in implementing projects on ground
7 NGOs		Provide feedback and support based on past experience
8 Academia		Support in providing marketing for project implementation and further develop detailed designs
9 International Agencies		Find interest in project which align with their funding strategy



Stakeholders Validation Session in New Damietta, Egypt.  
Source: UN Habitat



New Damietta, Egypt.  
Source: UN Habitat



# 04

## THE BLUEPRINT FOR IMPLEMENTATION DAMIETTA ACTION PLAN

## Priority Development Projects

After the validation of the needed projects, the technical scoring matrix assessment, as well as the local community and stakeholder scoring session, the priority projects were evaluated based on all principal assessment pillars. The scoring matrix then was completed and the development projects got scores. The UPIMC team was able to identify the highest scored projects and rank them based on priority.

The implementation of the scoring matrix led to a rational economic ranking of projects, with the highest-ranking projects being those that exhibit economic and environmental characteristics that promote sustainability and resilience. The matrix has proven to be an effective tool for determining priorities for

public investment, particularly when decision-makers are evaluating various project implementation options under the constraint of limited financial resources.

Each project on the preliminary list was scored according to the scoring matrix, with the final ranking reflecting a larger effect and thus priority in implementation. As explained previously, this list includes projects that are not currently being implemented in either city's plans but have been mentioned in project team consultations with the community of residents and refugees in New Damietta; some of those projects are also included in the SUP.

Among the initial 25 projects, **seven priority projects**

**with a score above 32** have been highlighted, and **have been further detailed into investment cards** with the support of financial expert.

The projects were further categorized based on their expected implementation period in accordance with the optimal scenario plan. This additional classification resulted in the grouping of projects into three phases:

**Short-term phase:** Projects that can be completed within the first three years

**Medium-term phase:** Projects that can be completed within the first five years

**Long-term phase:** Projects that can be completed within the 10 years



Figure 23: Final Ranking of Development Projects  
Source: UN-Habitat



## Donor Perspective Assessment

Donor Perspective Assessment is a comprehensive evaluation process that provides valuable insights from the perspective of donors involved in funding and supporting humanitarian and development initiatives. This assessment aims to gather feedback, assess donor satisfaction, and identify areas of improvement for enhancing donor engagement and partnership. By conducting in-depth interviews, surveys, and data analysis, the assessment examines various aspects such as funding mechanisms, transparency, accountability, communication, and the overall effectiveness of donor-funded programs. The Donor Perspective Assessment serves as a valuable tool for organizations and initiatives to understand donor expectations, tailor their approaches, and strengthen collaboration with donors to achieve shared goals in the development of New Damietta.

An additional step after the prioritization should take place for the selection of which projects to be financed to decision-making process for prioritizing infrastructure projects. This funnelling method is critical at the stage of seeking financing from various donors or potential financiers.

“Funnelling” in the context of priority development projects from a donor perspective refers to the process of narrowing down potential projects to a select few that align with the donor’s priorities and funding capabilities.

### Integrating financiers perspective in early phase

- Strategic fit-national/regional
- Spatial profiling
- Integrating SDG
- Meeting beneficiary’s needs
- Matching with financier’s focus
- Institutional and governmental predictability

### Detailed Analysis

- Project description (Investment card)
- Market analysis
- Cost-benefit analysis
- Implementation strategy
- Linking municipal with project finance
- Donor/financier mapping and engagement



### Detailed Investment cards & Funding proposal closing

Figure 24: Infrastructure project life-cycle  
Source: sustainable-infrastructure-tools.org

## Development Of New Damietta’s Framework For Action

### What is an action plan?

An action plan is a proposed strategy or course of actions needed to complete or deliver a project.



WHO



What



How



When

### Methodology

Building on the spatial assessment, The UPIMC was able to develop a strategic plan to identify the strategic areas which are critical for helping sustainable urban development in the city.

In order to develop a sustainable strategic response, there needs to be an implementation plan studying what type of projects are required to be implemented first to achieve the desired objectives. Given the limited funding, strategic locations were identified in New Damietta and Kafr El Battikh, and accordingly, any project that is localized within this strategic area gets the higher priority to be implemented first.

### Strategic development nodes are mapped as follow:

- 1) Central economic hub
- 2) Industrial zone
- 3) Refugee population and vulnerable people cluster zone
- 4) Environmental degradation area.

Projects which are located within any of these area are prioritised to be implemented over the short term action plan. These strategic areas are well defined and should be connected as shown in the map (fig.21).

### Phasing

This action plan is divided into three phases (short, medium, and long term) to be implemented over a span of almost 10 years starting from the year 2024 until 2035 to reflect the desired vision derived from the optimal scenario map.

The three phases are:

**Short Term Phase:** is (the project can be completed within the first three years)

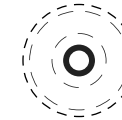
**Medium Term Phase:** is (the project can be completed within the first five years)

**Long Term Phase:** is (the project can be completed within the 10 years)

### Step 1) Mapping Projects



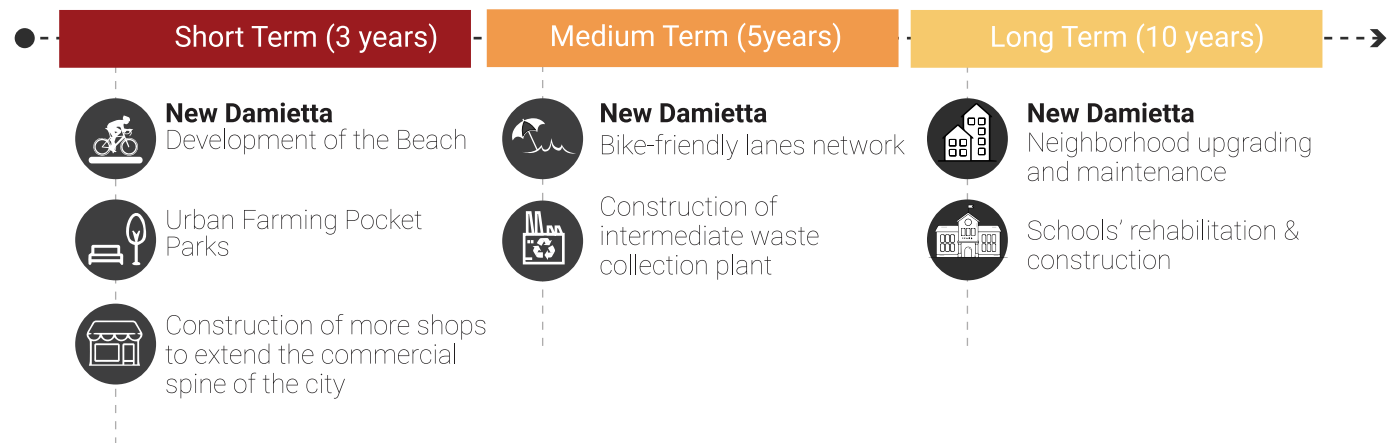
### Step 2) Locating Strategic Development Nodes



### Step 3) Prioritised Projects



### Ranked Priority Development Projects over 10 years of implementation





### LEGEND



#### Transportation

-  Regional road
-  Secondary road
-  Railway
-  Damietta's port
-  Bus stop

#### Natural system

-  Waterbody
-  Vacant land

#### Action Plan

-  Priority Area
-  Proposed project location

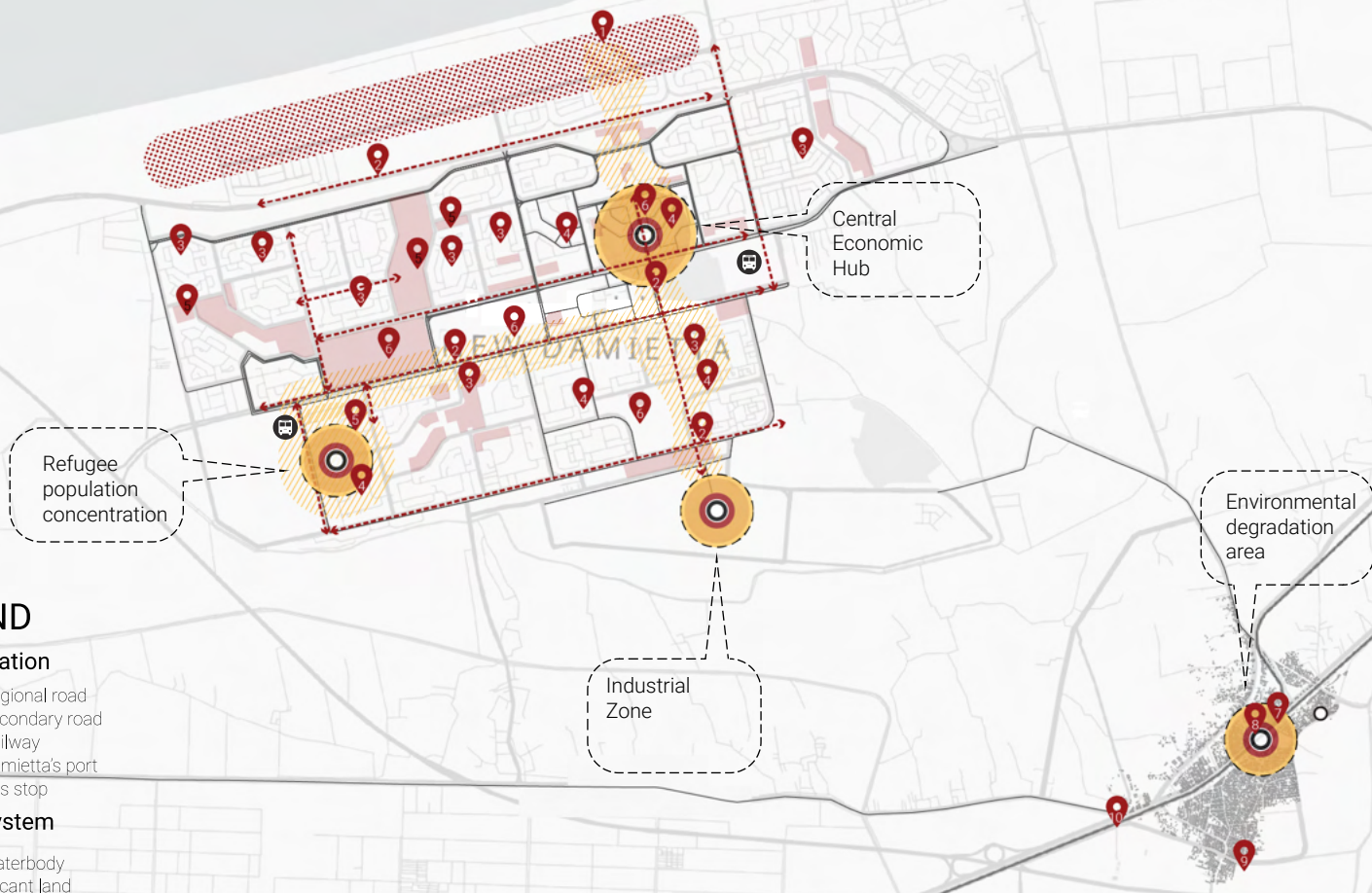


Figure 25. Location of Prioritized Investment Projects  
Source: UN Habitat

## Roadmap to Implementation

As previously stated, the identified high-scoring projects must be implemented within the next 10 years in order to accomplish the desired vision. This section presents the actions required for each project as well as the project life cycle tasks that must be completed between 2024 and 2035. Several factors were considered in determining this sequence, including the project's high economic impact on everyday life for residents and refugees, as well as the city and the entire region as a whole, the cost, availability of potential land, alignment with local strategic urban plans, lack of disruption on existing activities, and the opportunity to replicate on other sites. These prioritized projects can be implemented independently and separately according to the city's own timing and available resources. This ensures that any gradual implementation reflects huge impact on the life of residents and refugees.

To initiate the work in the city of New Damietta, the first step is to identify the available resources at the involved entity for the implementation of each high-priority project. This includes studying financial capabilities among responsible entities to determine the amount of fund needed to implement the project within the set time frame of the action plan. After assessing the remaining needed budget for the project, the next step is to begin mobilizing funding resources from interested financiers/ donors.

Accordingly, the year 2023 will be considered as the planning phase of the project cycle and mobilisation of funds to secure the needed budget. The second quarter of the year of 2024 will witness the first project steps starting from land allocation to preparation of work plans, concept studies.

### Actions for the Years 2024 - 2026

After the identification of strategic areas to start implementing prioritized projects, the process of the action plan begins, starting with the highest-scoring project in New Damietta, which is the development of the beach in the first quarter of 2024. This should be directly followed by upgrading all potential locations for urban farming and construction of additional needed commercial shops that fall under the strategic planned priority area.

Therefore, NUCA should start developing feasibility studies, the initial concept and detailed designs in order to get the licensing and necessary approvals to begin the bidding process and awarding the contractors for the corniche, bikeway, commercial shops, and the urban farming lands at these overlapping areas. Execution and civil works should start in first quarter of 2026.

These three projects would result in a more comprehensive and tangible impact on ground that will enhance the provision of public services, reduce CO2 emissions, enhance accessibility and mobility, promote walkability, as well as increase access of refugee population to the economic commercial hub for job opportunities and income generating projects. Any school construction or rehabilitation project should be coordinated by the Ministry of Education to be implemented only at the prioritized identified strategic locations and the same applies for all housing rehabilitation projects through the Ministry of Housing. The estimated direct beneficiaries of these projects are over 100 k inhabitants of the current and future population of New Damietta, including the local community and refugees.

### Actions for the Years 2027 - 2031

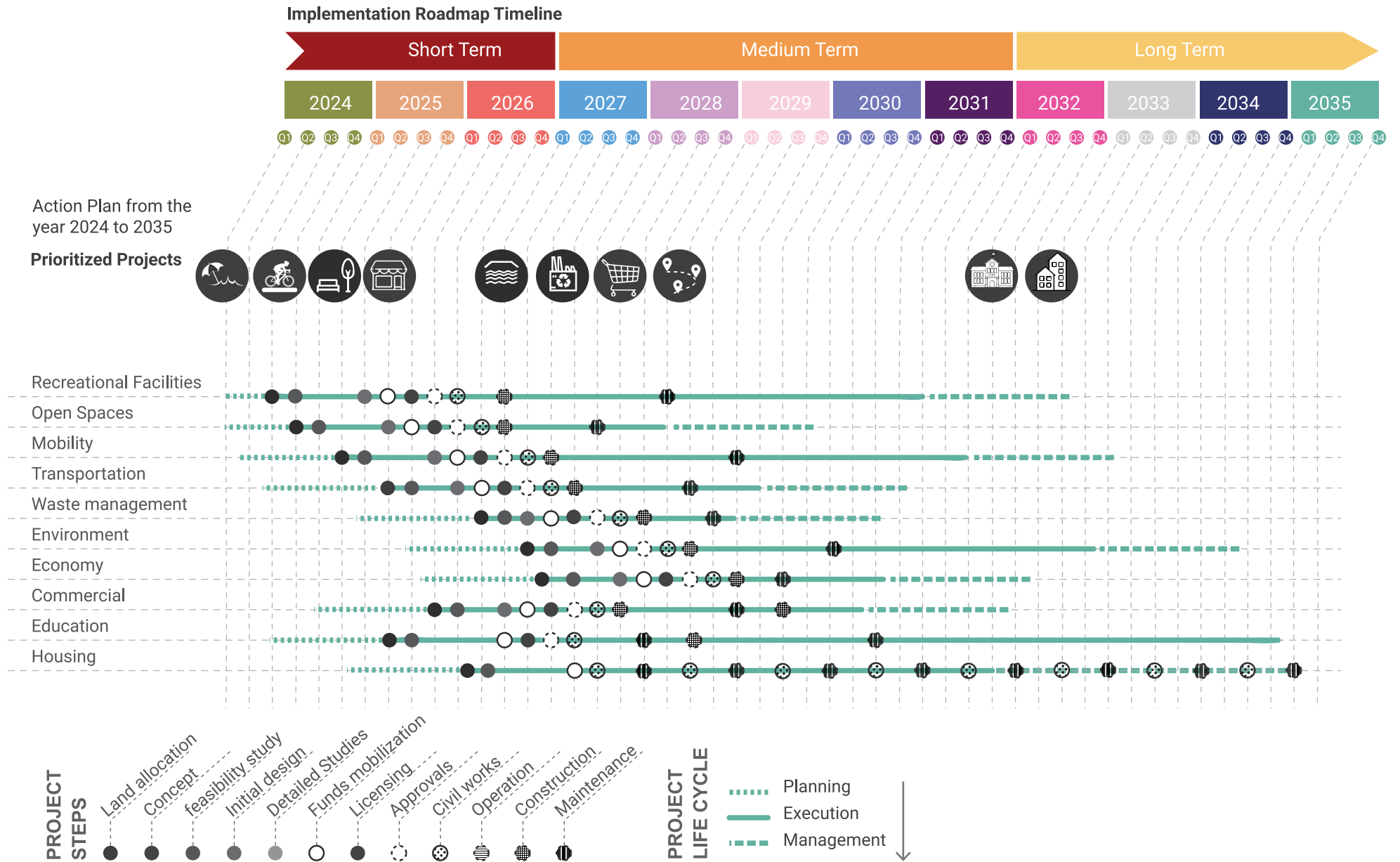
To align efforts of what was implemented in the short term phase, planning for the medium term projects should start during the first quarter of 2027, these projects include the ceiling of the Balamoon Canal and the construction of the intermediate waste collection plant planned by the Governorate of Damietta. These projects aim to reduce the impact of environmental challenges faced by the city and are not contradicting to each other regarding its proposed location, and should be done in parallel to ensure most effective method of time and resources. It should be noted here that some of the priority projects starting from year 2024 will also continue to be implemented in the next years (as phasing) based on available funds and resources.

### Actions for the Years 2032 - 2035

The identified projects that can be implemented over the long-term phase are the on-going educational projects and the housing sector of the optimal scenario action plan. According to available funding and resources, a continuous cycle of rehabilitating old dilapidated housing units should be carried on. Any shortages in funds should be addressed directly by NUCA to seek more resources (if needed). The same applies to school rehabilitation and construction projects. All the remaining proposed plots for school construction projects should be carried on to achieve desired vision by the end of the year 2035.

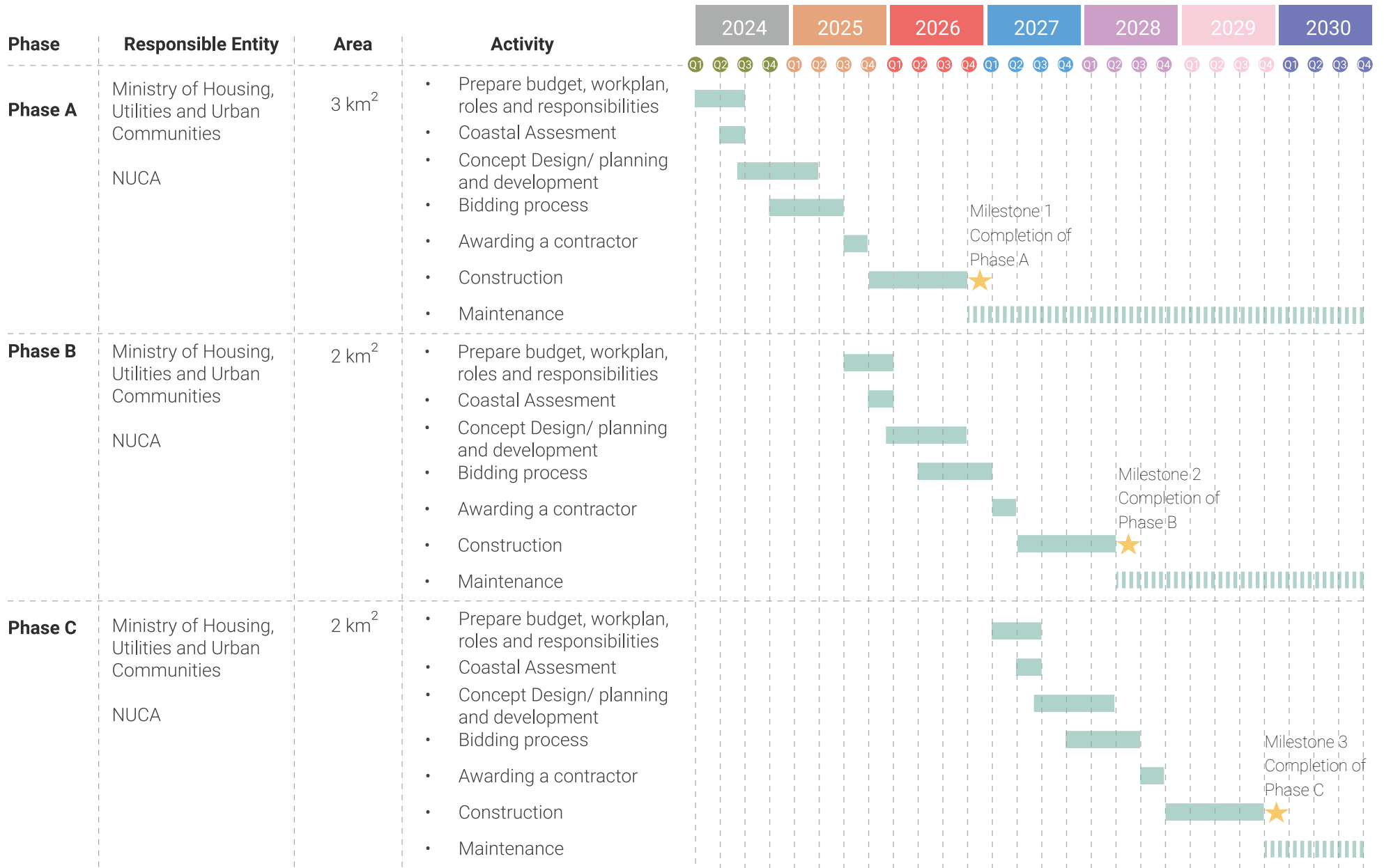
The following pages present a breakdown of actions needed according to timeline for each project starting from the top prioritized project in New Damietta.

# Implementation Roadmap Timeline





# 1- New Damietta Corniche & Public Beach Development Project



Ideal Implementation Schedule for New Damietta's Beach Development Project

★ Milestone

**Impacted beneficiaries**

Current: 71,342 inhabitants

Future: 175,000 inhabitants

**Alignment with SDGs**



**LEGEND**

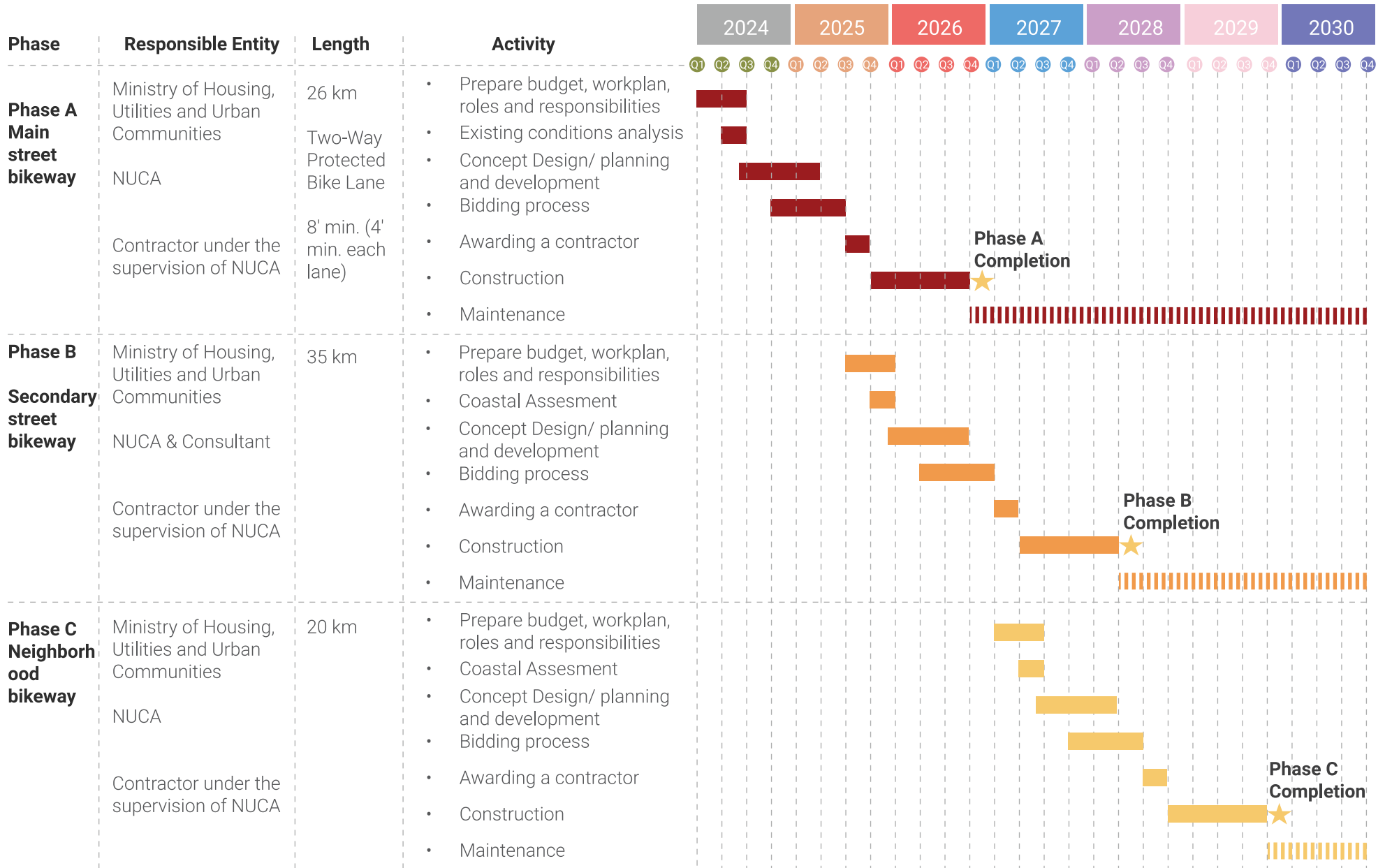
- New Damietta Boundary
- Roads
- Undeveloped Lands
- Built-up Area
- Beach development phase 1
- Beach development phase 2
- Beach development phase 3
- Refugee Concentration Area



Figure 26. Location & Phasing of New Damietta Beach Development Project  
Source: UN Habitat



## 2- New Damietta Urban Bikeway Project



Ideal Implementation Schedule for New Damietta's Urban Pockets Project

★ Milestone



**Impacted beneficiaries**

Current: 71,342 inhabitants

Future: 175,000 inhabitants

**Alignment with SDGs**



**LEGEND**

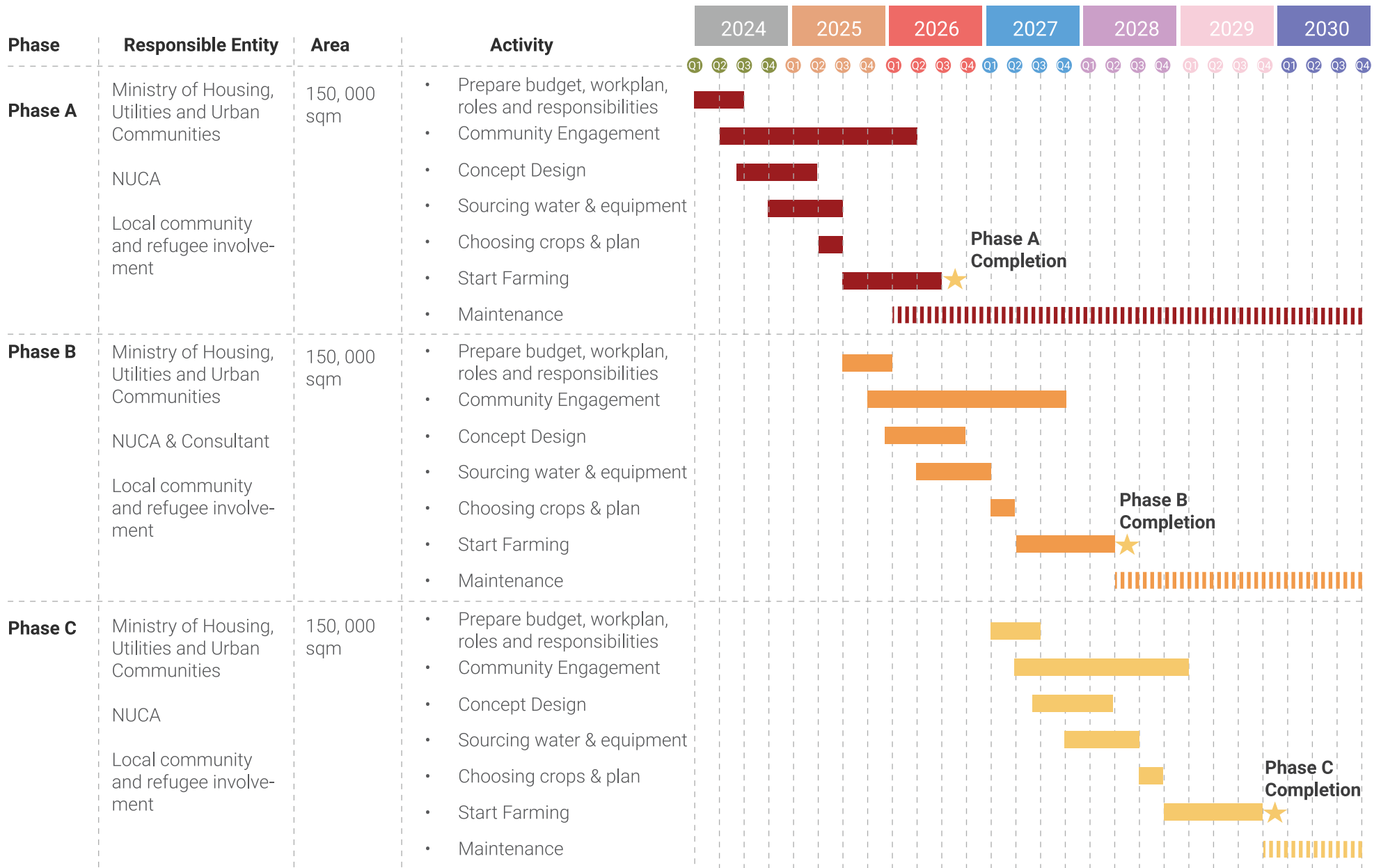
- New Damietta Boundary
- Roads
- Undeveloped Lands
- █ Built-up Area
- Bikeway lanes phase 1
- Bikeway lanes phase 2
- Bikeway lanes phase 3
- Refugee Concentration Area



Figure 27. Location & Phasing of New Damietta Bikeway Project  
Source: UN Habitat



### 3- New Damietta Cultivating Green Pockets Project



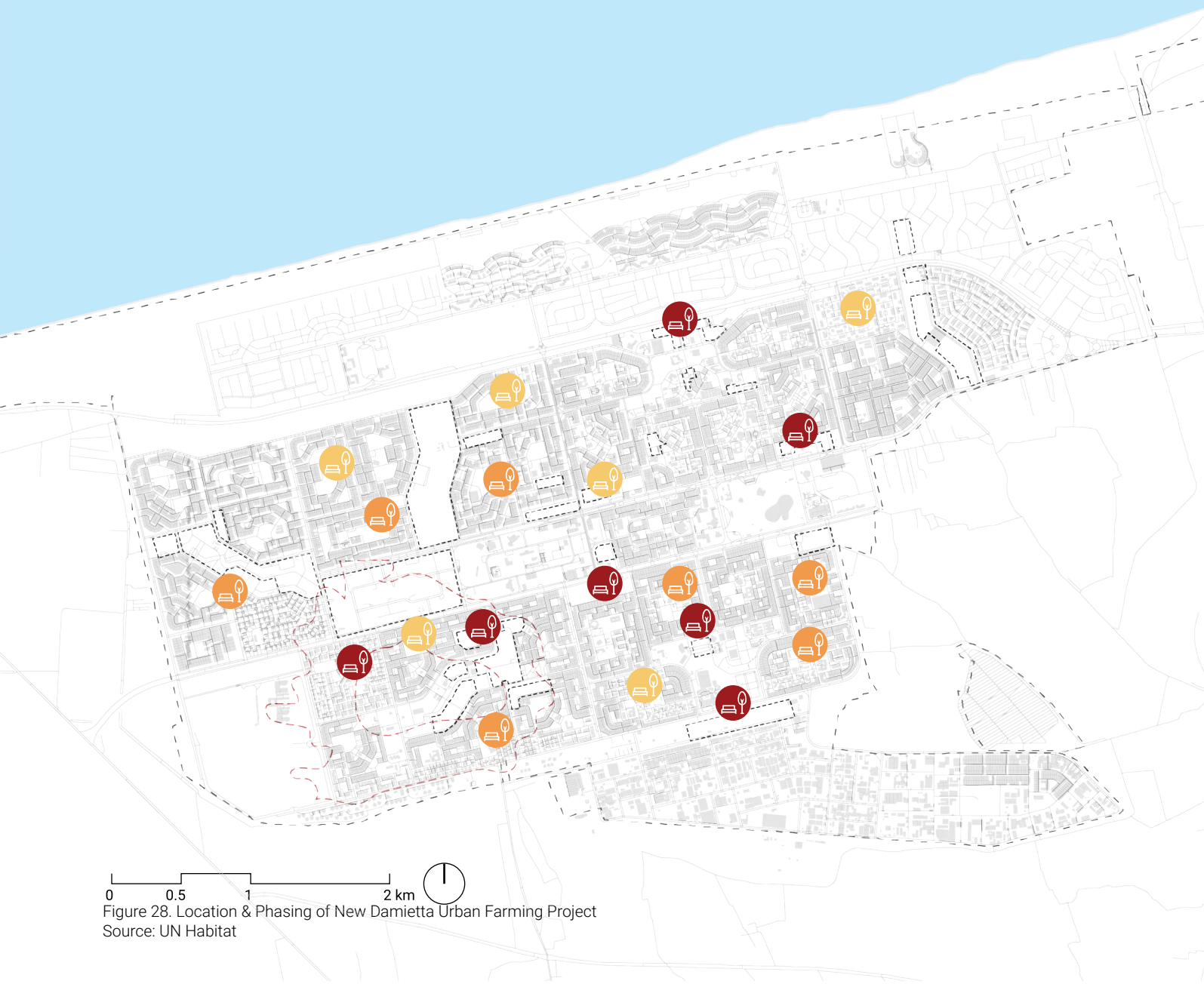
★ Milestone

**Impacted beneficiaries**

Current: 48,990 inhabitants

Future: 64,274 inhabitants

**Alignment with SDGs**



**LEGEND**

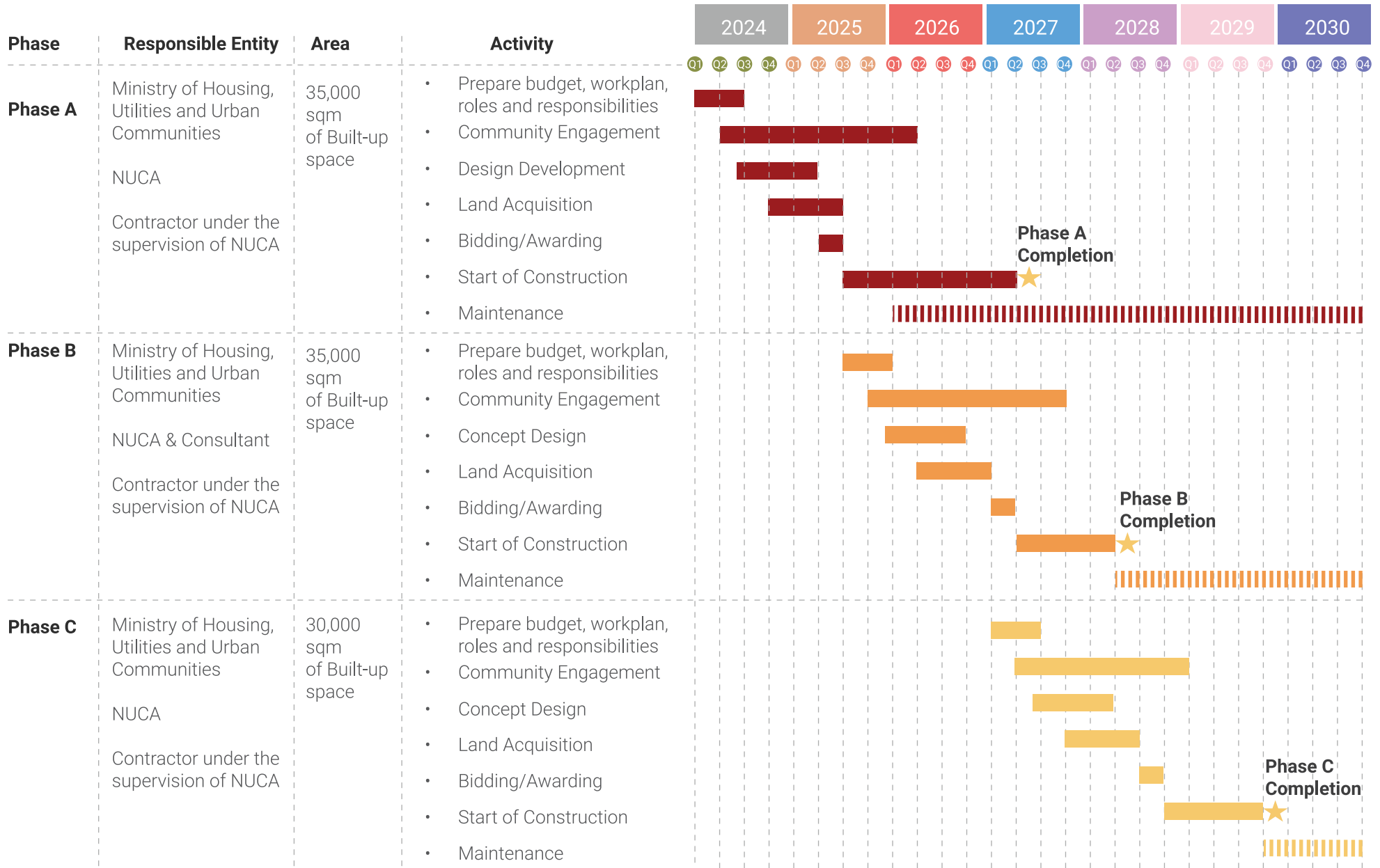
- New Damietta Boundary
- Roads
- Undeveloped Lands
- Built-up Area
- Proposed location for Urban parks phase 1
- Proposed location for Urban parks phase 2
- Proposed location for Urban parks phase 3
- - - - - Refugee Concentration Area



Figure 28. Location & Phasing of New Damietta Urban Farming Project  
Source: UN Habitat



## 4- New Damietta Construction of Commercial Shops



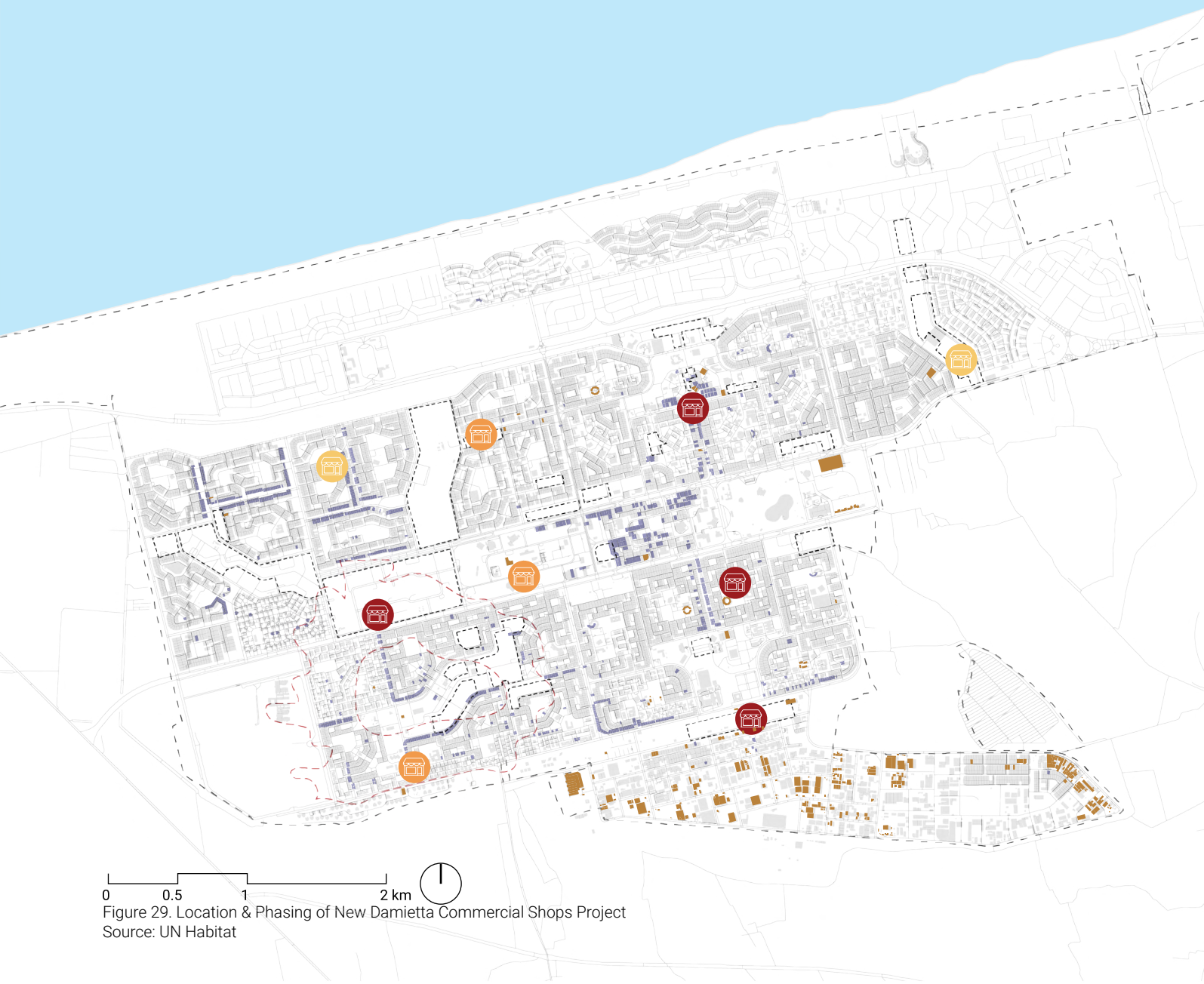
★ Milestone

**Impacted beneficiaries**

Current: 48,990 inhabitants

Future: 64,274 inhabitants

**Alignment with SDGs**



**LEGEND**

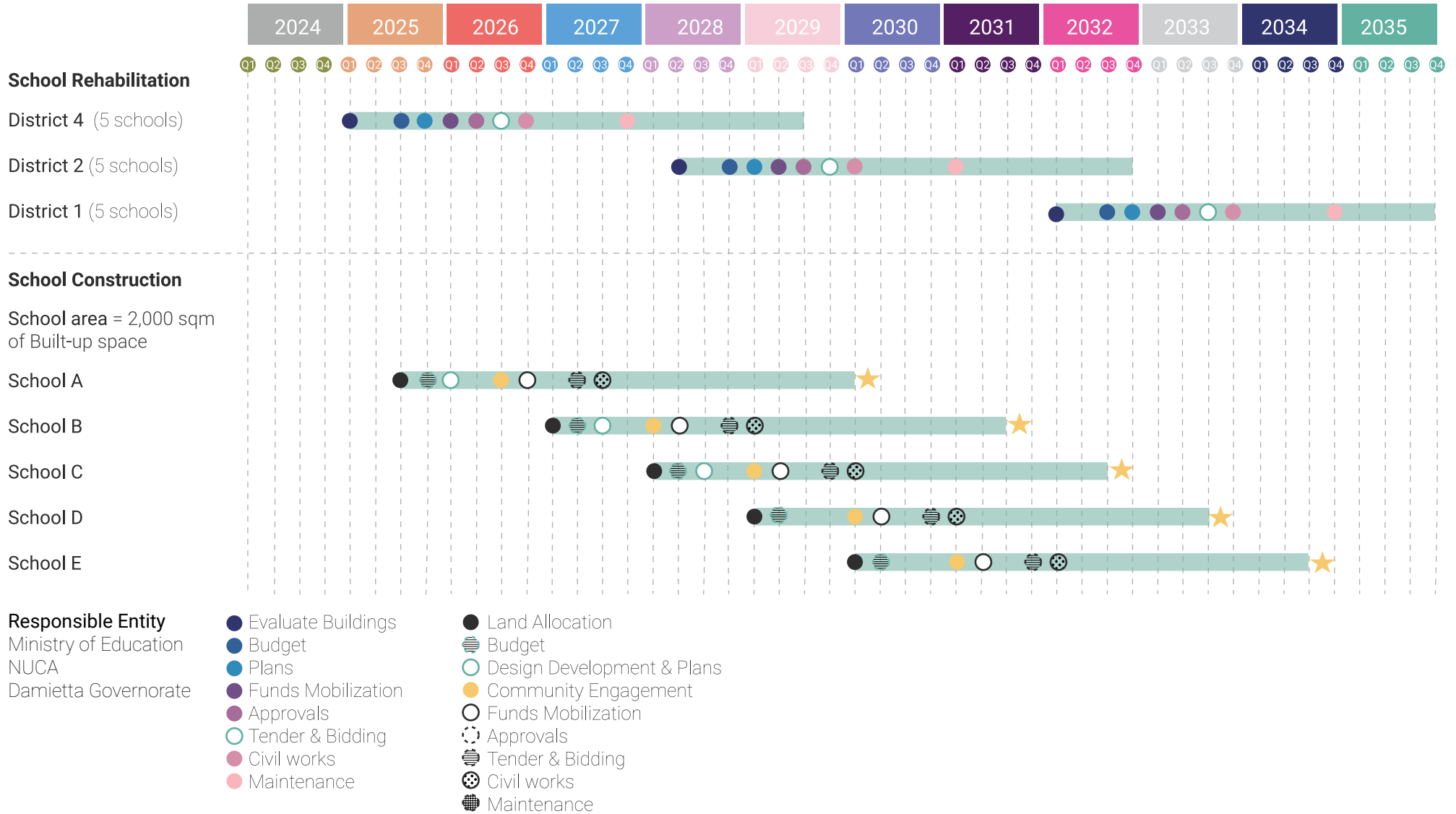
- New Damietta Boundary
- Roads
- Undeveloped Lands
- Built-up Area
- Existing Commercial activities
- Existing Commercial Residential activities
- Proposed location for Phase A
- Proposed location for Phase B
- Proposed location for Phase C
- Refugee Concentration Area



Figure 29. Location & Phasing of New Damietta Commercial Shops Project  
Source: UN Habitat



## 5- New Damietta Schools Construction & Rehabilitation Project

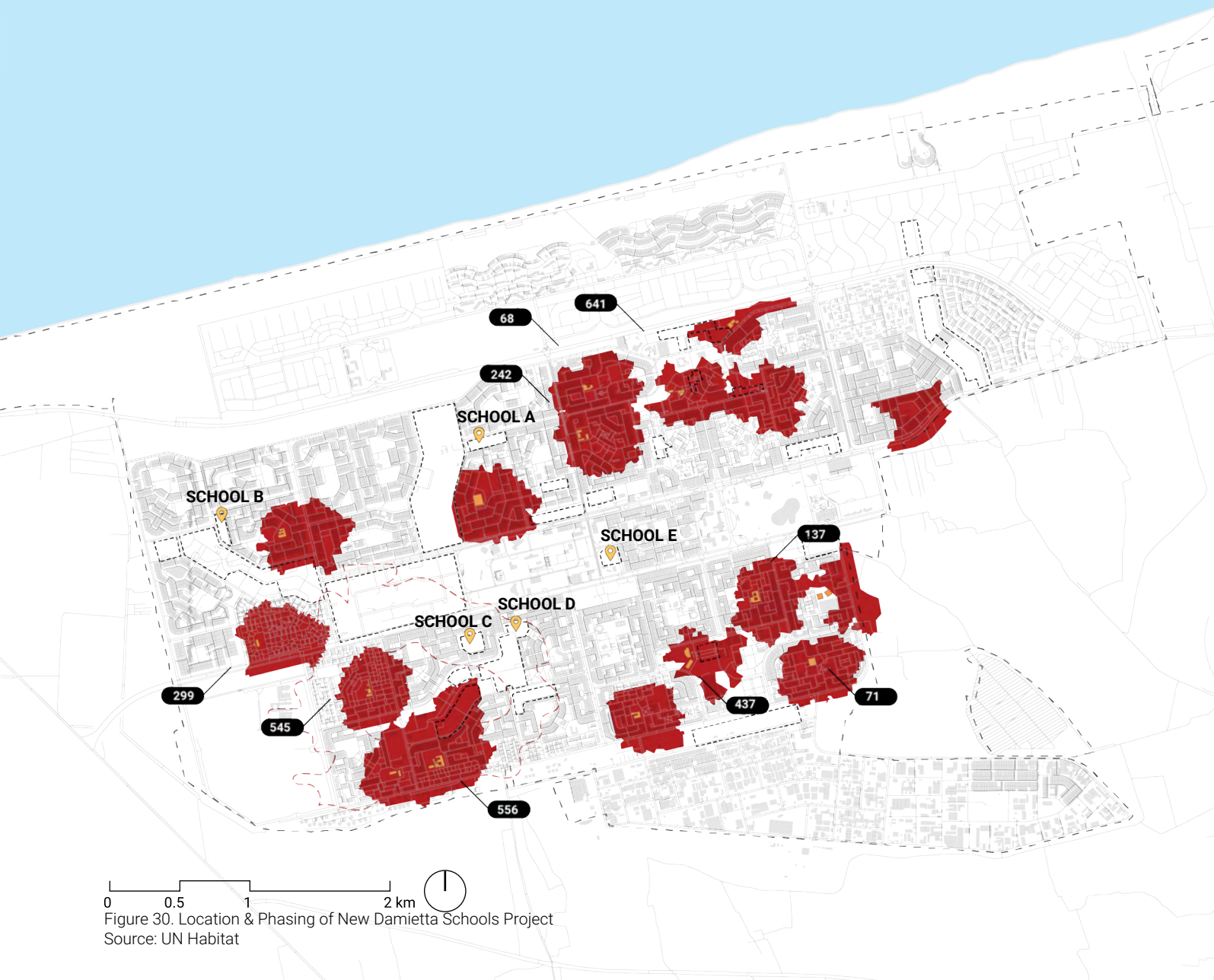


**Impacted beneficiaries**

Current: 21,402 students

Future: 38,352 students

**Alignment with SDGs**



**LEGEND**

- New Damietta Boundary
- Roads
- Undeveloped Lands
- Built-up Area
- Proposed location for School Construction
- Proposed location for School Rehabilitation
- 5 minutes walkability area
- Existing School Deficit
- Refugee Concentration Area



Figure 30. Location & Phasing of New Damietta Schools Project  
Source: UN Habitat



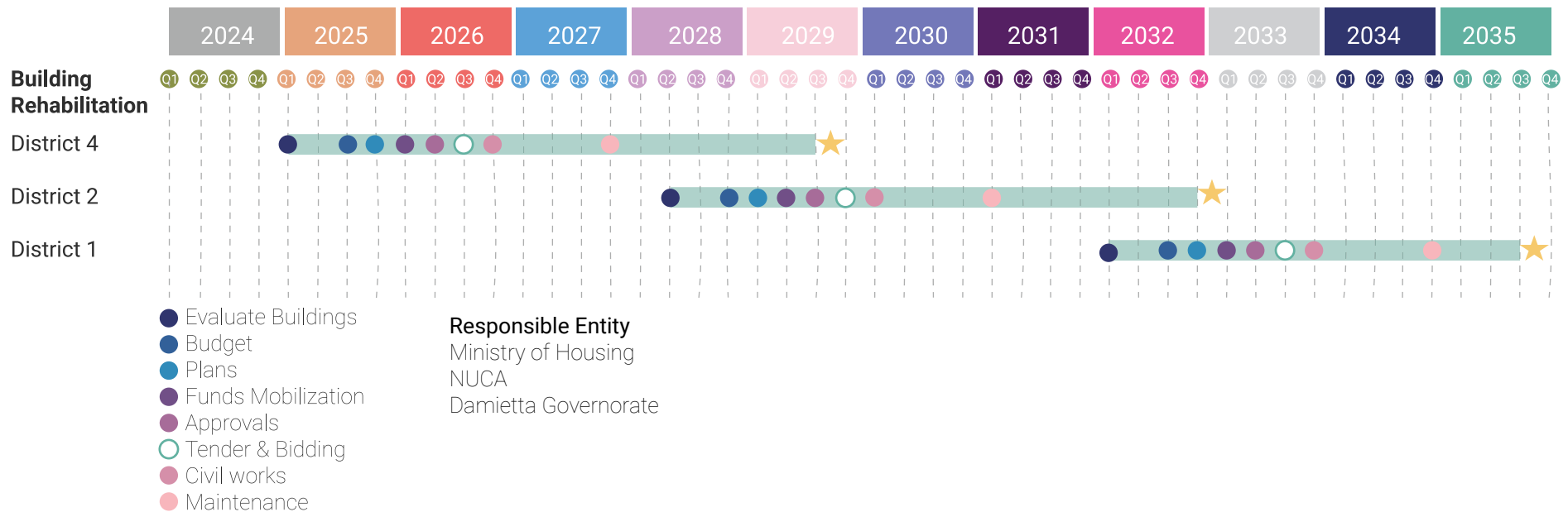
## 6- New Damietta Building Rehabilitation Project

During community meeting workshops and validation session from technical staff in New Damietta, many participants stressed the need to rehabilitate old structures in the city which date back to more than 40 years since establishment. These dilapidated buildings are located in district one, two, and four. The upgrading could include streets maintenance, lighting, and infrastructure.

This project is directly addressing the sustainability and resilience of the city by enhancing the residential facilities and urban spaces in the area of intervention. It is also improving the urban security and safety of residents thus contributing to improving their well being. The rehabilitation of all old buildings in New

Damietta could be spanned over the next 10 years depending on available budget and location. Work can start from District four, where most of the refugees are concentrated. Rehabilitation will involve repair of all the building’s basic systems and elements of construction, replacement or strengthening of deficient or damaged structural elements, and repair of leaks and damage to roofs and exterior walls, windows and doors.

After securing the funds, the first step in the action plan is to identify the required number of buildings that need rehabilitation, second is to identify maintenance requirements and conduct an evaluation survey to determine the required repairs needed. This process is a repeated cycle on all identified locations through the city.



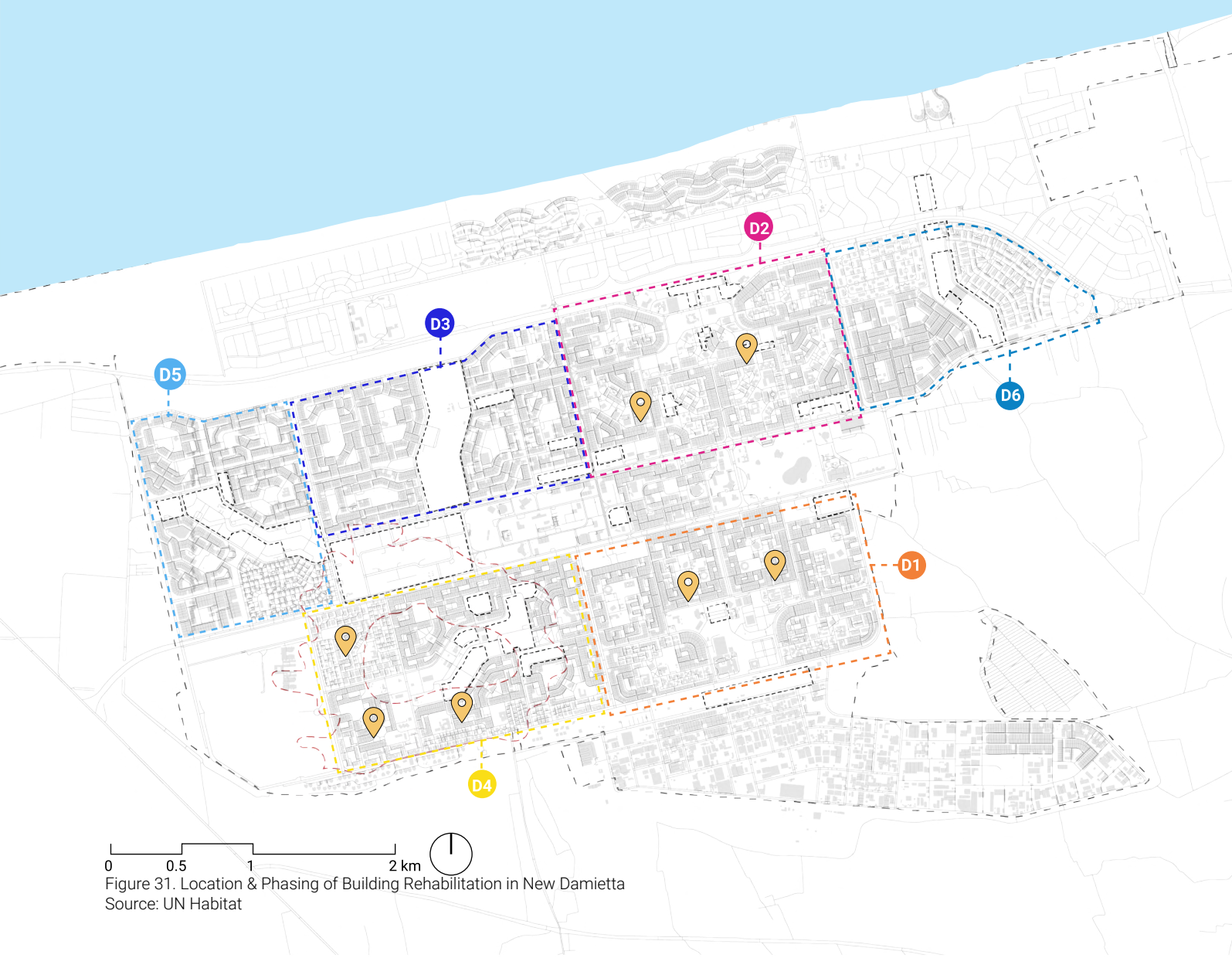


**Impacted beneficiaries**

Current: 48,990 inhabitants

Future: 64,274 inhabitants

**Alignment with SDGs**



**LEGEND**

- New Damietta Boundary
- Roads
- - - Undeveloped Lands
- Built-up Area
- 📍 Proposed location for Building Rehabilitation



Figure 31. Location & Phasing of Building Rehabilitation in New Damietta  
Source: UN Habitat

# 05

## ENDNOTES

## Endnotes

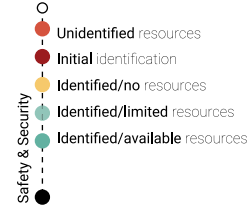
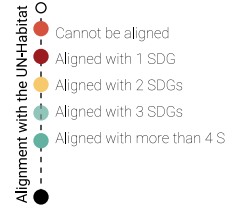
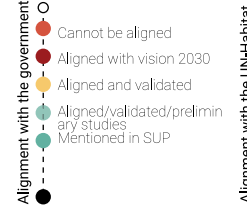
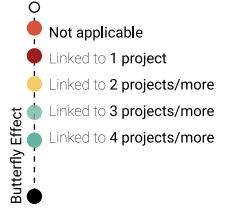
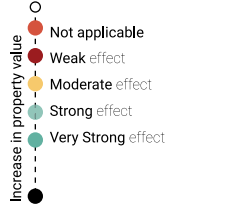
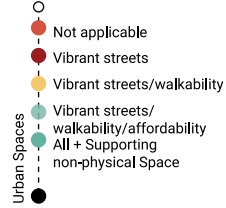
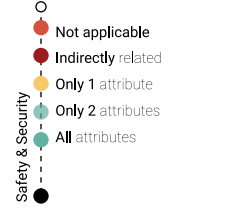
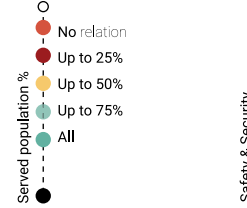
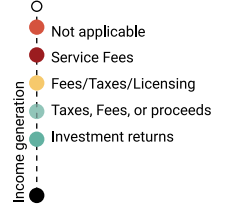
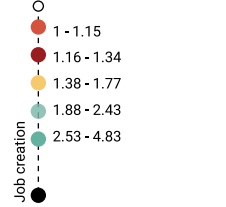
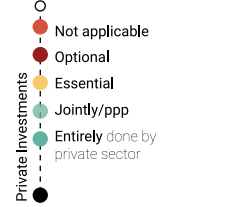
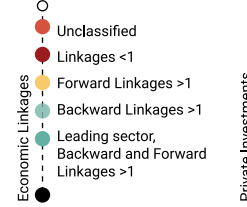
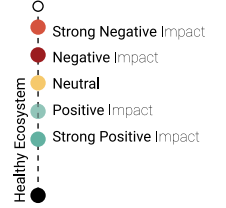
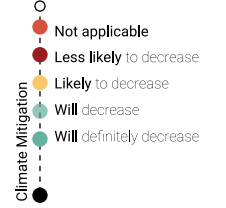
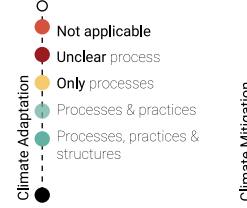
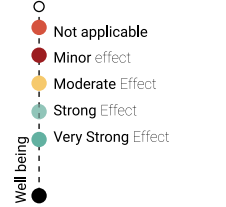
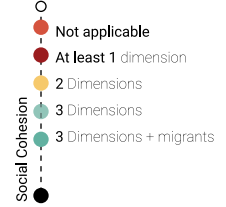
- 1 United Nations Population Division. World Urbanization Prospects: 2018 Revision, Retrieved from <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS>
- 2 PROSPECTS FOR EGYPT'S POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE: 2000 TO 2050, Ragui Assaad, Working Paper No. 1398 August 2020, Economic Research Forum, Retrieved from [https://erf.org.eg/app/uploads/2020/08/1598549752\\_343\\_1098774\\_1398.pdf](https://erf.org.eg/app/uploads/2020/08/1598549752_343_1098774_1398.pdf)
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# 06

## **ANNEX A: SCORING CRITERIA**

		Scoring Criteria							
		Definition	0	1	2	3	4		
Impact	Social Impact 20%	<b>Provision of Public Services:</b> Improving the access to public services (Health/Education/Utilities)	Health & Education are the core social infrastructure in the government plans (transformation, 2016)	The project has no relation with public service provision	The project can be utilized indirectly for improving access to PS	The project will be utilized directly for improving access to PS	Renovation of an existing facility offering an enhanced public service	New facility offering an enhanced public service	
		<b>Social Cohesion:</b> Maintaining social cohesion and eliminating inequalities within the society	Dimensions of SC: 7- Supporting Social Relations, 2- Interconnectedness, 3- Focus on the common good	Not applicable	All least of the Social Cohesion dimensions will be covered	2 of the Social Cohesion dimensions will be covered	All the Social Cohesion dimensions will be covered	The project is covering all dimensions of Social Cohesion and is specifically focusing on migrants/ vulnerable groups	
		<b>Well Being:</b> Effect on the wellbeing of residents	mental/health, physical health, being active, keep learning, going back	Not applicable	minor effect	Moderate Effect	Strong Effect	Very Strong Effect	
		<b>Social Inclusion:</b> Promoting or showing inclusivity to migrants as well as vulnerable groups?	the policies by which efforts are made to ensure equal opportunities - that everyone, regardless of their background, can be successful	Not applicable	Migrants and vulnerable groups will be covered from the project	Migrants and vulnerable groups will be covered from the project	Migrants and vulnerable groups will be covered from the project	Project Scope in focusing on migrants and vulnerable groups as key beneficiaries	
Environmental Impact 15%	<b>Climate Change:</b> Contributes to Adaptation	practices, activities to moderate potential damage or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change	Not applicable	The project is involving adaptation out with unclear processes, practices and structures	The project is involving only moderate environmental damages	The project is involving moderate environmental damages	The project is involving processes, practices and structures to moderate environmental damages	The project is involving processes, practices and structures to moderate environmental damages	
	<b>Climate Change:</b> Contributes to Mitigation	absorbing the amount of emissions released into the atmosphere and reducing the current concentration of carbon dioxide (CO2) by <b>technologies</b> such as...	Not applicable	The project will decrease the amount of CO2 emissions	The project will decrease the amount of CO2 emissions	The project will decrease the amount of CO2 emissions	The project will decrease the amount of CO2 emissions and/or emissions	The project will decrease the amount of CO2 emissions and/or emissions	
	<b>Healthy Ecosystem:</b> Overall Environmental Impact of the project	direct effect of socio-economic activities and natural events on the environment of the environment	Strong Negative impact	Negative impact	Neutral	Positive impact	Strong Positive impact		
Economic Impact 20%	<b>Economic Linkages:</b> Promoting output of other economic sectors and thus maximizing the value-added of the economy	Forward & backward linkages with existing economic activities as derived from the input-output tables on the national level	Unclassified	Lagging sector Backward Linkages <1	Forward Linkages >1	Backward Linkages >1	Leading sector Backward & Forward Linkages >1		
	<b>Private Investments:</b> Potential for promoting new private investment	potential to support the ability of the city to attract new private sector business	Not applicable	Less Likely optional private sector activity	Likely public project, essential private sector activity	More Likely public project, essential private sector activity	The project can be done jointly through the private sector PPP		
	<b>Job Creation:</b> Job opportunities the project can create (Measured by Employment Multiplier)	employment multiplier	1-1.5	1.16- 1.34	1.38- 1.77	1.88- 2.43	2.53- 4.83		
	<b>Income Generation:</b> The project will increase the revenues of the city by generating new revenue streams	Other dividend payments from investment activities or fees and levies from private activities	Not applicable	Service Fees	Fees/Taxes/Licensing	Taxes, Licensing, Service Fees and/or Land Improvement projects	Investment returns, Fees/Taxes/Licensing		
Spatial Impact 30%	<b>Served population:</b> % of beneficiaries from the project	Religieuses/Migrants in Kaif El-Douah	Not applicable	Up to 25% of the population in New rts in Kaif El-Douah	Up to 50% of the population in New rts in Kaif El-Douah	Up to 75% of the population in New rts in Kaif El-Douah	All Religieuses/Migrants in New rts in Kaif El-Douah		
	<b>Safety &amp; Security:</b> How the project is enhancing urban safety and security of residents?	Crime & violence, Fire, Security and Response to Disaster	Not applicable	Project is indirectly related to Urban Safety & Security	Project is indirectly related to Urban Safety & Security	Project is indirectly related to Urban Safety & Security	Project is indirectly related to Urban Safety & Security		
	<b>Urban Spaces:</b> Improving Public Spaces	The impact on improving the public spaces and landscape in the city	Not applicable	Promoting vibrant street life only	Promoting vibrant street life & walkability	Promoting vibrant street life, walkability & affordability	Promoting vibrant street life, walkability & affordability And Supporting non-physical spaces		
	<b>Increasing Properties' Value:</b> Properties in proximity of the project location will increase in value	Impact of development projects on increasing the value of land or buildings	No effect	Weak Effect	Moderate Effect	Strong Effect	Very Strong Effect		
	<b>Butterfly Effect:</b> Linkages with other development projects and/or public projects or facilities	Complementarity with other development projects or existing facilities	Not applicable	linked to 1 project	linked to 2 or more projects	linked to 3 or more projects	linked to 4 or more projects		
	<b>Location Competitiveness:</b> Boosting competitiveness of the city, productivity of inhabitants and reducing regional imbalances	The overall impact on enhancing the city attractiveness for residence/work/invest ment	No effect	Weak Effect	Moderate Effect	Strong Effect	Very Strong Effect		
	<b>Alignment with the government (vision 2030) / Local SUP:</b> Validation with the government strategies, public and objectives	Alignment with identified relevant government strategies, public and objectives	Cannot be aligned	Aligned only with vision 2030	Aligned with vision 2030 and community	Aligned with vision 2030 and community	Aligned with vision 2030 and community	Aligned with vision 2030 and is mentioned in SUP and validated by the municipality	
Strategic fit 10%	<b>Alignment with the UN-Habitat and UNHCR Objectives</b>	Alignment with the objectives of UNHCR/UNH Habitat	Cannot be aligned	Can be aligned with SDGs only	Aligned with at least one of both	Aligned with both	Aligned with both with SDGs		
	<b>Technical and Human factors:</b> Are technical and/or human resources available and identified?	Required resources to implement the project	Unidentified specific human resources	Initial technical specifications identified	Technical requirements identified but resources not available	Technical requirements identified with limited local capacities	Technical requirements identified and available		
			<b>Total Score</b>						



Cluster Projects			New Damietta Projects									Kafr El Battikh Projects					
Eco-cultural tourism slow path	Potable water purification	Recycling agricultural waste factory	Beach & Corniche	Bike-lanes network	Urban Farming Pocket Parks	Green Pockets	Neighborhood upgrading	Schools' construction	commercial shops	Upgrading the industrial area	Street lightening	Ceiling the Balamoon Canal	Establishing a Fresh Food Market	Community Center Rehabilitation	Public transportation station	Technical school	waste collection plant
<b>Total (100 Points)</b>																	



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## **ANNEX B: INVESTMENT CARDS**




Urban Planning & Infrastructure in Migration Contexts - Egypt

Investment Cards For New Damietta City and Kafr El Battikh in Damietta Governorate

Investment Card:  
**New Damietta Corniche & Public Beach Development Project**










Phase A  
3 km

Phase B

New Damietta Beach Development Project

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### General Information

<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	New Damietta Corniche & Public Beach Development Project
<b>TYPE OF PROJECT, TYPE OF TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTION</b>	Master planning, Urban infrastructure & Urban
<b>LOCATION</b>	Located at the north end of New Damietta an extends about 7 km along the Mediterranean Sea coastline from east to west.
<b>AREA OF THE SITE</b>	7 km long 0.1 km width
<b>ESTIMATED BUDGET</b>	\$ 4 million USD
<b>SDGS ALIGNMENT</b>	    
<b>TARGET BENEFICIARY GROUP</b>	<p><b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b> the total population of New Damietta (71,342 inhabitants) and the population of Kafr El Battikh (48,990) and 9,500 refugees (without access to employment opportunities)</p> <p><b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b> Residents and visitors in nearby areas.</p>
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Rowaida Dweik Rowaida.dweik@un.org

### PROJECT ACTION PLAN

**New Damietta Corniche & Public Beach Development Project**

Phase	Responsible Entity	Area	Activity	2024	2025	2026
Phase A	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities NUCA	3 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare budget, workplan, roles and responsibilities</li> <li>Coastal Assessment</li> <li>Concept Design planning and development</li> <li>Bidding process</li> <li>Awarding a contractor</li> <li>Construction</li> <li>Maintenance</li> </ul>	█	█	█
Phase B	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities NUCA	2 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare budget, workplan, roles and responsibilities</li> <li>Coastal Assessment</li> <li>Concept Design planning and development</li> <li>Bidding process</li> <li>Awarding a contractor</li> <li>Construction</li> <li>Maintenance</li> </ul>	█	█	█
Phase C	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities NUCA	2 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare budget, workplan, roles and responsibilities</li> <li>Coastal Assessment</li> <li>Concept Design planning and development</li> <li>Bidding process</li> <li>Awarding a contractor</li> <li>Construction</li> <li>Maintenance</li> </ul>	█	█	█

### New Damietta Corniche & Public Beach Development Project

**PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

Designing a vibrant, attractive urban beach is part of a more comprehensive tourist infrastructure measures to transform the face of the area.

The residents of New Damietta stressed that the overall existing condition of the beach is not utilized or attractive. Users don't find urban outlets, local suppliers, playgrounds or greenery, and an absence of proper tracks for jogging and bikes. In summary, beach improvement is needed in the city.

**PROJECT OBJECTIVE**

The project aims to transform the existing beach in New Damietta into innovative inclusive public spaces. Improved access to the beach will make an important contribution to the quality of life and integrate more into the everyday urban context and make it accessible to different groups of people around the clock.

The project will include developing a land use plan with facilities suitable for all visitors in a public beach, children's playgrounds, cafes, and retail outlets.

**PROJECT IMPACT**

The scope of the project is to improve access to recreational facilities for local communities and refugees. The project will directly improve the living conditions and livelihoods of the inhabitants of New Damietta.

This project will directly contribute to the reduction of urban poverty (SDG 1) and the promotion of well-being (SDG 3), thus contributing promoting an inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable municipality (SDG 11).

**PROJECT PARTNER**

- Damietta Governorate:** Owner
- Ministry of local Development:** NUCA will be responsible for maintaining and sustaining the project.
- Donor/financier:** A funding entity(ies) is needed to support the implementation of the project on ground.

**PROJECT FINANCIALS**

**Total Cost**  
Total Cost Per 1 km: \$7,000 USD\*

\*These are preliminary estimates.

**Type of Financing**  
Grant  
NUCA's Budget  
Private Sector Investment

**Investment needs:** Survey work, Concept Development, Detailed Design Development, Construction, and Regular Maintenance.

**Technical support**  
Survey work, Concept Development, Detailed Design Development, Construction, and Regular Maintenance.

**PROJECT TIMELINE**

- 1<sup>st</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> year: Phase I: Initial design and master planning
- 2<sup>nd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> year: Phase II: Construction works & Development.
- 5<sup>th</sup> year & beyond: Phase III: Operation & Maintenance

## Urban Planning & Infrastructure in Migration Contexts - Egypt

### Investment Cards For New Damietta City and Kafr El Battikh in Damietta Governorate

#### Investment Card: New Damietta Urban Bikeway Project

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#### General Information

<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	New Damietta Urban Bikeway Project
<b>TYPE OF PROJECT, TYPE OF TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTION</b>	Master planning, Urban Infrastructure & Urban
<b>LOCATION</b>	Located in New Damietta streets, about 65 km of pavement could be transformed into a greener city introducing zero carbon project bike lanes
<b>AREA OF THE SITE</b>	65 km long of bike lanes 2 m width
<b>ESTIMATED BUDGET</b>	\$22 million USD
<b>SDGS ALIGNMENT</b>	
<b>TARGET BENEFICIARY GROUP</b>	<p><b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b> the total population of Damietta (71,342 inhabitants) and the population of Kafr El Battikh 48,000 (total 9,500 refugees. People with disabilities are likely to navigate the city with ease.</p> <p><b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b> Residents and visitors in nearby areas.</p>
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Rowaida Dewik Rowaida.dewik@un.org

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#### PROJECT ACTION PLAN

##### New Damietta Urban Bikeway Project

Phase	Responsible Entity	Length	Activity
Phase A Main street bikeway	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities	25 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare budget, workshop, roles and responsibilities</li> <li>Existing conditions analysis</li> <li>Concept Design planning and development</li> <li>Bidding process</li> </ul>
	NUCA	Two Mile Processed Blue Lane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awarding a contractor</li> <li>Construction</li> <li>Maintenance</li> </ul>
Phase B Secondary street bikeway	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities	35 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare budget, workshop, roles and responsibilities</li> <li>Costal Assessment</li> <li>Concept Design planning and development</li> <li>Bidding process</li> </ul>
	NUCA & Consultant		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awarding a contractor</li> <li>Construction</li> <li>Maintenance</li> </ul>
Phase C Neighborhood bikeway	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities	30 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare budget, workshop, roles and responsibilities</li> <li>Costal Assessment</li> <li>Concept Design planning and development</li> <li>Bidding process</li> </ul>
	NUCA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awarding a contractor</li> <li>Construction</li> <li>Maintenance</li> </ul>

#### New Damietta Urban Bikeway Project

**PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

Lack of coverage in all areas of the city, interrupted modes of mobility, cost increases, and insufficient connections between bus stops makes it very difficult for citizens and refugees to move around the city at 80% or no cost.

**PROJECT OBJECTIVE**

Improved access to every part of the city, taking into consideration New Damietta's flat topography, in addition to having mild weather all year long. This initiative can provide access to employment opportunities and is a very affordable logistics method. Additionally, there will be fewer governmentizations when residents choose to use more environmentally friendly substitutes, unlike buses and private vehicles. Enhanced mobility networks will strengthen the economic activities of local businesses. This project is a powerful social tool promoting social inclusion and accelerating local economic development.

**PROJECT IMPACT**

One of the project's primary beneficiaries is New Damietta's population of refugees and vulnerable groups. A lot of bike rental businesses could generate income, in addition to repairing bikes shops. People with disabilities are very likely to navigate the city with ease. This short term project aims to enhance the overall condition of street mobility and infrastructure. Improving the mobility network will limit the use of private cars and pollution from fossil fuels, reduce air pollution, and promote the wellbeing of host and refugee communities. This is a step forward to developing renewable and clean energies in the future. Street Bikeway lanes and an enhanced lighting network through New Damietta will promote social inclusion and community building, creating a safe and lively environment day and night. The use of bikes by girls and women will directly provide access to work and education which will promote gender equality and the empowerment of women.

**PROJECT PARTNER**

- Damietta Governorate:** Owner
- Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities:** NUCA will be responsible for maintaining and sustaining the project.
- Donor/financier:** A funding entity(s) is needed to support the implementation of the project on ground.

**PROJECT FINANCIALS**

**Total Cost**

- Total Cost Per 1 km of bike lanes: 33,000 USD\*

\*These are preliminary estimates)

**Type of Financing**

Grant  
Private Sector Investment

**Investment needs:** Survey work, Concept Development, Detailed Design, Development, Construction, and Regular Maintenance.

**Technical support**

Survey work, Concept Development, Detailed Design, Development, Construction, and Regular Maintenance.

**PROJECT TIMELINE**

1<sup>st</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> year **Phase I:** Initial design


2<sup>nd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> year **Phase II:** Detailed Studies

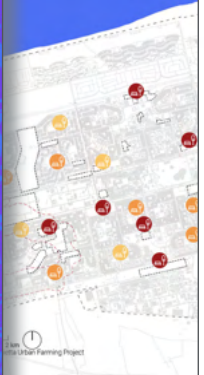
5<sup>th</sup> year & beyond **Phase III:** Construction

Urban Planning & Infrastructure in Migration Contexts - Egypt

Investment Cards For New Damietta City and Kafr El Battikh in Damietta Governorate

Investment Card:  
New Damietta Cultivating Green Pockets Project








1 km  
Urban Farming Project

Impacted  
Current  
Future  
Alignment

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### General Information

<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	New Damietta Cultivating Green Pockets Project
<b>TYPE OF PROJECT, TYPE OF TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTION</b>	Master planning, Urban Infrastructure & Urban Communities
<b>LOCATION</b>	New Damietta
<b>AREA OF THE SITE</b>	0.15 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>ESTIMATED BUDGET</b>	\$1.8 million USD
<b>SDGS ALIGNMENT</b>	  
<b>TARGET BENEFICIARY GROUP</b>	<p><b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b> the total population of Damietta (71,342 inhabitants) including 9 refugees</p> <p><b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b> residents and visitors in nearby areas</p>
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Roswada Dawid Roswada.dawid@un.org

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### PROJECT ACTION PLAN

**New Damietta Cultivating Green Pockets Project**

Phase	Responsible Entity	Area	Activity	2024	2025	2026
Phase A	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities	150,000 sqm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare budget, workshop, views and responsibilities</li> <li>Community Engagement</li> </ul>	█	█	█
	NUCA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concept Design</li> </ul>	█	█	█
	Local community and refugee involvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sourcing water &amp; equipment</li> <li>Choosing crops &amp; plan</li> <li>Start Farming</li> <li>Maintenance</li> </ul>	█	█	█
Phase B	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities	150,000 sqm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare budget, workshop, views and responsibilities</li> <li>Community Engagement</li> </ul>	█	█	█
	NUCA & Consultant		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concept Design</li> </ul>	█	█	█
	Local community and refugee involvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sourcing water &amp; equipment</li> <li>Choosing crops &amp; plan</li> <li>Start Farming</li> <li>Maintenance</li> </ul>	█	█	█
Phase C	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities	150,000 sqm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare budget, workshop, views and responsibilities</li> <li>Community Engagement</li> </ul>	█	█	█
	NUCA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concept Design</li> </ul>	█	█	█
	Local community and refugee involvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sourcing water &amp; equipment</li> <li>Choosing crops &amp; plan</li> <li>Start Farming</li> <li>Maintenance</li> </ul>	█	█	█

### New Damietta Cultivating Green Pockets Project

**PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

The spatial distribution of the recreational facilities in New Damietta suggests that most of these facilities are mostly concentrated in the central corridor of the city. About 30% (2670 inhabitants) of the city's residents are located within 5 minutes walking distance from one of these facilities; the rest of the community are 15-30 minutes away. The per capita share of green areas is less than the national standard, which poses a threat in the upcoming years, especially after the completion of the urban growth of the city.

**PROJECT OBJECTIVE**

Enhancing the landscape of the city and increasing the green spaces and improving its quality and adequacy for the use of residents by providing relevant features and equipment. The total available area is 150,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

**PROJECT IMPACT**

Green Pockets will increase the amount of greenery in the city, protect the environment, and reduce air pollution (SDG 13). They will improve the usage of vacant lands: increasing public spaces, provide better access to social and recreational facilities, and improving the well-being of residents (SDGs 11, 13, 3).

The project will impact the community through:

- Improving land use and public spaces
- Enhancing the well-being of the residents
- Supporting social cohesion
- Reducing pollution and enhancing air quality

**PROJECT PARTNER**

- Damietta Governorate:** Owner
- Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities:** NUCA will be responsible for maintaining and sustaining the project.
- Donor/financier:** A funding entity(s) is needed to support the implementation of the project on ground.

**PROJECT FINANCIALS**

**Total Cost**

- Number of parks: 21 Parks
- Estimated area for each park around 100 m<sup>2</sup>
- Estimated total area for all parks: 3000 m<sup>2</sup>
- Total Cost Per 1 m<sup>2</sup>: 10 USD\*
- Total Cost for all parks: 30,000 USD\*

\*These are preliminary estimates

**Type of Financing**


Grant  
Private Sector Investment


**Investment needs:** Survey work, Concept Development, Detailed Design, Development, Construction, and Regular Maintenance


**Technical support**

Survey work, Concept Development, Detailed Design, Development, Construction, and Regular Maintenance

**PROJECT TIMELINE**

1<sup>st</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> year:  **Phase I:** Initial design and master planning

2<sup>nd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> year:  **Phase II:** Detailed Studies

5<sup>th</sup> year & beyond:  **Phase III:** Construction/Implementation



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### General Information

<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	New Damietta Construction of Commercial Shops
<b>TYPE OF PROJECT</b>	Master planning, Urban Infrastructure & Urban Economic Development
<b>LOCATION</b>	New Damietta
<b>AREA OF THE SITE</b>	2000 new shops Area of each shop is: Land area: 321,973 m <sup>2</sup> Allowed Built-up area (up to 30%): 96,592 m <sup>2</sup>
<b>ESTIMATED BUDGET</b>	Average price (m <sup>2</sup> ): \$ 264 Land Acquisition Cost: \$ 85 million Development Cost: \$ 136 million
<b>SDGS ALIGNMENT</b>	
<b>TARGET BENEFICIARY GROUP</b>	<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b> the total population of Damietta (71,342 inhabitants) including 9 refugees <b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b> Residents and visitors in nearby areas
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Rowaida Dweik rowaida.dweik@un.org

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### PROJECT ACTION PLAN

#### New Damietta Construction of Commercial Shops

Phase	Responsible Entity	Area	Activity	2024	2025	2026
Phase A	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities NUCA Contractor under the supervision of NUCA	35,200 sqm of Built-up 1642	Prepare budget, workshop, roles and responsibilities	●	●	●
			Community Engagement	●	●	●
Phase B	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities NUCA & Consultant Contractor under the supervision of NUCA	35,200 sqm of Built-up 1642	Design Development	●	●	●
			Land Acquisition	●	●	●
			Bidding/Awarding	●	●	●
			Start of Construction	●	●	●
Phase C	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities NUCA Contractor under the supervision of NUCA	30,300 sqm of Built-up 1642	Maintenance	●	●	●
			Prepare budget, workshop, roles and responsibilities	●	●	●
			Community Engagement	●	●	●
			Concept Design	●	●	●
Phase D	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities NUCA Contractor under the supervision of NUCA	30,300 sqm of Built-up 1642	Land Acquisition	●	●	●
			Bidding/Awarding	●	●	●
			Start of Construction	●	●	●
			Maintenance	●	●	●

### New Damietta Cultivating Green Pockets Project

#### PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

The available commercial and administrative facilities in the city are still limited and can't extend/ attract and provide economic opportunities for more residents. It can also help in increasing the attractiveness and competitiveness of New Damietta as a commercial and tourist destination.

#### PROJECT OBJECTIVE

This project will play an important role in creating job opportunities (SDG 8), and has direct synergies with current residential developments (SDG 11), it also has strong synergies with other developmental projects especially the beach front development as well as the bike lanes project.

#### PROJECT IMPACT

The project will impact the community through:

- Boosting private sector investments
- Increasing the competitiveness of the city
- Creating new jobs
- Improving land use
- Additional revenue streams for the city

#### PROJECT PARTNER

- Damietta Governorate:** Owner
- Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities:** NUCA, will be responsible for monitoring and sustaining the project
- Donor/funder:** A funding entity(s) is needed to support the implementation of the project on ground.

#### PROJECT FINANCIALS

**Total Cost**  
Average price (m<sup>2</sup>): \$ 264  
Land Acquisition Cost: \$ 85 million  
Development Cost: \$ 106 million  
Total number of shops: 2000 shops across the city  
(These are preliminary estimates)

**Type of Financing**  
Private sector investment

**Investment needs:** Survey work, Concept Development, Detailed Design Development, Construction, and Regular Maintenance.

**Technical support**  
Survey work, Concept Development, Detailed Design Development, Construction, and Regular Maintenance.


#### PROJECT TIMELINE


- 1<sup>st</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> year: Phase I: Initial design and master planning
- 2<sup>nd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> year: Phase II: Detailed Studies
- 5<sup>th</sup> year & beyond: Phase III: Construction/ Implementation

Urban Planning & Infrastructure in Migration Contexts - Egypt

Investment Cards For New Damietta City and Kafr El Battikh in Damietta Governorate

Investment Card:  
New Damietta Schools Construction & Rehabilitation Project






Impacted  
Current  
Future  
Alignment

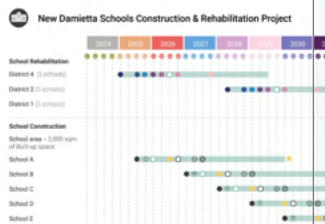
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### General Information

<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	New Damietta Schools Construction & Rehabilitation Project
<b>TYPE OF PROJECT</b>	Master planning, Urban Infrastructure & Lit Education
<b>LOCATION</b>	New Damietta
<b>AREA OF THE SITE</b>	Rehabilitation of 15 schools Construction of 5 schools = 10 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>ESTIMATED BUDGET</b>	Rehabilitation Cost: depends on assessment School cost: 300,000 USD Total cost for five schools: 2,500,000 USD
<b>SDGS ALIGNMENT</b>	
<b>TARGET BENEFICIARY GROUP</b>	<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b> the total population of Damietta (7,342 inhabitants) and 39% of total population who are in a student age.
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Rowaida Dweik Rowaida.dweik@un.org

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### PROJECT ACTION PLAN



**Responsible Entity**  
Ministry of Education  
NUCA  
Damietta Governorate

- Evaluate Buildings
- Budget
- Tender
- Funds Allocation
- Tender & Bidding
- Contracting
- Maintenance
- Land Allocation
- Budget
- Design Development & Plans
- Community Engagement
- Funds Allocation
- Tender & Bidding
- Contracting
- Construction
- Implementation

### New Damietta Schools Construction & Rehabilitation Project

**PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

Existing public schools in New Damietta are overcrowded and suffer a deficit to accommodate at least 100 more students per school which leads to high density of students per class at 35 students/class or more. Existing schools will eventually face more demand and suffer from lack of classrooms and high density of students per class in the coming 10 years. Residents of New Damietta also mentioned the need for establishing a school in district three since the area lacks one.

**PROJECT PARTNER**

- **Damietta Governorate:** Owner
- **Ministry of Education:** NUCA will be responsible for maintaining and sustaining the project.
- **Donor/financier:** A funding strategy is needed to support the implementation of the project on ground.

**PROJECT OBJECTIVE**

Rehabilitation and upgrading of existing public basic and secondary schools will improve the quality of the facilities and increase its capacities to accommodate increasing population of residents and refugees to have better access to public schools.

**PROJECT IMPACT**

Education is the key that will allow many other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved. When people are able to get quality education they can break from the cycle of poverty. Education therefore helps to reduce inequalities and to reach gender equality. The project will impact the community through:

- Enhancing access to education services for citizens and refugees
- Education is a powerful agent of change, and improves health and livelihoods
- Contributes to social stability and drives long term economic growth

**PROJECT FINANCIALS**

**Total Cost**  
\$16 K per classroom  
1 school = 3 floors \* 9 classes = 27 classes  
27 x 16 = 432,000 USD  
\*(These are preliminary estimates)

**Type of Financing**  
Grant

**Investment needs:** Survey work, Concept Development, Detailed Design Development, Construction, and Regular Maintenance.

**Technical support**  
Survey work, Concept Development, Detailed Design Development, Construction, and Regular Maintenance.

**PROJECT TIMELINE**

1<sup>st</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> year

2<sup>nd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> year

5<sup>th</sup> year & beyond

**Phase I:** Initial design and master planning


**Phase II:** Detailed Studies


**Phase III:** Construction/ implementation

Urban Planning & Infrastructure in Migration Contexts - Egypt

Investment Cards For New Damietta City and Kafr El Battikh in Damietta Governorate

Investment Card:  
**New Damietta Building Rehabilitation Project**






Impacted  
Current  
Future  
Alignment

**PROJECT ACTION PLAN**

**New Damietta Building Rehabilitation Project**



**Building Rehabilitation**


District 4  
District 2  
District 1

- Future Buildings
- Budget
- Urban
- Public Mobilization
- Approval
- Tender & Bidding
- Construction
- Maintenance

**Responsible Entity**

- Ministry of Housing
- NUCA
- Damietta Governorate

**General Information**

<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	New Damietta Building Rehabilitation Project
<b>TYPE OF PROJECT</b>	Master planning, Urban Infrastructure & Urban Housing & Infrastructure
<b>LOCATION</b>	New Damietta, District one, two, and four
<b>AREA OF THE SITE</b>	Rehabilitation and repair of old buildings
<b>ESTIMATED BUDGET</b>	Rehabilitation Cost: depends on assessment Average price per m <sup>2</sup> : \$300
<b>SDGS ALIGNMENT</b>	
<b>TARGET BENEFICIARY GROUP</b>	<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b> the total population of Damietta (71,342 inhabitants) and the population of refugees 9,500 who chose to live in these neighborhood due to its affordability.
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Rowaida Dweik Rowaida.dweik@un.org

**New Damietta Building Rehabilitation Project**

**PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

The old neighborhoods in New Damietta are built around 40 years ago, some of the residential buildings need renovation and maintenance as it became seriously downgraded after all this time. The older parts of New Damietta have attracted the most vulnerable population of the refugees and the others, namely the sodieh, sevenieth, and twenty-seventh neighborhoods.

The upgrading could include streets maintenance, lighting, and infrastructure.

**PROJECT OBJECTIVE**

A sense of partnership will be developed among the residents through neighborhood upgrading. To implement, the institutional arrangements should give incentives for agencies to work with the most vulnerable and refugees while keeping everyone informed and coordinate between stakeholders.

**PROJECT IMPACT**

- Enhance the safety and security of citizens and refugees
- Improve the well-being of citizens and refugees
- Helps to keep the building safe for occupants, prevent damage from occurring, and improve its overall value.

**PROJECT PARTNER**

- **Damietta Governorate:** Owner
- **Ministry of Housing:** NUCA will be responsible for maintaining and sustaining the project.
- **Donor/financier:** A funding entity(s) is needed to support the implementation of the project on ground.

**PROJECT FINANCIALS**

**Total Cost**  
Average price per m<sup>2</sup>: \$300  
*(These are preliminary estimates)*

**Type of Financing**  
Grant

**Investment needs:**

- Survey work
- Assessment of the damage and suggesting possible repair & retrofitting of the building
- Repair and construction work
- Regular Maintenance

**Technical support**

Survey work, Detailed Design Development, Repair, and Regular Maintenance.

- Identify required number of buildings that need rehabilitation
- Identify maintenance requirements
- Necessary approvals

**PROJECT TIMELINE**

1<sup>st</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> year **Phase I:** Initial design and master planning

2<sup>nd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> year **Phase II:** Detailed Studies

5<sup>th</sup> year & beyond **Phase III:** Construction/ Implementation



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**UN-HABITAT**

United Nations Human Settlements Programme  
P.O. Box 30030, GPO Nairobi 00100, Kenya

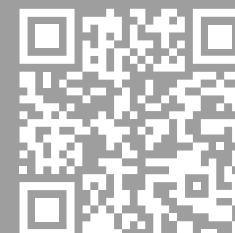
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Ministry of Local Development

Damietta Spatial Profile



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