

Suggested methods for assessing the environmental and economic impacts of development projects in Egypt to achieve sustainable development

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Abstract:

Background: The study aimed to reach suggested ways to assess the environmental and economic impacts of development projects in Egypt to achieve sustainable development through the social and environmental assessment of the new administrative capital project by shedding light on the general structure of the project as one of the most critical development projects to achieve sustainable development. The researchers relied in this research on some methods used in scientific research, which are the inductive approach and deductive approach, which is based on data, statistics, and historical facts and not on abstract rational reasoning. Therefore, a research study deals with the Study of proposed methods for evaluating the environmental and economic effects of development projects in Egypt to achieve sustainable development. Furthermore, the researchers used the descriptive-analytical method in determining the research problem, which is summarized in the question: What are the environmental, economic, and social criteria based on which development projects are evaluated to achieve sustainable development indicators?

Materials and Methods: A deliberate sample was taken from specialists in all fields to evaluate the development project, which is the New Administrative Capital project. A sample of (500) individuals was selected as a sample of specialists, and by identifying the New Administrative Capital project, they were distributed among about (100) individuals from 5 specialized agencies representing Total areas constituting the new administrative capital project.

Results: The results of the Study indicate the essential criteria proposed for methods of evaluating the environmental and economic impacts of development projects in Egypt to achieve sustainable development, including the new administrative capital.

Conclusion: The application of sustainability criteria has become imperative to preserve the state's resources by starting to apply them in projects National and significant, whether implemented by the state or those implemented by the private sector, in addition to spreading awareness among citizens to prevent waste of resources and provide a safe environment by reducing the rate of pollution, to ensure a better future for future generations.

Key Word: Suggested Methods, Environmental and Economic Impact Assessment, Development Projects, Sustainable Development, Egypt, Sustainability.

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I. Introduction

The increase in the population, pressure on natural and environmental resources, along with the intense depletion of these resources, caused many damages and risks to the environment and the emergence of many environmental problems that prompted officials to search for mechanisms to deal with these problems, including urban development, which is a driving force Another essential ecological and economic change. As a proportion of the total population, the urban population expects to rise to 70% by 2050 (Department of Economic Affairs,2014).

In September 2015, the General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its seventeen sustainable development goals, including various disciplines. The plan recognizes the integrated nature of humanity's many challenges, from gender inequality to inadequate infrastructure, from youth unemployment to environmental degradation. In the preamble to the 2030 Agenda, world leaders affirmed that they are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and

production, the sustainable management of natural resources, and urgent action on climate change so that the planet can meet the needs of current and future generations (McLain et al., 2017).

Since 2010, the global trend in sustainable development has focused on studying how to activate and implement sustainable development. Research concerned with definitions, theories, and policies no longer exists. As is the case in many countries of the developing world, including Egypt, are importing science and research results from abroad without taking into account the specificity and determinants of the reality of development in the Egyptian case often leads to the failure of these tools and external trends in finding solutions to the internal problems of countries. Here comes the role of research in studying how to activate one of the means of global sustainability to achieve sustainable development in one of the areas of growth in Egypt.

The increase in population, pressure on natural & environmental resources, and the intense depletion of these resources, causing many damages and risks to the environment and the emergence of many ecological problems, prompted officials to search for mechanisms to deal with these problems limit environmental degradation. (Kasidi, 2016; Kossam, 2017).

Also, many world countries depend on planning as a means of progress and growth, but many environmental problems accompany this trend because these countries focus only on achieving economic profits. (Bin Ahmed and Eid, 2016). Moreover, it neglected the ecological dimension of the projects that had been implemented, which caused the depletion of natural resources, harming the future of local communities, and losing the rights of future generations (Abdel Razek, 2005; Alexander et al., 2018).

(Hashem, 2009) emphasized that ensuring the sustainability of projects, there is a need to preserve the environment and not deplete its natural resources with the increase in concern for the environment as a result of the many problems it faced, such as pollution, gas emissions, and the intensive use of resources (Ghiyasi, 2017; Cobbinah et al., 2017).

The so-called environmental planning has emerged, which is planning that cares and focuses on including the environmental dimension in the planning processes of development projects (Guas, 2017). Environmental planning is also concerned with preserving the environment and sets a set of procedures that ensure biological balance preservation and assess the proposed projects' environmental impact (Al-Quraishi, 2015).

Egypt has announced the Sustainable Development Strategy - Vision 2030 through the Ministry of Planning, Follow-up, and Administrative Reform. This strategy represents a road map for the future of Egypt and its people. This strategy included the three dimensions of sustainable development, including the economic dimension, the social dimension, and the environmental dimension. In the ecological dimension within the strategy, Egypt seeks to preserve the environment and prevent its deterioration, preserve natural resources, and preserve the rights of future generations. In the environmental dimension of the strategy, Egypt aims at a sustainable improvement in the quality of life for the present generations, raising awareness about the protection of nature and reducing the impact of climate change in order to provide a clean and safe environment for future generations through the implementation of development policies characterized by integrating the environmental dimension and balancing the priorities of economic growth and the ecological dimension. As a result, it shall be able to stop the deterioration of the environment and maintain its balance, move to more sustainable consumption and production patterns, protect biodiversity, and use sustainably and with effective community participation. It also aims to fulfill international environmental obligations and waste management, is based on governance and circular economy concepts, and has a high knowledge, technical and environmental content. Looking at those goals, we find that ecological planning has a significant, valuable, and essential role in achieving those goals and vision (Ministry of Planning, Follow-up and Administrative Reform, 2018).

Today's sustainability movement is trying to develop new economic and environmental tools that can meet the needs of the present and are sustainable in the long term ,proceeding from the need of the Arab Republic of Egypt to develop its resources and raise the efficiency of their use to the maximum extent possible and to preserve these resources from deterioration and exploitation, the establishment of development projects in the Arab Republic of Egypt, which enjoys many resources (mineral, agricultural, tourism...) and is characterized by its national strategic importance in Economy and development. The Egyptian government has adopted the development and establishment of new societies as an essential tool to advance the level of Egyptian society's economic, social, and cultural life. There is a consensus that development projects have a tremendous value in society and in the current study area (the Egyptian administrative capital), which is considered one of the promising areas and the basic base for development and development, with its environmental and economic development projects that can be directed to the citizen and convince him that the government is working for him and spending resources from For a better standard of living and achieving justice between citizens and between cities and villages. The research is based mainly on the idea that evaluation aims to continuously develop performance, including correcting the course by changing the goals if proven incorrect or unrealistic.

In raising the efficiency of spending on development projects, an integrated plan must be built to assess the economic and environmental impacts of investment development projects and evaluate their development

impact. Many countries of the world depend on planning as a means of progress and growth. The emergence of many environmental problems accompanies this trend because these countries focused only on achieving economic profits and neglected the environmental dimension of the projects that were implemented, which caused the depletion of local natural resources, and harmed the future and lost rights of Future generations (Alexander et al., 2018)

To ensure the sustainability of the projects, there is a need to preserve the environment and not deplete its natural resources. Moreover, confronting developmental problems such as pollution, gas emissions, and the intensive use of resources (Ghiyasi, 2017; Cobbinah et al., 2017).

And then the so-called environmental planning appeared, which focuses on including the environmental dimension in the processes of evaluating development projects, the optimal investment of material and human resources, ensuring continuous economic development and protecting the environment for future generations, as well as enabling future generations to meet their needs of resources and not disturb the environmental balance (Mersal, 2016).) In addition to being considered an essential tool for an integrated environmental management method, ensuring sustainable economic development, ensuring the needs of the present time while protecting the environment for future generations.

The subject of environmental impact assessment is one of the recent research trends where this approach is applied as a planning tool for decision-makers to ensure the achievement of environmentally sustainable management. This, and the increasing interest in environmental issues in general, and issues accompanying development processes in particular, has led to the demand for interest in studying the environmental impact assessment of development projects, intending to identify and monitor environmental problems and following the most appropriate ways to deal with them since the beginning of the work of these projects, and this is what is technically known as the preventive approach, which enables achieving compatibility between the development process and environmental protection (sustainable development) (Gippoliti & Battisti, 2017).

II. Literature Review

Study of Rwaah Scheherazade Elham (2021), entitled *The Elements of Sustainable Development*. The emergence of the idea of sustainable development and its new content based on meeting the needs of current and future generations in a fair and balanced manner, then crystallizing them in practice in various aspects of life, has had a significant impact in bringing about many changes in them. It can be said that the dimensions of sustainable development are interconnected, overlapping, and integrated. Dealing with sustainable cities in isolation from each other, because they are all recurring, and therefore they are of the same importance and interdependence for sustainable cities that derive their character from sustainable development, so that they also have their foundations and components that are based on them, with the need to emphasize that other components can be combined under them through many partial dimensions Such as the political dimension, the cultural dimension, and even the technological dimension and others, but almost all opinions agree that the three basic dimensions of sustainable development are the social, environmental and economic dimension, with a difference in their arrangement among researchers, and even in-laws - as his statement presented for the Algerian legislator - which we saw contrary to that we present The social dimension of its seniority, to come after it the environmental dimension due to its modernity, and then the economic dimension as the link between them. Based on this, these components must be activated in various fields in general and the urban field in particular because they will reflect sustainability's face.

Adel Issa Al-Marzouk (2021) proposes "Schemes for New Cities" and Sustainable Development, a research proposal project in Bahrain. To what extent is the importance of studying the plans of new cities? There is a main axis that emphasizes the importance of this decision because it is related to the efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain in achieving development goals, and of course, the quality of life is an essential pillar in light of the great expansion of projects, especially the recently announced major projects, in addition to the modernization of housing policies, and many challenges that must be met. It should be taken into account, for example, the plan to reach zero neutrality in 2060 to enhance the positive impacts of facing climate change. So, the importance of the decision to establish and form a working group to study plans for new cities is evident, affiliated with the Higher Committee for Urban Planning, in line with the implementation of the United Nations sustainable development goals. According to the text of the decision, the team is concerned with reviewing and studying the general plans of the cities to be developed, namely Fasht Al-Jarm and Suhaila Island. Fasht Al-Azm, Bahrain Bay, and Hawar Islands assess the outputs of the initial designs and express observations and technical opinions regarding planning, economic, social and environmental terms, and propose an implementation plan and the necessary implementation procedures for preparing detailed plans. Moreover, because the significant projects announced within the economic recovery plan, including 20 projects in various sectors, are branching out from 5 new coastal cities because they are located in marine areas, it is important to take note of the requirements for establishing smart, sustainable cities and the availability of international specifications and standards, especially the globally approved environment, and this is the role It is hoped from

the work team, which has the authority to seek the assistance of experts and specialists to prepare studies and research. The provision of accurate data and information by all the competent agencies of the team will be an essential pillar in the accuracy of planning, as future housing services require integrated service facilities and green energy in line with the 2030 sustainable development goals approved by the United Nations and included in the government's work program. The Kingdom of Bahrain has included the Sustainable Development Goals (from the sixth to the fifteenth) within the quality of life, and they include ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation services for all, ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy services, and making cities and human settlements inclusive and safe for all. Resilient and sustainable, responsible use of resources, ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns, as well as urgent action to address climate change and its impacts, protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, and halt biodiversity loss (Singer, Alsaied Mahmood, & Elsaed, 2019).

Mohamed Fathi Abdel-Ghani's Study (2020) deals with the development of the concept of sustainable development, its dimensions, and results that sustainable development focuses on the overlapping links of economic growth and combines economic and social development with integration and environmental sustainability, and it is a standard approach to set common goals to achieve the advancement of society and aspiration for a decent life. It also aims to study the basic aspects and dimensions affecting it. The study also focuses on the results of sustainable development 2030 at the global, regional, and local levels for Egypt, Algeria, Brazil, and India. In the presentation and analysis, the Study used the descriptive method and used the historical method and the comparative method in some of its parts.

Abdul Hadi Muhammad's Study (2020) entitled Social and Environmental Assessment for the Resettlement of Slum dwellers in the Al-Asmarat Neighborhood. The Study aimed to assess the social impact of resettling slum dwellers in the Asmarat neighborhood. And assessing the environmental impact of resettling slum dwellers in the Al Asmarat neighborhood and arriving at specific proposals to strengthen the effectiveness of slum dwellers resettlement projects in future projects. The Study dealt with Mahmoud Mohamed Mohamed Abdel Hai; , Mahmoud Saad Abuskin, Hafez Hassan Shuaib (2019) Sustainable Development and Sustainability (A reference study for the development of the concept) Sadat University, the Study was exposed to the concepts of "development, sustainable development and sustainability" from different angles of visions to the comprehensive vision as an evolution of development thought, and this Study is summarized in: Development There are several different types and concepts of development, such as economic development, social development, administrative development, sustainable development: sustainable development has principles, axes and dimensions, and we conclude from all of them that sustainable development, sustainability: "is the possibility of bringing about change and the required development that meets the needs of the current society through an environmental system It is essential for sustainability to have an Arab identity by linking its terms that reflect culture and identity and re-disassembling and restructuring the idea of sustainable development to make it more linked to identity and this includes all aspects of progress (Singer, 2021).

Nadia Gamal El-Din Muhammad's Study, 2019, entitled Social and psychological variables associated with enabling the poor to participate in sustainable development programs, aimed at identifying the social and psychological variables associated with enabling the poor to participate in sustainable development programs. The Study consisted of 310 females from Al-Duwaiqa area in Cairo city, divided into 189 males and 121 females.

Najeh Ismail study, 2019, entitled The Contribution of Social Capital to Achieve Egypt's Vision 2030: A Sociological Study of Primary Education as an Entrance to Achieving Sustainable Development in the Assiut Governorate Rural The Study aimed to identify the extent to which social capital contributes to the educational process in primary schools in achieving the social dimension of sustainable development. In the educational process and to identify the extent of the respondents' awareness of the concepts of sustainable development and development, knowing the degree of their familiarity with the sustainable development strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030. The researcher used the social survey and the questionnaire tool. The study sample consisted of 185 teachers and 36 members of the Board of Trustees.

Maryam Farag's Study, 2019 entitled Study and analysis of the impact of exchange rate changes on sustainable development and the reflection of this effect on the volume of unemployment in Egypt, aimed at analyzing the positive and negative effects resulting from changes in the exchange rate and its impact on sustainable development and knowing the reasons that lead to changes in The exchange rate to contribute to the process of economic development, and the researcher relied on the descriptive-analytical approach.

Basma Medhat Ibrahim Sadeq (2018) Study Title: Applying Sustainability Criteria as an Entrance to a Green Society The Study aimed to Study the possibility of transforming our residential neighborhoods within the urban area in Egypt into green communities that achieve a better quality of life for its residents and preserve its urban character Distinguished and the culture of the Egyptian environment., emphasizing the idea that the trend for sustainability does not mean neglecting heritage and buildings of a distinctive character and trying to find an architectural identity to build sustainable urbanization, communicating a common relationship between

identity and its use in urbanization and linking between them. Basic criteria were drawn that have a direct impact on assessing the sustainability of urban communities (from The researcher's point of view) which is: choosing the location of work and living, providing a public transport network linking the city to the neighboring areas, using ecological building materials and solar energy, preserving the natural environment and ecological value, confirming the idea that the trend for sustainability does not mean neglecting heritage and buildings with a distinctive character and trying Creating an architectural identity to build sustainable urbanization.

The Study of Fatima Al-Zahraa Talhi, Bassam Samir Al-Ramidi, (2018) dealt with environmental planning as a mechanism to achieve the environmental dimension in the sustainable development strategy - Egypt's vision 2030 With the increasing problems, risks, and negative effects of projects on the environment, the interest in the necessity of including the environmental dimension in the planning process has increased mainly, which is This led to the emergence of the so-called environmental planning. This Study aims to identify the extent to which environmental planning contributes to achieving the objectives of the Sustainable Development Strategy - Egypt 2030, in its environmental axis, the "environmental dimension." The Study concluded that the objectives of the environmental axis in the sustainable development strategy - Egypt Vision 2030 are large and almost completely consistent with the benefits achieved by environmental planning, as well as compatible with the objectives of environmental planning, and therefore environmental planning will contribute effectively to the success of achieving these goals (Singer, 2021).

The Study of Dalia Mohamed Mohamed Fathy and others (2017) dealt with sustainable eco-cities between theory and practice (a comparative analytical study of Arab and international experiences. Including urbanization, and the beginning was when the United Nations Environment and Development Conference in Rio in 1992 introduced the term sustainable cities or eco-cities as a solution to dealing with urban environment problems within the framework of the general approach to sustainable development, which most experts agreed on defining it as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability to future generations to meet their own needs." In this context, the theorists began to develop multiple formulations for the concept and format of the sustainable ecological city and to present proposals for the model that it should be and compatible with (the most important of which is the Ecopolis model (Downton, "2009)) and theorizing of the components that should be pursued General planning for any city to be called The term "environmental sustainable city" Study by Haitham Mohamed Abdel Latif Al-Sayed (2017) entitled Building in Extreme Environments (Criteria for Evaluating Buildings in the Desert). The Study aimed to propose an applied approach to assess the performance of urban communities in the desert areas to reach the highest rates of urban development in the desert of Egypt and analyze previous experiences and the negatives and positives of those experiences (Singer & Elsayed, 2022).

The Study of Hanan Ismail Mohamed Abdel Hadi, 2017 (Satisfaction of the social and psychological needs of the residents of new urban communities in the light of the quality of life index) The Study aimed to: Study the relationship between job creation and demand for housing in new cities. Studying the relationship between the provision of transportation and the demand for housing in new cities. Studying the relationship between providing a sense of safety and the demand for housing in new cities. Studying the relationship between the provision of schools and universities and the extent and demand for housing in new cities. Study the relationship between the provision of health centers and the extent of demand for housing in new cities. Studying the relationship between providing a clean environment and the extent of demand for housing in new cities.

Siham Mustafa Ahmed Qutb study 2017 Title of the Study: The methodological framework for determining environmental indicators to achieve sustainable urban management (environmental assessment of urban development programs) Conclusion of the pillars of the methodological framework for determining environmental indicators for environmental sectors in the stages of sustainable urban management in the Egyptian case. Choosing a model for monitoring and evaluating environmental indicators. The methodological framework for determining the environmental indicators in the stages of sustainable urban management. Choosing the methodological framework in Suez Governorate (Environmental Assessment for Urban Development Programs) The research identified a set of criteria to determine the possibility of applying the Egyptian global indicators for the specific environmental sectors with the availability of data, information sources and concerned parties - the periodicity of the indicator - the achievement of indicators, for the objectives of environmental management, the country's current orientation, global and local related achieving the pointer. It was communicated to frameworks of packages of environmental indicators divided according to urban development programs according to the status of each program and the interrelationships between them to achieve sustainable urban management.

Manar Fathi Al-Afifi's Study, 2016, entitled Prospects for Sustainable Development and Environmental Pollution, the Study aimed to identify the different dimensions of development in light of its relationship to the

environment and know the role of sustainable development in protecting the environment from pollution. Employees of the Environmental Affairs Agency.

III. Theoretical Framework

The concept of environmental, social, and economic assessment:

1. Evaluation of the development project

A process by which the impact of program or project performance is examined by focusing on analyzing the progress that has been made with regard to the achievement of the desired objectives. This evaluation is carried out on the basis of ascertaining several aspects of the program or project, including the effectiveness, adequacy, and added values of the continuation of the program or project, with the identification of (the evaluation timing, the party responsible for the evaluation, evaluation method, evaluation scope, objectives and purposes of the evaluation process).

The evaluation reports are considered a historical record of the development of the planning process from one period to another. The evaluation data shows the following:

– The value of the development project in achieving its environmental, economic and social objectives during different time periods.

– Show what has been achieved in various aspects of economic and environmental activity in relation to what the state aims to achieve in the plan in a specific time period and highlight the achievements that have been made. And to identify the obstacles and difficulties that prevented the implementation of the target or the planned one, so that problems can be addressed and solutions to them can be found in future plans.

– In conclusion, evaluation is a necessity of planning because it leads to an improvement in the level of implementation.

2. Environmental assessment definition:

A study based on integrating the environmental and social aspects of a project, plan, program, or public policy to assess its expected effects. It allows the analysis and justification of acceptable tests. It includes a strategic environmental assessment, a study of the impact on the environment, an environmental impact card, and an environmental examination. It also defines the environmental assessment process as a planned process to study the possibility of approval and acceptance of a specific decision or project through a comprehensive study of all its environmental dimensions and the mutual interactions between the physical and social dimensions to come up with a clear and specific assessment of the positives, negatives and expected timings quantitatively whenever possible. This Study is done before, during, and after the decision or project. (Hatem Abdel Moneim, Environmental Impact Assessment, 2016, p. 21).

3. Procedural definition of the social assessment process:

A methodology that aims to predict and measure the effects of a public or private policy, program, or project on the population in the surrounding areas (social organization, lifestyle, community relations, economic institution, health, culture, beliefs, etc.), and aims to review the effects social infrastructure projects and other development interventions.

4. Procedural definition of the environmental assessment process:

It is the process of studying the positive or negative impact of the population on the following variables:

a. The quality of the natural environment. The extent of air pollution, the extent of water pollution, availability of green spaces

b. Project status The degree of satisfaction of the population in general with the area, the degree of satisfaction of the residents with stability in the area, the availability of means of transportation in the area, the low cost of transportation in the area, the extent to which the neighborhood is free of noise, the degree of satisfaction with the cleanliness of the area.

5. Environmental Impact Assessment

There are many definitions that deal with the concept of environmental impact assessment, which focuses on it being a tool that works to identify, predict, and describe the profit and loss of the project under Study. In general, the concept focuses on several axes, as follows:

– Compiling the various environmental aspects, and studying their impact on public health and human well-being, whether directly or indirectly.

– Translating descriptive information into monetary values expresses the degree of importance of decisions, whether rejection or acceptance.

– Follow-up whether the project has complied with environmental legislation, and review the process of including environmental costs in the project's financial statements.

– An organized process for identifying, forecasting, and evaluating the environmental impacts of businesses and projects. This process takes place as a priori setting on major decisions and commitments.

– The broad environmental assessment includes cultural, social, and health impacts. It is considered an integral part of the environmental impact assessment. The environmental assessment process generally aims to prevent or mitigate the negative environmental impacts of the project.

– In general, environmental assessment studies aim to determine the negative and positive effects of the production process on the environment, including this in the production cost of projects and adopt this as a basis for making development decisions.

6. Economic Impact Assessment

This process can be used to evaluate the economic environment of development projects by including economic considerations in all proposed development projects. In addition, the economic impact assessment aims to evaluate the alternatives presented to any development project, as each of these alternatives will have an economical cost and benefit.

7. Procedural Definition Of Sustainable Development*

The concept of sustainable development can be addressed by referring to The concept of development, which means meeting the needs of the present, i.e., existing generations, and effectively enabling them to benefit from economic development. Sustainability means not violating the rights of future generations in the application of the principle of fairness between generations, i.e., interdependence between generations.

Sustainable development was defined by the Brundtland Report in 1987 as "development that responds to the requirements of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to respond to their own needs."

8. The study sample:

A deliberate sample is taken from specialists in all fields to evaluate the development project, which is the New Administrative Capital project. Therefore, a sample of (500) individuals was selected as a sample of specialists, and by identifying the New Administrative Capital project, the Study suggests that the sample should be approximately (500) individuals, as A number of (100) individuals will be taken from 5 specialized agencies representing the total areas constituting the new administrative capital project.

9. Smart City Indicator

The Smart Cities Index is published by the International Institute for Management Development in Switzerland in cooperation with the Singapore University of Technology and Design. The indicator reveals the level of city residents' assessment of the role of technology in addressing urban challenges and its impact during the pandemic that has accelerated the process of digital transformation. The index was based on a survey of 15,000 people from 118 cities worldwide during July 2021 and focuses on how residents perceive and interact with government efforts in their cities in terms of health and safety, mobility, activities, work, the educational system, and governance.

IV. Material And Methods

Study Problem

The strategic plans of Egyptian cities lack specialized studies of the issues they face due to their unique nature and measurement indicators capable of monitoring progress in achieving sustainable development. The Study will focus on the challenges facing achieving the sustainability of cities at the regional and national levels and analyze the lists of global and regional indicators prepared to develop sustainable plans and compare them with national efforts in this field. It will also evaluate the availability of measurable indicators of development issues at the national level for these cities. With the increasing problems, risks, and adverse effects of development projects on the environment, and the depletion of their resources, as a result of their harmful practices, interest in environmental planning has increased, which is based on integrating the environmental dimension as an essential element in all development plans.

The prevailing trend among the world countries, whether developed or developing, is to push towards encouraging development projects. On the other hand, and through the implementation of some projects in the world, negative phenomena have emerged that were not taken into account in the past, as it became clear that the decay of the environment is the primary source of the growing economic activity. The progress of technology and technological development led to a massive production that made it waste natural resources, and its vast waste polluted the environment. (Hegazy, 2015:132)

With the increase in problems, risks, and adverse effects of development projects on the environment, and the depletion of its resources, as a result of harmful practices and lack of consideration for the environmental dimension, interest in environmental planning has increased, which is based on integrating the environmental dimension as an essential element in all development plans, on stopping the deterioration of the

environment and preserve it, and preserving the rights of The next generations. In this context, Egypt has developed a sustainable development strategy - Vision 2030, which aims in its environmental dimension to preserve nature, stop environmental degradation, and preserve diversity.

The problem of the Study is focused on not integrating the environmental dimension into the economic planning process, which will lead to obstruction of economic development in the future and thus the difficulty of achieving sustainable development, and the emergence of many global variables, including economic globalization, openness to the outside world, and the economies of developing countries, including Egypt, suffer from environmental deterioration Which directly affects the natural resources in terms of their depletion, all of these factors lead to difficulties in achieving sustainable development and preserving the rights of future generations in the available resources.

The challenge facing the development of new urban communities is not only in the administrative work but also in the interaction of the various developmental elements to form a society characterized by the quality of life, which is the goal of development, through planning, implementation, and management. Achieving its objectives and investments directed to this development are a waste of various resources in a country that needs to deal with resources efficiently and effectively to achieve the maximum possible return on national income. (Ayman Muhammad Mustafa Yusuf,2008 pg. 13).

There was a need to assess the impacts of development projects on the environment. Therefore, international, regional, and national bodies have resorted to introducing the process of evaluating the environmental impacts of development projects as part of feasibility studies, to be termed "environmental feasibility study," so that it is possible to identify the various environmental restrictions and variables and determine the most appropriate ways to deal with it before the start of the work of these projects following the wisdom that says "prevention is better than cure", to reach the main goal by achieving compatibility between development processes and environmental protection. In light of this, the following problem can be posed: What are the environmental, economic, and social criteria on the basis of which development projects are evaluated to achieve sustainable development indicators? To answer the problem of the Study, the following points were addressed: What are the proposed methods for evaluating the environmental and economic impacts of development projects in Egypt to achieve sustainable development?

Study Objectives:

The main objective of the current Study is the importance of arriving at proposed methods for assessing the environmental and economic impacts of development projects in Egypt to achieve sustainable development through the social and environmental assessment of the new administrative capital project by shedding light on the general structure of the project as one of the most critical development projects to achieve sustainable development, from which several branches are derived. Sub-goals are as follows:

Identify the concept and importance of evaluating development projects' environmental and economic impacts.

Study Importance:

The importance of the current Study is due to the presentation of the following points:-

- The scarcity of studies that dealt with social and environmental assessment methods for development projects, including the new administrative capital in Egypt, as well as the scarcity of references and writings within the limits of the researcher's knowledge of this subject, and therefore the Study attempts to enrich the knowledge building on this subject.
- Paying attention to solving the problems in the new administrative capital project, whether social, environmental, or economic.
- Monitoring the engineering problems of the project and its suitability with the population's requirements, whether it is in the design or construction stage, to achieve the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of the new administrative capital project.
- Reaching a set of results and recommendations to develop a practical framework to improve the performance of strategic plans in monitoring the current situation and to achieve effective follow-up and evaluation processes that are based on an accurate database to ensure progress towards achieving sustainable development goals in the context of integration between global requirements for sustainability and national priorities for development towards a framework Integrated to measure and study the impact of the post-2015 sustainable development goals on the situation of sustainable development in Egypt during the period 2016-2030
- The environmental dimension of the city is innovative, environmentally sustainable cities. Also, in the definition of the Smart Communities Forum, the terms of the city's region appeared to include the city and its immediate region to confirm the regional role of the city in the provision of regional services, including Smart growth: is the theory of land development within the framework of the principles of smart growth in

transportation and housing Determining the priorities of renewal and redevelopment in existing societies (Nassar 2008)

- Smart Urban Expansion: The growth of urban centers and the planning of extensive lands with urban expansion resulting from pressure on these centers. It is considered one of the sustainable development strategies for cities (Nassar 2008).
- In light of the local, regional, and international changes, the importance of the new administrative capital model becomes evident as one of the most critical transformations in the field of managing the Egyptian state, including the intelligent city and housing model as one of the necessary needs of the modern man, as it comes in the next rank after providing food and clothing.
- The importance of development projects in achieving sustainable development, including housing, as one of the basic pillars of the security of any society. The housing issue in Egypt is one of the essential and even dangerous problems resulting from the population increase.

Study Hypothesis:

The first hypothesis: environmental impact assessment

- There is a statistically significant relationship between the measurement criteria for the environmental dimension of development projects in Egypt to achieve sustainable development. Three hypotheses are derived from it:
- There is a statistically significant relationship between the measurement criteria to improve the environmental site vocabulary for development projects to achieve sustainable development.
- There is a statistically significant relationship between the measurement standards for planning development projects, focusing on the new administrative capital, and achieving environmental sustainability.

The second hypothesis is the evaluation of the economic effects, which is the long-term economic evaluation

- There is a statistically significant relationship between the measurement criteria, the economic evaluation of development projects, and the achievement of economic sustainability
- There is a statistically significant relationship between the criteria for measuring the economic return on investment for development projects in the Administrative Capital and achieving economic sustainability.

Study Methodology:

1. Study Approach :

We will address two approaches: the deductive method and the inductive method. The concept of deduction means: that it is the set of mental processes that make the general its starting point and the specific its end (Muhammad, 2020), and the deduction leads to reaching specific, truthful results regarding the phenomenon under Study. Idealism and not as it is in actual reality (Mohammed, 2020). While the concept of the inductive approach: It is a method of thinking in which the researcher moves from facts to laws (Mahl and Al-Siddiq, 2018), and by this, we mean moving in a wide gradual way from the part to the whole, so induction is every inference in which the endings are more significant than the premises that arose from them. In its introductions, induction stems from real truth in a coherent and logical context (Hamweya, 2016). This approach is a mixture between the ideal and the real, as it studies the phenomenon in reality and should be simultaneously (Mohammed, 2020).

A close connection between the two methodologies casts a blissful shadow over the progress of knowledge and human sciences, where induction provides deduction with universal premises taken from reality that are true and truthful. Because the universal issues that we arrive at by observation and experimentation cannot be ascertained except by generalizing them to the new particulars.

(Ibrahim, 1999, p. 13). Both of them supplement each other, which results in the consolidation of the foundations and validity of human thinking and logic.

2. Fields of Study:

The fields selection of Study is one of the essential methodological steps that cannot be overlooked to identify the area in which the Study was conducted and the individuals surveyed and to identify the period in which the Study was conducted. The human, spatial and temporal domain (Ikram Sayed, 2007, p. 206).

A. Human Field:

The Study focuses on development projects, including the new administrative capital, and the sample will be approximately (500) individuals, where a number (100) will be taken from 5 specialized agencies representing the total intentional sample to collect data on the new administrative capital project to enable researchers to achieve the objectives of the Study and answer the questions of the Study.

B. Spatial Field:

The New Administrative Capital project consists of 7 adjacent areas, each of which has its own personality and specific design, and they can be reviewed as follows:

The new administrative capital is the capital of the new future Arab Republic of Egypt, a new Egyptian city of the fourth generation, located in the governorate of Cairo, and managed through the Administrative Capital for Urban Development Company, established by decree of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Abdel Fattah El-Sisi No. 57 of 2016 and its establishment was announced during a conference Support and development of the Egyptian economy Area: 688 km² Population density: 9447 people / km² (planned)

The total area of the administrative capital is 170,000 acres. The first phase, which has an area of 40,000 acres, contains six residential neighborhoods and the most important ongoing projects, including:

Business and Finance District: on an area of 170 acres, consisting of 19 administrative, residential, and hotel towers, in addition to the iconic tower. The neighborhood includes schools, restaurants, a hospital, and mixed-use (Ali et al., 2021). The Green River: on an area of 779 acres, divided into green spaces, lakes, playgrounds, bike paths, restaurant complexes, recreational areas, and future investment projects. Governmental Neighborhood: On an area of about 150 acres, consisting of the Council of Ministers building, the neighborhood also includes 34 buildings representing the various ministries in their affiliated sectors, except for the Ministries of Defense and the Interior. And the Council of Ministers. There is a plaza area in the middle that will be a recreational area for employees, including gardens and fountains, some of them bearing an Arab character and others classic, and in the streets between the buildings, basalt stone was used. Third residential neighborhood: on an area of 1016 acres and includes the implementation of 697 residential buildings, 328 villas, 157 townhouses, and 73 mixed residential buildings. Fifth residential neighborhood: on an area of 885 acres, and includes the implementation of 295 residential buildings, 105 villas, 175 townhouses, twin houses, and 96 mixed housing buildings.

C. Time Field:

the period during which the Study took from collecting and classifying data, then conducting the appropriate statistical analyzes and drawing conclusions from 10/15/2021 until 15/12/2021.

3. Study tools:

It is the means that enables the researcher to obtain data and information from the study community classify and tabulate it. The collection of field material required the use of a tool that is consistent with the general plan of the Study and is suitable for answering the questions of the Study and achieving its general objectives, which is to identify the social and environmental assessment of the new administrative capital (Mohamed Shafiq, 1998). , 112).

It relied on the questionnaire-interview-observation form tools. Moreover, the tool is a scientific method used by researchers to collect information about the society's vocabulary understudy, and it is diverse. The information is different, and the types of vocabulary are different because people are different in their health and social level and their natural information (Mohammed Mahmoud, 2001, p. 180).

V. Results and Discussion

Processing the data using the data collected by statistical analysis using the computer through the statistical program (SPSS) in order to calculate the following equations:

- Tabulating the primary data in the form of frequency tables (frequency and percentage) and the scales used in the study sample. Calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient for quantitative data to know the relationship between the variables and the response to the tests.
- According to the study variables, conducting a (t) test to calculate the significance of the differences between the two groups' averages (for different segments).
- Conducting a stability test through the hash-half coefficient to test the scale's stability.
- Conducting a stability test using the Alpha Cronbach's stability coefficient to test the scale's stability.

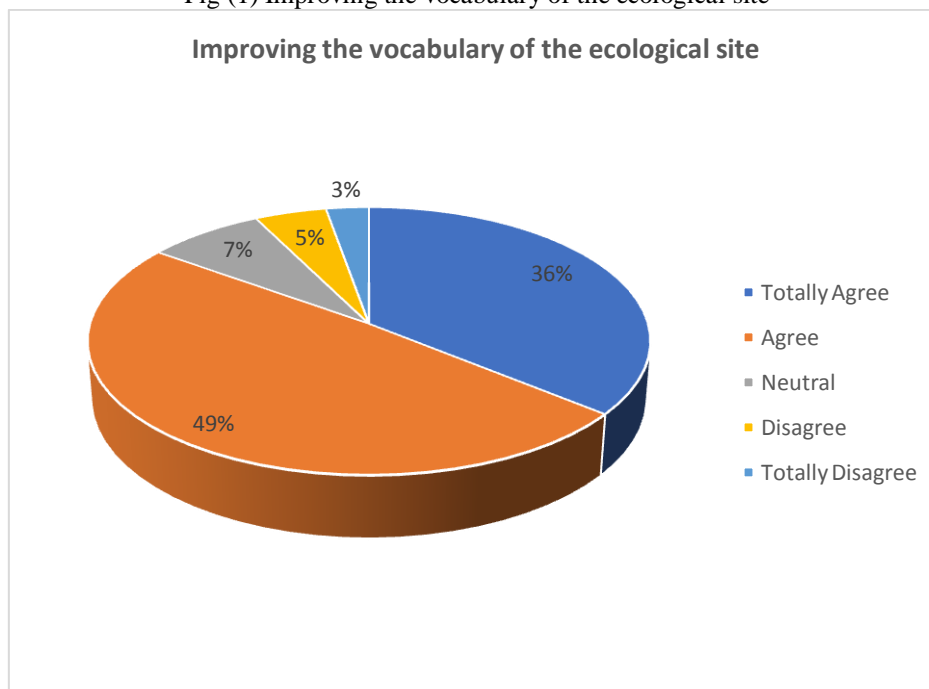
A. Environmental Dimension Scale

Table (1) Improving the vocabulary of the ecological site

	Totally Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Totally Disagree	Arithmetic Average	Standard Deviation	%	(T) value calculated	Sample Direction
1	180	245	42	22	11	3.96	1.23	79.20	17.39	Agree
2	185	240	38	25	12	3.98	1.22	79.52	17.96	Agree
3	182	245	35	23	15	3.98	1.20	79.56	18.16	Agree
4	178	248	33	25	16	3.97	1.19	79.36	18.14	Agree
5	176	250	35	25	14	3.96	1.19	79.28	18.04	Agree
6	180	240	40	25	15	3.94	1.25	78.72	16.75	Agree
7	178	245	38	23	16	3.95	1.23	78.92	17.13	Agree
8	186	245	37	22	10	4.01	1.19	80.16	18.99	Agree

9	182	246	36	24	12	3.99	1.19	79.72	18.48	Agree
10	180	240	40	25	15	3.94	1.25	78.72	16.75	Agree
11	175	245	38	24	18	3.92	1.25	78.48	16.57	Agree
12	178	247	40	22	13	3.96	1.23	79.12	17.39	Agree
13	175	248	42	20	15	3.93	1.25	78.68	16.64	Agree
14	176	249	40	22	13	3.95	1.23	79.04	17.34	Agree

Fig (1) Improving the vocabulary of the ecological site



From the previous Table (1) the results of the statements of the environmental dimension scale refer to the axis of improving the vocabulary of the environmental site

- Statement No. (1) shows that the members of the sample answered with a percentage of (79.20%) because the development projects focus on developing research in the various dangers of pollution to the environment, with a mean equal to (3.96), and a standard deviation of (1.23), which confirmed the value of (T-test). (17.39) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (2) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (79.52) % to improve the area and the neighboring areas, with an arithmetic mean equal to (3.96), and a standard deviation of (1.22), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (17.96) that there are differences Statistically significant.
- Statement No. (3) shows that the sample members answered with a percentage of (79.56) The development projects working on improving the landscape of the city and the growth of its beauty, with arithmetic mean equal to (3.98), and a standard deviation of (1.20), which confirmed the value of (T-test). (18.16) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (4) shows that the members of the sample answered with a percentage of (79.39 percent) The development projects created a new culture for storing, disposing, and using waste for housing and individuals, with an arithmetic mean equal to (3.97), and a standard deviation of (1.19), which confirmed the value of (T). test) (18.14) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (5) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (79.28) %. The development projects found unique entities to clean streets and neighborhoods on a regular and continuous basis, with an arithmetic mean equal to (3.96) and a standard deviation of (1.19), which confirmed the value of (T-test). (18.04) that there are statistically significant differences
- Statement No. (6) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (78.72%) to preserve the areas of areas, natural resources, and green spaces, with a mean equal to (3.94) and a standard deviation of (1.25), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (16.75) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (7) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (78.92) % to maintain fertile agricultural lands with high productivity and reclaimable, with arithmetic mean equal to (3.95), and

a standard deviation of (1.23), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (17.13) that there are statistically significant differences.

- Statement No. (8) shows that the sample members answered with a percentage of (80.16%) the possibility of applying the criteria for preserving the natural environment and the built environment for the presence of prior planning, with a mean equal to (4.01), and a standard deviation of (1.19), which confirmed the value of (T. test) (18.99) that there are statistically significant differences
- Statement No. (9) shows that the sample members have answered with a percentage of (79.72) %, it is possible to measure and apply the health environment standards and the ISO standards for the environment, with arithmetic, mean equal to (3.99), and a standard deviation of (1.19), which was confirmed by the value of (T-test). (18.48) that there are statistically significant differences
- Statement No. (10) shows that the respondents have responded with a percentage of (78.72) percent expanding the use of renewable energy sources that can significantly reduce carbon emissions. And that with arithmetic mean equal to (3.94), and a standard deviation of (1.25), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (16.75) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (11) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (78.48) % to improve forest management to provide a wide range of benefits because of its important role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere, providing job and income opportunities, biodiversity, and clean water, and medication. And that with arithmetic mean equal to (3.92), and a standard deviation of (1.25), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (16.57) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (12) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (79.12) % to improve methods of preserving natural and water resources in order to promote development and combat desertification. Moreover, with arithmetic mean equal to (3.96), and a standard deviation of (1.23), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (17.39) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (13) shows that the sample members answered (78.68) % of the possibilities of applying the principles of green Economy towards heading towards a clean environment, with arithmetic mean equal to (3.93), and a standard deviation of (1.25), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (16.64) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (14) shows that the members of the sample responded with a percentage of (79.04) % of the possibility of applying international standards to achieve sustainable development following environmental standards, with a mean equal to (3.95), and a standard deviation of (1.23), which confirmed the value of (T-test). (17.34) that there are statistically significant differences.

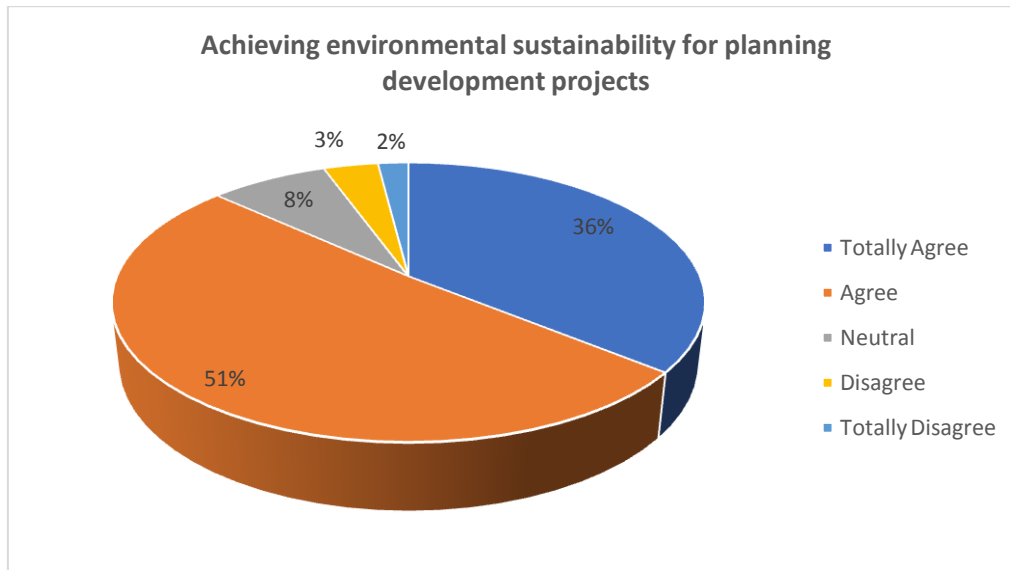
The data of Table (1) refer to the environmental dimension scale for the axis of improving the vocabulary of the environmental site, to the direction of the sample to agree according to the Likert scale for all the expressions of the axis, which numbered (14), which confirms the importance of the phrases of improving the vocabulary of the environmental site.

B. Achieving environmental sustainability for planning development projects

Table (2) Achieving environmental sustainability for planning development projects

	Totally Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Totally Disagree	Arithmetic Average	Standard Deviation	%	(T) value calculated	Sample Direction
1	170	245	45	23	17	3.88	1.29	77.64	15.26	Agree
2	175	246	40	24	15	3.93	1.24	78.60	16.72	Agree
3	180	260	35	15	10	4.04	1.15	80.72	20.14	Agree
4	186	262	33	10	9	4.09	1.12	81.72	21.75	Agree
5	185	260	32	15	8	4.08	1.11	81.52	21.72	Agree
6	182	248	35	20	15	3.99	1.20	79.80	18.46	Agree
7	180	250	38	20	12	3.99	1.20	79.72	18.33	Agree
8	177	254	40	18	11	3.98	1.21	79.64	18.18	Agree
9	178	256	42	16	8	4.00	1.20	79.96	18.58	Agree
10	180	255	40	18	7	4.01	1.18	80.24	19.18	Agree
11	177	260	40	18	5	4.02	1.16	80.36	19.59	Agree
12	178	255	42	19	6	4.00	1.19	79.96	18.73	Agree
13	180	260	38	15	7	4.04	1.16	80.72	20.05	Agree
14	182	253	38	18	9	4.02	1.18	80.32	19.28	Agree

Fig (2) Achieving environmental sustainability for planning development projects



From the previous Table (2), the results of the expressions of the environmental dimension scale refer to the axis of achieving environmental sustainability for planning development projects:

- Statement No. (1) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (77.64) percent to development projects in ensuring the protection and preservation of natural resources and achieving aspects of human health from the effects of development, with arithmetic mean equal to (3.88), and a standard deviation of (1.29), which The value of (T-test) (15.26) confirmed that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (2) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (78.60%) development projects that raise the scientific environmental quality and protect and preserve the environment without deterioration, with arithmetic mean equal to (3.93) and a standard deviation of (1.24), which confirmed the value of (T. test) (16.72) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (3) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (80.72) percent of development projects. Achieving a degree of continuous environmental follow-up and observation of development projects in a way that secures their progress towards their goals, with arithmetic mean equal to (4.04) and a standard deviation of (1.15), which The value of (T-test) (20.14) confirmed that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (4) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (81.72) percent. Development projects improve the decision-making process by clarifying the immediate and future vision of all environmental returns, especially harmful ones, in front of planners and decision-makers, with arithmetic mean equal to (4.09) and a standard deviation of (1.12), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (21.75) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (5) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (81.52) percent of the development projects, which enables the planners to take measures and suggest appropriate alternatives or required modifications avoid harmful environmental returns, with arithmetic mean equal to (4.08) and a standard deviation of (1.11), the matter Which confirmed the value of (T-test) (21.72) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (6) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (79.80) percent. Therefore, development projects balance the environment and development projects to achieve the standard and mutual interest between them on the basis that they are two sides of the same coin, with arithmetic mean equal to (3.99), and a standard deviation of (1.20), Which confirmed the value of (T-test) (18.46) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (7) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (79.72) percent, achieving continuous economic development that meets the needs of the present time without detracting from the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, with arithmetic mean equal to (3.99), and a standard deviation of (1.20), Which confirmed the value of (T-test) (18.33) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (8) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (79.64) percent to development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to

meet their own needs, with arithmetic mean equal to (3.98), and a standard deviation of (1.21), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (18.18) that there are statistically significant differences.

- Statement No. (9) shows that respondents responded with a percentage of (79.96%) to encourage the establishment of peaceful societies in which no one is marginalized in order to achieve sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels and that With arithmetic mean equal to (4.00), and a standard deviation of (1.20), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (18.58) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (10) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (80.24) to ensure that everyone enjoys healthy well-being lifestyles at all ages. Moreover, with arithmetic mean equal to (4.01) and a standard deviation of (1.18), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (19.18) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (11) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (80.36) % to ensure equitable and inclusive quality education for all and to enhance lifelong learning opportunities for all, with arithmetic mean equal to (4.02), and a standard deviation of (1.16), which confirmed the value of (T. test) (19.59) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (12) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (79.96%) to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. And that with arithmetic mean equal to (4.00), and a standard deviation of (1.19), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (18.73) that there are statistically significant differences
- Statement No. (13) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (80.72) to ensure the availability of water and sanitation services for all and its sustainable management. Furthermore, with arithmetic mean equal to (4.04) and a standard deviation of (1.16), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (20.05) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (14) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (80.32) to ensure that everyone has access at an affordable cost to reliable and sustainable modern energy services, with a mean equal to (4.02), and a standard deviation of (1.18), which confirmed the value of (T-test)) (19.28) that there are statistically significant differences.

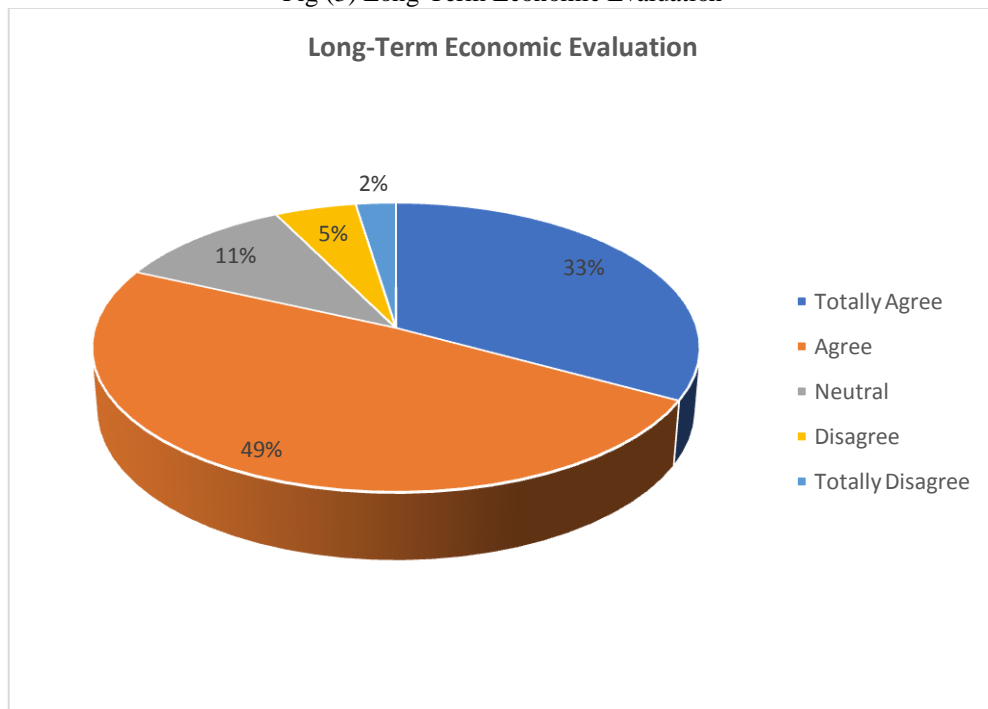
The data of Table (2) refer to the environmental dimension scale for the axis of statements of the environmental dimension scale the axis of achieving environmental sustainability for the planning of development projects, The trend of the sample to agree according to Likert scale for all of the axis's (14) statements, which confirms the importance of the statements of the environmental dimension scale for the axis Achieving environmental sustainability for planning development projects.

C. Economic Impact Assessment The Long-Term Economic Evaluation

Table (3) Long-Term Economic Evaluation

	Totally Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Totally Disagree	Arithmetic Average	Standard Deviation	%	(T) value calculated	Sample Direction
1	120	200	100	60	20	3.29	1.58	65.72	4.06	Agree
2	140	235	80	30	15	3.60	1.49	71.92	8.94	Agree
3	150	233	70	30	17	3.66	1.45	73.28	10.22	Agree
4	182	260	38	14	6	4.05	1.15	81.00	20.47	Agree
5	180	260	35	15	10	4.04	1.15	80.72	20.14	Agree
6	186	262	33	10	9	4.09	1.12	81.72	21.75	Agree
7	185	260	32	15	8	4.08	1.11	81.52	21.72	Agree
8	182	248	35	20	15	3.99	1.20	79.80	18.46	Agree
9	180	250	38	20	12	3.99	1.20	79.72	18.33	Agree
10	177	254	40	18	11	3.98	1.21	79.64	18.18	Agree
11	180	258	40	15	7	4.02	1.17	80.48	19.49	Agree
12	182	260	38	14	6	4.05	1.15	81.00	20.47	Agree
13	120	200	100	60	20	3.29	1.58	65.72	4.06	Agree
14	140	235	80	30	15	3.60	1.49	71.92	8.94	Agree
15	150	233	70	30	17	3.66	1.45	73.28	10.22	Agree
16	182	260	38	14	6	4.05	1.15	81.00	20.47	Agree

Fig (3) Long-Term Economic Evaluation



From the previous Table (3), the results of the expressions of the economic impact assessment scale on the second dimension - the long-term economic assessment indicate the following: -

- Statement No. (1) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (65.72%), development projects contributed to attracting capital owners in the Administrative Capital, with arithmetic mean equal to (3.29). A standard deviation of (1.58), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (4.06) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (2) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (71.92 percent). The development projects contributed to confirming the suitability of the soil for reconstruction, and the economical construction cost of building on it for future generations, with arithmetic, means equal to (3.60), and a standard deviation of (1.49), which The value of (T-test) (8.94) confirmed that there are statistically significant differences
- Statement No. (3) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (73.28) % of the construction of modern methods according to criteria that achieve the happiness and well-being of individuals and society, with arithmetic mean equal to (3.66), and a standard deviation of (1.45), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (10.22) that there are statistically significant differences
- Statement No. (4) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (81.00)%, which contributes to transforming the rise in the value of land and the growth of its prices as a result of the development project, with arithmetic mean equal to (4.05), and a standard deviation of (1.15), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (20.47) that there are statistically significant differences
- Statement No. (5) shows that the sample members responded with a rate of (80.72) that contributes to opening new horizons and ways for investment and reviving the Egyptian Economy, with an arithmetic mean equal to (4.04), and a standard deviation of (1.15), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (20.14) that there are statistically significant differences
- Statement No. (6) shows that the sample members responded with a rate of (81.52) %. The projects of the administrative capital were based on modern economic foundations, with an arithmetic mean equal to (4.09) and a standard deviation of (1.12), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (21.75).) that there are statistically significant differences
- Statement No. (7) shows that the sample members responded by (81.52)% the increase in the value of real estate wealth and the growth in the value of real estate assets for the long-term investment of the development project, with an arithmetic mean equal to (4.08), and a standard deviation of (1.11), which confirmed the value of (T-test (21.72) that there are statistically significant differences
- Statement No. (8) shows that the sample members responded with a rate of (79.80%), achieving the most significant number of short and long-term jobs through public and private utilities, with an arithmetic mean

- equal to (3.99) and a standard deviation of (1.20), which confirmed the value of (T-test (18.46) that there are statistically significant differences
- Statement No. (9) shows that the sample members responded with a rate of (79.72) percent. The development projects contributed to making sure that the capital area is not exposed to natural hazards and outside the scope of earthquakes and volcanoes as a value for future conditions, with an arithmetic average equal to (3.99) and a standard deviation of (1.20), Which confirmed the value of (T-test) (18.33) that there are statistically significant differences
 - Statement No. (10) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (79.64)%. The planning of development projects created a transport and communication network that represents the arteries of the long-term economic development movement, with an arithmetic mean equal to (3.98) and a standard deviation of (1.21), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (18.18) that there are statistically significant differences
 - Statement No. (11) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (81.48) percent to the operations of development projects on the emergence of new and diversified investment ideas, with an arithmetic mean equal to (4.02) and a standard deviation of (1.17), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (19.49) that there are statistically significant differences
 - Statement No. (12) shows that the sample members responded by (81.00)% to the increase in the volume of investment assets for current and future generations, with arithmetic mean equal to (4.05), and a standard deviation of (1.15), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (20.47). That there are statistically significant differences
 - Statement No. (13) shows that the sample members responded by (65.72%) to support the entrepreneurial spirit of the current and future generations, with arithmetic mean equal to (3.29) and a standard deviation of (1.58), which confirmed the value of (T test) (4.06.) that there are statistically significant differences
 - Statement No. (14) shows that the sample members responded by (71.92) percent to the increase in the rates of economic development for the production and service role of development projects, with an arithmetic mean equal to (3.60), and a standard deviation of (1.49), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (8.94) that there are statistically significant differences.
 - Statement No. (15) shows that the sample members responded by (73.28) percent to the increase in the value of the national product of the Economy as a result of the increase in the value of goods and services provided by development projects, with an arithmetic mean equal to (3.66), and a standard deviation of (1.45), which confirmed the value of (T test) (10.22) that there are statistically significant differences.
 - Statement No. (16) shows that the respondents answered with a percentage of (81%). The concept of a green economy is based on restructuring and correcting economic activities to be more supportive of the environment and social development so that the green Economy constitutes a path towards development, and that is equal to (405 average) development. And a standard deviation of (1.15), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (20.47) that there are statistically significant differences.

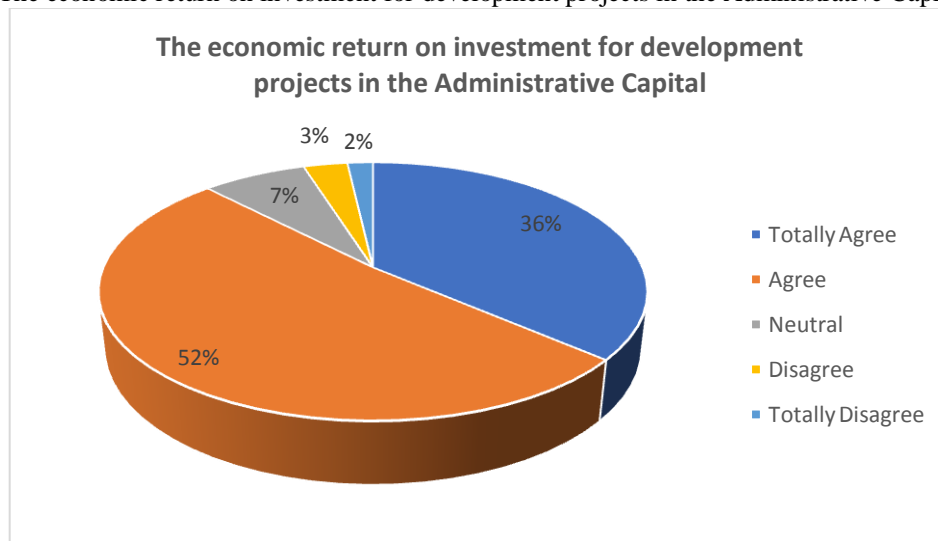
The data in Table (3) refer to the environmental dimension scale for the axis of statements of the economic impact assessment scale on the second dimension - the long-term economic evaluation to the following: - to the sample's tendency to agree according to the Likert scale for all the (16) statements of the axis, which confirms the importance of Phrases of the economic impact assessment scale on the second dimension - long-term economic evaluation.

D. The economic return on investment for development projects in the Administrative Capital

Table (4) The economic return on investment for development projects in the Administrative Capital.

	Totally Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Totally Disagree	Arithmetic Average	Standard Deviation	%	(T) value calculated	Sample Direction
1	182	260	38	14	6	4.05	1.15	81.00	20.47	Agree
2	182	260	38	14	6	4.05	1.15	81.00	20.47	Agree
3	180	260	35	15	10	4.04	1.15	80.72	20.14	Agree
4	186	262	33	10	9	4.09	1.12	81.72	21.75	Agree
5	185	260	32	15	8	4.08	1.11	81.52	21.72	Agree
6	182	248	35	20	15	3.99	1.20	79.80	18.46	Agree
7	180	250	38	20	12	3.99	1.20	79.72	18.33	Agree
8	177	254	40	18	11	3.98	1.21	79.64	18.18	Agree
9	180	258	40	15	7	4.02	1.17	80.48	19.49	Agree
10	182	260	38	14	6	4.05	1.15	81.00	20.47	Agree

Fig (4) The economic return on investment for development projects in the Administrative Capital.



The results of Table (4) indicate the economic return on investment for development projects in the Administrative Capital

- Statement No. (1) shows that the sample members responded by (81.00)%. The development projects created an increase in the demand for modern housing, with an arithmetic mean equal to (4.05), and a standard deviation of (1.15), which confirmed the value of (20.47) (T. test) that there are statistically significant differences
- Statement No. (2) shows that the sample members responded by (81.00)%. The development projects in the capital contributed to settlement and stability, with arithmetic mean equal to (4.05) and a standard deviation of (1.15), which was confirmed by the value of (20.47) (T-test) that there are statistically significant differences
- Statement No. (3) shows that the sample members responded with a rate of (80.72) The development projects in the capital contributed to finding new job opportunities and professions for young people, with an arithmetic mean equal to (4.04), and a standard deviation of (1.15), which confirmed the value of (T. test) (20.14) that there are statistically significant differences
- Statement No. (4) shows that the sample members answered with a rate of (81.72 percent). The development projects in the capital contributed to the openness of the population to other categories, such as project workers, with an arithmetic mean equal to (4.09), and a standard deviation of (1.12), which was confirmed The value of (T-test) (21.75) indicates that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (5) shows that the sample members responded with a rate of (81.52 percent) for women's participation and maximizing their role in new qualitative projects, with an arithmetic mean equal to (4.08), and a standard deviation of (1.11), which confirmed the value of (21.72) (T. test) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (6) shows that the sample members responded with a rate of (79.72 percent), which contributes to increasing the income of his family, with an arithmetic mean equal to (3.99), and a standard deviation of (1.20), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (18.46) that there is Statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (7) shows that the sample members responded with a rate of (79.72%) about the youth's openness to professions and entering into innovative and new professional transfer programs, with an arithmetic mean equal to (3.99), and a standard deviation of (1.20), which confirmed the value of (T-test)) (18.33) that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (8) shows that the sample members responded with a rate of (79.64)%, which contributes to the growth of the formation of small companies for low-income and newly married families, with an arithmetic mean equal to (3.98), and a standard deviation of (1.21), which confirmed the value of T (18.18). test) () that there are statistically significant differences.
- Statement No. (9) shows that the sample members responded with a rate of (80.48 percent) to finding incentives to compete in small development projects for individuals and small groups, with an arithmetic mean equal to (4.02) and a standard deviation of (1.17), which confirmed the value of (T-test) (19.49) that there are statistically significant differences.

- Statement No. (10) shows that the sample members responded with a percentage of (81.00)%, which contributes to the diversity of investment, the diversity of jobs, the increase in the number of jobs, and the creation of new jobs, with an arithmetic mean equal to (4.05), and a standard deviation of (1.15), which confirmed the value of (T. test) (20.47) that there are statistically significant differences.

The data of Table (17) refer to the environmental dimension scale for the axis of phrases scale to the economic investment return of development projects in the administrative capital that the sample's tendency to agree according to Likert scale for all of the axis (10) phrases, which confirms the importance of phrases "A measure of the economic return on investment for development projects in the Administrative Capital."

The study results agreed with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, which set a set of development goals to be achieved until 2030. Perhaps the most important of these goals are the interest in education and health, raising economic growth rates, preserving the environment, reducing social inequality, and promoting The values of equality between men and women and eradicating poverty and hunger.

The results of the Study agreed. Vision The Egyptian state has set its sustainable development strategy: Egypt Vision 2030, which took place in 2016, to outline the government's actions over the next 15 years, and act as a long-term development strategy that covers the three development dimensions; Economic, social and environmental.

The results of the Study agree with the sustainable development agenda "Egypt Vision 2030 in terms of adopting the sustainable development strategy "Egypt Vision 2030" the concept of sustainable development as a general framework aimed at improving the quality of life at present without prejudice to the rights of future generations to a better life.

The most essential proposed criteria for methods of evaluating the environmental and economic impacts of development projects in Egypt to achieve sustainable development, including the new administrative capital:

The application of sustainability standards has become an imperative to preserve the state's resources by starting to apply them in national and major projects, whether implemented by the state or those implemented by the private sector, in addition to spreading awareness among citizens to prevent waste of resources and provide a safe environment by reducing the rate of pollution, to ensure a better future for coming generations.

Environmental criteria for evaluating development projects:

- Qualitative dimension: This dimension determines the type and size of the environmental impact of economic activities in the fields
- Time dimension: The evaluation of timing determines future changes in society, levels and all areas, and their environmental impacts
- The spatial dimension: It determines the place in which the process of environmental influences takes place and determines which sites achieve the proper movement of the first and second dimensions, and this is what is expressed in the spatial-environmental development

The environmental dimension of development projects in Egypt to achieve sustainable development.

A. Improving the vocabulary of the ecological site

- The extent to which development projects focus on developing research into the various dangers of pollution to the environment.
- The impact of development projects, including the administrative capital, on improving the region and neighboring areas.
- The impact of development projects on improving the natural landscape of the city and the growth of its beauty and aesthetic form
- The development projects are committed to the emergence of a new culture for storing, disposing, and using waste for housing and individuals.
- Development projects require private parties to periodically and continuously clean streets and neighborhoods
- It takes into account and is committed to preserving the private areas of the regions, natural resources, and green spaces.
- Taking into account development projects that preserve fertile agricultural lands with high productivity and reclamation.
- The possibility of applying standards to preserve the natural environment and the built environment due to the presence of prior planning
- Healthy environment standards, ISO standards for the environment, and environmental sustainability standards set by the United Nations can be measured and applied
- Expand the scope of the use of renewable energy sources that can significantly reduce carbon emissions.

Suggested methods for assessing the environmental and economic impacts of development projects..

- Improving forest management provides a wide range of benefits because of their important role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere, providing job and income opportunities, biodiversity, clean water, and medicines.
- Improving ways to conserve natural and water resources in order to promote development and combat desertification.
- Possibilities of applying the principles of green Economy towards a clean environment
- The possibility of applying international standards to achieve sustainable development in accordance with environmental standards.
- B. Achieving environmental sustainability for planning development projects by focusing on the new administrative capital
 - Development projects in ensuring the protection and preservation of natural resources and the achievement of aspects of human health from the effects of development
 - Development projects that raise scientific, environmental quality and protect and preserve the environment without deterioration
 - Development projects Achieving a degree of continuous environmental follow-up and observation of development projects in a way that secures their progress towards their goals
 - Development projects improve the decision-making process by clarifying the vision, now and in the future, with all environmental returns, especially harmful ones, to planners and decision-makers.
 - Development projects enable planners to take measures and suggest appropriate alternatives or required modifications avoid harmful environmental returns
 - Development projects balance the environment and development projects to achieve the standard and mutual interest between them on the basis that they are two sides of the same coin
 - Achieving continuous economic development that meets the needs of the present time without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
 - Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels
 - Development projects that allow everyone to enjoy healthy lifestyles of well-being at all ages.
 - Development projects that provide quality, equitable and inclusive education for all and enhance lifelong learning opportunities for all
 - Development projects that allow achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls following the sustainable development indicators of the United Nations and the 2030 Agenda for Egypt.
 - Development projects that ensure the availability of water and sanitation services for all and their sustainable management.
 - Development projects ensure access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable modern energy services.

Economic Impact Assessment

The second dimension is the long-term economic evaluation

A. Economic evaluation of development projects

- The extent of the contribution of development projects in attracting capital owners in the Administrative Capital
- The development projects have contributed to confirming the suitability of the soil for reconstruction and the economic cost of building on it for future generations
- Establishing modern roads according to standards that achieve the happiness and well-being of individuals and society
- Contribute to transforming the high value of land and the growth of its prices as a result of the development project
- It contributes to opening new horizons and ways for investment and reviving the Egyptian Economy
- The projects of the Administrative Capital are based on modern economic foundations
- Increasing the value of real estate wealth and the growth of the value of real estate assets for the long-term investment of the development project
- Achieving the most significant number of short and long-term jobs through public and private utilities
- The development projects have contributed to ensuring that the capital area is not exposed to natural hazards and outside the scope of earthquakes and volcanoes as a value for future conditions.
- The planning of development projects has created a transportation network that represents the arteries of the long-term economic development movement
- Development projects have resulted in the emergence of new and diverse investment ideas

- Increasing the volume of investment assets for current and future generations
- Supporting the entrepreneurial spirit of the current and future generations
- Increasing the rates of economic development for the production and service role of development projects
- Increasing the value of the national product of the Economy as a result of increasing the value of goods and services provided by development projects
- The concept of the Green Economy is based on restructuring and correcting economic activities to be more supportive of the environment and social development so that the green Economy is a path towards achieving sustainable development.
- B. The economic return on investment for development projects in the administrative capital.
 - Development projects have created an increase in demand for modern housing
 - The extent of the contribution of development projects in the capital to settlement and stability.
 - The extent to which development projects in the capital contribute to creating new job opportunities and professions for young people.
 - The extent of the contribution of development projects in the capital to the openness of the population to other categories, such as project workers.
 - The extent of the contribution of development projects in the capital to enhancing women's participation and maximizing their role in new qualitative projects.
 - The extent of the contribution of development projects in the capital increases family income.
 - The extent of the contribution of development projects in the capital to opening young people to professions and entering into innovative and new professional transfer programs.
 - The contribution of development projects in the capital to the growth of the formation of small companies for low-income and newly married families.
 - The extent of the contribution of development projects in the capital to creating incentives to compete in small development projects for individuals and small groups.
 - The extent of the contribution of development projects in the capital to the diversity of investment, the diversity of jobs, the increase in the number of jobs and the creation of new jobs.

VI. Conclusion

- Studying the environmental assessment of development projects, including the new administrative capital, as it takes into account the quantities that can be calculated, such as the quality of air, water, and soil, as well as hazardous waste, and the vital, ecological, social, and economic elements, and thus the impact on all different faces and environments can be studied.
- Considering environmental considerations when setting up development projects. The assessment of environmental impacts is the procedure that can help in identifying the potential impacts of those projects. One of the most important benefits of the environmental impact assessment is to enable the competent authorities to know the environmental impact and environmental risks of projects before they are established, and thus to take appropriate decisions, in addition to the obligation to take appropriate measures to prevent any damages resulting from the project after its operation, and thus ensure the protection and preservation of the environment and natural resources, including the aspects related to human health from the effects of the upcoming process on meeting their development needs.
- Ensuring sustainable development that meets the needs and requirements of the present without detracting from the capabilities of generations
- Study and analysis of development and investment projects following the characteristics of spatial spaces on the one hand, and on the other hand, that the size and type of investment projects fit with the spatial hierarchy, and in a way that achieves the planning dimension of development, urban human settlements require types and sizes of projects that differ from the settlements different from the human settlements. Rural, and that the back and the region can sign investment projects in them, which are characterized by different sizes and types.
- Measuring and managing development projects, including new urban communities, through the quality of life indicators, applying to the new administrative capital
- The quality of life index provides quantitative or qualitative information that helps in identifying urban development priorities and is a basis for setting policies and preparing plans to achieve the objectives of improving the quality of life
- Measuring the three dimensions (environmental - economic - social). The indicators of society must emanate from within it and draw the true picture of it, and not be imposed on it from the outside.
- The objectives of the city's development must be consistent and integrated with the regional and national objectives

- City development goals are divided into general goals shared by most cities and specific goals that represent the unique nature of each city and the nature of society in it
- One party can't adopt the process of building indicators, but all development partners must integrate the process of building and developing indicators
- Increasing awareness and culture of community issues increase the adoption of the process of building indicators to measure development and the participation of all parties to contribute to advancing development
- All development partners must be represented in defining the specific goals of the community as well as in analyzing their own issues and arranging priorities based on the relative importance of the issues
- The idea of a general urban strategy that is applicable in all cities is completely out of the question. However, the difference and disparity between cities is a reality.

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