financial sources for the development costs will be deleted from this section.

(4) Others

Estimation of development costs presented in this section is based on the constant prices of 1979, calculated by taking the 1979 real prices and extended to the future. Influences of inflation have not been considered in the calculation, though there are some indications that inflationary pressures may become serious in the near future.

5.2.2 List of Major Projects by Time Sequence and by Area

The planning period of the present study is from 1983 through 1997. Periods before and after this planning period (i.e., present-1982 and 1998-2000), however, will be also taken into account if it is considered appropriate for each sectoral planning. In Tables 5-2-1, 5-2-2 and 5-2-3, major projects which require more than £E 1 million are listed by time sequence of (i) present-1987, (ii) 1988-1992, and (iii) 1993-2000. Two sets of the total required investment in the respective periods, aggregated project costs and the values projected by the macro economic framework in Chapter III, are compared as follows:

	Present-1987 (£E mil.)	1988-1992 (£E mil.)	1993-2000 (£E mil.)
Project-base (A)	513	655	827
Macro-base (B)	487	808	1,032
of which: Public Investment (C)	451	671	760
(A)/(B) (%)	105.3	81.1	80.1
(A)/(C) (%)	113.7	97.6	108.8

Note: Investment periods for the macro projections are: 1982-1987, 1988-1992, and 1993-1997.

As shown in the table above, two values of the required investment during the first period approximate each other. However, for the second and the third periods, there is a substantial gap between the macro projection and the aggregated costs, indicating the need to identify additional development projects. However, the gaps between the two values are not very serious, because the identified projects costing less than £E 1 million are excluded from aggregation, on the one hand, and because the urban renewal project in Aswan City and the fish culture project, of which the scale of development will be subject to detailed studies in the future, are not costed, on the other. If these projects are added, the gaps will narrow considerably. Moreover, the present information on sectoral resources and their development potentials is far from satisfactory. Therefore, it is

possible to identify additional investment opportunities when detailed studies are undertaken and new technologies become available.

Project lists classified by six areas of (i) Aswan City and its vicinity, (ii) Kurkur/Kalabsha/Dakka area, (iii) Tomas/Affia area, (iv) Tushka area, (v) Abu Simbel area, and (vi) El Allaqi area are shown in Tables 5-2-4 through 5-2-9. The Aswan area is expected to play a crucial role in the proposed development plan.

Table 5-2-1 Major Projects to be Implemented up to 1987

Sector	Project	Project Cost (£E mil.)	Location
Agriculture	1. Kurkur Land Development	133.6	Kurkur
	2. Kalabsha/Dakka Land Development	18.6	Kalabsha
	3. Tushka Land Development	3.2	Tushka
	4. Quastal/Adendan Land Development	19.2	Abu Simbel
	5. Abu Simbel Land Development	4.2	Abu Simbel
	6. Experimental Station	1.0	undecided
Fishery	1. Fishery Management Center	1.6	Aswan
	2. Improvement of Fish Storage	1.0	Aswan
	3. Improvement of West Harbor	1.2	Aswan
Mining and Manufacturing	1. Fish Processing	2.0	Aswan
	2. Ceramic Tiles	2.6	Aswan
	3. Ceramic Sanitary Ware	2.3	Aswan
	4. Clay Bricks	1.0	Aswan
	5. Cement	50.0	Aswan
	6. Calcium Carbonate	1.2	Aswan
	7. Shipbuilding and Repairs	4.0	Aswan
	8. Refractories	4.5	Aswan
	9. Asbestos-Cement Pipes	7.0	Aswan
	10. Steel Reinforcement Bars	27.0	Aswan
	11. Iron Foundry	1.3	Aswan
	12. Flour Mill	3.5	Aswan
	13. Plastic Containers	1.5	Aswan
	14. Aluminium Cooking Ware	1.3	Aswan
	15. Gold Ore	3.0	El Allaqi
Tourism	1. Hotel Constructions/Renovation	19.0	Aswan
	2. New Visitor Center	1.5	Aswan
	3. Hotel Constructions	8.8	Abu Simbel
	4. Nubian Folklore Village	3.0	Abu Simbel
Transportation	1. Aswan-Sudan Road (Phase I)	10.7	Aswan-Tushka
	2. El Shallal Bridge	3.5	Aswan
	3. Aswan East Port (Expansion)	2.5	Aswan
	4. Purchase of Vessels (Phase I)	7.5	Aswan
	5. Aswan-New Valley Road (Phase I)	1.5	Kurkur
	6. Kalabsha Feeder Road (Phase I)	3.3	Kalabsha
	7. Tushka Feeder Road	1.7	Tushka
	8. Abu Simbel Feeder Road (Phase I)	1.4	Abu Simbel
	9. Quastal-Wadi Halfa Road	2.8	Quastal
	10. El Allaqi Feeder Road (Phase I)	5.2	El Allaqi
Urban and Community Development	1. Aswan New Town	128.0	Aswan
	2. City Renewal	n.a.	Aswan
	3. Rural Communities	2.0	Aswan
	4. Secondary Schools	3.6	Aswan
	5. Rural Communities	6.0	Kalabsha
	6. Rural Communities	1.0	Tushka
	7. Rural Communities	4.0	Abu Simbel
Total		512.8	

Table 5-2-2 Major Projects to be Implemented from 1988 through 1992

Sector	Project	Project Cost (£E mil.)	Location
Agriculture	1. Kalabsha Land Development	46.1	Kalabsha
	2. Tushka Land Development	38.5	Tushka
	3. Abu Simbel Land Development	53.9	Abu Simbel
	4. El Allaqi Land Development	4.4	El Allaqi
	5. Experimental Station	1.0	undecided
Fishery	1. Fish Culture	n.a.	After F/S
Mining and Manufacturing	1. Slaughtering and Meat Processing	3.0	Aswan/ Kalabsha
	2. Animal Feedstuff	3.0	Aswan
	3. Iron Ore Upgrading	7.5	Aswan
	4. Ceramic Tableware	3.8	Aswan
	5. Porcelain Insulators	2.5	Aswan
	6. Glass Containers	4.0	Aswan
	7. Glass Tableware	1.5	Aswan
	8. Quicklime	3.0	Aswan
	9. Insecticides	6.5	Aswan
	10. Agricultural Machinery (Small Tractors)	4.8	Aswan
	11. Precast Concrete Products	1.0	Aswan
	12. Prefabricated Housing	4.0	Aswan
	13. Steel Wire Products	1.5	Aswan
	14. Tin Cans	2.3	Aswan
	15. Soft Drinks	1.4	Aswan
Tourism	1. Hotel Constructions	15.0	Aswan
	2. Floating Hotels	8.0	Aswan
	3. Hotel Construction	12.0	Abu Simbel
	4. Botanical Garden	2.0	Abu Simbel
Transportation	1. Aswan Berenice Road	18.0	Aswan
	2. Aswan East By-pass	2.8	Aswan
	3. Purchase of Vessels (Phase II)	10.0	Aswan
	4. Aswan Airport (Expansion)	2.5	Aswan
	5. Kalabsha Feeder Road (Phase II)	3.6	Kalabsha
	6. Aswan-Sudan Road (Phase II)	5.5	Tushka-Sudan
	7. Abu Simbel Feeder Road (Phase II)	2.8	Abu Simbel
Urban and Community Development	1. Aswan New Town	260.0	Aswan
	2. City Renewal	n.a.	Aswan
	3. Secondary Schools	3.3	Aswan
	4. Higher Technical Institute	1.5	Aswan
	5. Urban Center	41.0	Kalabsha
	6. Rural Communities	13.0	Kalabsha
	7. Secondary schools	1.9	Kalabsha
	8. District Center Hospital	7.0	Kalabsha
	9. Urban Center	10.0	Tushka
	10. Rural Communities	7.0	Tushka
	11. Sub-district Center Hospital	3.5	Tushka
	12. Abu Simbel New Town	19.0	Abu Simbel
	13. Rural Communities	7.0	Abu Simbel
	14. District Center Hospital	7.0	Abu Simbel
	15. Rural Communities	1.0	El Allaqi
Total		654.6	

Table 5-2-3 Major Projects to be Implemented from 1993 through 2000

Sector	Project	Project Cost (£E mil.)	Location
Agriculture	1. Dakka Land Development	54.9	Dakka
	2. Tomas/Affia Land Development	27.8	Tomas/Affia
	3. Ballana Land Development	17.4	Ballana
	4. Abu Simbel Land Development	3.4	Abu Simbel
	5. El Allaqi Land Development	40.5	El Allaqi
Mining and Manufacturing	1. Cane Sugar	10.5	Aswan
	2. Ferro-alloys	18.0	Aswan
	3. Nitrogeneous Fertilizers	60.0	Aswan
	4. Aluminium Metal	120.0	Aswan
	5. Copper Metals	35.0	Aswan
	6. Copper Ore	35.0	El Allaqi
	7. Chromium Ore	15.0	El Allaqi
Tourism	1. Hotel Constructions	20.7	Aswan
	2. Hotel Construction	12.0	Abu Simbel
Transportation	1. Aswan New Town Road	1.2	Aswan
	2. Aswan-New Valley Road (Phase II)	15.3	Kurkur-New Valley
	3. Tomas/Affia Feeder Road	6.1	Tomas/Affia
	4. New Abu Simbel Airport	6.0	Abu Simbel
	5. Aswan-El Allaqi Road	9.3	El Allaqi
	6. El Allaqi Feeder Road (Phase II)	3.0	El Allaqi
Urban and Community Development	1. Aswan New Town	259.0	Aswan
	2. City Renewal	n.a.	Aswan
	3. Secondary Schools	4.8	Aswan
	4. Rural Communities	13.0	Kalabsha
	5. Secondary School	1.2	Kalabsha
	6. Urban Center	4.0	Tomas/Affia
	7. Rural Communities	3.0	Tomas/Affia
	8. Sub-district Center Hospital	3.5	Tomas/Affia
	9. Rural Communities	3.0	Abu Simbel
	10. Urban Center	13.0	El Allaqi
	11. Rural Communities	8.0	El Allaqi
	12. Sub-district Center Hospital	3.5	El Allaqi
Total		827.1	

Table 5-2-4 Projects in Aswan City and its Vicinity

Sector	Projects	Project Cost (£E mil.)
Fishery	1. Fishery Management Center	1.6
	2. Improvement of Fish Storage	1.0
	3. Improvement of West Harbor	1.2
Mining and Manufacturing	1. Fish Processing	2.0
	2. Cement	50.0
	3. Flour Mill	3.5
	4. Ceramic Tiles	2.6
	5. Ceramic Sanitary Ware	2.3
	6. Clay Bricks	1.0
	7. Calcium Carbonate	1.2
	8. Shipbuilding and Repairs	4.0
	9. Refractories	4.5
	10. Asbestos-Cement Pipes	7.0
	11. Steel Reinforcement Bars	27.0
	12. Iron Foundry	1.3
	13. Plastic Containers	1.5
	14. Aluminium Cooking Ware	1.3
	15. Slaughtering and Meat Processing	3.0
	16. Animal Feedstuff	3.0
	17. Iron Ore Upgrading	7.5
	18. Ceramic Tableware	3.8
	19. Porcelain Insulators	2.5
	20. Glass Containers	4.0
	21. Glass Tableware	1.5
	22. Quicklime	3.0
	23. Insecticides	6.5
	24. Agricultural Machinery (Small Tractors)	4.8
	25. Precast Concrete Products	1.0
	26. Prefabricated Housing	4.0
	27. Steel Wire Products	1.5
	28. Tin Cans	2.3
	29. Soft Drinks	1.4
	30. Cane Sugar	10.5
	31. Ferro-alloys	18.0
	32. Nitrogeneous Fertilizers	60.0
	33. Aluminium Metal	120.0
	34. Copper Metals	35.0

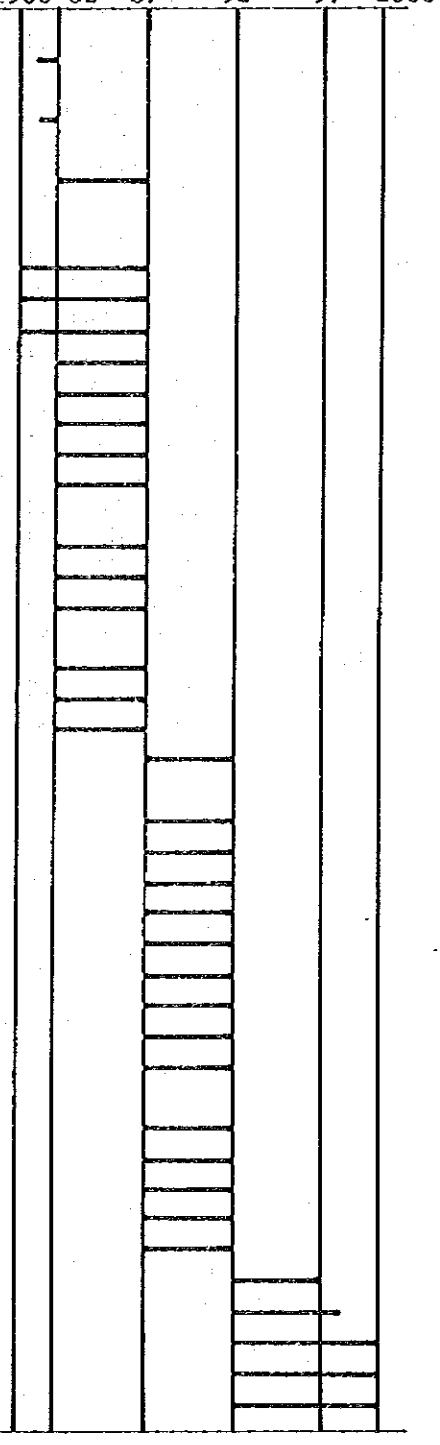

Table 5-2-4 (continued)

Sector	Projects	Project Cost (£E mil.)
Tourism	1. Hotel Constructions/ Renovation	19.0
	2. New Visitor Center	1.5
	3. Hotel Constructions	15.0
	4. Floating Hotels	8.0
	5. Hotel Constructions	20.7
Transportation	1. Purchase of Vessels (Phase I)	7.5
	2. El Shallal Bridge	3.5
	3. Aswan East Port (Expansion)	2.5
	4. Aswan East By-pass	2.8
	5. Purchase of Vessels (Phase II)	10.0
	6. Aswan Airport (Expansion)	2.5
	7. Aswan New Town Road	1.2
Urban and Community Development	1. Rural Communities	2.0
	2. Aswan New Town	647.0
	3. City Renewal	n.a.
	4. Secondary Schools	11.6
	5. Higher Tech. Inst.	1.5
Total		1,162.6

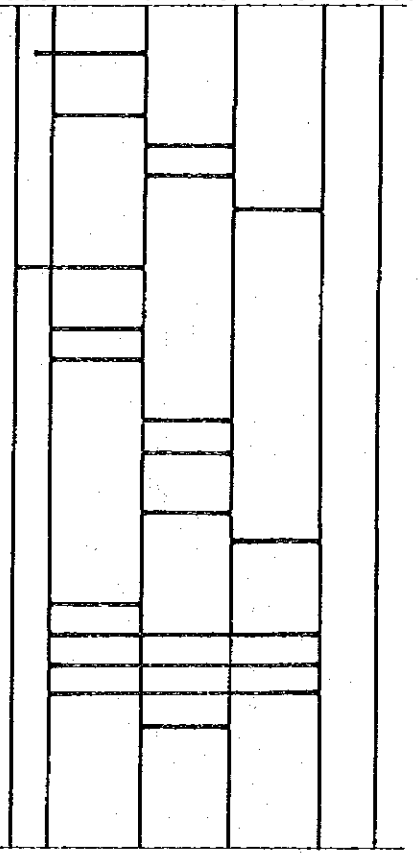

Table 5-2-5 Projects in Kurkur/Kalabsha/Dakka Area

Sector	Projects	Project Cost (£E mil.)
Agri-culture	1. Kurkur Land Development	133.6
	2. Kalabsha/Dakka Land Development (Foreshore)	18.6
	3. Kalabsha Land Development	46.1
	4. Dakka Land Development	54.9
Mining and Manufac-turing	1. Agricultural Implements	0.4
	2. Concrete Blocks	0.3
	3. Tomato Ketchups	1.2
	4. Vegetable Oils	1.2
	5. Fruit Juice	1.1
	6. Cold Storage	0.7
Transpor-tation	1. Kalabsha Feeder Road	6.9
Urban and Community Develop-ment	1. Rural Communities	32.0
	2. Urban Center	41.0
	3. District Center Hospital	7.0
	4. Secondary Schools	3.1
Total		348.1

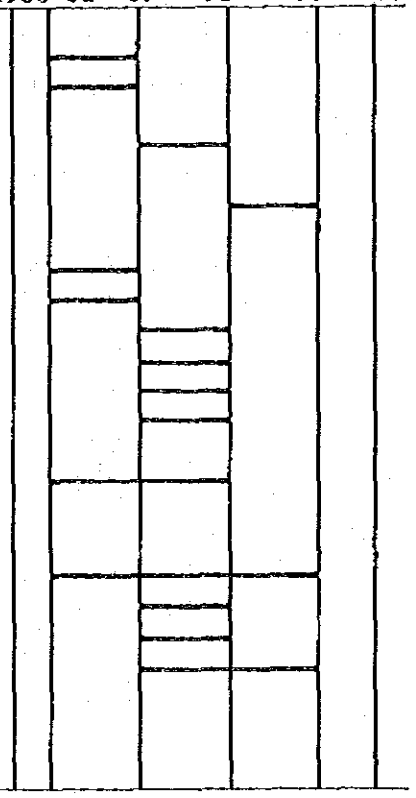

Table 5-2-6 Projects in Tomas/Affia Area

Sector	Projects	Project Cost (£E mil.)
Agri-culture	1. Tomas/Affia Land Development	27.8
Transpor-tation	1. Tomas/Affia Feeder Road	6.1
Urban and Community Develop-ment	1. Urban Center	4.0
	2. Rural Communities	3.0
	3. Sub-district Center Hospital	3.5
Total		44.4

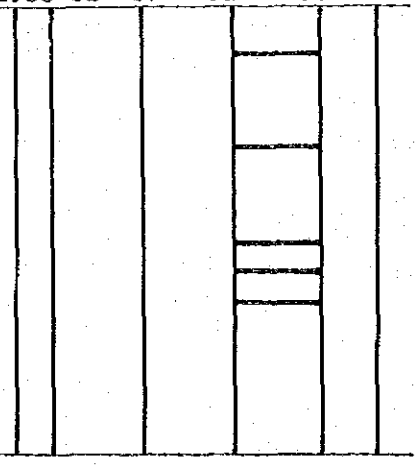

Table 5-2-7 Projects in Tushka Area

Sector	Projects	Project Cost (£E mil.)	1980 82 87 92 97 2000
Agri-culture	1. Tushka Land Development	41.7	
Transpor-tation	1. Tushka Feeder Road	1.7	
Urban and Community Develop-ment	1. Rural Communities	8.0	
	2. Urban Center	10.0	
	3. Sub-district Center Hospital	3.5	
Total		64.9	

Table 5-2-8 Projects in Abu Simbel Area

Sector	Projects	Project Cost (£E mil.)	1980 82 87 92 97 2000
Agri-culture	1. Quastal/Adendan Land Development	19.2	
	2. Abu Simbel Land Development	61.5	
	3. Ballana Land Development	17.4	
Tourism	1. Hotel Constructions	8.8	
	2. Nubian Folklore Village	3.0	
	3. Hotel Construction	12.0	
	4. Botanical Garden	2.0	
	5. Hotel Construction	12.0	
Transpor-tation	1. Abu Simbel Feeder Road	4.2	
	2. New Abu Simbel Airport	6.0	
Urban and Community Develop-ment	1. Rural Communities	14.0	
	2. Abu Simbel New Town	19.0	
	3. District Center Hospital	7.0	
Total		186.1	

Table 5-2-9 Projects in El Allaqi Area

Sector	Projects	Project Cost (£E mil.)	1980 82 87 92 97 2000
Agri-culture	1. El Allaqi Land Development	44.9	
Mining and Manufac-turing	1. Gold Ore	3.0	
	2. Marble Quarry	0.5	
	3. Copper Ore	35.0	
	4. Chromium Ore	15.0	
Transpor-tation	1. El Allaqi Feeder Road	8.2	
Urban and Community Develop-ment	1. Rural Communities	9.0	
	2. Urban Center	13.0	
	3. Sub-district Center Hospital	3.5	
Total		132.1	

CHAPTER VI

RECOMMENDATION

CHAPTER VI

RECOMMENDATION

One of the major long-term national objectives in Egypt is to realize a balanced growth of the national land; in other words, to open up new habitable land areas for the purpose of redistributing the growing population, which are now heavily concentrated in the delta area, and alleviating the overcrowding and resultant socio-economic dysfunctions. This study seeks to contribute toward attainment of this objective; namely, to formulate a master plan through the year 2000 for developing the heretofore largely unutilized High Dam Lake area and absorbing as many people as possible in accordance with resource endowments or development potentials therein. The master plan was prepared on the basis of currently available statistics and evaluation of the known resource endowments, and given the limited availability of essential data, indicated the general orientation and the possible scale of development in the High Dam Lake area.

As was indicated by the analysis in each chapter, although a considerable number of studies have been conducted over the Project Area, there are as yet many fields where the availability of information is far from satisfying a minimum requirement for planning. This master plan, therefore, was prepared with the uncertainty in the basic assumptions and terms of planning due to the inadequate data base over and above the uncertainty inherent in any type of planning for the future. In order to overcome the first uncertainty at least, it is necessary to carry out research for those matters yet to be adequately covered, and to establish suitable institutional arrangements to support such research.

Regarding agriculture in particular, there are many matters to be studied and ascertained, such as the identification of new crops and varieties and methods of cultivation suitable to the local conditions, improvement of irrigation water management, introduction of effective pest and disease control, and so forth. It is urgently needed to establish an agricultural experiment station which can deal with these matters. With regard to fisheries, the accumulation and analysis of basic data on fishery resources in the lake are prerequisite for determining the maximum sustainable scale of development, and in order to do this, the establishment of a Fishery Management Center would be the first step. Other sectors similarly have their data shortcomings, and it is thought important that efforts should be concentrated on research, experimentation and pilot projects in the coming several years in order to establish a foundation on which to base future development programs.

There are a number of invariable constraints on development in the Project Area, such as the limited availability of water from the Nile, inadequate soil capability, and adverse meteorological conditions. Moreover, with the exception of Aswan City, the Area has received virtually no attention thus far with regard to development. Under these circumstances, it is presumed that the public sector will and should shoulder the massive investment required for infrastructural and other sectoral development and thereby lay the foundation to attract people into the Project Area.

In the area south of Aswan City which is practically uninhabited, it is extremely difficult to have an individual project satisfy the minimum requirement for economic viability on its own. It is vital to maximize the efficiency and benefit of development efforts by identifying packages of projects in accordance with the degree of locational agglomeration of resource endowments and with the technical and economic possibility of forward and backward linkages within and among sectors. To facilitate private-sector participation in the development, moreover, it will be indispensable to create a favorable environment for prospective investors, by providing such fiscal and financial incentives as tax exemption, concessionary loans, etc.

It has to be pointed out that there exist a number of conditions which are favorable for the development in the Project Area. First, there is one primary growth center in the form of Aswan City with a sizable agglomeration of population and industries. This city with a current population of 200,000 will play an integral role in servicing and stimulating the future development both in the already inhabited areas and the areas to be newly settled. The Project Area, with Aswan City at its center, traditionally has been an important node on the transnational route between the Mediterranean and, via the Nile, the Sudan. The importance of the Area will be more enhanced, when east-west routes are opened in the foreseeable future to connect Aswan with the Red Sea to the east and the southern part of the New Valley to the west.

With regard to the productive sectors, lake fisheries and tourism in Aswan and Abu Simbel have already achieved substantial scale of operation. Although the future prospects of fisheries depend in good part on the expected accumulation and analysis of data necessary for stock assessment, High Dam Lake has a substantially large productive capacity and its fishery production could be raised near the level of 150 kg per hectare attained elsewhere in the world, provided, of course, that all of the necessary measures are implemented to secure this maximum sustainable yield. Concerning tourism, the Project Area is endowed with a substantial number of assets, notably the world-renowned Temples of Abu Simbel and others which have been saved through the international efforts led by UNESCO and Egyptian Government.

Some of the basic conditions necessary for initiating the development in the Project Area have already been prepared or are being prepared by various ministries and government agencies, in the forms of soil surveys, pilot farms, topographic mapping, on-going construction of a

highway between Aswan and Abu Simbel, planned construction of permanent shelters for lake fishermen, etc. These attempts are no doubt a valuable contribution toward the national objective of balanced regional development and better utilization of the national land area.

In order to facilitate the realization of the ultimate objective at which the on-going efforts are directed, the Study Team is of the opinion that the following measures should be assigned priority of earlier implementation in the Project Area.

(1) Establishment of a Fishery Management Center

(2) Establishment of an Agricultural Experiment Station

(3) A pilot project for community development at Kalabsha, consisting of 140 housing units for a population of 700 and foreshore agricultural development with a total area of 560 feddans

(4) Acquisition of equipment necessary to proceed with soil surveys on the lakeshore

(5) Acquisition of equipment necessary for iced-water storage of fish hauls

(6) Expansion and improvement of the West Harbor at High Dam Lake as a specialized fishing port

(7) Implementation of a feasibility study for the establishment of a cement plant (capacity of 300,000 tons/year)

(8) Creation of a "Visitors Center" for the improvement of tourism services

(9) Construction of additional hotel-rooms of international class at Aswan

(10) Construction of an Aswan-Berenice road

(11) Stepped-up construction of the road linking Aswan and the Sudan border via Abu Simbel

(12) Acquisition of radio equipment, a helicopter and a speed boat to provide emergency services to the fishing camps on the lakeshore

(13) Acquisition of three clinic boats for the fishing and agricultural communities along the lakeshore

(14) Formulation of the urban development plan for Aswan City

APPENDIX A

THE STUDY ORGANIZATION

APPENDIX A

THE STUDY ORGANIZATION

A.1 The Study Team

Koichi AKI	Project Manager
Noriyoshi NAGAMATSU	Deputy Project Manager/Tourism Specialist
Koichi KANEKO	Land Use and Urban Planning Specialist
Hiroko SATO	Human Resource Specialist
Tsuneaki YOSHIDA	Water Resource Specialist
Takanobu NISHIYA	Water Resource Specialist
Shuichi SATO	Irrigation Specialist
Mitsuo TANOUE	Crop Specialist
Naohiko TODA	Agricultural Economist
Minoru NOMURA	Fishery Specialist
Kazuo TANAKA	Fishery Specialist
Atsushi KOIKE	Fishery Specialist
Yoshiyuki HAMADA	Fishery Specialist
Kyusuke ITO	Fishery Specialist
Masayoshi SATA	Mining Engineer
Tan HASHIDA	Industry Specialist
Tetsuo WAKUI	Transportation Specialist
Tomoo OSHIMA	Public Health Specialist
Toshiyuki OTSUKI	Economy and Finance Specialist
Tetsuo YAMADA	Regional Economist
Hirohisa SAITO	Financial Analyst

A.2 The Egyptian Counterpart Team

Soliman Abd El HAY	Chairman, Advisory Committee, Ministry of Development and New Communities
Mohamed A.G. ELMASRY	Chief Counterpart, Ministry of Development and New Communities
Wasim BAHR	Land Reclamation Specialist, Ministry of Development and New Communities
Mahmoud Ali EL GINDY	Agriculture Specialist, High Dam Lake Development Authority
Safwat GHATAS	Fishery Specialist, High Dam Lake Development Authority
Yehya DESSOUKI	Social Planner, General Organization for Physical Planning

A.3 Associated Egyptian Experts

Yousef AMIN	Ministry of Land Reclamation
Abdel Rahman el BISHRY	Ministry of Development and New Communities
S. El DEMERDASHE	The Desert Institute
Ali Fahmi EL KASHEF	Ministry of Development and New Communities
Ezzat ELMASRY	Ministry of Tourism
Helmy FARAG	Ministry of Planning
Michel FOUAD	General Organization for Physical Planning
Reda El GARHY	Ministry of Development and New Communities
Fawzi HELWA	High Dam Authority
M. A. ISMAIL	Ministry of Development and New Communities

A. F. Abdel LATIF	The Academy of Scientific Research and Technology
Mikhart MAHAROUS	High Dam Lake Development Authority
Abd Rashid MANSOUR	Ministry of Development and New Communities
M. MEKKAWY	Regional Planning of Aswan
Almotaz B. MOBARAK	Ministry of Health
Mustafa MOMEN	High Dam Lake Development Authority
Rafik El NAGGAR	Ministry of Development and New Communities
El-Almedi Abd El RAOUF	Ministry of Land Reclamation
Abd Latif RASHWAN	High Dam Lake Development Authority
M. A. Abdel SALAM	The Desert Institute
Salah Abd el WAHAB	Ministry of Development and New Communities
Moustafa ZEITOUN	Ministry of Tourism

A.4 The Japanese Advisory Committee

Kanji ENDO	Chairman of the Japanese Supervisory Committee, Japan International Cooperation Agency
Yoshinosuke YASOSHIMA	University of Tokyo
Minoru NOMURA	Tokyo University of Fisheries
Takeichiro KAFUKU	Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation
Kunio TORIYAMA	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Yoshihisa ITO	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Susumu ISHIDA	The Economic Research Institute for the Middle East

A.5 Counterpart Organizations

Ministry of Development and New Communities

- Advisory Committee
- Research and Studies Organization
- High Dam Lake Development Authority

A.6 Cooperating Organizations

(Cairo)

Ministry of Planning
Ministry of Irrigation
Ministry of Land Reclamation
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Tourism
Ministry of Transport
Ministry of Public Health
Ministry of Supply
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Manpower
Ministry of Industry
Ministry of Energy
General Organization for Physical Planning
Institute of National Planning
The Desert Institute
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
Academy of Scientific Research and Technology
Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton

(Aswan)

Aswan Governorate Office
Regional Planning of Aswan
The High Dam Authority
Aswan City Council
Abu Simbel City Council

APPENDIX B

SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE STUDY OF INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF THE LAKE NASSER AREA IN EGYPT

APPENDIX B

SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
THE STUDY OF INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF THE LAKE NASSER AREA IN EGYPT

I. Introduction

1.1 In response to the request of the Government of Egypt, the Government of Japan has agreed to extend technical cooperation to make a study of an integrated regional development plan for the Lake Nasser Area in the Southern part of Egypt (hereinafter referred to as the Study) in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan.

The Study requested by the Government of Egypt will be carried out through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as JICA), which is the governmental organization responsible for the implementation of technical cooperation programmes of the Government of Japan.

JICA will send a team of Japanese experts (hereinafter referred to as the Team) to Egypt for this purpose.

1.2 The Government of Egypt will accept the above-mentioned technical cooperation and, in connection thereof, will set up a coordinating authority to conduct the Study with JICA through the Ministry of Planning of the Government of Egypt in close coordination with the Ministry of Construction and New Communities and the Ministry of Irrigation and other related agencies of the Government of Egypt.

1.3 This document sets forth the scope of work with regard to the Study.

II. Background of the Study

2.1 At the present time, the Government of Egypt is carrying out the Five Year Development Plan (1978-1982).

One of the most pressing problems in Egypt is the increased population pressure on the relatively limited areas under cultivation. Coping with the above mentioned problem, the Government of Egypt has implemented some regional development projects in

line with the policies of land reclamation, population redistribution, increased food production and so on under the Five Year Development Plan.

The regional development plan of the Southern Egypt, which is now in process of planning, is regarded as one of the most important regional development plans by the Government of Egypt as its national policy.

2.2 For this reason, the Government of Egypt has requested the Government of Japan to carry out a study of comprehensive regional development plan for the Southern Egypt. The Government of Japan sent, through JICA, a preliminary study team headed by Mr. Kanji ENDO, Executive Director of JICA, to assess the outline of the regional development plan for the Southern Egypt.

As a result of the field survey made by the team and the views exchanged between the team and the Egyptian authorities concerned, the both parties have reached a conclusion that a full-scale study of Aswan city and the Lake Nasser Area should be conducted in careful consideration of the geographic vastness of the Southern Egypt and the water resource available in the Lake Nasser.

III. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the Study are to identify a development strategy and to assist the Government of Egypt for making an Integrated Regional Plan by a determination of development policy and formulation of projects and programmes for Aswan city and the Lake Nasser Area after comprehensive examination of the potentialities and restraints existing in the area.

IV. Geographic Scope of the Study

The Study will cover Aswan city, the Lake Nasser and its surrounding areas within about 50 km from the shore of the Lake (hereinafter referred to as the Lake Nasser Area).

V. Scope of Work for the Study

5.1 Social and economic situation of the Southern Region in Egypt and outline of the Southern Regional Development Plan and its policy

In this section, the Team will firstly assess the social and economic importance of the Southern Region, especially the Lake Nasser Area in the context of the whole country, and secondly identify the outline of the Egyptian regional development plan and its policy by means of reviewing available data and information concerning the general social and economic situation of Egypt.

The following will be surveyed:

(1) General social and economic situation of Egypt
(2) Social and economic situation of the Southern Region, especially the Lake Nasser Area
(3) Five Year Development Plan (1978-1982)
(4) Long Term (up to the year 2000) Development Plan
(5) Sectoral development plans for the Lake Nasser Area
(6) Land-use and man-power plans for the Lake Nasser Area

5.2 Determination of Targets and Strategy of Development

In this section, the Team will identify the targets and strategy of the development of the Lake Nasser Area in line with the national development plans. At the time of identifying, the anticipated social and economic impacts, which will affect the future of the Southern Region and the country as the whole, will be carefully examined with special regard to the characteristics of the Lake Nasser Area.

The targets and strategy to be determined through the Study will be set for such developmental periods as short term (5 years), medium term (10 years) and long term (20 years).

The Team will examine the constraints in development and recommend an alternative strategy to be taken.

5.2.1 The Study is intended to identify the targets in the following fields:

(1) Social and economic development
(2) Land-use
(3) Population redistribution, settlement and employment
(4) Infrastructure development
(5) Regional economic contribution toward the national economy

5.2.2 The Study is intended to formulate the strategy in consideration of the following:

(1) Direct economic effects
(2) Labour absorbing effects
(3) Income generating effects
(4) Benefits of development

5.3 Survey of Natural Resources in the Lake Nasser Area and Assessment of their Potentials

The Team will make a survey of the present conditions of the development of natural resources on the basis of the utilization of water resources of the Lake Nasser and the River Nile with available data and by means of field surveys, sampling and monitoring methods.

The Team will thereafter evaluate the potentials of the natural resources surveyed, and also identify the constraints existing in the Lake Nasser Area.

The following are the main items for study:

5.3.1 Water Resources

(1) Hydrological characteristics of the Lake Nasser Area
(2) Water control of the Lake Nasser
(3) Potentials of underground water

5.3.2 Agriculture

(1) Egyptian development plan of the Kurkur district
- cultivable areas
- irrigation and drainage
- suitable types of crop
- cropping patterns
- system of farm management

(2) Egyptian development plan of the Kalabsha district
(3) Marketing
- demand and supply of each crop
- price of agricultural produce
- distribution system

5.3.3 Fishery

(1) Possibilities and methods of increasing fishery resources
(2) Distribution of fishery resources and offshore fishing methods
(3) Transportation of the fish caught and preservation of its freshness
(4) Processing of fish
(5) Fishery facilities
- fishery ports
- ice plants
- shipyards

(6) Marketing
- demand and supply of fish
- fish prices
- distribution system

5.3.4 Mining and Manufacturing

(1) Geological features and mining resources in the Lake Nasser Area
(2) Present situation of mining industry
- Aswan (iron ore)
- Kalabsha (kaoline)

(3) El Allaqi (marble) development project
(4) Present situation of industries in the Lake Nasser Area
- Kima fertilizer factory
- work shops for low cost housing

(5) New industrial development projects
- West Aswan brick factory
- etc.

(6) Marketing
- mining and manufacturing products

5.3.5 Transportation Network

(1) Present transportation network and its traffic volume
- railways
- roads
- airways
- ships

(2) Improvement plan of East Harbour of the Lake Nasser
(3) Improvement plan of West Trunk Road (Aswan - Abu Simbel)
(4) West Trunk Road and its access roads
(5) Facilities and services for transportation

5.3.6 Tourism

(1) Number of tourists and types of tourism
(2) Social and economic benefits of tourism in the Lake Nasser Area
(3) Potentials of tourism and location of central tourism attractions
(4) Tourism arrangement and facilities and services available

5.3.7 Community and other social infrastructure development

- health and welfare
- public utilities
- social services
- etc.

5.4 Selection of Strategic Projects and Formulation of Sectoral Development Programmes and an Integrated Development Plan

In this section, each development project under consideration will be evaluated in accordance with the targets and strategy formulated in 5.2 and then strategic projects will be selected.

The Team will formulate a long list of these selected strategic projects and distribute them in the short, medium and long term plans. The Team will next formulate sectoral development programmes on the basis of the long list and at the same time select central strategic development point for each plan.

At the final stage of the Study, an integrated development plan of the whole area will be delineated with due consideration of financial constraints and proper coordination among the sectoral development programmes and district development programmes of the Lake Nasser Area.

The plan will include an action programmes to be implemented by the Government of Egypt as part of the short term development plan.

5.5 Preparation of Outlined Investment Programmes and Institutions for Implementing the Plan

5.5.1 In this section, an outline of investment programmes will be prepared as far as possible. The programmes will indicate amounts of public and private investment required, domestic and foreign sources, etc.

5.5.2 In order to carry out the plan effectively, the Team recommends the Egyptian authorities to establish a cooperative working relationship among the participating ministries and agencies as to the specific steps to be taken and responsibilities to be borne in the process of formulation and implementation of the development programmes. The Team also recommends for establishing a new institution for the above purpose, if necessary.

VI. Reports

The Team will prepare and submit to the Ministry of Planning of the Government of Egypt the following reports and related documents, in English, within the time specified below:

(1) Inception Report, within two months after the starting date of the Study. (15 copies)
(2) Draft Final Report, within eleven months after the starting date. (30 copies)
(3) Final Report, within three months after the receipt of comments on Draft Final Report. (50 copies of the Final Report and 100 copies of the Summary Final Report)

VII. Measures to be Taken by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt

(1) To provide the study team with data and information necessary for the study
(2) To exempt the study team from taxes and duties on the materials, equipment and personal effects brought into the Arab Republic of Egypt by the study team
(3) To assign the official counterparts during the field survey
(4) To provide the study team with a furnished office room necessary for the study
(5) To make necessary arrangements for the study team free of taking the data and materials collected by the team to Japan
(6) To provide the study team with motor vehicles necessary for the study