

*Architectural Solutions to Overcome Challenges Caused by Poverty Towards the
“Society Street Vendors “at Cairo”*

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Abstract

Poverty still forms one of the main problems in Egypt and some other nations across the world, as it is considered as the most important development obstacle, Though the elimination of poverty should form a basic priority for the decision makers interests in Egypt. this research addresses an intelligible definition for poverty and its causes, also poverty levels in Egypt will be observed. One of the paper main goals is to give answers to be as a remedy for the poverty problem from which the Egyptian society suffers. thoughts given in the paper from the author point of view contribute in far extent in up grading poor people living conditions. Street vendors is one of the aspects the paper tried to solve also the unroofed dwellings poor people used to live in the paper proposed some solutions in order to have not only a roof for the place the used to live in but also the paper suggest concepts that provides a productive green roofs. The first solution the paper called for in order to fight the poverty in Egypt of which thoughts and considerations inherited inside the society members hearts relevant to their views to the government as the main sponsor that should thrifts everything to them.

Keywords: Poverty, unroofed dwellings, green roofs, street vendors



Figure 1: a picture figure to the feature of one of poor districts and how people lives in it.

1. Introduction

1-1-POVERTY DEFINATION

- Is it the individual missing to meet his major needs?
- Is it the individual's missing to a stable income source to meet his food, housing and clothing needs?
- Is it the individuals' missing to medical treatment?

1-2-The U.N Definition

The poor is the one whose income is less than \$600 per year or \$50 per month which is approximately 350 Egyptian pounds, knowing that in Egypt ,there are millions whose income is less than 350 L.E. The period 17-19 October 2008 was determined as the international day of poverty.

1-3- the world international bank definition

Poverty doesn't mean the lack of income only but also author basic needs i.e. the person become a part of the society and he has the ability to ask affair the authorities.

Poverty doesn't mean just lack of to what with money one can get ,but it is also the lack for what society provides (services, work ability, and cultures,....)

Poverty considered to be notion of several dimension, which goes beyond the absence of income include disinheritance from several social, economical, political and cultural rights. Poverty means hunger and lack of shelter, also a poor person when get sick he hasn't the ability to go to a physician as he hasn't the enough money for medication lack of educational (as most of the children due to work to provide their families)

Poverty means lack of suitable job

Poverty means the fear from future and the lack of freedom and participation.



Figure 2 :A child eats food remains and Children reach out for food from relief

2.Cause of poverty in Egypt

Poverty in Egypt like that of poverty of the third world due to retardation where as welfare and poverty eradication is the product of overall development, retardation in our countries is historical datum factors accumulated across several decades, the government didn't put sharp and fundamental solutions but temporary and instantaneous treatments for such disasters that might take place in such areas result from ancient periods, in the recent times poverty reproduced and increased in last year's due to group of internal and external political parameters that resulted in an increase in the poverty issues.

2-1- *Immigration from the countryside to capital cities.*

2-2- *Unplanned population exclusion.*

2-3- *High living expenses.*

2-4- *Globalization and economical reform policies.*

3-Features related to poverty

poverty phenomenon in Egypt similar to other countries related to some aspects of which.

3-1- *Employment policies.*

a- Unemployment.

b- employment of women's and children.



Figure 3 : Picture shows the poor people housing poor conditions.



Figure 4:A street vendors

c- marginal jobs (Street Vendors).

Street Vendors:

"Sellers who sell their commodities in the streets and on pavements without having the permission to sell or paying taxes based on their sales and commerce. The local authorities prohibit their activities because of their intensity that forms a kind of appropriation over the state's possessions.

The local authorities requests the police to remove those infringements and to implement the law over them.

And soon the vendors return back to the same places after a period of time and after localities and authorities (forget about the problem).

Reviewing the problem , Street vendors either are present in a linear (bar) in the streets or they are present in concentrations of intensive complex markets"

3-2-Housing

Slums are to be formed as shelters for the poor people who can't pay for legal housing. In the 60s and 70s slums were formed because its residence were unable to pay for a roofed unit (Abu Zeid Rageh). Some dwellers may use cloth or wood to build roofs for their units:

a- space constrains.

b-2- Non-availability of clean water and infrastructure.



Figure 5: Unroofed poor people dwelling.

3-3-Hunger

Shortage of food to meet individuals needs .The normal individual can bear hunger for a period of 3 weeks as a maximum.

a- The U.N Definition

Shortage of food to meet individuals needs .The normal individual can bear hunger for a period of 3 weeks as a maximum.

b- According to the international statistics

The shortage of food is due to the low income levels or the unstable sources of income, from 20-30% of the Egyptian population live under the poverty line.



Figure 6: Poor people gathering at governmental bread store (economical bread)

3-4- Poverty consumptions futures

The increase of spending ratio on food in ratio to the total sum of spending, and decrease of spending ratio on health care and educational facilities.

3-5- the increase percentage of un education

due to poverty children used to live school in order to get the enough required money for their families to get their food to survive.

3. Development goals of Millennium related to poverty according to the united nations first goal is to "Eliminate the extreme poverty and hunger" and there are three goals to achieve.

3.1-decrease the ratio of people whom daily income less than 1 dollar in the period between 1990 to 2015.

3.2-providing people with the total full and productive labor and save suitable work for all people including women and youth.

3.3-decrease the ratio of people suffer from hunger by providing the enough food for them, to half this ratio in between 1990-2015.

3.4-we will discuss some of the proposed solutions as the author think they could help in the solving the poor problems in Egypt.

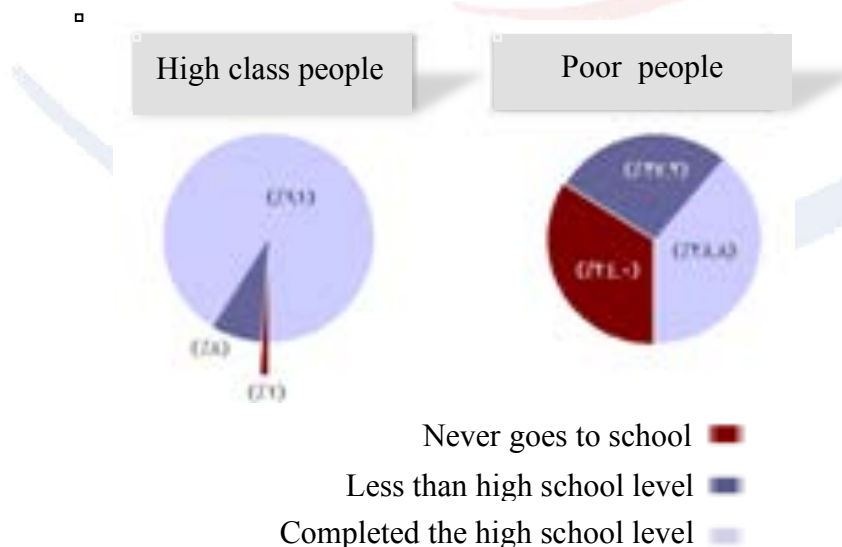


Figure 7 : Chart shows un-education big ratio resulted from poverty

4. proposed solutions for the cerement of poverty problems in Egypt

4-1-backing up development plans economical and sociological for the informal distracts using the principal of sustainable Resettlement

a- these plans depended on principal view point which is the development stats from the base point and originate from the society needs and its priorities through in these programs the following people and authorities should share to gather (the country represented by its government ,the civilian society organizations ,the sponsor companies ,the district citizens and they are the most aware with what they need).



Figure 8:A picture shows intermediate step for (AL-darb AL-AHMAR) development project done by the aghakhan authority.



Figure9: the training program done at (AL-darbal AL-Ahmar)development project.

b- Providing training programs for the district citizens as they themselves develop and improve their district.

c-Providing helps through dismissing loans.

4-2-the detailed problems of vendors

We are not dealing with the problem of presence of street vendors as cancerous spots that must be removed (as stated by Dr. Atef Sedky Prime Minister of Egypt, in the early nineties to describe slums inhabited by street vendors) (Abu Zeid Rageh), but the article considers the humanitarian dimension of the problem and tries to find a practical solution specially street vendors phenomenon once removed, return to reappear.

And we find that the presence of street vendors is the source of many problems on the areas and the heart of Cairo neighborhoods and this threatens both the traffic and security of the streets as follows:



Figure 10 :A picture shows street vendors street occupancies



Figure 11 :vendors need shade protectors against the sun and the rain

a- The traffic problem:

street vendors are found in vital areas and streets in the heart of Cairo. They occupy sidewalks which prohibits the traffic liquidity and cars paths.

b- Security problem:

Most street vendors occupy main commercial streets in front of the legal shops that are committed to the laws and regulations and pay taxes imposed by the state, which is reflected on its relatively high prices compared to those of the street vendors. This causes a lot of problems due to conflicting prices and may lead to clashes or the surrender of shops owners

c- Aesthetic problem:

street vendors show their products under umbrellas to protect them from the sun or rain in very simple systems but they are not acceptable to viewers in the street or people in the opposite malls.

d- Legal problem:

Those vendors have no legal obligations both in terms of rents or legal obligations, they do not have any licenses or approval from the state for the exercise of this profession, which is troublesome in the relationship between these vendors and state.



Figure 12:Street vendors sailing clothes at the street



Figure 13:Street vendors sailing fruits at the street

4-3-International experience to fit these problems(The Swindon experience)

The city of Swindon, is at distance of 75 miles west London, United Kingdome (is a city of predominantly industrial and predominantly rural, and there are many commercial markets of

the most famous markets, market adjacent to (Buranel market) and is a market was crowded by street vendors in local building markets in a circle covered by a tent then divided based on the nature of commodities by collective method and linear method.



Figure 14(A-B): A picture shows swindon street vendors old market .

Figure 15: A picture shows swindon`s street vendors.

a-Collective markets:

The researcher studied such kind of markets full of street vendors, “Al-Ataba is one of these examples where sellers sleep on the street with leather bags including several kinds and all sizes for males and females, in addition to toys for children (such as Barbie ... etc) with attractive colors that attracts kids, usually goods are sold for cheap prices for the poor that don’t care about quality.



Figure 16 :the picture shows a method of construction adapts to be used as collective market place

b- Linear markets:

The researcher exposed to this type of markets and from field studies he got the following results: the markets spread in the main streets such as (Qasr al-Nil - Sherif Fouad - Talaat Harb - Abbas El Akkad), including sellers sidewalks or part of the road or both and puts its goods and distribute sellers one after another (sock and underwear and baby clothes, etc.)



Figure17(A-B):A method of construction could be proposed to applied as linear market place.

4-4-How to apply this in Egypt?

The researcher suggests the application of any of the above solutions according to the way the vendors are represented in the streets. The researcher puts an imagination for imitating the Swindon design as a civilized solution and because it solved their problems in a humanistic manner. the streets and existing commercial areas, which are considered the center of street vendors such as Al-A

ataba(as Collective market) and Talaat Harb Street(as linear market), and others must.

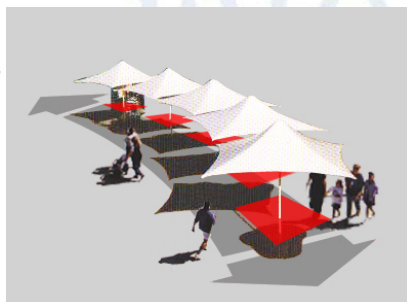
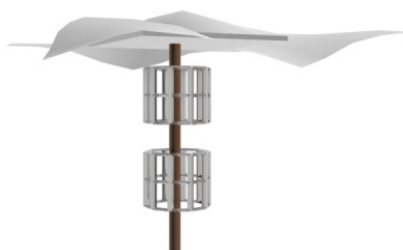


Figure 18(A-B):A pictures shows a proposed , linear market .



Figure 19:Al-ataba proposed collective market.

Simulation of ancient commercial streets:

In the street Ibrahim Lukani , the oldest of the streets in the Heliopolis area, this street is characterized by the fact that according to the design arcade "shady walkway " which allows shopping easily in the hot Summer months. Commercial streets currently lack the shading and the elements that make shopping easy at all times of the day and not only in the evening



Figure 20(A-B): Ibrahim EL-laqani arcades A proposed solution for Abas Al-Aqade linear market.

5.The paper hypothesis

The government must deal with street vendors with little compassion as they seek to gain legal profits instead of begging favored by many of the poor in the community . One of the main problems faced by those Salespeople is the problem of owning or renting shops to sell their goods, which makes them wander their goods all over their surrounding area and sleep on the streets and roads. If they are provided the right place to set up a commercial market in which the seller rent a place faithful to his business , the provision of this gives the consumer market confidence in offering goods and commodities and thus contain this phenomenon in a civilized manner. The research reviewed several places and several places of business belonging to street vendors and found that salesmen in commercial markets carry the following qualities:

Whether sleeping on the streets on both sides vertically (such as the Qasr al-Nil streets and the downtown Talaat Harb and Abbas El Akkad in Nasr City) or they sleep on the entire region (Ataba, almu'asasa or....).

3. Conclusion

There is no doubt that the Egyptian government has played a huge role in fighting poverty in all its forms recently. However, government efforts should also work alongside the efforts of the different categories of the community to limit the spread of this phenomenon.

In addition, the Egyptian government should use a number of innovative means to provide solutions to the problem of poverty in Egypt. The most important of these solutions is to create a well-designed media campaign to change the way different people in the community think towards public sector employment. It is necessary that the government carry out different initiatives to establish small and medium enterprises to help these people and enhance their role in the community.

In addition, an integrated plan of the small and medium industries and enterprises that the government is interested in directing production in should be drawn up. That should be carried out according to wide and intensive studies of the needs of local and international markets.

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The logo for the International Association of Forerunners (iafor) is centered on the page. It consists of the lowercase letters "iafor" in a light blue, sans-serif font. The text is enclosed within a large, faint, circular graphic composed of several overlapping, curved lines in shades of light blue and pink, creating a sense of motion or a globe.

