Sustainable Development Criteria Set for The Transportation Hubs of The National Association of Provinces Planning

Hisham El Shimy
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Abstract
Sustainable development of Egypt requires the cognitive elements and components of sustainability in order to achieve integration between aspects of the environment, social and economic development of the regions administrative planning seven Egypt and axes of Transportation National Association and piercing her up search access to the path of an exemplary sustainable economic, but is central to the development and reconstruction pass-through in the west of Egypt, giving sustainable development in the Western Sahara, including Egypt and given a geographical balance from east to west and along the longitudinal development of the North West coast beside River Nile and through the analytical study of planning regions in Egypt
In this analytical study of regions planning to Egypt, we find that it is not balanced resources and the possibilities and requirements for the sustainable development of schemes of national long-term and that the area between the proposed hub and the Nile Valley is a product of adhesion and the juxtaposition of the new axis and the axis of the Nile Valley
The most important conclusions that the integration between resources and quality of the projects proposed in the new cities in order to achieve integration between the regions and given the interdependence and integration of sustainable development themes and incidental association are essential to creating spaces proportionate and compatible with the stages of national sustainable development
It is recommended that research should be sequential to the actual implementation of this project looked from north to south and with the provision of financial allocations and the administrative and regulatory frameworks to activate the project
معايير التنمية المستدامة لتعيين محاور النقل الوطنية للربط بين قطاعات التخطيط العام

د/ هشام جلال الشيمي
قسم الهندسة المعمارية-كلية الهندسة-جامعة فاروس-اسكندرية-مصر.

مقدمة

التنمية المستدامة في مصر تتطلب عناصر معرفية ومكونات للاستدامة لكي تحقق التكامل ما بين نواحي التنمية البيئية والإقتصادية والاجتماعية لمناطق التخطيط الإداري السبع بمصر ومحاور المقاصد القومية التي تمر بها وتشاكل تلك التخطيط، مما يوفر الوصول لمبادئ التخطيط في頭 الفصل، يمكن أن يكون النمو في المناطق الإدارية على المستوي الإقتصادي من خلال تحقق développement المستدام في مناطق التخطيط في مصر.

في هذه الدراسة التحليلية لمناطق التخطيط بمصر نجد أنها غير متوازنة في المصارف والracke والمناطق المكاسبة بالتنمية ووادي النيل هي نتاج التقارب وتفاعلات وتداخل ما بين محاور جديدة ومحاور وادي النيل.

أهم النتائج التي تم الوصول إليها هي أن التكامل ما بين المصارف وجودة المشاريع المتفرقة في المدن الجديدة هي السبيل لتحقيق التكامل ما بين المناطق والاقلليم وهي السبيل لخلق إستقلالية داخلية وتتكامل لأكثر التنمية المستدامة كما أن الواقع العرضي المصاحبه ضرورة لخلق مساحات من التناسب والترافق مع مرحلية التنمية القومية المستدامة.

يوضح البحث بضرورة تنفيذ المشاريع الفعلية من الشمال للجنوب مع توفير المخصصات المالية والإدارية المنظمة لتشجيع برامج المشروعات.
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The most important conclusions that the integration between resources and quality of the projects proposed in the new cities in order to achieve integration between the regions and given the interdependence and integration of sustainable development themes and incidental association are essential to creating spaces proportionate and compatible with the stages of national sustainable development.

It is recommended that research should be sequential to the actual implementation of this project looked from north to south and with the provision of financial allocations and the administrative and regulatory frameworks to activate the project.
Introduction:
Project the center of development and reconstruction of any positive attitudes and negative during the phase of feasibility study initial were excluded the establishment of hub port in Alalmain area and sufficiency enamel exotic and study explain that the range of industrial projects with investments of 243.8 billion Egyptian pounds and agricultural projects on an area of 1.87 million acres with the Last 1.6 million hectares is based on the Nile water

1-Features and spatial dimensions of development in Egypt [1]
Characteristics of a natural 11-
Egypt is located in the northeast corner of the continent of Africa between latitudes 22 and 3631 north of the equator and the pace of 25, 37 along the East Greenwich line, running as part of the continent of Asia not in the Sinai Peninsula. Egypt, overlooking the northern coastline on the Mediterranean, and eastern coastline on the Red Sea, and meet the two seas of the Mediterranean and Red Sea through the Suez Canal, and includes the mouth of the River Nile in the Mediterranean, and thus its seaports and airports are centers of convergence of international shipping lines.

The total area of Egypt 1009.4 thousand km 2, and shall not exceed populated area 76.5 thousand km 2, around 7.6% of the total area.

Egypt is divided in terms of aspects of the surface to four environmentally diverse regions, the Nile Valley and Delta, Western Sahara, Eastern Desert, the Sinai Peninsula. He is the Nile Valley and Delta, about 35 thousand km 2, by almost two-thirds of the Delta (22 thousand km 2) and a little more than a third of 13 thousand km 2) of the valley. The length of the River Nile in Egypt) about 1536 km, including about 23% of the total length from the extreme headwaters downstream to the south, amounting to about 6700 km and a thickness of mud Valley 8.3 meters compared to 9.8 meters in the Delta, and increase the percentage of configurations [2]

Sandy soil in the valley, while the percentage of clay formations in the soil of the Delta.

The area of Western desert, about two-thirds of Egypt's area (681 thousand km 2), which is part of the Desert Sand and mattresses where the sand is located in the western part of the Great Sand Sea, covering about 40% of the area Western Desert.
The area of the Eastern Desert, about 225 thousand km², 21% of the total area of Egypt, overlooking the Red Sea mountains at altitudes of as much as between (1500 and 2000 meters) above sea level, stretching from north to south of Suez Egyptian-Sudanese border in the south.

And the Eastern Desert is characterized by frequent dry valleys due to the mountainous nature. And water resources are available without rain water which fall on the mountain ranges of the Red Sea and flows in the form of Seoul in the direction of the dry valleys

![Fig. 1 Aspects of the surface of the four geographic regions in Egypt](image)

2-Road networks in Egypt [3]

Includes transport networks five ways, namely: land transport, roads, land transport, rail, air transport, inland water transport, marine transport.

Linking the existing national road network nuances differentiated (global, regional and major) between the cities of the Republic each other on the one hand, and between Egypt and neighbouring countries on the other hand. The length of the network about 41,300 km currently, of which 2650 km roads double. Bringing the total length of railway lines, the current about 5300 km and links between the cities of Delta and Valley on the one hand and the coasts of the Republic on the other hand, stretching east and west to link to mine sites and quarries, factories, and warehouses.

And Egypt has six major seaports, three of them on the Mediterranean, and three on the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez.

And the ports of the first group includes the port of Alexandria with the company and the ports of Port Said and Damietta, and the group second list Suez Port Balodbeb and the ports of Safaga and Nuweiba, in addition to some small ports, fishing, etc., such as the port of El Arish, Marsa Matrouh on the Mediterranean Sea, Sharm el-Sheikh and Hurghada on the Red Sea.

Include the most important themes of inland water transport which allows the passage of modern units that operate motor on the following:

- River Nile from Aswan to Qanater: It is divided into part allows the passage of ships with a cargo from Aswan to Assiut, Assiut and the second even Qanater allows the passage of loads less.
- Wind Bheiri and Nubariya Canal: there are no obstructions in the water, but wind and water drops in the canal and less Nubariya

Draft of COPD during the winter months.
- Rosetta Branch: suitable for navigation in the distance between the arches and Kafr El Zayat all year long and is fit in the winter blockage in part of the Kafr El-Zayat, Rasheed.
- Damietta branch: fit for navigation on the part of the milk to the asphalt does not fit in the remaining parts, and if the development of this section may be links between the port of Damietta - and the cities of Delta and Upper Egypt.

There are 16 airports in Egypt air, including 7 international airports are: Airport Cairo International Airport, Alexandria Airport, Luxor, Aswan Airport, Hurghada Airport, Sharm El-Sheikh and Marsa Alam Airport. There are also several domestic airports such as: El Arish, the head of the Negev, Abu Simbel, the New Valley, Marsa Matruh, Port Said, Assiut, the stage and the St. Catherine.

In terms of administrative division, including Egypt's 26 governorates, along with the Supreme Council of Luxor, which lies Qena Governorate. Each province is the capital city of its administrative departments of the various services such as education, health, security and social affairs, housing and other as well as public administration.

From a regional perspective, Egypt is divided into planning regions for each of the High Commission and the regional planning body, These are: the territory of Cairo, Alexandria, Suez Canal, Nile Delta, north of Upper Egypt, Assiut, and South Upper Egypt Distributed by the provinces of the Republic as follows:

* Region Cairo: Cairo - Giza - Qalyubia.
* Territory of Alexandria: Alexandria - lake – Matrouh

3-Regional planning

Suez Canal Region: North Sinai - South Sinai - Port Said - Ismailia - Suez - East Part of the northern Red Sea governorate.
* Territory of Delta: Kafr El-Sheikh - Western - Lower - Damietta - Dakahlia.
* The North level: Beni Suef - Fayoum - Menia - Part of the Red Sea governorate.
* Territory of Assiut: Assiut - New Valley.
* South-level: Sohag - Qena - Luxor - Aswan - part of the Red Sea governorate.

It may be noted that the Red Sea Governorate is divided between three regions schematic view of the geographical nature of the stripe is that they exist in the current study, within the territory of South Upper
4-Regional development policies and local
- Promote the attractions to the new areas through financial incentives, quality and productivity projects Positive And service that is endemic in the regions with the simplification of procedures for the establishment of investment projects.
- Work to increase the coherence between the new areas and areas traditionally inhabited the Nile Valley and Delta and the exploitation of The economic potential available in these areas to open new horizons for the work before the numbers increasing population.
- Work on the integration of regions with each other to achieve the objectives of comprehensive development, and the continued simplification of administrative procedures.
- Encourage the mobilization of resources available to the regions, while ensuring optimal exploitation.
- Raising the productivity levels of economic activities during the resettlement according to the possibilities and circumstances of each region.
- Continue to conduct scientific studies of the restructuring of major cities and to identify Cardonadtha.
- Working to benefit from Almtakllat inside urban cluster to alleviate population density in those areas.

- The development of slums and turn them into homogeneous societies with urban neighborhoods, and complete re-Planning to develop the old neighborhoods
- Continuing work on decentralization by giving appropriate powers to localities.
- Continuing to address the remaining bottlenecks of facilities and utilities and risks of environmental pollution, particularly in Popular neighborhoods, by concentrating on replacement and renewal of networks of services and public utilities.
- Work to achieve participation in decision-making and the role of self-help efforts and push citizens to contribute to the management Facilities and services to confirm the developmental role.

Fig3 The main regions of Egypt [1]
4-1 Strategic objectives and development policies
To spend on the increase of population in the Delta and the Nile Valley narrow.
2. Reduction of regional disparities and urban/rural income distributions.
3. Achieve high economic growth rate of at least 6-7% annually.
4. Improve the living standards of low-income strata, including a narrowing of disparities in income distribution.
5. Maximize the participation of women in economic and social spheres to activate the developmental role.
6. Increase the employment capacity of the Egyptian economy to ensure that addressing the problem of unemployment and provide jobs.
7. Advancement rate of investment to the equivalent of 28% of GDP.
8. Address the deficit in the general budget.

And targeted policies for future development of the state to maximize the potential of self of the Egyptian society through the optimal use of all the potential physical and wealth available and deployed in parts of Egypt has adopted the government since the beginning of the eighties of the last century policy development was marked by communication and integration have been implemented in stages, progression and the procedures for an extended impact.

4-2 Basic Dimensions of National Development Strategy:
The first axis: the operating and investment

Second Axis: improving access and care for low-income
Third Axis: Improving the standard of living of citizens and improving health services.
Fourth: To achieve a major breakthrough for the national economy.
Fifth: Development of political and legislative climate.
Sixth: Deepening and development of international relations.

5-Development is one of the results, Regional Policy achieved regional development through regional policy
It is the policy directed towards solving the problems of development is the Regional Science Regional Science
Equal regional arising from unequal geographical distribution of the elements and conditions of economic production.
And social status, as a result of understanding the processes of change is equal regionally, and awareness of the potential consequences
Regional change on these regions, and this policy aims to achieve the regional social welfare
Through the achievement of regional development by improving the conditions of regional production, Social Welfare or re-spatial organization, Regional Infrastructure to invest in regional infrastructure of the workforce in the regional geography
Seen more easily in use, in the sense that this policy is attempt to modernize and rebuild the productive base of the regional economy, by strengthening the processes of change or transition-site compatible with the most effective style production, and here confirmed the importance of regional policy
An intrinsic part of the process of comprehensive development, and ensure the regional perspective of the importance of geography in solving problems

Regions
It can be considered as the concept of development zones as "catalyst intellectual" topics to regional development, Geography, Considering places in order to identify regions, and then can be considered as areas of development as "development regions", and so on

The basis that what unites them together and separated from the other any of these regions is the need to development for example, the "development areas" in Britain in the wake of World War II are the regions that have been identified, Interregional Planning to be in need of assistance in the context of planning between the regional which was the last episode in a series of contexts on the basis of regionally-oriented, as was done "Development Control effect on planning ,the importance of geographical concept to the subject of regional development to the nature of each of the geographical perspective:

Territory and Development, The Territory of the most prominent geographical concepts, but the very geographical research is to access the Identify the features of personal, regional development is, it is not capable of geographical comprehensive study of all dimensions of social, economic and spatial, especially if one took into account that the objectives of science Geography or more precisely, aspects of applied science to improve the surface of the earth as a place of life Human, and therefore interested in geography, regional spatial problems, in terms of study established and identify its causes
And to develop solutions, and that geography is a field of scientific research results of major importance in the balance
Regional or regional equity, and by working to reduce regional disparities within the region
One, and reducing the disparities among the different region within the State
5-1 strategies of development plans for Egypt [3]  
Strategy word came from the dictionary and the military, which means the art of planning for major military battles - and the strategy is a comprehensive plan and set of policies, based on which effect divisional plans and programs in order to make a viable strategy

Strategic Planning
Tries to explore the future through the identification of the possibilities that faced the city to give the best decisions concerning the present and draw the appropriate path for future planning and decision-making in strategic planning requires the active participation of Interactive Participation of all parties concerned and so it has no plans for the future but also contribute in the formation and the formation of the future itself.

This means that the strategy represents the outline and clarifies the main trend that can strengthen the group through which goals and objectives which it is heading and the resources allocated to each of them and the powers granted and the tasks to be accomplished. It could be argued as an attempt to convert the planning scheme to control the performance in the implementation phase.

5-2 scored the goals for the planned National Strategy Egypt [3]
Aimed at the planned National Strategy to Egypt to identify key framework which moves in the scope of efforts lead to achieve distribution best suited for population and economic activities on the space National during the period of time to implement the strategy of spatial and concepts necessary for development paths which effect.

Policy emanating from and influence in the mode of allocation and space by increasing the area populated population to 21% of Egypt's area.

1 - Overall mobilization of national resources available and the production capacities of existing starting to wider horizons
2 - The best use of available resources to promote provincial economic efficiency
3 - To maintain the resources of the wealth of rare and non-renewable (energy resources, water resources and land)
4 - to deepen relations filigree sector / spatial within and between regions to achieve the maximum economic and social return on investment target as possible.
5 - Activating the comparative and competitive advantages enjoyed by different regions in the areas and specific activities to strengthen the competitiveness of the national economy and promote foreign markets
6 - reduction of economic and social disparities among the regions and the mitigation of the urban phenomenon of polarization of the two capitals and a strong focus of economic activity
7 - the establishment of urban communities promising development areas and to reduce the growth of densely populated urban communities and the development of existing slums.
8 - Increase the area of urban space and manned in order to accommodate future population growth and lower density in existing cities and urban centers and provincial capitals as well as attract streams of migration to the cities and new urban communities and the development of border areas and linked to manned space.

9 - Make a balance in the usages of investment directed to the provinces of the importance of planning in achieving this integration planning between the different regions, especially on each of the physical and demographic level

10 - The integration of Port Said - in light of the new orientation - in the comprehensive development plan after the cancellation of the free zone and the plan drew attention to the preparation of a complete program for the comprehensive development of the province, based on the interest of all activities in coordination and consultation with the province and popular leaders.

11 - to maximize the foundations of spatial development through the link between the economic and spatial settlement of the activities, functions, urban communities located on the axis linking the promising areas for the development of the face and between them and block existing physical the other hand, the most important axis transverse to the development of the northern coast and the axes cross linking the Nile Valley Sinai and the Red Sea.

12 - Development of agricultural and industrial activities, tourism, and the full utilization of resources in the desert of Egypt and the coast.

13 - Strengthening axes communication between the pattern of urban current and new areas for development and completion of the 19 city and assembly urban settlement and in the construction of eight cities and new communities is the city of Fayoum New Fayoum, and the cities of Akhmim, Sohag new Sohag and Qena new pool island Suhail Aswan and assembly Urban Valley technology Ismailia, and the city of Toshka, City of Hope in Maadi.

14 - completing the plan of development and the development of slums and start work schemes for the urban areas of cancerous tissue swelling adjacent Urban Renewal

15 - the provision of facilities in the governorates of rural land to urban side so as to enable the building of new housing units to ease housing.

16 - attention to rural development and strengthening program sunrise to activate its role, especially as 57% of the population of the country live in rural areas

5-3 The Corridor of development and reconstruction plan

Result of the continuing problems that encumber the construction of Egypt such as the imbalance and the imbalance between population, resources and high rates of unemployment and population density of the degree of congestion in some areas, especially the major cities and increasing rates of unplanned growth in the construction of Egypt in addition to low standards negative Mstaqrat Urban has been proposed map for Development and Reconstruction thinking schematic developer as a result of several conferences and scientific research
First: national goals
A - To maintain the farmland a national strategic goal.
B - Upset the residents in the heart of the city to solve the problems of existing cities.
C - Increasing the national income and Rrf socio-economic level of the population.
D - To maximize the full exploitation of natural resources.

Second: intermediate targets
- Identify areas of potential natural and economic
A- Determine the size of the population required to move outside the valley direction in the areas of new construction.
B-Determine areas of tourism development.
C - Identify areas that could be strengthened infrastructure (energy transport routes) and the current regional services.

Prioritization of development zones

6- Dimensional components of the feasibility studies of integrated and sustainable development
Sustainable Development is one of the methods of modern development that contribute to the development and in economic development and raising the level luxury living, including not weaken the ability of the environment in the future to provide food and water. Emad life of the population [5].

The general definition of sustainable development in [6]:
A - The meaning of development: through the basic objectives of development and economic growth and basic needs, rights and duties.
B - Conditions for the process of communication.

Fig 5 Distribution of industrial cities along the Corridor of development and reconstruction [4]
It is already clear need to ensure that the development process meets the needs of the present without the need in the future to modify the concept to meet the needs of individuals depending on the variables and in order to achieve sustainable development must be the protection of the environment as an integral part of the development process and cannot think in isolation from it.

And there is a club that sustainable development is doing the overall needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs [7] and popular role important and influential in bringing about sustainable development and preserve them through strong self-propulsion of such development and reconstruction continuity efforts Alansansp of popular participation on the one hand and self-reliance [8].

The concept of sustainable development in the UN Conference on Environment and Development and held at Rideau de Janyora Club in 1992 and the third principle of "the necessity of achieving the right to development to be achieved in a manner equal to the developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations [8].

And the foregoing, we find that the continuous development is one of the methods developed in support of development and urbanization, including Imran preserves the environmental wealth of the events of balancing environmental sustainability and maintaining strategic reserves of natural resources, environmental (air - water - soil for generations in .......) the future.

It is clear from Figure 4 during the three key elements for the continuous development and how to achieve sustainable development so as to match team thought work (ecological - economic - social)

Overall objectives of the Sustainable Development [8] -

1 - Assess the effort to achieve the desired goals.

2 - to identify constraints that prevent access to objectives which affects the modified path and continue in the same direction.

3 - Determine the extent of commitment to the planned time-frame for achieving the goals and the path that development is proceeding rapidly.

4 - Compared to the situation of development between different regions internationally and regionally.

5 - To benefit from the experiences of the other two experiments, whether successful or failed to learn the pros and cons of different experiences.

6 - Conclusion indicators and rates of development.

7 - The application of the integrated system objectives (ecological - economic - social)

And Figure 4 through clear overall thought for continued development.
For achieving sustainable development must provide a set of key elements of interactive and integrated to achieve and these elements vary between several categories (social - environmental - economic - psychological) interfere with each other to form a continuous system development and are as follows[10]:
1 - Stability and the stability of population numbers properly.
2 - The availability of new forms of technology helps in providing non-traditional solutions to assist in the development such as technology transfer and employment.
3 - Use of qualified and economic natural resources.
4 - Waste reduction and pollution prevention and integrated management of ecosystems.
5 - Determination of environmental limits for the application of sustainable development and improving the economics of the market in all areas related to the continuous development.
6 - the development of education and the principles of thinking develops a culture of development including the development of public awareness to all strata of the people and the intellectual climate trends Asalpuahdat social changes and culture conducive to optimal use in development.

Immediate objectives of the Sustainable Development [9]:

Through the mechanisms of sustainable development can achieve a set of goals directly related to the development process and return that affect the real beneficiaries of the continued development through:
1 - to achieve better quality of life for residents
2 - Respect for the natural environment
3 - Promote awareness of the population of existing environmental problems
4 - To achieve rational exploitation and use of resources
5 - To link the goals of modern technology community
6 - Change continuously and appropriately in the rudiments and the needs of the community

7-General Approach to Development and Reconstruction Corridor in Egypt [11]:
The proposed idea of the development and reconstruction corridor in Egypt emerged in order to provide new areas for development in a central longitudinal associated with the based urbanism. This will be done through several transverse axes characterized by their ability to grow easily through resettling activities that are able to compete globally, increase employment to about 5 million jobs and enable the continuation of local resources.
The development and reconstruction corridor proposal includes five major components which are:
a) Longitudinal axis for the high way according to the international specifications. This way begins near El Alamein and continues until the Southern borders of Egypt with a length of 1.2 km.
b) Twelve axes of transverse roads linking the main road to the main population centers along its route length of 1.2 km.
c) A railway for express transportation parallel to the main road.
d) Water pipe from Lake Nasser South until the end of the road on the Mediterranean coast. This pipe is for human use along the longitudinal axis.
e) Power line to provide energy in the project’s initial stages until facilitating renewable energy sources for future projects.

b) Opening up new areas of urban near places of demographic composition.
c) Development of several areas for land reclamation in western Delta and the Nile Valley.
d) Providing hundreds of thousands of jobs opportunities in the fields of agriculture, industry, trade and reconstruction.
e) Developing new sites for tourism and relaxation in Western Desert, adjacent to the Nile.
f) Reducing congestion in the transportation and expanding the network of existing roads.
g) Rehabilitation of a quiet and comfortable life in a clean environment that allows for some creativity at work.
h) Connecting Toshka, East of Owainat and the rest of the New Valley oases to the different areas of the country through a quick and safe means.
i) Creating new opportunities for small investors to gain from projects in different fields.
j) Participation of a wide range of people in development projects, which develops a sense of loyalty and belonging.
k) Opening new horizons to work and enjoy the fruits of achievement in a national project

Creating hope to the youth of Egypt to secure a better future
### Table 1: Analyses The Corridor of development and reconstruction by Sustainable development criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negatives</th>
<th>Positives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. There are areas of tribal urban communities in the extensions areas of</td>
<td>1. The possibility of creating social development along Tanta axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the various axes, which are considered weakness points to the overall</td>
<td>2. Industrial development to reduce the population congestion in Cairo and establishment of new integrated cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>national development which accommodate groups from different directions.</td>
<td>3. Establishing new urban communities around Minya axis (universities and governmental institutions).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The lack of social awareness about the internal migration among the</td>
<td>4. Social development in the South of Qena axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>members of the community.</td>
<td>5. Transverse axis of Alexandria is vital for tourism and agricultural development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. There is no enough stretch space due to the mine existence, an</td>
<td>6. Urban expansion allows significant production addition to the livestock such as cattle and sheep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estimate of about 20 million mines.</td>
<td>7. The possibility of establishing an industrial zone on the plateau along the axis of Tanta in the west.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The presence of sand dunes around Minya axis limits the development.</td>
<td>8. Fayoum axis allows establishing a group of cement industries and exploitation of raw limestone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. There is a sand area in the Northeastern part of Luxor axis.</td>
<td>9. Marine axis: can establish dry date industries and olives. The presence of grass allows breeding livestock.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. The presence of fertile mud lands around Assiut axis allows agricultural development.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Land surrounding the axis of Qena allows the establishment of agricultural development as there is underground water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. Tourism development around Luxor axis.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Along the axis of Kom Ombo - Aswan there are fertile land suitable for agriculture which will allow urban development.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. Connecting Toshka axis to the centers of population congestion.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>15. Availability of fertile lands suitable for agriculture in Toshka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16. Abu Simbel axis: can set up factories on it for Fish industry using Nasser Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17. Alexandria’s transverse axis is an environmentally unique area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18. All along Cairo axis is distinct environmentally having areas that allows for recovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19. Use of renewable energy (wind) in Fayoum region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20. An environment suitable for production especially with the presence of wind energy in Assiut axis as well as solar energy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21. The floods help in supplying the wells all along Qena axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22. The distinguished environmental of Abu Simbel axis allows tourism development.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can be reached to divide the new office consists of six provinces, planning is supported on the draft central subject of development and reconstruction is supported on the integration of resources and possibilities available natural on the entire surface of the country by the balance between tourism resources and environment by dividing the accidental provides elevations each province on the sea, whether the White Sea or Red Sea in support of trade and tourism, but this proposal requires the development of a future axis between the center of development, reconstruction and the Egyptian-Libyan border.
Acknowledgements

Results
1. The corridor development consistent with the national strategy with Roger from the Delta
2. Absorptive capacity of the project is not living up to accommodate the surplus population with the integration with the efforts of development in desert areas and tourist areas
3. Some of the horizontal axis already exiting now, such as the center of Cairo and Alexandria axis
4. The vertical axis corresponds to the axis of Assiut Western Desert
5. The project has lead to the establishment of the center adjacent to the Western Sahara
6. The plateau region of Western mount the possibilities and resources projects, therefore there must be a complementary business to other regions
7. Sewage networks, water and electricity is useless for the vertical axis of the project
8. To no avail to establish a new port with flags at the beginning of the axis and is environmentally appropriate and sea

Recommendations:
1. Long-term Strategy of project map support on development of western desert
2. To give priority to the implementation of the wheel spin-off, according to the order of priorities appeared to Alexandria to Qena
3. Focus on the wheel hubs on the planned spin-off and integration with existing regional development plans and local
4. To postpone the railway line, electricity until the completion of the development of spin-off wheel
5. Concentration of feed water line at the points of specific areas such as (Kom Ombo - Cairo - Assiut)
References


Publishing Agreement

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