Abstract

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During the last few decades, major attentions have been devoted towards providing suitable housing units for low-income social classes, in MENA region in general and Egypt in particular, regarding the importance of social demands, that has become a serious concern reflecting social, economic, and political deficiencies. Governments found themselves facing one of the biggest challenges in bridging the gap between offering affordable housing and local communities’ demands. Recently, large scale of policies has been developed to address these growing difficulties related to the nature of social and economic changes in Arab societies, which become a vital necessity. In response to this, many governments resorted to developing a set of policies and programs to deal with this urban phenomenon and its serious repercussions, which led to the trend towards establishing new urban cities (satellite cities). Egypt established a group of new urban settlements (new cities) as an approach for greater Cairo’s urban expansion. These cities aim to provide job employment opportunities for low-income locals through the establishment of economic bases founded on industrial activity, plus the construction of housing units from completed housing projects supported by the state to suit the target group of the low-income classes working in these industrial areas.