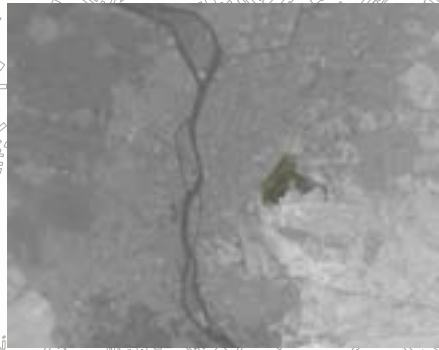


MANSHIYAT NASER (GARBAGE CITY)

The area of Manshiyat Naser is most famously known as the „Garbage City“ where the Zabaleen or trash collectors of Cairo bring the daily tonnage of the city's garbage to be sorted and recycled here. This informal economy of the area forms an enclave of specialization of livelihood and the lack of formal infrastructures takes place in an otherwise urban neighborhood of city parts such as shops, apartments and daily city activities.



Location within Cairo



Abb. 1



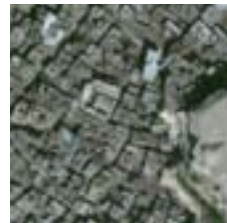
Abb. 2



Abb. 3



1.



Zabaleen Settlement

The population of the settlement has more than tripled since 1981, although there has been very little expansion of the physical boundaries of the settlement.



2.

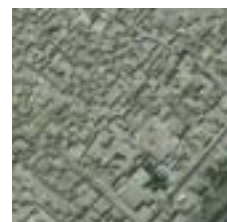


Part of Manshiyat Naser

In the areas where no garbage sorting takes place the structure is even denser and shows less open spaces. The pathways starts from the main road following a linear structure deep into the informal quartier.

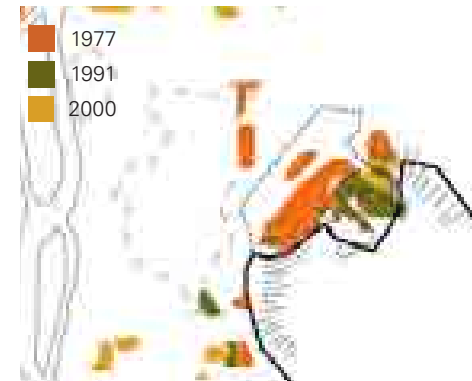


3.

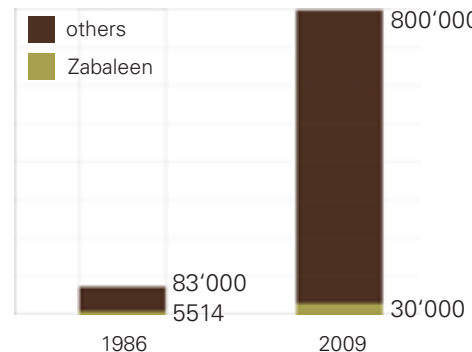


City of Dead

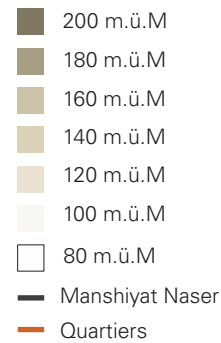
The two stories area of the old cemetery called the city of dead show a different structure, with a lot of inner courtyards and open spaces.



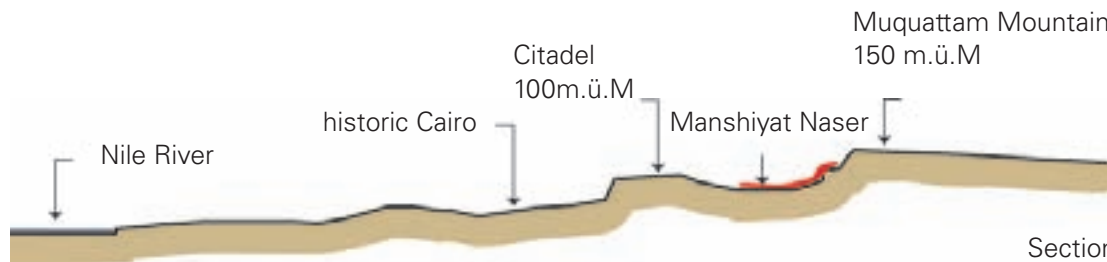
Growth of informal settlement



Growth of population in Manshiyat Naser

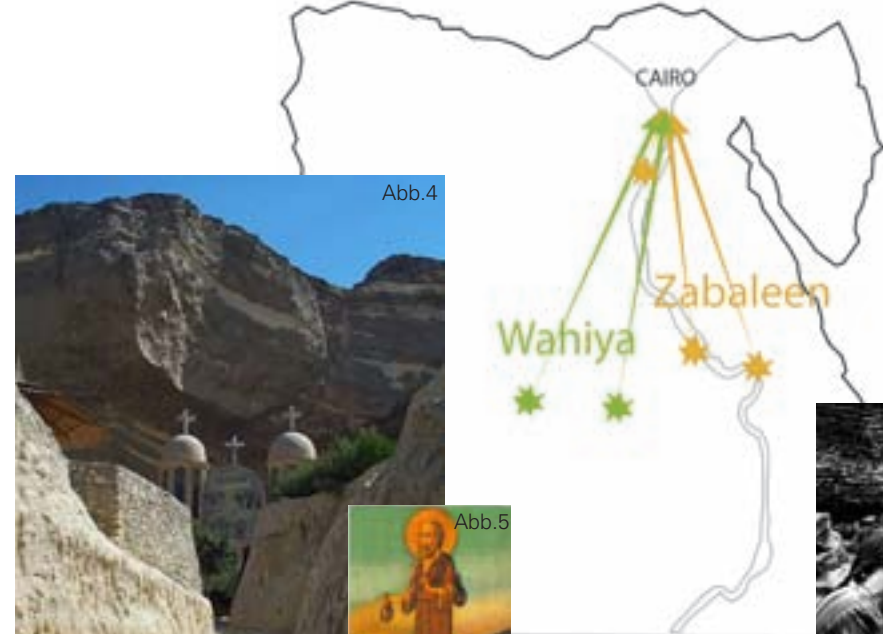


Grain with Topography
0 m 100m 200m 300m 400m 500m



Section

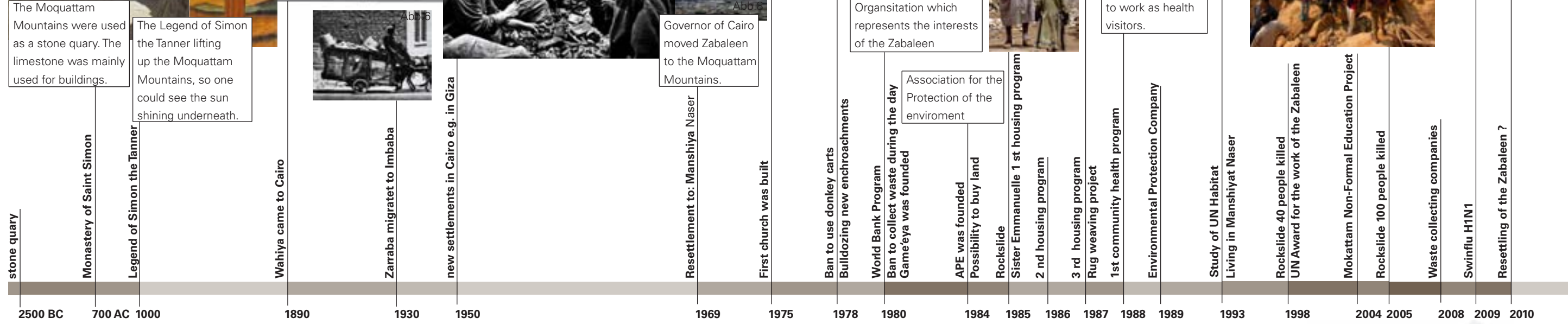
HISTORICAL CONTEXT



The Moqattam Mountains were used as a stone quarry. The limestone was mainly used for buildings.



The Legend of Simon the Tanner lifting up the Moqattam Mountains, so one could see the sun shining underneath.



Brick construction starts replacing tin shacks.



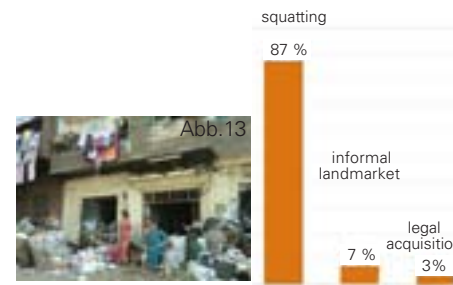
Governor of Cairo moved Zabaleen to the Moqattam Mountains.



Government forbade the Zabaleen settlement to expand beyond its 1978 limits.



Game'eya Organisation which represents the interests of the Zabaleen

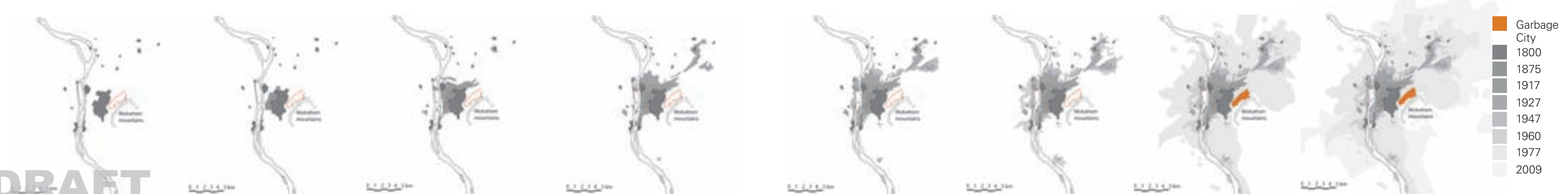


Girls attend school for 3 to 6 months, afterwards they are able to work. During their education they get a monthly salary.

Household visiting program. Young women are trained to work as health visitors.



300 000 pigs were killed



FUNCTION

- School (1993)
- Hospital (1993)
- Mosque (1993)
- Church (1993)
- Community Centre (1993)
- Watertank (1993)
- Power building (1993)
- Post (1993)
- Factory (1993)
- Market (1993)
- Composting Plots (1993)
- Trees / Park (2010)
- Quartier Border (assumed)
- Zabaleen Settlement (2006)
- Garbage activity (2010)
- Highway
- Road
- small Street
- Railway

Data by Cairo Engineering and Manufacturing Co. / 1993
 Habitat international 30 (2006),
 Cairo's Zabaleen garbage recyclers

Zabaleen Zarrab [arab. Zeriba=pigsty]

The Zabaleen [=garbage collectors] are coptic christis who came to Cairo in the early 20th century. As pig breeders they had to settle down at the edge of the city. The feed for their pigs they bought from the Wahiya and the pigs they sold to merchants, who gain sold the meat to the tourists, foreigners or the Zabaleen ate it themselves.



Abb.19



Abb.20



Abb.18

Urban Activity in Garbage City

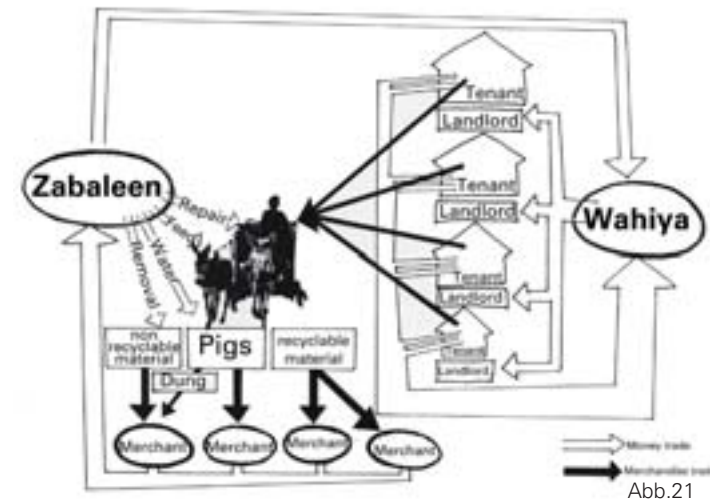


Abb.21

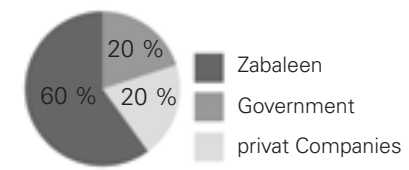
Wahiya Wahi [Coran]= Revelation

The Wahiya or „People of the Oasis“ came to Cairo around 1890. In order to earn money they started to collect waste, mainly organic waste and Paper, which they dried. They sold the dried flat cakes to bakerys, bathing houses etc. as fuel. The fresh vegetables they sold to the beduin. A huge and organized network developed, in which every family had their own routes to collect the garbage. The routes existed of single houses which were spread over the whole city, they were handed over from father to son. With time the Wahiya could establish themselves and so they rented out their garbage routes more and more to the Zarrab [arab. Zeriba=pigsty], who called themselves „Zabaleen“.

Garbage Collection

The Zabaleen do not live from collection garbage but from recycling and reselling it. 90% of their income is related to the recycling process. In times before the swine flu, up to 60% of their total income was earned from selling the pigs. The micro economies around garbage collection in Cairo gives job to 40'000 people.

Garbage collection [2008]

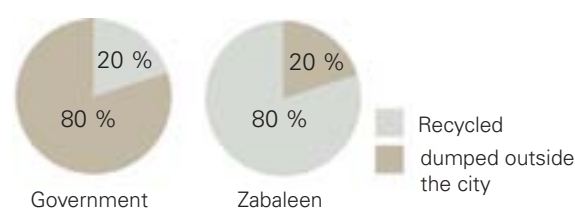


Garbage composition [1985]



The amount of recyclable waste is higher in the high income areas.

Recycling facts [1993]

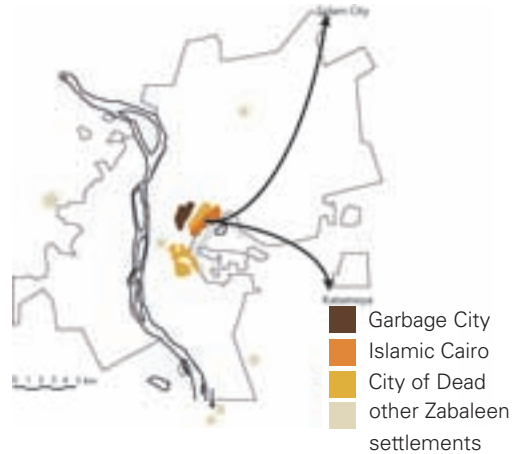


Resettlement

When the Zabaleen moved to Cairo they settled in Imbaba and Bab El Bahr. Since then they were moved by the government several times. In recent time they are supposed to be relocated again into the desert outside of Cairo.



Abb.22



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Abb. 21

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