

Building a model for planning social development projects in slums

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Abstract :

Building a model for planning social development projects in slums. The right to development is one of the important human rights that states strive to fulfill. The slums are considered a priority in development due to the multiple social, economic, health and cultural security problems they face. The United Nations incorporated attention to slums in the Millennium Development Goals as part of Goal 7, to Ensure Environmental Sustainability, with a target to “Achieve, by 2020. Many civil society organizations were liberated to make their contributions to the study and development of these areas. Egypt has taken an interest in recent years to develop these poor areas as it allocated many billions for slums development. Social work, through professional practitioners, plays an important role in the study and development of these slums. This study seeks to provide a model for planning social developmental projects in these slums areas.

Keywords:

1. Slums
2. Social projects
3. Social development
4. Scientific models
5. Needs assessments

Introduction:

Continued population growth and increasing urbanization have led to the formation of large informal urban settlements in many developing countries in recent decades. The high prevalence of poverty, overcrowding, and poor sanitation observed in these settlements commonly referred to as “slums” (Fink, G., Günther, 2014 , p 1)

The UN-Habitat estimates that between 800 million to a billion people live in urban slums. The rapid growth of urban slums, particularly in resource poor countries, is a critical challenge for social and public policy in the 21st century (Hacker, K.P., 2013, p 45)

The United Nations incorporated attention to slums in the Millennium Development Goals as part of Goal 7, to Ensure Environmental Sustainability, with a target to “Achieve, by 2020 (Nolan, L. B. ,2015, p 59-84)

Over many years ago, many countries took an interest in developing these slums areas as that these regions suffer from many social, economic, health and other problems, Egypt has taken an interest in recent years to develop these poor areas as it allocated many billions for slums development.

The problem of slums in Egypt is considered one of the most urgent issues due to its social, economic and security implications that threaten the security and stability of society, and its treatment has become an urgent demand that requires concerted efforts to reduce it. (Statistics of Egypt , 2016)

Statistics indicate:

The total area of slums in the republic reached 160.8 thousand feddans, representing 38.6% of the urban bloc of the cities of the republic. Random areas are spread in 226 cities in all governorates of the Republic out of a total of 234 cities. Alexandria Governorate comes first, with the area of informal settlements having 20.1 thousand feddans representing 12.5%, followed by Cairo Governorate 19.4 thousand feddans representing 12%, then Giza Governorate 15.5 thousand feddans representing 9.6% of the total area of informal areas. The area of the unplanned informal settlements in the three governorates (Alexandria - Cairo - Giza) represents the highest at the governorates level, reaching 12.8%, 11.8%, and

9.8%, respectively, of the total area of the unplanned areas in the republic.

(Statistics of Egypt , 2016)

Attention to this issue has become a priority for political leaders. Many different professions and disciplines are trying to make their contributions in this regard. Social work is a humanitarian profession that seeks to present its efforts through professional practitioners. It is interested in providing services and assistance to these regions.

Social work contributes to achieve the Social development which has multidimensional aspects, which covers eradication of poverty, promotion of productive employment acceleration of social integration, opportunity of quality education etc. (Goswami, Sribas, 2015, p 12)

Many of the research studies on social work are in poor areas , these researches can be classified into three types:

First : Research interested in describing the characteristics of these areas (Hassan, hosny Mohamed : 1987, el gendy, karam et, al: 1988, Abo el matty , maher : 1988 , el sokkary, qonsowa: 1994, hedy, naglaa :1996, Mahmoud, salah el den:1988 , selim , Mohamed qotb : 1992, simmel , George: 1970, Gans, herbart :1972)

Second: Services evaluation and impact measurement researches (ra'ouf, frag: 1998 , boukraa, ridha: bechraoui, nadia :1995 ,dichter, Thomas :1995)

Third: Professional intervention research (kumar, ajay: 1995 ,nwaka, Geoffrey : 1995 ,adms, roy:1995 ,piccini, andrea:1995 ,Catherine, forje:1995 ,panhwar, farzana:1995 ,boonyabanche, somsook:1995, reda, abd el halim: 1976, gad allah, serea :1990 ,el sady , wafaa:1991, el samaloty , eqbal :1989, habib, gamal : 1994)

This study seeks to provide a model for planning social developmental projects in these slums areas.

Concepts of the research :

- **slums**

slums areas as defined by UN-Habitat lack tenure security, access to safe water, access to acceptable sanitation, durability of housing, and are overcrowded. They are the result of the high urbanization pressure and the failure of the local land market to supply sufficient land and affordable housing to low-income groups (**Kuffer, M , et al ,2016, p 1830- 1840)**

The term slum is a loose definition of the environs and behavior of the poor. Isolated from the remainder of society, slum residents are presumed to live a deviant life either by preference or cultural predisposition, or as a consequence of their deprivation. This synthesis of spatial isolation and social deviance was an inextricable element of changes in attitudes to poverty in the early nineteenth century, and has been remarkably persistent.(**WARD, D. , 1976 , p 323–364**)

in Egypt to solve the problematic issue of what counts as a slum, the Informal Settlement Development Facility (ISDF), since its establishment by a presidential Decree # 305/2008, has made a substantial change in the Egyptian vocabulary by replacing the term “Slums” or “Informal Settlements” or “Ashwa’iyyat” by two distinctive terms; “Unsafe Areas” and “Unplanned areas”. Unsafe areas are characterized by being subject to life threat, or having inappropriate housing, or exposed to health threat or tenure risks, while unplanned areas are principally characterized by its noncompliance to planning and building laws and regulations. (**Khalifa, M. A. , 2011,p 40–49**)

- **Needs assessment**

An analysis of requirements. It determines what people, functions or systems are currently lacking in order to achieve the goals of an organization. A needs assessment also prioritizes the requirements so that the most glaring deficiency can be fulfilled first. (*Your Dictionary.com*)

A needs assessment is a systematic process for determining and addressing needs, or "gaps" between current conditions and desired conditions or "wants". (Kizlik, Bob , 2010)

A needs assessment is a part of planning processes, often used for improvement in individuals, education/training, organizations, or communities. It can refine and improve a product such as a training or service a client receives. It can be an effective tool to clarify problems and identify appropriate interventions or solutions. (Fulgham, S. M. , 2008 , p 49–52)

Needs assessments are tools. They are tools designed to identify what a particular group of persons lacks to achieve more satisfactory lives. (Reviere,Rebecca et.al, 1996, p 1)

- **Social developments:**

Social development is about improving the well-being of every individual in society so they can reach their full potential. The success of society is linked to the well-being of each and every citizen. Social development means investing in people. It requires the removal of barriers so that all citizens can journey toward their dreams with confidence and dignity. It is about refusing to accept that people who live in poverty will always be poor. It is about helping people so they can move forward on their path to self-sufficiency. (New nouveau Brunswick Canada ,2009)

Development can be defined in a manner applicable to all societies at all historical periods as an upward ascending movement featuring greater levels of energy, efficiency, quality, productivity, complexity, comprehension, creativity, mastery, enjoyment and accomplishment. (**Jacobs, Garry and Asokan N. 1999, p. 152**)

- **Scientific models**

The model is a framework that guides the practice .

Models are of central importance in many scientific contexts. Scientists spend significant amounts of time building, testing, comparing, and revising models, and much journal space is dedicated to interpreting and discussing the implications of models. (**Frigg, R., & Hartmann, S. , 2006**)

The model in social work is an integrated element and interrelated stages and determinants related to the practice of the social workers. The model support the professional practice it ensures the achievement of the desired goals.it determines the method of the performance and expects results

- **Social projects**

Social development planning has been consistently and fundamentally concerned with the eradication of poverty and the pursuit of equity in the identification of more holistic solutions to development problems. (**Marsden, David: Oakley, Peter , 1990, p 16**)

Social Project means a project related with the public services that the government provides to the public free of charge or at nominal charge and include education, health, potable water and road projects. (**lawinsider.com**)

The project is also known as all kinds of innovations Which includes construction, programs and decisions. Official or local policies Leading to environmental or human consequences (**Hamza, ahmed , 2010 , p 27-28**)

Definition of social project planning is The process of defining and selecting goals And decide how to use the most efficient methods To achieve the goals in the light of available resources (**Abu Al-Maati, Maher , 2006 , p. 131**)

Research goals:

This research aims to build a model for planning social development projects in slums areas that will be used to guide professional practitioners

This goal is achieved by defining the most important determinants of planning for social development projects, including:

- The pillars of the planning process.
- The planning process management framework.
- Measuring the impact of projects.

Research issue :

What are the most important determinants of the planning model for social development projects in slums ?

This question is divided into:

- What are the most important pillars of the project planning process?
- How can the project planning process be managed?
- What are the mechanisms for measuring the impact of these projects?

Methodology:

1) Type: This research belongs to descriptive research, where it focuses on describing and explaining a group of social development projects that were implemented in one of the poor areas

This research relied on the case study method, which is an appropriate method for social planning research and depends on gathering the largest amount of information drawn from the various sources, and the method is useful in qualitative analysis, and is characterized as a Tracking method that depends on the element of time (**Ewais, Mohammed Mahmoud ibrahim: 2007 , p 116**)

It is the most appropriate way for this research, and this is through a case study of a civil society organization (NGO) concerned with the development of poor areas, which is HAWA Association for Family and Environment Development , whereby through this research some of this association's development projects were analyzed ,which were implemented in slum area (El Mounira El Gharbia) it is one of the poor areas within the Imbaba neighborhood , Giza governorate

2- Techniques

The data was collected through two tools:

The first: interview with 14 member (7 of them are Board of Directors, and the other 7 are projects managers in the association) . The interviews may include the following aspects:

- A. The criteria that were used when defining the project objectives.
- B. The criteria that were used when defining the activities.
- C. The criteria related to the selection of the executive team (staff)

D. The most important mechanisms for community communication with the people (target groups - Beneficiaries of the services) , organizations and Official leaders

E.The most important follow-up mechanisms

F. Criteria for evaluation and impact measurement

The second: content analysis of documents and reports for social development projects that have been implemented over 25 years(since the establishment of HAWA association until the preparation of the study). These projects have reached 54 projects, as this tool is the most suitable for the research, so the final goal Content analysis is the conversion of a non-quantitative document into quantitative data. (Ewais, Mohammed Mahmood ibrahim: 2007 , p 274) One of the benefits of this tool is that it is related to a large degree with the nature of the data being analyzed and the variation of its characteristics and the aims of the research (Abd el moatty , Abd el bast: 1987, p 280)

The following are the specifics of the analysis

A. Analysis Framework : Reports on the implemented projects

B.data Sample analysis : Number of (54) development projects

C. Analysis units :

- Basic and subsidiary topics for Development projects
- The project implementing agencies
- The timing of the start of the project -Beneficiaries of the project
- The project financing body
- The duration of the project implementation
- The project budget
- The project income

3-fieldwork:

- **Place:** This research was carried out on the projects of the HAWA Association for the Development of the Family and the Environment, which were implemented in el Munira el gharbya , Imbaba, Giza Governorate. this association considered as one of the civil society organizations (N.G.O) which was established in 1996
 General vision: Happy family in a healthy environment and a better society
 General Letter: Family development and the environment in order to change a community: to achieve a comprehensive improvement of the quality of life through Implementation of programs and development projects to support the family and the environment based on the scientific method and self-reliance on The forces of society and social capital and support the capacity of civil society in order to bring about comprehensive development to our country of precious.
- **Date and Duration:** about one year form 5 \ 2018 – 5 \ 2019

Findings: The results of the research and the most important conclusions

- **first: the projects that are analyzed**

Project name :

1. Poverty reduction and legal rights For children and women
2. The exchange of German and Egyptian experiences in Small Project Management
3. Partners to empower the family
4. Social responsibility and development -The Nile Initiative
5. The project of employing Egyptian women in The new millennium
6. The project of training and employing the breadwinner female

7. Project towards a better tomorrow for youth
8. Project to provide job opportunities for the limited Income
9. Literacy as an entry point for comprehensive development
10. Education Development Project
11. A project towards an integrated child personality At the primary stage
12. The pilot project for monitoring and response Dropout from education
13. Achievement project to create economic opportunities For Egyptian youth
14. Integrated care project for boys Workers and girls who dropout From education
15. Project of Child Cultural Rights Network in slums
16. Live University Project and Positive Excellence
17. Project of raising the efficiency and training of Eligibility associations
18. Solid Waste Environmental Observatory Project
19. Maternal and child health project
20. Reproductive Health Project
21. Girls' Rights Support Project
22. The Arab Women Speaking Project
23. Literacy in the villages
24. child save project (phone no. 16000)
25. Peace Education Project
26. Project of Youth Protection from addiction
27. Education and Civil Society Partners Project
28. Project to support local initiatives
29. Social Responsibility and Development (The Nile Initiative)
30. Partnership project in responsibility and take the decision
31. Teenagers Health Project

32. Rafidah Physiotherapy Center
33. Community Learning Center Beirut
34. The citizenship project (a right and duty) (2011_2010)
35. Youngsters Protection from addiction (Social responsibility)
36. Women Trafficking project
37. Women Support Center Project
38. Safe cities for women project
39. The youth makes the difference project
40. Future Leaders Project
41. Female genital mutilation FGM project
42. Development of the nest of Sudan
43. The Egyptian Pulse Project
44. The project of enhancing the economic capabilities and leadership of women (eve)
45. Together we can overcome unemployment
46. Training and employment of young people on Painting business
47. Implementation of social and economic programs
48. Participation in the integrated solid waste system (awareness, monitoring, follow-up)
49. Supporting participation and capacities building in education
50. Project of Partners in responsibility in cooperation with United Nations Small Enterprises Program
51. Health awareness project in Schools of north Giza
52. The production unit project for breadwinner women (Imbaba Studio)
53. The project of the future leaders(second phase)
54. Project of early childhood development

- **Second: results of content analysis**

Sub/main topics of the association's projects

As for schedule 1 it is clear that the projects that are ranked first within The priorities of the association are projects of economic and social empowerment of women, and the wholesale reason is due to the global concern for women's empowerment in general and economic empowerment as

Especially, especially as they are sometimes exposed to difficult life conditions and pressures that require this empowerment, such as divorce or poverty, or having a family which needs a support due to the husband's illness, disability, or abstention from spending on her. Therefore, economic empowerment projects came first to achieve this goal. Such as poverty reduction projects, women's employment. And to enhance her personality, then the projects related to education came in order, considering that education is the locomotive of development and that there is no way to develop society in general and informal communities in particular except by the development of the education process and to face the problem of education dropouts that produce illiteracy problems and perhaps deviation and not to enhance the student's character building and building his capabilities to be able to participate Effectively serving the community.

and in the second ranking iterates, there are the projects that related to human rights, given that the problems that the slums suffer from, which considered as a waste of the rights of their children, can be a marriage of minors and female genital mutilation and deprivation of many of the needs that require their fulfillment.

While third ranked projects are related to political participation. In view of the consequent of political participation in

service And the development of society in light of the weak political awareness of many of the residents of those areas, which produces many problems, crimes and terrorist incidents, and then the rest of the projects came in a late arrangement.

In general, the association's projects are numerous, varied and characterized by the comprehensive requirements required for the development of slums in an integrated development to achieve the effectiveness of the civil organizations (NGO) on one hand, and promotes building the capacities of citizens living in those areas on the other hand.

Partner rating

Looking at Schedule No. (2) it is clear that the first partners in the development projects of the Hawa Association are those institutions involved in the voluntary work through the civil society organizations, followed by the educational institutions in the Ministry of Education and the relevant authorities at the second rank , and this may be due to the focus on the slums residents done by hawa association projects and also civil society organizations have given a great deal of attention to , to meet the needs of their residents and solve their problems on the one hand, one the other hand Ministry of Education established an Organizational structures which was created to coordinate with NGOs for community development.

Table (2) also indicates the multiplicity and diversity of partners with the Hawa Association, such that Giza Governorate has come at the third rank , then the Ministry of Health in the fourth and the specialized national councils such as the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood and the National Council for Women, and other parties such as the Higher Institute of Social work in Cairo and partners from The private sector and various ministries but in a late order, the

multiplicity and diversity of these partner agencies is due to the multiplicity and diversity of the association's development projects to include all economic, health, educational and social aspects and their greater focus on marginalized and vulnerable groups such as the poor, battered women, working child and at risk and Drug addicted.

Classification of the outputs of the association's projects

Looking at schedule No. (3) Training courses come at the first rank, which targeted several axes, the most important of which is building the capacities of NGOs leaders who work in the field of development

considering that building The capabilities of those leaders will positively reflect on their professional performance in dealing with development issues and the programs that are implemented so as to achieve effectiveness, and these courses cover all projects implemented by the association, either alone or with partner bodies, whether economic, educational, health or social projects, Also, a set of training courses were conducted for the beneficiaries.

the awareness seminars at the second rank include different topics as raising awareness of ministerial decisions in the field of education and awareness of the importance of self-employment in strengthening the economic capabilities of people in slums, and awareness of the danger of discrimination against women and the importance of education and its role in building the character.

In view of the importance of the networking strategy in achieving integration in the provision of community services and development programs, interest has come in the projects that aim to build networks at the third rank as well as the creation of databases to be used for various projects planning And help in providing services to the beneficiaries of thoses projects . The attention has come to research, studies,

social survey, and the formation of social support groups (field Visits, meetings and dialogues with decision-makers) in a late order. the association did not overlook interest in development through art by using interactive theater and employing educational studios to maximize the benefit of educational services and reduce dropout rates, interest in providing job opportunities and creating opportunities for the labor market, and attention to documentation and documentary films, despite The returns of these projects are multiple, varied and comprehensive, but many slums and poor areas still need more attention to them, maximize the participation of civil society organizations in this, and provide opportunities for cooperation with them from all governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The main beneficiaries of the projects

There are many beneficiaries of projects

Looking at schedule No. (4) we find that the beneficiaries of projects 14. 75 % are women and This is due to the current interest in women and their various issues, increased awareness of achieving equality between men and women, attention to problems facing women and girls, policy makers' interest in improving the conditions of women, narrowing the gap between the rights of men and women, and the greatest attention focused on problems that Women face in

Areas of work enrollment, education and obtaining Health care, this can be due to establishing many structures, organizations and committees that defend the rights of women and their empowerment in society. then the youth beneficiaries came in the second rank with a percentage of 11.48% due to the great importance of the youth as they need projects and programs that develop their awareness of the importance of preserving themselves from deviation and building their

personalities to meet future challenges and to participate more effectively in serving their societies.

Then the girls came in the third order due to the problems and pressures faced by the girl in slums, the most important of which is the denial of education and the marriage of minors and their exposure to circumcision and the consequent problems that require awareness of their seriousness. And At the next rank there are school pupils , education dropouts as well as teens and working child at risk and the breadwinners.

Project financing bodies

In view of schedule No. (5), it is clear that the bodies that funded the projects of Hawa Association have multiplied and diversified, but they have receded into two types. The first type is the government agencies. Which Include the National Council For childhood and motherhood and the Ministry of Housing and Development

And the Social Fund for Development and Giza Governorate .The reason for these bodies funding the projects of the association to confidence of those bodies in the efforts exerted by the association.

And the effectiveness of its various programs, services and programs, as well as the implementation of developmental projects .

the second type is the non-governmental organizations and bodies, whether the Association of Arab Women and the Suzanne Mubarak Initiative for Peace or Foreign Affairs such as UNICEF and CARE and the American Development Agency and the German Development Agency and the UNESCO Regional Office And others.

This generally indicates that the association has achieved great success with these organizations and has demonstrated its ability to implement effective development programs and projects related to the needs and problems of the residents of the regions served by the association, and then the association has become able to attract funding opportunities for all of its projects and programs because they depend on the scientific methodology in studying the needs and problems of the target groups, in implementing programs, following up and evaluating them, and their mechanisms of continuity in society even after the end of the funding period of the project with self-financing.

Duration of the project

Looking at schedule (6), it appears that the projects duration of the association range from From one year to seven years. the implementation period of 56% of the project was one year, and the least projects take seven years, and this depends, to one degree or another, on the goals that the project seeks to achieve on the one hand, or weather there will be another satge or not in the future . And also on the amount of financing available

The time period of the project

Schedule No. (7) indicates that the association's projects began to be implemented more than 18 years ago

and it is still ongoing until now, but the largest percentage of these projects with 44% started since the year of 2005 and continued for thereafter, while the period of the year 2010 and after that was the lowest percentage of the projects by 16%, and the reason may be due to the social and political conditions that Egypt has gone through during that period, which has resulted in weak participation from all civil

society organizations and funding bodies, and the existence of multiple obstacles to implementing its development projects and programs during this period.

Projects budget

In view of schedule No. (8), it appears that the projects of the association ranged less.

From 100000 L.E by 54% and the highest level of funding reached to 800000 L.E by 8% of the funded projects, and of course the project budget depends on the goals it seeks to achieve and the target group and its number and what each project requires of institutional and technical support, and activities .

The amount of the supply also depends on what the funding agencies allow.

- **Third: Results of Interview analysis**

A- Criteria to be used when selecting project objectives:

- Defining the issue or problem adopted by the project accurately
- Collecting quantitative and qualitative data and information on the issue and analyzing it
- Defining the goals of the organization / association accurately (linking the goals to the organization's vision and mission)
- Determine the exact extent of the change to be achieved (for example, is it required to eliminate or limit a specific phenomenon or cause a partial effect on it...)
- Determining the required capabilities (human and other resources) to achieve the goals
- Determine the time period for the implementation of the project

- Study the expected results to be achieved
- stage of goal formulation and good target criteria (To be smart : specific, measurable, can be scheduled, reliable, related to the goals of the organization as a whole And directly related to the expected results to be achieved)

B- Criteria for selecting the executive team:

Internal regulations and job descriptions

Partner employees requirements and

Project goals

Good communication skills

Leadership skills and problem solving- change- team work -work under pressure...)

Appropriate specialization and experience

Efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out the tasks

C- Criteria to be used when defining project activities:

-On planning project activities they must be based on the objectives of the project and their achievement

-It is developed in partnership between the team, the targets, and the project partners

-To be set according to an executive plan

-Integration in the quality of activities and the interconnection between its outputs

-To be multiple, as the project implementation cannot be based on one activity

-Suitable /simple and easy for target groups

-To be innovative and dependent on participation and mutual interaction

-To be within the Project budget

It can be transferred and exchanged between groups

D- The most important mechanisms for social communication with

D1- citizens

-Direct communication through seminars - awareness meetings - visits - door knockout campaigns

-Communication through social media (Facebook -)

D2- the institutions

Mutual meetings - reporting process -visits - official pages on social media -

Official correspondence - emails

D3- Official Leaders

meetings - visits - reporting - activities Invitations.

E- The most important follow-up mechanisms:

There are several follow-up mechanisms according to the goals and activities set, and the most important of them can be identified in

- Follow-up goals (quantitatively and qualitatively) through reports and monitoring numbers and activity outputs

-Follow up the implementation of activities by attending the activity, recording the activity, monitor dates, and follow up on the implementation of plans in their timing

-Administrative and financial follow-up (the performance of workers by the method of activity implementing - Monitoring the skills used - evaluation of workers after each activity - Follow-up of exchange, activities and efficiency)

Basic follow-up mechanisms

Periodic reports - documentation of activities - meeting attendance - target and beneficiary opinion poll

F- Evaluation criteria and measuring the impact of the project:

We must answer the following:

How will we measure the results achieved for the project?

How will we evaluate the impact of the project implementation?

F1- Each project must have a logical framework that contains

1- General objective

2- Procedural goals

3- Activities

4 desired results

5- Outputs

F2- for each of these items, there are measurement indicators that are either quantitative or qualitative, or both

F3- Each indicator has its own verification documents (such as pictures - reports - databases - opinion poll results or tests - ratios, etc.)

These evaluation mechanisms also include the stages of the project from the beginning of planning, implementation and follow-up

- **Fourth: The model of planning for social development projects in slums areas.**

This model was built guided by a review:

A- Theoretical heritage of the slums (its features - needs and means of development), Poor community development models, planning for social development projects.

Also, review studies and researches that deal with previous issues, development experiences and projects implemented in slums areas.

B- Slums indicators

C- Field researcher experiences

D- Discussion with academics , planning and field development experts

E- Results of the current study.

And Below there is a presentation of the The integrated model for planning social development projects in slums areas

This model includes several dimensions:

1. Target.
2. The basic foundations.
3. Project planning management.
4. Planner tasks: project design stages
6. Evaluation and impact measurement.

Here is a detailed view of this model:

1- Goal

Creating positive changes that improve the quality of life in society through implementing projects for social development, and then creating the desired development

and the project may be For the purpose:

- A- Meet what you need.
- B- Facing a problem.
- C- Achieve quality service
- D- Create a new service.
- E- Adjusting direction of a definite issue.
- F- Develop awareness of a value or subject.

2 - The main pillars:

When planning social development projects in slums areas, the following should be taken into consideration:

- A- Poor development projects should be planned through an organization and a specialized team
- B- Starting from the needs assessment.
- C- define the priorities.
- D- Relying on the principle of citizen participation when planning ~ self-help.
- E-Optimal investment of resources.
- F-Taking in considerations the different dimensions (political - economic - legislative- Demographic- Society - Timings).
- G- Accurate database

3- Managing the project planning process:

- A- Formation of the planning team including various specializations and facilities presentation

- B- Preparing the necessary protocols and contracts with the various stakeholders (partner organizations- Donors or Funders of the Project - Official and Supervisory Bodies - Related organizations).
- C- Determine the mechanisms of community communication.
- D- Control systems.
- E- Follow-up mechanisms.
- F-periodic review systems and evaluation.

4 - The tasks of the social planner

- A- Estimating the situation including this
 - A1- An analysis of the organization through which it works by conducting a dual functional study of it.
Includes: goals - activities- Work pattern - Laws regulating Human and material resource - administrative and organizational structure - weaknesses and strengths ... etc
 - A2- studying the society that the organization serves by discovering its borders - demographic status - social, economic and cultural characteristics- services- leaders-resouces- problems ... etc.
 - A3- Estimating needs and prioritizing through: Conducting research studies, conducting interviews with experts and specialists to determine the problems of society, analyzing data and information and then prioritizing, setting desired goals.
- B- Preparing plans, including:
 - B1- Design the plan into programs and projects.
 - B2- Preparing alternative plans (scenario).
 - B3- Approval of the plan document.

B4- Assistance in providing facilities and discussing the implementation processes and the timetable for implementation.

C- Follow-up and evaluation processes

C1- Define good follow-up mechanisms.

C2-Monitor impediments and help in providing the facilities to solve them

C3- continuous evaluation and impact measurement.

C4-Report Writing.

5. Stages for designing the development project

A- Identification of needs

A1- Conducting studies and interviews to accurately identify the problem and thus a real needs assessment

A 2- Prioritization.

A 3- Arrange the desired projects according to priority.

B- Agreeing on a specific project

B1-identification of project activities

B2- Preliminary identification of requirements and facilities.

B3- Agree on the timing of starting the project formula

C- Project formulation

C1- setting goals.

C2- Define activities.

C3- define roles.

C4-Determine the requirements (financial budget - different resources - facilities - coordination mechanisms)

C5- Determine the mechanisms for periodic follow-up and review.

6- Evaluating the project and measuring the impact

The purpose is to estimate the actual value of the efforts made and measure the extent of efficiency and effectiveness.

A-Efficiency measurement: What is the ability to achieve the project for the predetermined result

through

Output format, employee performance, employee productivity, optimization of resources, facilities and support provided by the implementation systems , waste reduction, availability of good information systems, The pattern of integration between departments , quality of coordination, clarity of roles.

B- Effectiveness Measurement: What is the project's ability to influence through:

Measuring clarity of The project objectives for beneficiaries, measuring the project's ability to meet the needs of the beneficiaries, measuring the satisfaction level of the beneficiaries with the conditions of service provision, the quality of the staff's communication with the beneficiaries, the quality of timings, measuring the ability of the services provided to bring the desired changes into the community.

Schedules of the research

Schedule NO (1) The Main and Minor topics of University Projects

1/1

To be continued

Assembly projects topics		iteration	total	%	arrangement
Main topic	Sub. Topic				
Education	Build a school child personality	1	7	12.96	2 nd
	Developing Education	1			
	Facing dropouts from education	1			
	Activating Trust councils	1			
	Spreading a culture of peace among students	1			
	Health awareness for school children	2			
health	Reproductive health	1	3	5.56	6 th
	Physiotherapy	1			
	Support medicinal and child health	1			
Economic and social empowerment of women	Economic empowerment of female Bread winners	3	12	22.22	1 st
	Employment of women	2			
	Running the small projects	1			
	Running the small projects	1			
	Poverty reduction	1			
	Continuing education for women	1			
	Enhancing the personality of women	1			
	Literacy empowering	2			
	Enable the family is marital conflict situations	1			

1/2

Economic empowerment of youth	Youth employment	5	5	9.26	4 th
Violence against women and girls	Helping battered women	2	3	5.56	6 th
	Face violence against girls	1			
Human rights	Awareness of women's rights	1	7	12.96	2 nd
	Reducing underage marriage	1			
	Supporting girl's rights	2			
	Girls circumcision	1			
	Cultural rights of slum children	1			
	Awareness of youth's rights	1			
Political participation	Political participation	6	6	11.11	3 rd
Slum development	Slum development	1	3	5.56	6 th
	Solid waste	2			
Working child protection	Integrated care of a working Child	1	2	3.70	7 th
	Protection of child at risk	1			
Capacity building of organizations	Capacity building of NGOS	2	4	7.41	5 th
	Capacity building of service institutions	2			
Fight addiction	Youngster addiction protection	2	2	3.70	7 th
Total		54	54	100	

schedule No.2 classification of the partners involved in managing and implementing the associations projects "to be continued"

2/1

Classification of the partners involved in managing and implementing the Projects				
Main goal of partner	Partner sub classification	Iteration	Total	%
Interested in volunteering	Civil society organization	24	24	39.34
Educational	North Giza (primary preparatory secondary school)	14	20	32.79
	Ministry of education	3		
	Educational north Giza administration	2		
	Supreme council of trustees, parents and teacher	1		
Governmental	Giza government	2	3	4.92
	North Giza district	1		
Health	Ministry of health	1	2	3.28
	Health administration	1		
Nationalism and its organization	National council for childhood and motherhood	1	2	3.28
	Women's complaints office	1		
Educational	The higher institute of social working in Cairo	1	1	1.64
Sector	Investor association 6 th of October	1	3	4.92
	Volunteers from private sector companies	1		
	Factories and companies in the industrial zone, 6 th of October	1		
Religious	Clergy	1	1	1.64
Identification Papers	Civil status sector ministry of interior affairs	1	1	1.64
The ministry of social solidarity	Administration of social solidarity in Giza	1	1	1.64
Judicial	Family court	1	1	1.64
Technicians	Lawyers	1	1	1.64
Academic	Experts and academics of the educational evaluation center and examinations	1	1	1.64
Total		61	61	100

Schedule no (3) classification of the associations project outcomes

" To Be Continued "

3/1

classification of the associations project outcomes					
Main classification	Sub classification	Iteration	Total	%	arrangement
Building network	Building network that include civil society organization	3	3	6	3 rd
Create databases	Create databases to serve projects	3	3	6	3 rd
Design guide of projects	Design guide for projects and Beneficiaries	1	1	2	5 th
Awareness seminars	Awareness of ministerial decision in the field of education	1	4	8	2 nd
	Awareness seminar to define the importance of self-employment in raising	1			
	Awareness of the issue of discrimination against female	1			
	Awareness of the importance of education	1			
Training courses	Training students on the skills of community participation	2	17	34	1 st
	Training women on the skills of self-empowerment in development	2			
	Leaders training in (n.g.o)	1			
	Training women in the skill of managing small projects	1			
	Facilator training on teaching self-empowerment skills	1			
	Training of teachers and educational departments	1			
	Training courses for activities teachers and social worker.	1			

3/2

Training courses	Training courses for house keeper job	1	17	34	1 st
	Training volunteers in the field of confronting violence against women	1			
	Leader training to spread knowledge towards addiction	1			
	Rehabilitation and training leader in the field of economic empowerment and small project training	1			
	Training courses for teachers and specialists	1			
	Training courses for teacher and school administration	1			
	Baby and elder silter course	1			
	Course for leader women staff	1			
optaining youth electoral cards	Optaining youth electoral cards	1	1	2	5 th
Research studies and social surveys	Social research and studies	1	4	8	2 nd
	Field surveys	1			
	Implementation of rapid research with participation	1			
	Counting dropouts	1			
Camp implementation	Camp implementation	1	1	2	5 th
Support groups	Support groups at school	1	1	2	5 th

3/3

Field visits	Filed visits to the factories of the six of Octobers	1	1	2	5 th
Meeting and dialogues	Developing of the personality through discussing problems	1	2	4	4 th
	Interview and dialogue with decision makers	1			
Create a hotline	Create a child protection hotline	1	1	2	5 th
Documentation and documentaries	Documentation and documentaries	1	1	2	5 th
Provide jobs	Providing job opportunities for youth	2	3	6	3 rd
	Establish an observatory for the labor market	1			
Implementing of joint cooperation project	Implementing of joint project between the school and local community	1	1	2	5 th
Increase the frequency of the service	Increase the percentage of women attending health clinics during pregnancy and postpartum period	1	1	2	5 th
Increased academic achievement	The attendance of students in school	1	2	4	4 th
	Reduces the dropout rate				
Development through art	Developing through art projects	1	3	6	3 rd
	Using the interactive theatre	1			
	Employing the studio in the project	1			
Total		50	50	100	

Schedule no (4) the main beneficiaries of the projects

The beneficiaries	Iterations	%
Normal woman	9	14.75
Youth	7	11.48
The girls	6	9.84
School pupils	8	13.11
Normal child	4	6.56
Bread winner	3	4.92
Teens	3	4.92
Non-governmental organizations	5	8.20
Dropouts from education	2	3.28
Community services institutions	2	3.28
The family in case of family disputes	1	1.64
Working child	1	1.64
The child at risk	1	1.64
Slums	3	4.92
Teachers and school staff	3	4.92
Woman who have dropped out of education	1	1.64
Case of violence against woman	1	1.64
Trustees councils and teachers	1	1.64
Total	61	100

Schedule no (5) project financing bodies

Funding bodies	Iteration	%
American child rescue authority	6	12
National center for motherhood and childhood	5	10
Social found for development	4	8
NGO service center	4	8
Inter news international foundation	4	8
Ministry of housing and development	4	8
UNICEF	3	6
National council for women	2	4
American foundation for development	2	4
Fund for the protection of the youngsters from addiction	2	4
CARE Association Arab women association	2	4
The Higher Institute for Tomorrow GEFT “their headquarters in Hong Kong”	1	2
IOL foundation (a foundation for open distance education based in Namibia	1	2
Egyptian Swiss fund for the development of education	1	2
German agency for development GTZ	1	2
Coalition for the advancement of harmful practices against children	1	2
League of Arab states	1	2
Suzanne Mubarak international initiative (peace for women)	1	2
Arab women association	1	2
Giza governorate	1	2
UNESCO regional office in Beirut	1	2

Schedule no (6) duration of the project

Duration of the project	Iteration	%
One year	28	56
Two years	15	30
Three years	4	8
Four years	2	4
Seven years	1	2
Total	50	100

Schedule no (7) the project budget

The project duration	Iteration	%
From 2001 to less than 2005	8	16
- 2005	22	44
- 2010	8	16
From 2015 till 2020	12	24
Total	50	100

Schedule no (8) the project budge

Budget in pounds	Iteration	%
Less than 100000 pound	27	54
- 100000	4	8
- 200000	1	2
- 300000	3	6
- 400000	0	0
- 500000	4	8
- 600000	1	2
- 700000	2	4
800000 and more	4	8
Material contributions (staff salaries)	2	4
institutional support only	1	2
Technical support for activities	1	2
Total	50	100

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