vision of
Cairo 2050
Within a national vision of Egypt
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<td>Proposed projects to realize the vision</td>
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# Cairo within a national vision of Egypt

1. **Why a vision for Cairo?**
2. **Points of strength and challenges in Cairo**
3. **Cairo citizens opinion & wishes**
4. **The vision & Its objectives**
5. **Basic Principles to achieve the vision**
6. **The strategic Sectors and Themes to realize the vision**
7. **Proposed projects to realize the vision**

## Quality of life and Restoration of the Egyptian leadership

- Humanity
- Scientific
- Agriculture
- Tourism
- Commercial
- Industrial

Cairo within Strategic Plan for **Egypt 2050**
Objectives of the Egyptian vision: “In 2050, Egypt would become an advanced country (economically and socially) and acts effectively on the regional and international level
- Raise quality of life standards to become one of the best 30 countries around the world instead of the current ranking (84) of the 100 countries.
- Raise human development standards to become one of the best 30 countries in the world instead of the current ranking (111) of the 180 countries.
- Raise quality of the Egyptian production (Made in Egypt).
- Reach higher rates in sustainable economic development (not less than 7.5% per year).
- Achieve social equity (between different segments of society).
- Restructure the demographic distribution of Egypt, to enhance the benefit of Egypt's geographical location and its natural potentials.
- Build an integrated society in which all can enjoy the rights of citizenship.
- Maximize the effectiveness of Egypt's regional role on the Arab, Islamic, and African level.
Main sectors of Egypt’s vision 2050

Population and Urbanization: include land use, spatial distribution of population, housing, infrastructure, living services.

Employment and Economy: include job opportunities, economic activities, Geographical distribution, development and employment of resources, interaction with land and resources.

Environment: the quality of life, maintenance of non-renewable natural resources and rationalize their use.

Human and Life: (human development and quality of life) education, health, culture, tradition, essential demands and social security.
In 2050, Total population of Egypt will reach about 140 - 145 million inhabitant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2050</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (by million)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of built up areas from total area of Egypt</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of planning areas</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green area per capita (m²)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vision objective**

- Achieve a balanced urban development (spatial, volume) by focusing on the development of small and medium-sized cities.
- Re-definition and formulation of the Egyptian countryside.
- Increase the inhabited area by 6% to 15% of the total area during the next four decades.
- Support the decentralization of management, planning and implementation.

**Vision orientation**

- Limit the concentration of Cairo as unique pole through creating others poles.
Redistribution and decentralization by creating new poles allover the country regions / governorates.
Urban development according to Egypt 2050 vision

Determine a vision for each city in Egypt based on its strategic plan
Why a Vision for Cairo?

- Cairo within a national vision of Egypt
- Why a Vision for Cairo?
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- The vision & its objectives
- Basic Principles to achieve the vision
- The strategic Sectors and Themes to realize the vision
- Proposed projects to realize the vision
## Surplus of population in Greater Cairo Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>16 million inhabitant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>20 million inhabitant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>30 million inhabitant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The region accommodates: 22% of total population of Egypt

: 43% of total urban population of Egypt
Main problems of the Region

- High residential density in main existing agglomeration.
- Rising traffic congestion.
- Limit/mediocre use of culture and natural resources.
- Mediocre living condition in some areas.
- Limited green spaces (0.3 m²/person within the ring road and 1.5 m²/person in the region as total).
More than 75% of inhabitants are living within 30km from the mass center.
Greater Cairo and metropolitan cities

The challenge is not the size, but the population distribution over the whole region area

Paris 11 million
Tokyo 33 million
Greater Cairo region 16 million
Seoul 22.5 million
Mexico 16 million
New York 13 million
Execute Technical cooperation with national and international agencies/firms to elaborate studies, plans such as JICA and World bank, UNDP and UN-Habitat

- Cairo needs new strategic plan based on sustainable principles.
- The need for massive and rapid shift in thinking and implementation to secure better life for current and future generations.
Examples of some studies for the current situation of GCR

Studies done within the last 3 years to monitor current situation of Cairo city in all fields
Examples of some studies for the current situation of GCR

Studies done within the last 3 years to monitor current situation of Cairo city in all fields

The selected future growth pattern
# Cairo’s urban development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of urban expansion</th>
<th>Area in km²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban expansion on desert land</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban expansion on agricultural land</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>166</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arial photo of Cairo - 1995

Arial Photo of Cairo - 2007
Why a vision for Cairo?

Through review/study international experience as a case studies

World Cities Visions

Sydney 2030
Why a vision for Cairo?

Through review/study international experience as a case studies

Paris 2020

London 2020

Singapore 2050

Shanghai 2050

Abu Dhabi 2030
Why a vision for Cairo?

Through review/study international experience as a case studies
STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES

01 Cairo within a national vision of Egypt
02 Why a vision for Cairo?
03 Points of strength and challenges in Cairo
04 Cairo citizens' opinion & wishes
05 The vision & Its objectives
06 Basic Principles to achieve the vision
07 The strategic Sectors and Themes to realize the vision
08 Proposed projects to realize the vision
Points of strength and challenges in Cairo

Inhabitant:
- One of the largest cities in the world in the labor force, large markets and purchasing power

Economy:
- High rate of Egyptian GDP and a strong contribution in the national economy

Heritage & tourism structure:
- Pharaonic, Coptic, Islamic period
- Nile river, oasis, natural resources
## Points of challenges of Cairo

### Inhabitant:
One of the highest population densities of Metropolis in the world

### Economy:
High rate of Unemployment (7%)

### Urban fabric
- More than 75% of population living within 30 km from the city center
- More than 40% of urban areas are illegal settlement
WHAT THE COMMUNITY SAID?

4

Cairo citizens opinion and wishes

WHAT THE COMMUNITY SAID?

Cairo within a national vision of Egypt

Cairo citizens opinion & wishes
Cairo citizens want their city.....
Draft of Cairo vision 2050 - Community’s opinion on the future of Cairo

Equity city on all citizens levels..

Provide jobs....

Clean city....

Plenty of good suitable jobs....

Suitable residential areas..

Plenty of parks...
Wide streets and parking areas

Without pollution and congestion

Good transportation, not crowded

City without microbus…

plenty of open areas and parks

Integrate and linked with others cities all over the world
People citizens wants the city:

1. Economically prosperous with jobs opportunities to its inhabitant.
2. Has a tourist, culture leading role in the region and all over the world.
3. Vibrant, place for every one.
4. Plenty of vibrant cultural activities.
5. Secure and safe city.
6. Interconnected, filled with green spaces.
7. Provide good living conditions for all citizens.
8. Clean city.
9. Although of its density it is not congested, available of all means of quality of life.
10. Provide adequate housing for all different society levels.
11. Provide all modern means of transportation at reasonable prices that suit all society levels.
The Vision and its objectives

Cairo within a national vision of Egypt
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The vision & Its objectives
Basic Principles to achieve the vision
The strategic Sectors and Themes to realize the vision
Proposed projects to realize the vision
The vision

Sustainable development vision for Cairo 2050 and beyond,
Includes social, cultural and economic fields integrated with urban field.
With good Governance, we can achieve the best results for current and future generations.
The vision

City ..international-green-integrated

1. African gate and one of the best Middle Eastern capitals.
2. Regional and international pole for: political, administrative, cultural, tourism and economical sectors.
3. Capital of world heritage with all its historical heritage.
4. Act effectively in the global culture networks and an active partner in the global knowledge exchange.
5. Includes tourism and commercial activities and high level business.
6. Includes social, cultural and tourism institutions to protect, attract different talents.
7. Global city with high technology.
The vision and its objectives

The vision

City ..international-green-integrated

1. Good living condition for its citizens (to be among the 30 best cities in the world).

2. One of pioneer cities on the context of environmental level.

3. Restoration of urban and architecture heritage of the city and elimination of slums.

4. Reach the international standard for green areas/per capita.

5. Containing routes for pedestrians, open and green areas and public squares.
**The vision**

City ..international-green-integrated

---

**Socially connected**

- Social equity and social cohesion.
- Commitment to the participatory and cooperation cultures between the government, private sector and civil society.
- The city is a part of national and international community.

---

**Road and Transportation networks connection**

- Access to roads network linking Cairo suburbs to regional roads.
- Good transportation network at an international level.
- Has pedestrian and cycling network linked with the transportation network.

---

**Technology Connected**

- Network has a link to government services through internet “high speed internet – road band connection”
### Basic Principles to achieve the vision

**How will the Vision be implemented?**

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<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>G.C.R should be competitive at the national, international level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Investment &amp; Exploitation of GCR potentials as the capital of Egypt (social, historical, cultural, tourism).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Preservation and rehabilitation of historical and heritage zones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Precise urgent needs for social, culture, economic and urban development to improve quality of life for CAIRO citizens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Provision and increase job opportunities, investment of human capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Upgrade poor, deteriorate and informal existing areas, provide new adequate residential areas compatible with government plans to limit informal zones in order to create good and health society.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Relocation of land uses that cause pollution far from the city center.

8. Improvement and creation of roads, tunnels and transportation networks within the GCR at regional, national and international level.


10. Create green grid from green areas and parks to upgrade living condition.

11. Enhance the coherence and integration between the existing urban areas and new urban communities.

12. Identify and create a network of investment projects (culture, administration, tourism, religious, social,...) in order to attract investors and implement projects of 2050 vision with their participation and integration.

13. Implement existing and approved mega projects as priority projects due to their regional and national importance such as relocation of ministries and public institutions outside the core of the city.

14. Encourage the participation of civils and citizens as an important issues to the sustainable development of the Cairo 2050 projects.
The strategic sectors and Themes to realize the vision
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector (1)</th>
<th>Sector (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upgrade Living condition to international standard</td>
<td>Increase the competitiveness of Egyptian capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better Governance</td>
<td>Culture and Media sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Informal</td>
<td>Industrial sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve the environment and Increase green areas</td>
<td>Tourism sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads and Transportation</td>
<td>Education sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sewage</td>
<td>Health sector</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finance and Trade sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Technology and telecommunication sector</td>
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</table>
A cooperation agreement was signed between General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP), Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC)-the Egyptian cabinet to held such a workshops.

- Nominate special consultant for each sector.
- Each consultant interviewed different concerned stake holders (participatory approach), representative of concerned ministries, through interviews and work shops for about 9 months.
- **Objectives of work shops:**
  - Monitor the strengths and weaknesses.
  - Agree on priority projects.
  - Assess the competitiveness of the sector for the development of the region.
  - Identify future vision 2050.
First Sector
Upgrade living conditions to international standard

1. Better Governance
2. Housing and Informal
3. Improve the environment and increase green areas
4. Roads and Transportation
5. Water and Sewage
1. Precise the limits of the administration boundary of the capital within the region.

2. Special law and institutional framework for the capital different than local administration law.

3. Encourage cooperation of the private sector in development projects/programmes.

4. Identify clear roles for the province's urban communities and give each of them a branding that prevent competition among them.

Many responsibilities and roles for many different central and local authorities in controlling and implementing development projects in the region.
2. Housing and informal: decentralization and redistribution of population
In Cairo and Giza

- Decentralization of Cairo, Giza through upgrading unsecure and unplanned areas by opening new access roads, provide a suitable relocation areas (if need) on near location within the same governorate or in 6th of October or Helwan governorate.

- Accommodate the expected population increase in 6th of October and Helwan governorate.

- Protection and preservation of planned areas in Cairo and Giza through enforce building regulations.

- Dealing with unsecure and non planned areas through execution plan and precise time schedule.
2. Housing and informal: decentralization and redistribution of population in Cairo and Giza

Basic principles of housing in the capital

1. Adequate urban house with high living condition.
2. Upgrade informal areas by converting them to planned areas with complete infrastructure and services.
3. Take in consideration, as priorities, the social issue and protection of citizens life when upgrade informal zones.
2. Housing and informal: decentralization and redistribution of population in Cairo and Giza.
Accommodate 10-12 million person (30% of the region’s inhabitants)

- Establishment of Mega city west October.
- Establishment of Mega city south west El-Ayaat Markaz.
- Completion the south west arc of the regional ring road.
- Create a group of development corridors and regional roads to connect the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.
- Establish a number of industrial and service cities at a capacity of 100 thousand inhabitants each.
Strategic vision for 6th of October Governorate 2050

- **1st urban cluster and consequent role**: service agricultural and airport
  - No. of inhabitants: million persons

- **Environmental city role**: environmental tourism and advanced industries
  - No. of inhabitants: 100 thousand persons

- **Middle industrial city role**: industries and petroleum
  - No. of inhabitants: 100 thousand persons

- **Urban cluster (Oasis) role**: agricultural environmental
  - No. of inhabitants: 80 thousand persons

- **(New Ayaat) city role**: services, business, industrial and airport
  - No. of inhabitants: 850 thousand persons

- **Directing urban development of 6th of October and connection to the Metro**

- **Upgrading rural sector services**

- **Better Governance**
  - Upgrade living conditions at international standard
  - Improve the environment and increase green areas
  - Roads and Transportation
  - Water and Sewage sector

- **Housing and informal**
  - Improve the environment and increase green areas
Accommodate 10-12 million person
(30% of the region's inhabitants)

- International recreational city (5000 feddan)
- Reclamation land (100 thousand feddan)
- Olympic city (5000 feddan)
- 8 desert hinterland villages
- Create El-Saf and Atfeeh cities
- Developing the capital “Helwan” (1.9 million persons)
- New urban communities (7.1 million persons)
- Trade town (5000 feddan)
- Natural protection and Safari
- Touristic Helwan Cornish
- 5 new industrial and logistic areas (20 thousand feddan)
- Create 3 dry harbors
- Create 2 industrial agricultural clusters

Roads and Transportation
Improve the environment and
Increase green areas
Better Governance
Housing and informal
Upgrade living conditions at international standard
Water and Sewage sector
2. Housing and informal: protection and preservation of planned areas

Planned areas are about 60% of total urban agglomeration

- Maadi- Zamalek- Heliopolis- Garden city- Dokki- Mohandessin-Agouza and others planned zones

- Upgrade living conditions at international standard

- Better Governance

- Housing and informal

- Improve the environment and increase green areas

- Roads and Transportation

- Water and Sewage sector

Planned areas are about 60% of total urban agglomeration
Set building regulations for zones:
Maadi, Heliopolis, Garden City, El Dokki, Mohandessin, Agouza and others planned zones

In order to preserve the special character of these zones and control demolition and building through:

1. Precise building heights limit, taking in consideration the existing situation.
2. Prevent miss-uses which causes traffic congestion.
4. Precise axes for services and commercial uses.
Existing informal areas could be divided on 2 main types to deal with

1. Unsecure areas

Urban Areas unsecure for the life of its inhabitants or deteriorated areas: the strategy of rehabilitation could be compensate inhabitant or provide another adequate houses for them.

2. Unplanned areas

Informal Areas with high density: needs decentralization, providing services and housing units; those housing units could be on the same area or near to it, according to each situation.
How to deal with unsecure areas

Unsecure areas represent about 3% of informal areas in G.C.R

1. Unsecure for life (natural problems).
2. Unsecure Construction (kiosks, deteriorated).
3. Unsecure health (electric line, pollution).
4. Entity not legal.

Areas need to be upgrade, taking in consideration the social issues when relocate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cairo</th>
<th>kalyubia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• El Doweka area</td>
<td>• El Khosous-Badran and Rostom farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ezbet Khayr Allah and Estable Antar area</td>
<td>• Sidi Khedr El Ketawy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Wadi Phearaon and El Shohba area</td>
<td>• El Gamal farm, Ahmed Selim farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ezbat El Arab area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Abou Karn area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Seka Hadid Echache area</td>
<td>• El Zabalin area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sen El Agouza area</td>
<td>• El Sakia area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helwan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• El Safih, Arab Salem farm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• El Hekr, El Omda farm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Housing and informal: **upgrading deteriorated unsecure areas within 10 years**
- **Video**
- **Housing and informal**
- **Better Governance**
- **Upgrade living conditions at international standard**
- **Roads and Transportation**
- **Water and Sewage sector**
- **Improve the environment and Increase green areas**
Dealing with this areas through
• Rarefaction to open accesses and roads
• Provide essential services, facilities in pockets and vacant land

1. Ein Shams and Mattaria
2. Dar El Salam
3. Shubra El Kheima
4. El Khosous
5. Boulak El Dakroor
6. Embaba and North Guiza
7. El Monib
2. Housing and informal: Location of alternative and new housing in G.C.R

- Upgrade living conditions at international standard
- Better Governance
- Housing and informal
- Improve the environment and increase green areas
- Roads and Transportation
- Water and Sewage sector

Existing urban agglomeration of the city

New areas proposed to be planned on a 35 thousand (acer) feddan to accommodate 1 million houses

New towns and extensions to accommodate 1 million houses in surplus

Agriculture land Within the city, 60 thousand (acer) feddan
2. Housing and informal: location of alternative and new housing in G.C.R
2. Housing and informal: location of alternative and new housing in G.C.R

Zones to limit expansion of informal areas in south Giza

Pyramids Plato
Basics principles to deconcentrate and rarefaction of informal areas

Provide adequate and complete houses for inhabitants before leaving their homes (according to project’s phasing)

200 thousand houses, metro, transportation, green areas, commercial, schools, hospitals, ...

Houses with new trend – good living condition to all inhabitants of informal areas in the capital

200 thousand houses (services, green areas, commercial, schools, …)
Provide 2.5 million houses with all services and transportation according to international standard for good quality of life.
3. Improve the environment and increase green areas

Rate of green areas m²/capita in different cities on the world

- Vein
- Helsinki
- Athens
- Berlin
- Rome
- Paris
- Madrid
- Cairo

**Cairo city** 0.3 m²/capita
**G.C.R** 1.5 m²/capita

Planning standard: from 12-18 m²/capita
3. Improve the environment and increase green areas

Raise the rate of green areas/capita to reach 15 m²/person. Thus total green areas in the region will be 50 thousand (acres) feddan.

Relocate polluting industries (cement, steel,...) and pig farms outside the region.
3. Improve the environment: Raise the rate of green areas/capita

Upgrade living conditions at international standard
Better Governance
Housing and informal
Improve the environment and Increase green areas
Roads and Transportation
Water and Sewage sector

6th of October
Cairo
Giza
Helwan
New Cairo
Shorouk
Obour

Master Plan 2050
Heritage
Green Parks
Green Housing
Helwan
New Cairo
Cairo network gardens
6th of October

Improve the environment: Raise the rate of green areas/capita

Upgrade living conditions at international standard
Better Governance
Housing and informal
Improve the environment and increase green areas
Roads and Transportation
Water and Sewage sector

Improve the environment:
Increase green areas
Housing and informal

Better Governance
Upgrade living conditions at international standard
4- Public transportation: current situation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metro (underground)</th>
<th>km/million capita</th>
<th>no. of lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cairo</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangkok</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Paulo</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Proposed for G.C.R. in 2050**

15 lines: for 600 km – 60 km/million persons
4- Public transportation: increasing Subway lines

Upgrade living conditions at international standard

- Better Governance
- Housing and informal
- Improve the environment and increase green areas
- Roads and Transportation
- Water and Sewage sector

Existing Metro 250 km
2050 Metro 1250 km
Metro Network 2050
4- Public transportation: increasing Subway lines

Metro Network 2050

Upgrade living conditions at international standard

Better Governance
Housing and informal
Improve the environment and Increase green areas
Roads and Transportation
Water and Sewage sector
4- Public transportation: **increasing Subway lines**

An integrated national transportation system that can economically move anyone and anything, anywhere, anytime, on time.  

![Map of Cairo Metro System](image)

- **Sadat City**
- **6th October City**
- **Khufu Plaza Pyramids**
- **Citadel**
- **Nile Guard**
- **Governmental City**
- **Maadi**
- **Sakkara**
- **Downtown Cairo**
- **Cairo Airport**
- **6th October Capital**
- **Sadat City**
- **New Cairo**
- **Al-Salam City**
- **Al-Oubor City**
- **Al-Shorouk City**
- **10th Ramadan City**
- **6th October City**
- **Helwan Airport**
- **New Helwan**
- **New Helwan**
- **Al-Salam City**
- **Al-Oubor City**
- **Al-Shorouk City**
- **10th Ramadan City**

**Metro Network 2050**

**Existing Metro** – 4 Lines - 130 km
**2050 Metro** - 15 Lines - 600 km

**400 Milliard EGP**

- **Better Governance**
- **Housing and informal**
- **Improve the environment and Increase green areas**
- **Rocks and Transportation**
- **Water and Sewage sector**

Upgrade living conditions at international standard
4- Public transportation: Create & upgrade road network & speed corridors

Roads Network

14 highway linking the inside and outside of the ring road along the 1000 km

Better Governance
Housing and informal
Improve the environment and Increase green areas
Roads and Transportation
Water and Sewage sector
4-Public transportation: **increasing subway lines**

14 highway to better link inside and outside region
4-Public transportation: Create and upgrade road network and speed corridors

14 highway corridors for better linking inside and outside the region
5- Water and sewage

• Complete the ongoing projects to cover 100% of the region by water and sewage network.

• Create brut water network for irrigation.

• Exploitation of treated wastewater in forest tree cultivation.
## Second Sector

**Increase the competitiveness of Egyptian capital**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1- Culture and media sector</td>
<td>4- Education sector</td>
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<tr>
<td>2- Industry sector</td>
<td>5- Health sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3- Tourism sector</td>
<td>6- Finance and Trade sector</td>
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<tr>
<td>7- Technology and Telecommunication sector</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Increase the competitiveness: Culture and media sector

- A set of specialized museums, cultural centers on the international level.
- Establish a global movie studios.
- International library in Cairo.
Increase the competitiveness: Industry sector

- Establish groups of industrial clusters in the field of textile industry, building materials.
- Adding technology centers along urban corridors at east, west, south.
- Create numbers of training units centers to facilitate control of business in electronic industry.

Those projects will reduce expenses, upgrade quality and provide new job opportunities
Increase the competitiveness: Health sector

- Create two medical towns at international standard specially for tertiary care (open-heart surgery, liver, and kidney).
- Air ambulance and medical evacuation (medical intervention in case of disaster emergency) to Egypt and the countries of the region.
- Focus on natural medicinal products.
Increase the competitiveness: Education sector

- Establish Cairo International city for Education and Research
- Create three technology poles along the main development corridor.
- Create eight international joint universities.
- Create ten center units for training and control researches in science and technology.
Increase the competitiveness: Tourism sector

- Use of Nile river as a recreational axe.
- Transformation of Islamic, Coptic, Khedive Cairo zones to open museum and touristic centers.
- Expansion of recreational and therapeutic tourism, conferences and exhibitions.

Current no. of hotel rooms = 27 thousand room

In 2020 no. of hotel rooms = 30 thousand room

2050 no. of hotel rooms = 50 thousand room
Increase the competitiveness: Finance and trade sector

- Create center for financial services well served with transportation and telecommunication network.
- Support the financial sector to finance small projects.
- Activate the economic cores for local industries.
- National program to exceed rate of dealing persons with the sector.
Increase the competitiveness in Telecommunication and technology sector

- Establish number of technology universities
- Increase export of services and technology products
- Develop information infrastructure
- Enlarge use of technology tools
- Continue to liberate the sector to contribute with international agreements on commercial bodies in order to encourage investors participation
08 Proposed projects to realize the vision

What is the framework for Action?

- Cairo within a national vision of Egypt
- Why a vision for Cairo?
- Points of strength and challenges in Cairo
- Cairo citizens opinion & wishes
- The vision & Its objectives
- Basic Principles to achieve the vision
- The strategic Sectors and Themes to realize the vision
- Proposed projects to realize the vision
Proposed Mega Projects within the region to achieve Cairo vision 2050

International, Green, Connected City
Religious Cairo
Old Egyptian Cairo
Khedive Cairo
Islamic Cairo
Religions cluster

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Historical places at Cairo’s core</th>
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<td>2. A leading city in culture, tourism and business</td>
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<td>6. Viable local communities and local economy</td>
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<td>8. Providing houses for different standards</td>
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8. Providing houses for different standards
9. Sustainable upgrading, renewing and designing operations
10. Implementation through governmental mechanisms and effective participation
Cairo’s districts have been divided into 11 development sectors (Mega development projects)

**01- City center**
1- Ramsis: avenue and park
2- Maspiro: Down town
3- Ancient zone: the red zone

**02- North Cairo**
1- Elwaraa island: sun tower island and park
2- Cornish north: down town extension

**03- Islamic Cairo**
1- Azhar park: the Great Cairo oriental khan – open museum park
2- Citadel: citadel avenue and park
3- Mansheyet Nasser: mountain view complex
4- Masr El-Adema: religious complex open museum park

**04- South west Cairo**
1- Dar El-Salam
2- Maadi district: southern Cairo
3- El-Dahab island: the cloud of Cairo project

**05- North east Cairo**
1- Matareya – Ain Shams, Sun City and Masala avenue

**06- North east extension Cairo**
1- Green residential city extension

**07- East Cairo**
1- El Oroba Parks and Axis
2- The new governmental city parks and axis

**08- West Cairo**
1- Khufu Plaza-Khufu Axis (the world largest longest historical cultural axis).
2- Sphinx Open Museum – Nazlet El Seman

**09- North west extension Cairo**
1- The Green residential city (5500 Feddan – North Giza)

**10- South west extension Cairo**
1- The Green residential city (4500 Feddan – South Giza)

**11- South Cairo**
1- Helwan City – Sakarra Development Axis
Getting back to pioneer and competence
• Conversion of some street to pedestrian paths.
• Main squares development (Tahreer Square, Ramsis Square, Attaba Square, Abdine Square).
• Reuse the ministries square in open parks and cultural activities.
• Construction of some underground multistory garages.
Upgrading city center – Khedive Cairo

Study area
Upgrading city center – Khedive Cairo

Study area and historical buildings

- Tahrir Sq.
- Masprio CBD
- Ramsis sq.
- Governmental district
- Abdine Palace
- Old Opera sq.
After
Study area and historical buildings

Upgrading city center – Khedive Cairo
Main sites and restrictions

- Governmental district
- Tahrir Sq.
- Maspio CBD
- Ramsis sq.
- Old Opera sq.
- Abdine Palace

Upgrading city center – Khedive Cairo

To Khufu Avenue

After
After
To Khufu Avenue
Maspiro CBD
Ramsis sq.
Old Opera sq.
Abdine Palace
Tahrir Sq.
Governmental district
Double dicker & City bus station
Underground Parking
Pedestrian walkways
Vision of Transportation and pedestrians

Upgrading city center – Khedive Cairo
Upgrading city center – Khedive Cairo

Before
Upgrading city center – Khedive Cairo

A commercial street down town – for pedestrians, commercial and recreational activities
Upgrading city center – Khedive Cairo

Places to access parking areas and metro stations
Upgrading city center – Khedive Cairo

Coffee shops and restaurants in pedestrians streets
Upgrading city center – Khedive Cairo

Arts and recreational activities in pedestrians streets
Upgrading city center – Khedive Cairo

Arts and recreational activities in pedestrians streets
City Center Upgrading – Khedive Cairo

Treating methods for commercial fronts down town
City Centre Upgrading – Ramsis street and square

- Relocated the path of October bridge into the east of the railway station building.
- Renovation of the square through the redesign of all roads connected to the square.
- Reutilizing the lands owned by the railway organization to be redesigned as parks and valve for residents of the area.
- Releasing the pressure on Egypt station through Qalyoub Station north and Monib station south.
City Centre Upgrading – **Ramsis street and square**

**After**

- Ramsis station
- Railway Organization Centre
- Then new October bridge Path
- New Ramsis square
- Commercial, cultural, Administrative services
- Ramsis Hanged Resort – The old Bridge
- Investment building
- Three stars hotel

Ramsis Square and Park
Business and Entertainment
The construction of a new city trade and business center (CBD) east Cairo, area of 2000 Feddan.
- Some of the ministries, governmental authorities, and syndicates will be transferred to the new CBD.
- The new CBD will include a park (public open area) with area of 300 Feddan.
- An administrative area that includes international and local companies.
New Cairo trade business center (New governmental district)

New business center in Cairo (New governmental district)

El-Ein El-Sokhna road

Ring road

El-Hagan farm

New Cairo

2000 feddan

5700 feddan
New Cairo trade business center *(New governmental district)*
- Conference Halls
- Shoura Assembly
- People Assembly
- Prime minister
- Golf Course
- Cairo Park Resort

New business center in Cairo *(New governmental district)*
New Cairo trade business center *(New governmental district)*

New business center in Cairo *(New governmental district)*
New Cairo trade business center (New governmental district)

New business center in Cairo (New governmental district)
Increasing green areas
Upgrading Nile Cornish (Nile front) – touristic, recreational and Administrative centre 1200 feddan

- Starting from Maspiro triangle to Rod El Farag with an area of 1200 Feddan, 6 km in length to be a touristic, recreational and administrative centre.
- Creation of a recreational resort for the residents along the Nile sides.
- Permission to construct administrative and touristic towers.
- The building ratio should not exceed 20%, and the rest should be allocated for parks and open spaces.
Upgrading Nile Cornish (Nile front) – touristic, recreational and Administrative centre 1200 feddan
Upgrading Nile Cornish (Nile front) – touristic, recreational and Administrative centre 1200 feddan

Current urban situation
Upgrading Nile Cornish (Nile front) – touristic, recreational and Administrative centre 1200 feddan

Proposed Planning

- Mohamed Ali Palace
- Palace Hotel Parks
- Palace Bridge
- El Warak Recreational Parks
- Nile Cornish Business Parks
- Nile Cornish Hotel Parks
- Ramsis Station
- Ramsis Square
- Hanged ramsis Parks
- Open Market
- Nile Cornish Business Parks
- Nile Cornish Business Parks
- Nile Cornish Business Parks
- Maspeero Business Centre
- Zamalek
- Khodive Cairo
Upgrading Nile Cornish (Nile front) – touristic, recreational and Administrative centre 1200 feddan
Upgrading Nile Cornish (Nile front) – touristic, recreational and administrative centre 1200 feddan

Proposed Subway and monorail network
Upgrading Nile Cornish (Nile front) – touristic, recreational and administrative centre 1200 feddan
The preliminary schemes for the Nile Cornish landscape
Upgrading Nile Cornish (Nile front) – touristic, recreational and Administrative centre 1200 feddan
El Azhar Parks (Salah Salem Cemeteries Area)

El Azhar Parks – Cairo Khan (2700 feddan)

In the Cairo centre along Salah Salem Road/Autostrad utilizing the area currently occupied with 1400 Feddan through:

- Creation of new cemeteries areas in west and east of the region and compensating the owners with new ones.
- Conservation of historical buildings and monuments inside the cemetery area, and the construction of handcrafts centre.
- Upgrading the existing housing area and construction of alternate housing for the residents of the cemetery area.
- The transferred cemeteries areas are to be renovated as public open spaces, parks and gardens with the addition of some recreational activities (restaurants, cafeterias, small size hotels).
El Azhar Parks (Salah Salem Cemeteries Area)

The Citadel cemetery
El Azhar Parks (Salah Salem Cemeteries Area)
El Azhar Parks (Salah Salem Cemeteries Area)
El Azhar Parks (Salah Salem Cemeteries Area)

El Azhar Parks – Cairo Khan (Salah Salem Cemeteries Area 2700 Feddan)

Informal Areas 1300 Feddan

Cemetery 1400 Feddan

Grand Azhar Parks

Grand Fostat Parks

Mansheyet Nasser

Ezbet Khayr Allah

El Azhar Parks – Salah Salem Cemeteries Area 2700 Feddan
El Azhar Parks (Salah Salem Cemeteries Area)

El Azhar Parks – Cairo Khan

Religious Centre

Masr El Kadeema Parks

Civilisation Museum

Ain El Seera

Grand fostat Parks (previously Bassatin Cemeteries)

Citadel (Previously Salah Salem Cemeteries)

Grand Azhar Parks

Touristic Housing resort (Previously Mansheyet Nasser)

Mokttam

Gamaleya Parks
(Previously Gamaleya Cemeteries)

Open Museum – Fatemia Cairo

Study Area - Current Situation
El Azhar Parks (Salah Salem Cemeteries Area)

- Religious Centre
- Masr El Kadeema Parks
- Civilisation Museum
- Ain El Seera
- Grand fostat Parks (previously Bassatin Cemeteries)
- Open Museum – Fatemia Cairo
- Gamaleya Parks (previously Gamaleya Cemeteries)
- Grand Azhar Parks (previously Salah Salem Cemeteries)
- Touristic Housing resort (previously Mansheyet Nasser)
- Mokattam

Study Area- 2050
El Azhar Parks (Salah Salem Cemeteries Area)

- Open Museum – Fatemia Cairo
- Gamaleya Parks (Previously Gamaleya Cemeteries)
- Grand Azhar Parks (Previously Salah Salem Cemeteries)
- Touristic Housing resort (Previously Mansheyet Nasser)
- Uptown Cairo Resort in Mokattam
- Masr El Kadeema Parks
- Civilisation Museum
- Ain El Seera
- Grand fostat Parks (previously Bassatin Cemeteries)
- Citadel
- Mokattam
- Masr El Kadeema Parks
- Religious Centre
- El Azhar Parks (Salah Salem Cemeteries Area)
El Azhar Parks (Salah Salem Cemeteries Area)
Upgrading of Nile Islands - El Warrak & El Dahab

El Warrak Island

The continuous informal urban extension on the river Nile islands – photos of the current situation
Upgrading of Nile Islands - El Warrak & El Dahab

The continuous informal urban extension on the river Nile islands – photos of the current situation
Upgrading of Nile Islands - El Warrak & El Dahab

The continuous Informal urban extension on the river Nile islands – photos of the current situation
El Korsaya Island

El Dahab Island

The continuous Informal urban extension on the river Nile El Dahab Island
photos of the current situation

Upgrading of Nile Islands - El Dahab Island Parks
El Dahab island

The continuous Informal urban extension on the river Nile - El Dahab Island Parks

photos of the current situation
Upgrading of Nile Islands - El Dahab Island Parks

El Dahab island

The continuous informal urban extension on the river Nile El Dahab Island

Photos of the current situation
The opportunity to utilize El Warrak island of 1400 feddan and El Dahab island of 400 feddan as recreational parks and gardens

- Utilizing the governmental owned islands to be recreational parks with good management.
- Considering the social aspect for islands residents through improvement of living conditions, planning a private residential district, providing the required services, while converting their economic power towards serving the newly allocated services.
- The recreational activities shouldn’t exceed 10%.
Nile Islands – El Warak Island Parks

Layout - Current urban situation

Development area

Mohamed Ali Pasha Palace

Informal areas
Nile Islands – El Warrak Island Parks

Proposed Layout

Agri-Island Parks – Open Agri-Museum

Mohamed Ali Pasha Palace

The Palace Pedestrian Bridge

Mohamed Ali Palace Hotel garden
Nile Islands – El Dahab Island Parks

The Cairo Cloud- El Dahab Island Parks
Nile Islands – El Dahab Island and El Korsaya

The Cairo Cloud- El Dahab Island Parks

Dar El Salam Decentralization (Parks and Roads)
200 Feddan

El Dahab Island Parks - 400 Feddan

Rarefaction of El Bassatin and Dar El Salam Parks and Roads
Rarefaction of 125 Feddan–Roads, Green Areas, and Services – (10,000 housing Units)
Ain Shams and el Matareya Parks – (City of the Sun)

City of the Sun – El Masalah Avenue

• Creation of a new Avenue 200 m width, 4 km length, opens field of vision of the obelisk and area monuments.
• Rarefaction of the monuments area (Ain shams – Old City of Aoun and el Matareya – Shagaret Mariam).
• Along The Avenue is a centered green area with 100 m width.
• The services are allocated to serve residents of the area, while the touristic buildings are allocated along both sides of the Avenue
Ain Shams and el Matareya Parks – (City of the Sun)

City of the Sun– El Masalah Avenue
Ain Shams and el Matareyah Parks – (City of the Sun)

City of the Sun – El Masalah Avenue

Parks and City of the Sun Avenue – 500 Feddan

Rarefaction of 500 Feddan
Ain Shams and el Matareyah Parks – (City of the Sun)

Parks and City of the Sun Avenue – 500 Feddan
Rarefaction of Shoubra and Kalyoub Areas – Parks and Roads Network

5500 Feddan
Rarefaction of Shoubra and Kalyoub Areas – Parks and Roads Network

Rarefaction of 180 Feddan – Roads, services and Parks – (14,000 housing Unit)
Rarefaction of Informal Areas and open Axes to ensure the unique characteristic Heritage and Monuments Elements
Upgrading of Nazlet El Seman area

Transformation of Nazlet El Seman area (253 acres) to an open Museum through the disclosure of the valley temple of King Khufu

Considering the social aspect of the residents, through their reallocation in alternate housing area built partially on the same area and available spaces.

• Diverting their economic activity into newly allocated services and increasing the employment opportunities
• Creation of convenient touristic activities to utilize the opportunities of the unique site.
Upgrading of Nazlet El Seman area

The Project Area – current situation
Upgrading of Nazlet El Seman area

The Project Area – current Situation

535 feddan
Upgrading of Nazlet El Seman area

Sphinx Open Museum – Existing location of Nazlet el Seman

The New Nazlet El Seman village

Area of International Hotels

The Proposed Project Area
Upgrading of Nazlet El Seman area

New Housing for people

The new Nazlet el Seman touristic Village:
11,000 housing units, horse stables, bazaars, cafeterias, and restaurants.

The Proposed Project Area

11,000 new housing unit
Upgrading of Nazlet El Seman area

- The Grand museum
- Khufu Avenue
- Khufu Plaza
- Sphinx open Museum
- Area of International Hotels
• Open an Avenue along the extension of Gamaet El doal street, 600 m width and 8 km length.
• Open view of the pyramids, centered with green area 250 m in width along the Avenue.
• Rarefaction of boulak el dakroor area the highest density among informal areas.
• Services for resident and touristic buildings are allocated along both sides of the Avenue.
Boulak El Dakroor Area
Boulak El Dakroor Area
Boulak El Dakroor Area
Boulak El Dakroor Area
Boulak El Dakroor Area
The Egyptian Monuments – How is it treated outside Egypt

International Examples

Champ Elysees - Paris
International Examples  Champ Elysees - Paris
International Examples  Champ Elysees - Paris
International Examples  Champ Elysees- Paris

8 km

75 m width

Egyptian Obelisk
International Examples  Washington MALL - USA

Egyptian Obelisk

3.5 km
250 m width
Khufu Avenue & plaza
From Sphinx Square to Khufu Pyramid 12 km

Rarefaction and reuse of 2000 Feddan

Rarefaction of Boulak El Dakroor and Faisal Area – Khufu Plaza Parks
Khufu Avenue & plaza
From Sphinx Square to Khufu Pyramid 12 km

- GEM
- Nazlet el Seman
- The Pyramids
- Khufu Plaza
- Urban Extension
- Sphinx Square
- - Khufu Parks 1500 Feddan
- Nazlet El seman – 500 Feddan

Rarefaction of Boulak El Dakroor and Faisal Area – Khufu Plaza Parks
Khufu Plaza Parks 2000 Feddan
Cairo Future Vision 2050

Khufu Avenue & Parks
Khufu Plaza & Sphinx open Museum

Khufu Plaza Parks 2000 Feddan
Khufu Plaza & Sphinx open Museum

Khufu Plaza Parks 2000 Feddan
Khufu Plaza & Sphinx open Museum

Khufu Plaza Parks 2000 Feddan
Creation of an Avenue along the extension of Sakkara Pyramids 300 m in width, 5 km in length from the Nile river to the in-depth of 15th May city, and the extension of Helwan city which will:

- Open the view of Sakkara pyramids.
- Rarefaction of slum areas.
- A park is centered in the avenue with width 150 m along the avenue.
- Services and touristic buildings are allocated on both sides of the avenue.

Sakkara Avenue Parks - Helwan City Vision
Sakkara Avenue - Helwan city

The new housing neighborhood

500,000 housing unit

Nile Parks 500 Feddan

Sakkara Pyramids

Sakkara Avenue

Service centre

Spots Parks

15 City of May

Housing Neighborhoods

The new residential areas

Layout

Sakkara Avenue Parks - Helwan City Vision
Sakkara Avenue - Helwan city
Current Study area

2500 Feddan

Current Situation Problems:

• High pedestrian density on el Monib square.
• No linkage between different transportation means in el Monib square.
• High traffic density in both el baher el aazam st. and rabeea al geezy.
• No central station in el Monib for all transportation means.

Rarefaction of El Monib area - Giza
Rarefaction of El Monib area - Giza

2500 Feddan
Current Study area
Rarefaction of El Monib area- Giza

2500 Feddan
Current Study area
Rarefaction of El Monib area - Giza

2500 Feddan
Current Study area
Rarefaction of El Monib area - Giza

2500 Feddan Current Study area
Rarefaction of El Monib area- Giza

2500 Feddan
Current Study area
Rarefaction of El Monib area- **Giza**

**Investments Parks**

Rarefaction of urban agglomeration, informal areas, relocation of industries, creation of roads and green areas, providing required services
Rarefaction of El Monib area - Giza

Rarefaction of urban agglomeration, informal areas, relocation of industries, creation of roads and green areas, providing required services.
Metro & Train Station Buildings

Mall & office Buildings

Bus station & underground bus station

Taxi port & underground taxi port

Land Port – Monib - Giza

Land Port – Monib Square

Microbus port & underground microbus port

Monib Terminal Station Layout
Land Port – Monib - Giza
Land Port – Monib - Giza
Land Port – Monib - Giza
Cairo 2050
Vision Phases and implementation

- Touristic - recreational centre - Nile Cornish
- Urban Extension - North
- Urban Extension - North West
- Urban Extension - South West
- El Warrak Island Parks
- Embaba and north Giza
- The new CBD (City Business District)
- Cemeteries to be transferred from the city centre
- Monib Area
- El Dahab Island
- El Warrak Island Parks

Cairo Mega Projects

2020 Roads, Alternate Housing & Investments
Cairo Mega Projects

Rarefaction and upgrading of Shoubra - Kalyoub

Rarefaction and upgrading of Al Matareya

Rarefaction and upgrading of Masr el Kadeema

Rarefaction and upgrading of the Pyramids Area

2020 Roads, Alternate Housing & investments
2030 Rarefaction, Investments & Upgrading
2040 Rarefaction & Upgrading
Upgrading and Renovation of Ramsis Area - El Koba

Upgrading and Renovation of Nasr City Area

Upgrading and Renovation of El Mohandessin Area

Cairo 2050
Vision Phases & implementation

2020 Roads, Alternate Housing & investments
2030 Rarefaction, Investments & Upgrading
2040 Rarefaction & Upgrading
2050 Upgrading & Investment
Projects to be implemented by year 2020

- Completion of new corridor roads and ring road.
- Completion of ongoing development projects of the northern sector of Giza.
- New governmental city.
- Completion of linking new urban communities with main agglomeration.
- Completion the upgrading projects for all unsecure informal areas.
- Completion the regional ring road.
- Completion the third and the fourth lines of Metro (subway).
- Upgrading of Nazlet El-Seman informal area and the first phase of Khufu plaza.
- Upgrading the Nile banks and business centers.
Nothing is impossible as long as there is Will, Desire and Future vision

Cairo Urban Dream 2050