

Pigure E-3-3 Typical Road Cross Section

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E-17

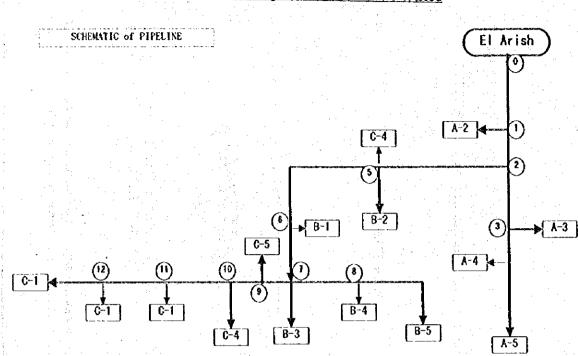


Figure E-3-4 Schematic of Main Pipeline of Domestic Water

 Table E-3-7
 Dimension of Main Pipeline of Domestic Water

Poi	nt	Popula	Vemand	Discl	harge	Diameter	Length	· Poir	nt	Popula	Demand	Disc	harge	Diameter	Length
Form	to	-tion	(m3/day)	(1/sec)	(a/sec)	(EL/A)	(kn)	Form	to	-tion	(m3/day)	(1/sec)	(12/sec)	(16/2)	(ka)
0	1		23, 200	335.7	1.709	500	16.8	5	B-2	9, 690	1,940	28.1	0.893	200	6.0
1	2		21,530	311.5	1.586	500	0.8	6	B-1	12,780	2, 560	37.0	1. 179	- 200	0.2
2	3	1994 - ¹⁹ 1	4, 190	60.6	1.235	250	5.1	1	8-3	2,990	600	8.7	0.707	125	3.0
3	4		2, 800	40.5	1.066	220	7.6	8	8-1	9,850	1,970	28.5	0.907	200	0.2
4	A-5	4, 180	840	12.2	0.990	125	87	7	9		6, 360	92.0	1.302	300	5.0
ì	A-2	8,310	1,670	24.2	0.769	200	0.5	9	10		5, 470	79. 1	1. 120	300	6
3	A-3	6, 970	1, 390	20. 1	1.138	150	2.1	10	11		4, 290	62. 1	1. 264	250	4.
4	A-4	9, 800	1,960	28.4	0.903	200	0.2	11	12		2, 490	36.0	1. 147	200	8.1
2	6		17, 340	250. 9	1.577	450	7.1	12	C-1	6, 810	1, 360	19.7	1, 114	150	5.4
5	6		13,360	193.3	1.215	450	7.2	9	C-5	4, 430	890	12.9	1.050	125	1.
6	1		10,800	156.3	1.243	400	41	10	C-4	5, 900	1, 180	17.1	0.966	150	4.
7	8		3, 840	55.6	1. 132	250	7.8	n III	C-3	8, 990	1,800	26.0	0.829	200	0.
8	B-5	9, 350	1, 870	27.1	0.861	200	8.6	12	C-2	5, 630	1, 130	16.4	0.925	150	0.1
5	A-1	10, 220	2,040	29.5	0.939	200. 0 00	0.2	Tot	al	115, 930	23, 200	335.7		in tastic	123.

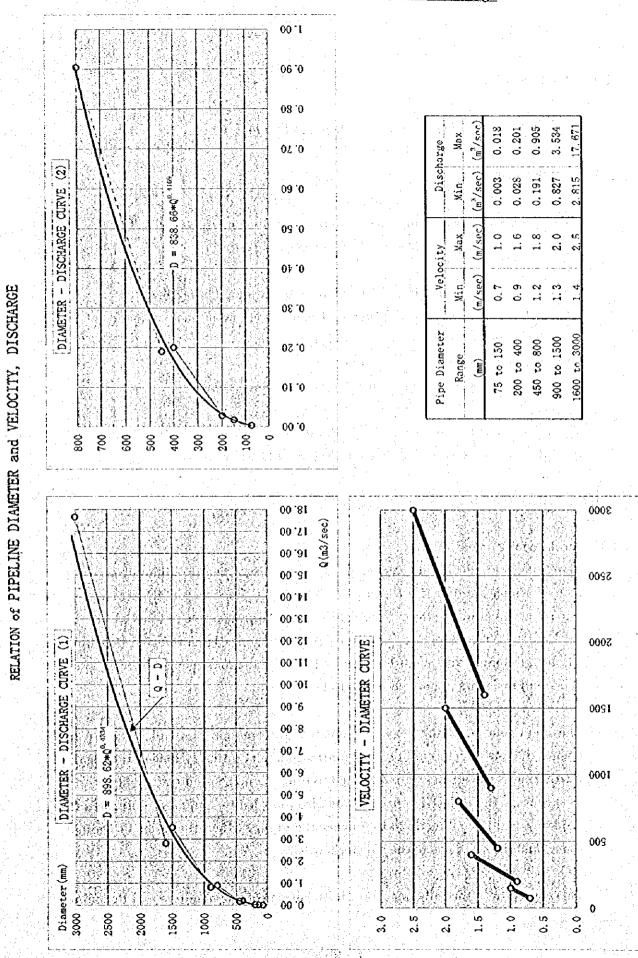


Figure E-3-5

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Relation of Pipe Diameter, Velocity and Discharge

E-4 Village Plan

The procedure of village planning is shown in Figure E-4-1.

E-4-1 Village Distribution

The villages in this Project are planed three (3) central villages and four (4) satellite villages in each central village, total fifteen (15) villages. The village distribution is planed based on the following criteria;

- distance from village to farm lot to be around 3 to 4 km not farther 5 km
- to be located beside the existing (national) roads or planed main or secondary irrigation canals to use their inspection road.
- to adopted the almost existing villages
- to utilize the unsuitable area for cultivation (ignored area)

The image of village distribution, farm allocation, access road distribution and typical road cross section are shown in Figures E-4-2 to E-4-5.

E-4-2 Village Design.

(1) Block Arrangement.

The villages are designed considering the existence of five (5) different types of houses, which are different 5 categories of inhabitants. The lots were arranged into blocks according to the category of the user. As an example in Central Village $C \cdot 3$, three (3) models of blocks were designed: one for the labourers and Bedouins, one for graduates and small farmers and one for the management official staff and small investors (Figure sE-4-8 to E-4-10)

The main concept of the blocks design was the creation of small green areas among the lots which could create an atmosphere of intimacy among the users. Furthermore, the streets were designed to hinder a high speed traffic of cars and to encourage the pedestrian use. It was also provided two different entrances to the lot: a main one directly to the house and garage (when the lot has a garage space) and the other one to the livestock area.

This concept was specially important in the design of the labourers and Bedouins

block. In some cases, these green areas can be used as parking areas once the labourers lots are not provided with garage space.

The distribution of lots in each block is as follows:

- Labourers and Bedouins Block: 44 lots
 High School Graduates and Small Farmers Block: 88 lots
- High School Graduates and Small Farmers Block: 88 lots
 Management and Official Staff and Small Investors Block: 60 lots

Although the block arrangement is the same for the same size of lots, the use will be defined according to the category (only Labourers or only Bedouins and so on).

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Surrounding each block, it was provided a side walk 4 m wide. The idea is to leave 2 meters for the side walk itself and the other 2 meters for the planting of trees. This will create a green belt around each block to be used as a windbreak (See Figure E-4-5).

(2) A Housing Design. A supplication is appropriate to the first first structure for the supplication of t

Five different types of houses were designed following the same concepts. The main idea was to use the traditional courtyard as a converging point of all the rooms, to create an intimacy environment for the family. Besides the intimacy aspect, it will provide a good shade to protect against the strong sunshine. Following the idea of protection against the sun but providing a good ventilation for the rooms, all the houses were designed with an open but covered circulation area, which by its turn, circulates an open space for a garden or any other kind of plants (See Figures E-4-11 to E-4-16).

The houses were designed to be constructed in two stages. The first one to be the minimum necessary space for the family and the second one to be an expansion area, if necessary, completing the idea of the courtyard. For each lot, it was also provided a livestock area at the rear of the lot with a different entrance. All the lots, except the labourers and Bedouins ones, have a space for garage. For the houses of small investors and large investors it is also foreseen a vertical expansion. The main features of the lots are presented in the next table:

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		TABLE OF THE	LOTS	a a su a
		Lot Area	Construction	Live stock Area /
Туре	Provide for	(Dimension)	Area	Garden
		(m2) (m)	1 st Stage 2 nd Stage	Area(m2) Dim.(m)
Type-1	Labour & Bedouin	250 12.5X20	42.5 53.5	72 6X12.5
Type 2	Grad. & S/Farmer	350 14.0X25	65.7 52.5	112 8X14.0
Type 3	Office Staff	400 16.0X25	89.2 42.0	128 8X16.0
Type 4	Small Investor	400 16.0X25	87.5 74.7	128 8X16.0
Type 5	Large Investor	450 18.0X25	111.7 94.5	144 8X18.0

(3) Building Construction.

It is proposed that the main material for construction of housing and community facilities is limestone blocks. These are available within Sinai close to the Bitter Lakes and at Maghara and Hosna. Blocks of high density and compressive strength should be used, especially for larger buildings.

For larger buildings such as community facilities, concrete slabs are generally recommended for floors and ceilings since these facilitates vertical expansion. For larger buildings and specially two storey units, it is recommended that a concrete frame is constructed and limestone blocks used for filling the walls.

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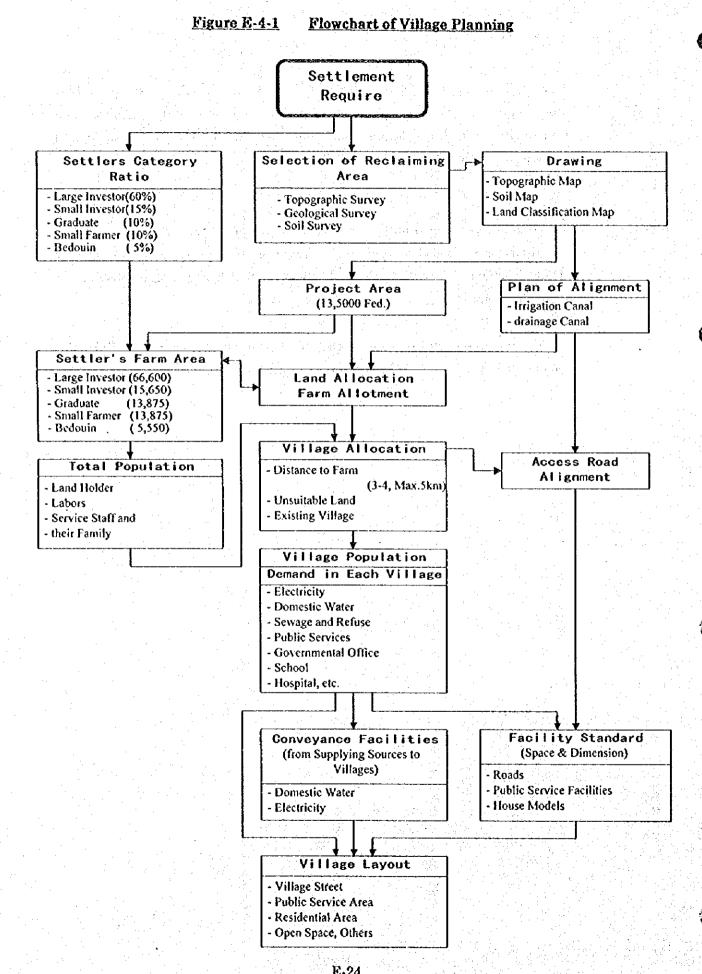
(4) Village Layout.

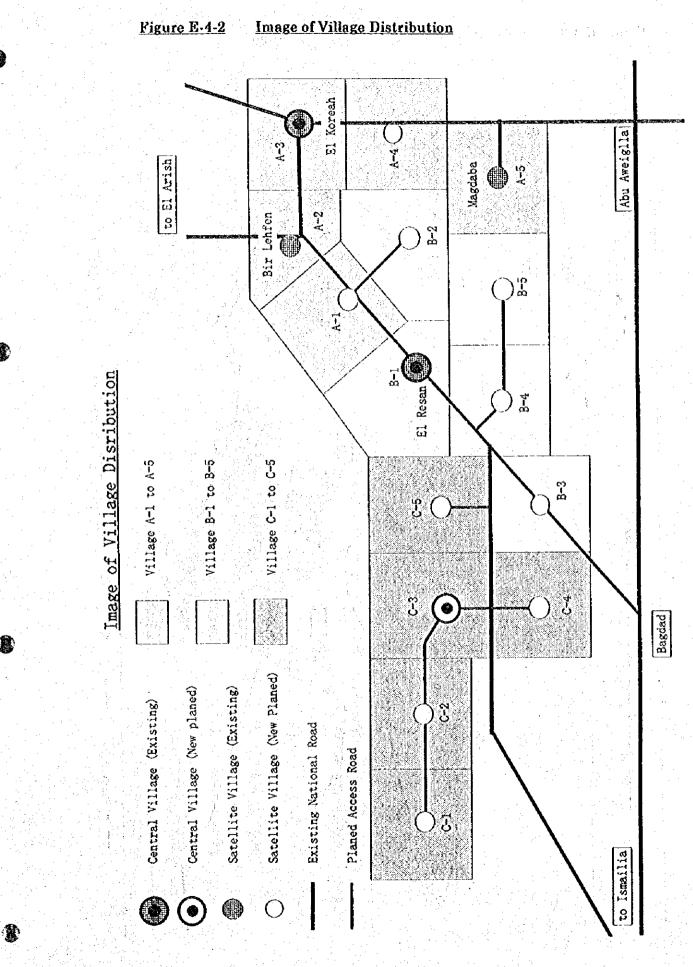
The Central Village C - 3 is divided by the Irrigation Canal and the Main Road which gives it a particular and very defined shape. Three (3) public services facilities areas were provided in the middle of the village in a manner that the distances between each house and them do not exceed 1 km. Also in the middle of the village, it was provided a soccer fields and sports area. The cemetery was placed in one extreme of the Village providing a peaceful area close to the plantations. An area for agro-industry and food processing centre was provided close to the main road in the Southeast corner of the village. Once most of the winds are northerly, this was a measure to protect the village against odours or other undesirable effects which could come out of the industries (See Figure E-4-6).

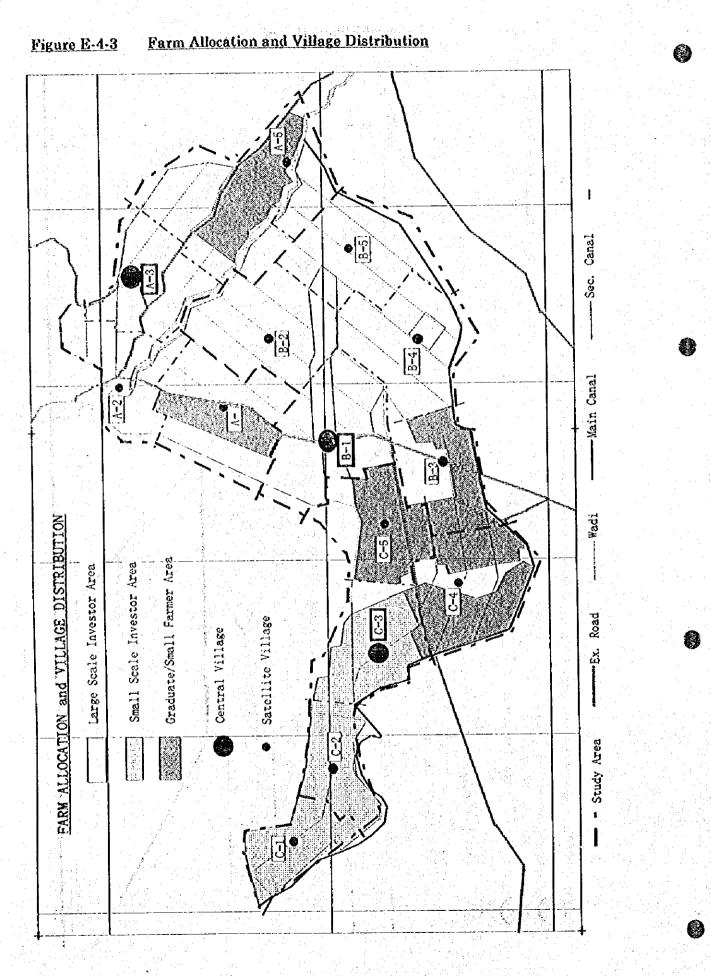
In the larger and more central public services facilities area, it is forescen the construction of a Mosque, a Social Community center and Cinema Theater, Market, Shops, Banks and the offices for the Government, Telephone office, Post office and other services. This group of buildings will be surrounding a so called Central Park which can be an open public space area with some gardens and areas paved with stone mosaics. (See Figure E-4-7).

The area most distant from the main road was reserved for the Schools facilities and the Hospital. This was to preserve them from the noise and danger of heavy traffic. They will be closer to the plantations area although with an easy access through a main street.

Besides the green belt provided for each block, the village as a whole will be also surrounded by a green belt for windbreak purpose.







	 A second sec second second sec	Main Road Canel Bridge for crossing the canel NOTE As for the circulation network. NOTE as for the circulation network. NOTE a width of the million of the block and has a width of the million of the block and				
	φ Δ		AREA FOR AGRO- INDUSTRY AND FOOD PROCESSING CENTER, 44 640.			
AL VILLAGE (C - 3)	PUBLIC FACILUTIES - 1 RACILUTIES - 1 RACILUTIES - 1 R	PUBLC SERVICES (34,000 m2) (34,000 m2)	(0) (0)		(m)	Ø
GENERAL LAYOUT OF THE CENTRAL VILLAGE (C - 3) 1,360 m		PUBLIC SERVICES FACILITIES-3 (34,200 m2)	SOCCER FIELDS AND GREEN AREA (43,000 m2)	(D)		
GENERA				Ď		(4,000 m2) (4,1000 m2)
			(0)	•	(0)	23

Figure E-4-4 General Layout of the Central Village : C-3

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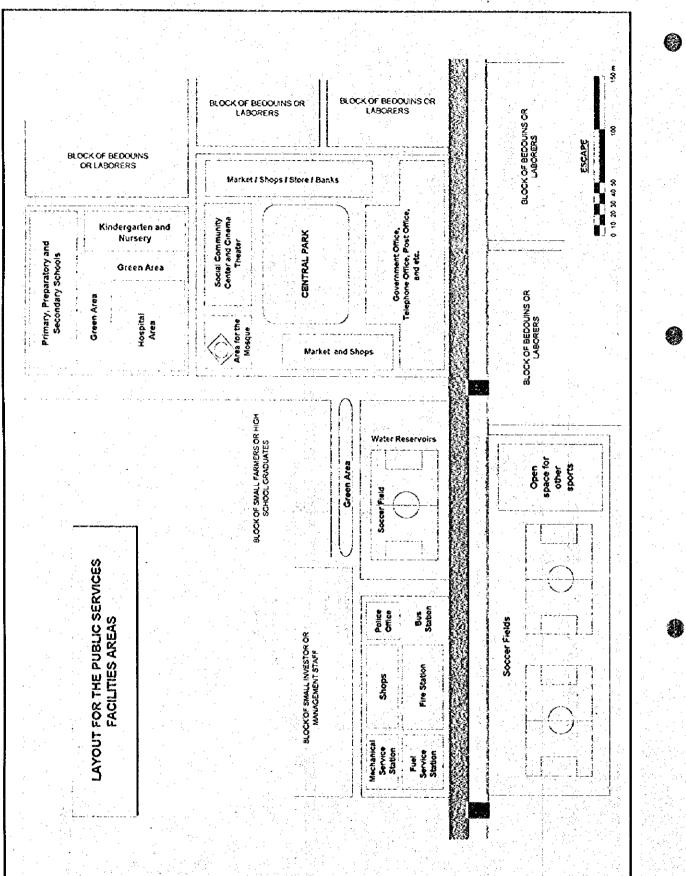
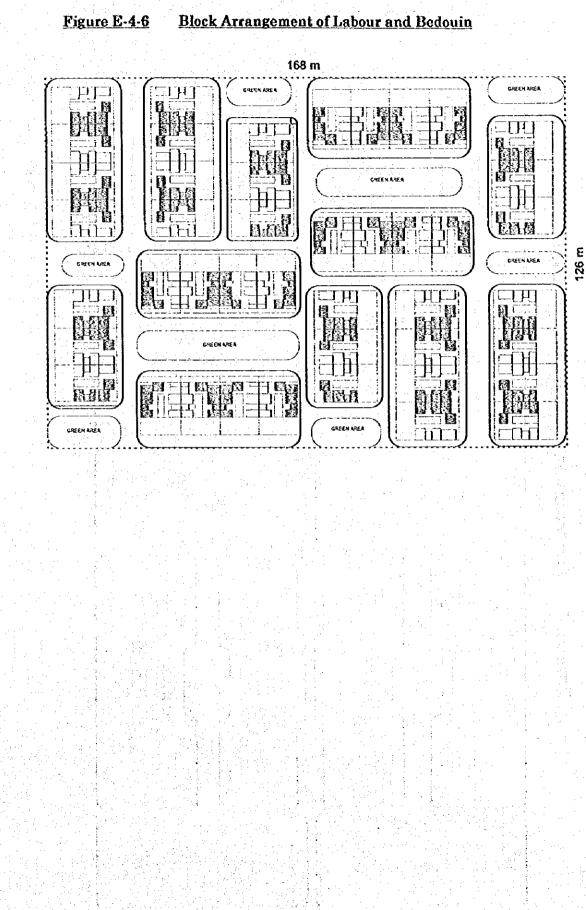
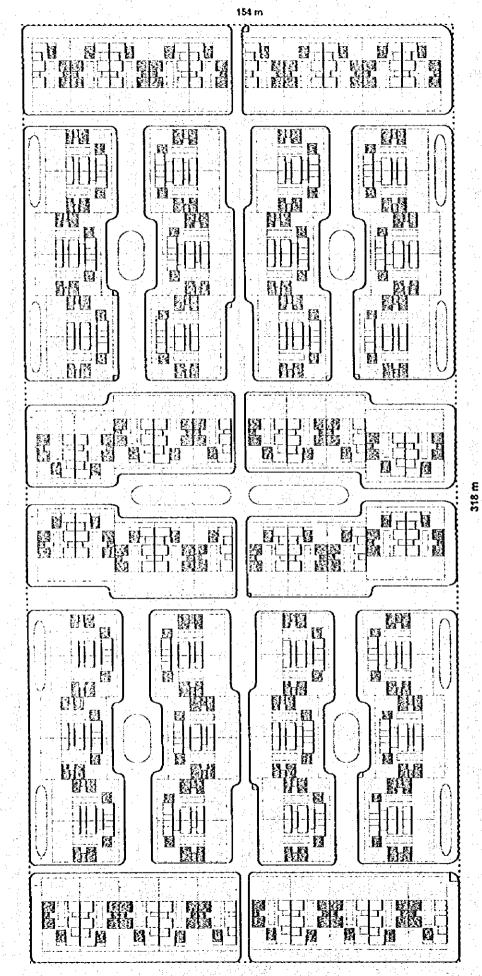


Figure E-4-5 Layout of Public Services Facilities Area

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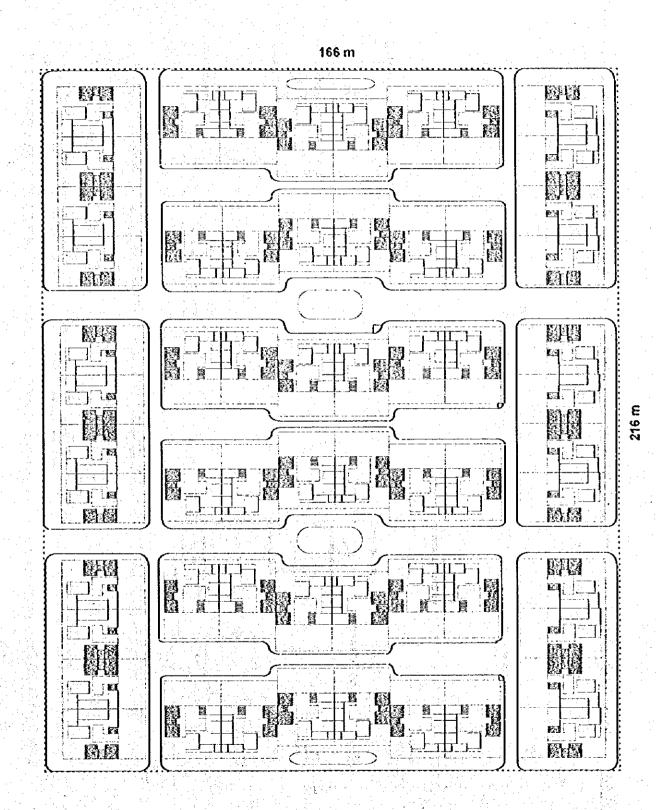


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Figure E-4-7 Block Arrangement of Graduate and Small Farmer

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Figure E-4-8 Block Arrangement of Official Staff and Small Investor

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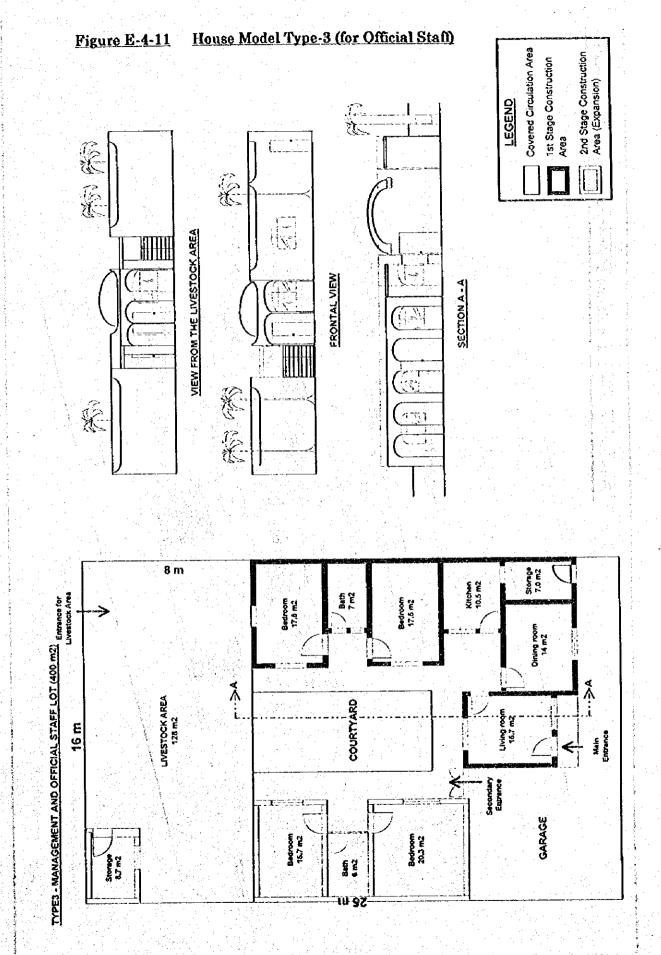
House Model Type-2 (for Graduate and Small Farmer) 8 m Storege 7,0 m2 8 m2 6 m2 Bedroom 15.76 m2 Bedroom -16,76 m2 Kitchen 9 m2 Entrance for Livestock Area Dining room 12.26 m2 LIVESTOCK AREA 112 m2 COURTYARD 14 M Living room 14 m2 Main <u>E</u>]] 1] Bedroom 17,5 m2 ũ Bedroom 16 m2 GARAGE Secondary Entrance Figure E-4-10 Storage 6.3 m2 Gath 6m2 w 97 **Covered Circulation** 1st. Stage Construction Area Construction Area LEGEND House Model Type-1 (for Labour and Bedouin) 6 m Entrance for Livestock Area 5 m2 Storage 4.6 m2 Kitchen 9 **3**2 Bedroom 12 0 2 Bedroom 12 m2 Secondary Entrance LIVESTOCK AREA 75 m2 COURTYARD Dining room 10,6 m2 12.5 m 1 1.5.5 0 Ŧ Living room 14 m2 e m2 Bedroom 12 m2 Storage 6.3 m2 Bedroom 12 m2 Main Entrance Figure E-4-9 20 10

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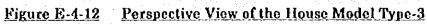


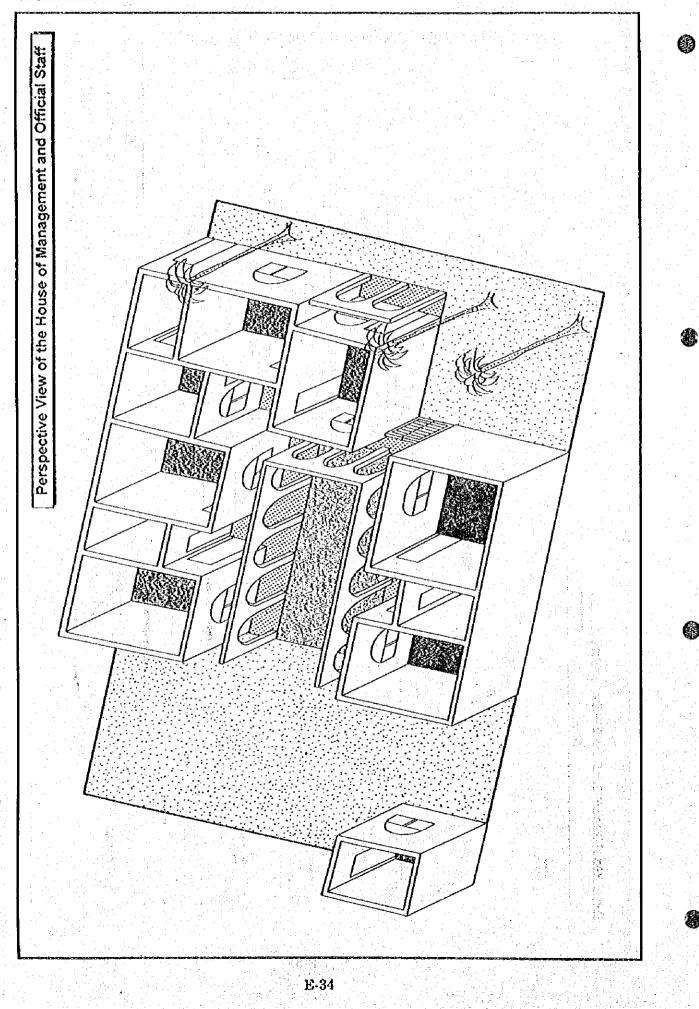
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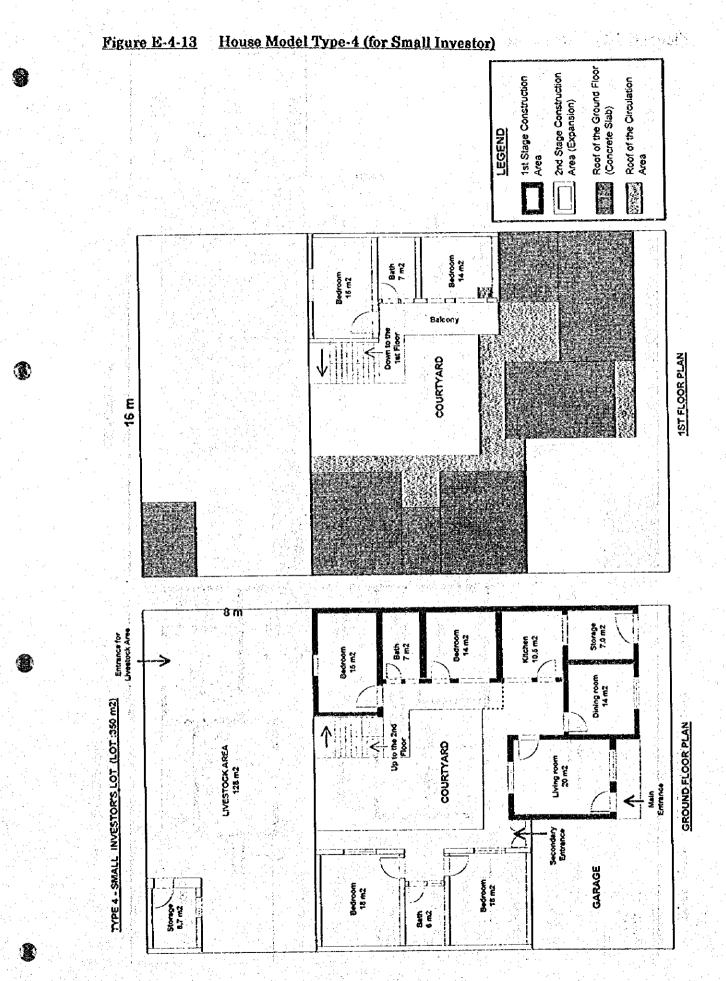
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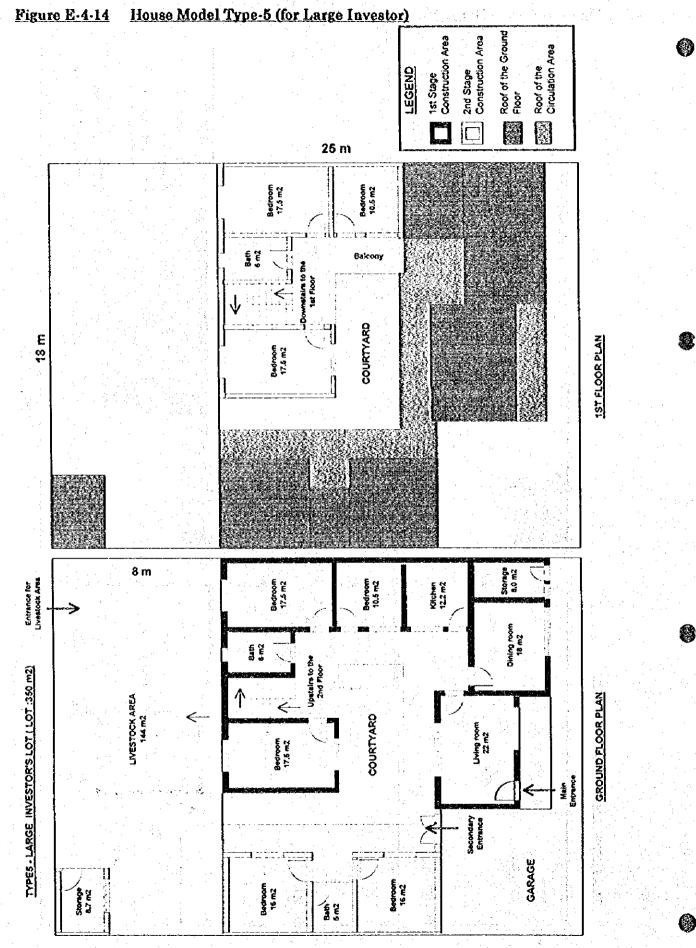
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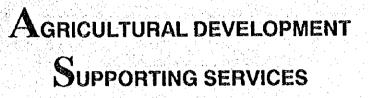












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F-1 Soil and lands

F-1-1 Soil Survey and Analysis

Soil survey was carried out in order to supplement the previous soil survey results carried out by GARPAD and to obtain first-hand information on soil properties, based on which farming, irrigation and drainage practices are to be planned. The survey was entrusted to an Egyptian consulting firm.

One hundred(100) sites were selected for the observation of soil profiles and sampling of soil materials. The soil pits were dug out to the depth of 1.5m, from which two samples each were collected, totaling 200 samples. Information on the pits and the characteristics of soil profile are described according to 'The Guideline for Soil Profile Description' of FAO/UNESCO.

Following above observation, 100 samples were sent to a laboratory for physical analysis, namely, two samples from the selected 50 pits. Five parameters are analyzed. Those of which are grain size composition, real specific gravity, apparent specific gravity.

For chemical analysis, 50 soil samples were undertaken to analyze the chemical properties such as pH(H2O), pH(KCl), electric conductivity (EC, 1:2.5), electric conductivity (ECe, saturated extract), soluble salts (Ca, Mg, Na, K, CO3, Cl, SO4), cation exchange capacity (CEC), exchangeable cations (Ca, Mg, Na, K), organic matter, total nitrogen, available phosphate, total calcium carbonate and gypsum requirement.

Field intake rates were carried out at the selected 10 sites by applying double-ring observation methods. Also, permeability of 10 undisturbed soil samples were tested in a laboratory. The samples were collected from selected 10 pits with stainless core samplers of 100 ml.

F-1-2 Land Management Categories

Land management categories I a and I b

Lands of category I, divides into subcategories Ia and Ib, are clay soils which are mostly very saline when uncultivated and have low permeabilities.

Subcategory 1 a includes the clayey soils of fluvio- marine origin. The surface is flat with occasional low clay dunes. The soil profile is predominantly fine-textured but medium to coarse textured layers in the subsoil are not incommon. Clayey subsoil layers are ripe to 50-100 cm depth in most profile but near the southern edge of the fleuvio-marine marshes the soils are ripe to well bellow im depth. Surface textures may be loamy here. The soils are very strongly saline with ECe values of 100 mS/cm. Towards the coastal layers the soil surface dips to below the water level. Intensive drainage with pumping will be needed over the whole area. Rice and berseem will be the first crops to plant as soon as desalination of the topsoil allows, the submerged conditions helping in suppressing the salinity. Later on other field crops and vegetables may follow. This land is best reclaimed by small holders or family farms.

Subcategory 1 b includes clayey soils found outside the Delta (e.g. New Valley). The ground water table is well below the depth of the root zone. The soils are mostly highly saline

and also contain gypsum. They occur in relatively small extents in association with loamy to sandy soils.

When this type of land is taken into production, rice grown in wet basins is a suitable crop.

Since water resources are much more limited than soil resources here, water earmarked for other crops may better be applied on the loamy to sandy soils of these areas.

Land management categories IIa and IIb

The lands of land management category II, divided into subcategories IIa and IIb, include sandy loams to silty clay loam and permeable clays. These soil textures allow basin and hand-move sprinkler irrigation but since they are medium rather than fine textured the infiltration rates will be too high for growing wetland rice with traditional basin irrigation. Improved gravity irrigation using gated pipe is therefore recommended.

Category IIa includes the weakly calcareous sandy loams to silty clay loams. They are found in fairly large extents in East Kom Ombo and in small tracts on wadi plains and in the basins of New Vallay. They have few limitations for crops and farmingand are rated as very good arable in the USBR system.

Category IIb includes the calcareous sand, loams to silty clay loams of the Nubariya area, such calcareous soils are also found in small tracts in the basins of New Vallay. Gravity irrigation with gated pipes is to be preferred over sprinkler on thesesoils, the structure of which is weak so that the topsoil easily seals.

Calcareous soils are not suitable for certain crops such as citrus and cotton, which syou nutritional disorders due to the high activity of the lime, but grains, legumes, oil seeds, fodder crops can be grown. Most of these lands are found in the western desert. Rating them on the criteria introduced for the application of the USBR system.

Land management category III

Category III includes lands with flat to undulating topography in various desert land-forms. The soils are deep and the texture is predominantly sandy sith a total available moisture content of 5-10 % by volume.

Gated pipe irrigation or hand-operated sprinkler systems are the most suitable.Some levelling will be needed. Drainage will often be required but only after a number of years, and the drainage intensity will be average to easy. With the exception of rice and cotton and berseem a wide range of crops is possible, but because of the low moisture content of the soils the lands are rated as moderately good arable, Class III in the USBR system.

Family farms are possible as in the lands of category II. Most of these lands will be economically almost as productive as those of Category II. They differ from the lands of category II in that their management different and the risk of yield lossbecause of interruption in water supply is higher.

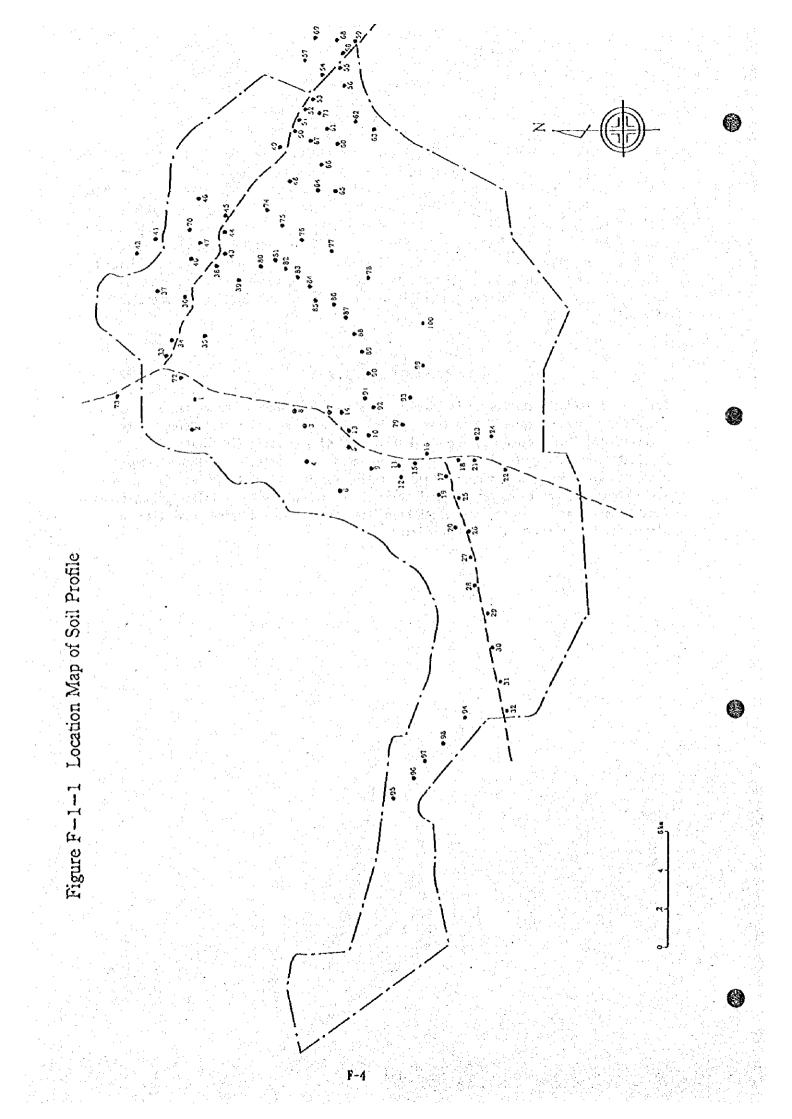
Land management category IV

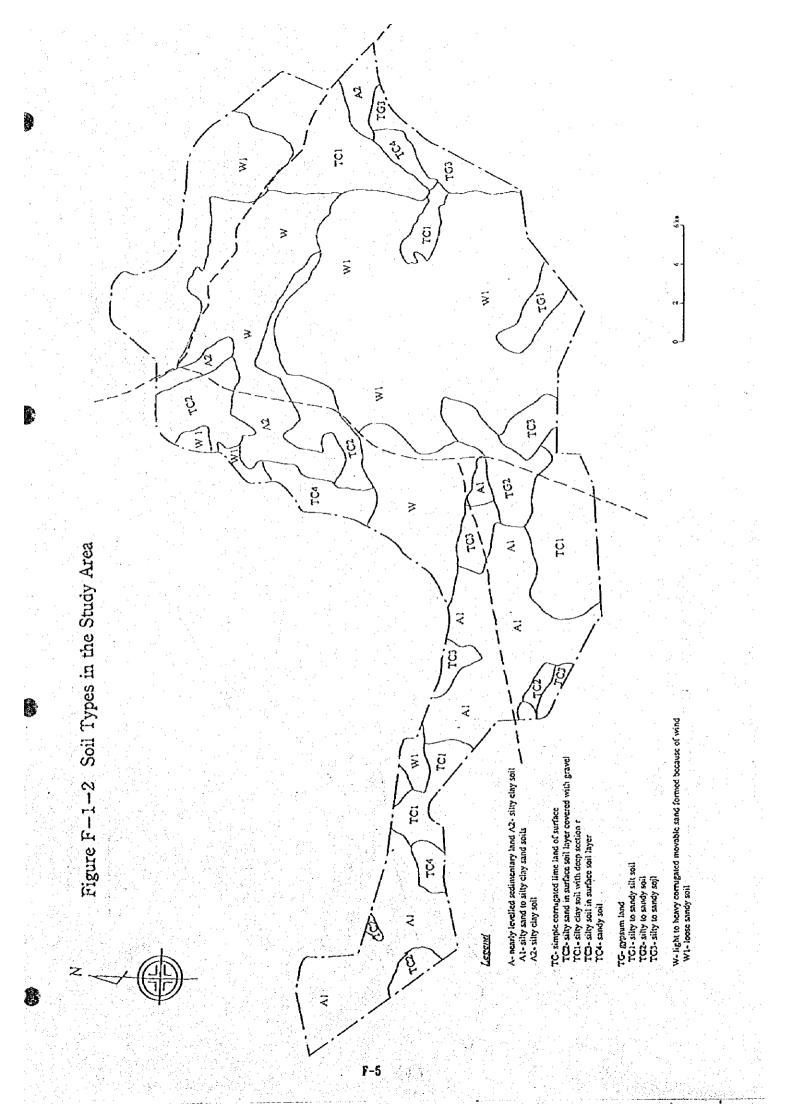
Category IV includes sandy soils with a total available moisture content of 5-10 % by volume, which are situated in undulating topography including low and medium-high dunes (up to 3 m). The levelling requirements are therefore considerable and preclude gated pipe irrigation. The moisture retention is sufficient for hand-operatedsprinkler systems. The drainage requirements are similar to those of category III but on the average somewhat more favourable. Small family farms are possible but estates with or without smallholders should also be considered, in which case outomated sprinkler and drip may be considered as an alternative to hand-operated systems. The crops that can be grown are the same as onlands of category III. These lands are also rated Class III moderately good arable in the USBR system.

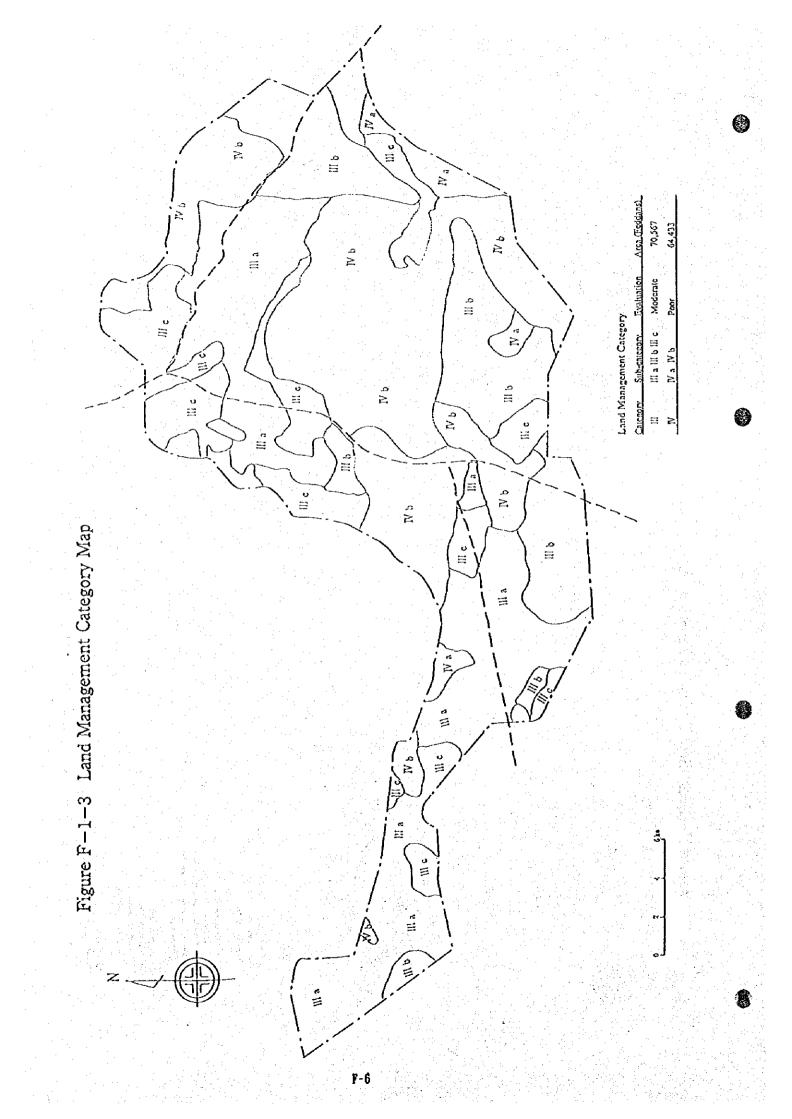
Land management category V

Category V includes the coarse textured soils which may include an appreciable amount of gravel. The moisture retention is less than 5 % and in summer daily irrigation may be required. For that reason only automated sprinkler and drip irrigation systems are applicable, which require high investments and energy costs buthave low labour requirements. Estate farming is the mpost suitable option for this type of farming. Most main field crops will nat be compatible with this type of irrigation but alfalfa, onion, beans, tomato and groundnut can be grown. With drip irrigation fruit and grape growing is an alternative which may be the most promising.

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	135-170	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moist	Nandy losm	Massive	Hard	None	1.56	2.71	42.6	•	•
~	9.0 0	Yellow (10YR 5/R) moist	Nand	Single grain	Shighuly hard	Few small fine dead	1.67	2,64	36.8	•	•
	100-1 50	Yellow (10YR 7/6) month	Sand	Single gran	Soft	Norw	1.56	2.68	419	•	•
	0.25	Yellowsh hrown (10YR 5/6) moist	Sand	Single prain	Soft	Pervision fine dead	1.72	2.67	35.6	•	•
-	02.05	Velloweth hrown (10 VR 5/6) motest	Sand	Sinelo erain	1-lard	Very few small fine dead	1.57	1 2.69	41.5	•	•
		Voltandeh homen (10VR V/A) moret	Sand	Single grain	Slightly hard	Pew fine dead	1.87	2.6%	30.1	132.83	41.06
2	001-02	Renting to 10 VR 6/6) most	Sand	Sincle gran	Slightly hard	- None	XX.1	2.6%	29.6	•	
	5	Reviewed voltow (10 YR 6/6) molet	Pos	Sincle grain	Slightly hard	Moderate fine dead	1.54	2.65	42.1	-	
:	500	Recurrich vollow (10YR 6/6) moret	Pool.	Single stain	Shehtly hard	 Moderate small fine dead 	1.86	X97	30.5	•	
			Variation Seam	Massivo	Very hard	· Few small dead	251	2.66	42.9	16.12	¥.0
9	25	-ì-	Version And Income	Materitic	Very hard	None	191	2.63	3X.1		
				Mandarate fine with an miller	1 fored	Nin.	1.81	2.67	107		
1				Advantage of the state of the second se	Voir bard	None	\$		4	-	
	00120	LIGHT WEIDWISH THOWN (10 Y IS N/4) THOUSE	ALICY LOAD	DATESTINI	Clubble bard	Avoite Nane	69	2.6X	40.7	54.74	4.45
2	07.0	MIOLE (OV. 24 LU Y IC 200 MICHANDIN Y	UTION KOUNT			Number of states	5		2 62		
	40-100	Brownish yellow (10YK 646) motst	Loamy sand	Week line granular	Nightiy hard	Few to moderate line dead		V.7	0.70		
Z	3	Strong hown (7.5YR X/S) moist	NanJV Loam	Weak line granular	1 lard	I'CV SMALL LING UCHO		490	P.V.		
	40-100	Light Gary (10YR 7/1) motst	Eao	Marnivo	Very hard	None	50.1	107	0.14	•	•
ž	- 0-45	Rowmesh yellow (10 Y78 (46) moist	Sandy loam	Maxwe .	Slightly hard	Few fine dead	1.52	2.67	43.2	•	•
	4S-120	Yelkwish hown (10YR S/6) moist	Clay loan	Masnive	Slughtly hard	None	1.55	2.8	41.6	•	•
\$	0-70 0	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moust	Nand	Single grain	Fland	Netwo	1.70	2.63	35.3		•
	70-150	Very raie brown (10YR 6/3) moist	Clay	Massive	Very hard	 Few small fine 	1.70	2.69	36.8	•	•
2	0-40	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) moist	Sandy loam	Massive	Very hard	None	X/.1	2.05	0.11	•	•
	40-150	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) moist	Loumy sand	Marsivo	Very hard	Nene	1.77	2.07	cr.		•
5	0-20	Light yellowish hown (10YR 6/4) moust	Sandy loam	Single gran	yes Sout	Fow small fine dead	1.52	2.69	43.3	(C/Z	
	20.45	Light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) moist	Sandy loam	Massive	Hard	Few small fine dead	1.50	5.69	44.2		
35	050		Sondy clay loam	Maxwive	Very hand	None	1.59	2.62	39.2	•	
	¢0-150	1 Light yellowish brown (10YIX 6/4) monst	Silb clay loam	Massive	Very hard	None	1.52	2.71	43.9		
ž	0-35	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist	Sand	Single grain	Soft	None	- 1.60	2.67	40.2	61.50	25.07
	35-60	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moust	Sand	Single grain	I-lard	Few small fine dead	1.66	2.69	38.3	•	•
ž	0-20	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moust	Sand	Single grain	Soft	Few small fine dend	1.76	2.6X	34.3		
	20-150	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moust	Sand	Single grain	Soft	Fow small fine dead	1.56	2.67	41.9		•
41	51-0	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moust	Sand	Single grain	Slightly hard	Few small fine dead	1.64	2.68	38.9	•	•
	45-75	Yellowish brown (10YIX 5/6) moust	Sand	Single grain	Slightly hard	None	1.65	2.66	34.0	•	•
Ş	22-0-	Light vellowish brown (10YR 644) monst	Loam	Wcak coarse platy	Slightly hard	Few small fine dead	1.52	2.74	44.7	٠	•
	25-80	Light vellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moist	Coum	Makivo	Hard	None	1:55	1 2.67	42.2	•	•
-1-	0-30	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moust	Nord	Single grain	Sliphily hard	Few small fine dead	1.66	2.59	35.9	•	•
-	30-150	Light vellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) moust	sulty loarn	Massive	Plard	None	1 1.50	2.70	44.4	•	•
4X	0-40	Brownish yellow (10YR 5/6) motst	Sandy loam	Massivc	Very hard	None	1 1.55	2.60	40.1	•	-
-	40-100	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moist	Sand	Single grain	Hard	None	1.55	2.66	- 41.5	•	•
49	0-20	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) moist,	Loomy sand	Single grain	Slightly hard	Few small fine dead	29'1	2.63	38.3	•	•
	20-45	Rewnish yellow (10YR 6/6) moss.	Clay loam	Moderate medium platy	Hard	Noge	1.55	2.72	41.1	•	•
9.	0-50	Yellowish hrown (10YR 5/6) motel	Sandy loam	Moderate medium plary	Hard	Few small fine dead	1.63	2,63	38.2	•	•
	-50-150	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) movie	Sand	Single grain	Slightly hard	None	1.60	2.69	40.4	•	•
52	ŝ	Trownish yellow (10YTt 6/6) moist	Sand	Slightly Hard	Slightly hard	Few small fine doad	- 1.5X	2.62	39.6	•	•
	40-75	Light yollowing brown (10YR 6/4) moist	mity clay loam	Weak medium sub angular blocky	Very hard	Few small find dead		2.7	20.0		11 40
ጵ	6 6 7 7 7	Milow (0/0 X X OI) MANUA (12 K O/O) MOINT	7682	Outric party	publich nard	2004		2017	1 22		
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Table F-1-2 (1) Soil Physical Analysis

Very hard lew fine dead 1.58 2.65 40.5 Very hard None 1.53 2.71 43.7 Very hard Few fine dead 1.54 2.67 42.4 Slightly hard Few fine dead 1.60 2.70 40.8 Slightly hard Few fine dead 1.60 2.70 40.8 Very hard None 1.51 2.60 41.8 Very hard None 1.60 2.59 38.3

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Soil type	Area (Feddan)
A. Silty/silty clay soil	80,418
1. Silty clay soil	3,520
2. Deep section of silty soil	46,540
3. Deep section of silty lime soil	30,358
B. Sandy soil	73,438
1. Rough sandy soil of deep section, flat surface	12,450
2. Free sandy soil mixed with small ratio of silty sand	58,204
3. Definitly deep section of sandy soil, deeper than 100cm	2,784
Total Area (Feddan)	153,856

Table F-1-3 Summary of Soil Types in the Study Area

Table F-1-4 Gross Area of the Different Soil Types in the Study Area

Soil type	Gross area (Feddan)
A. Silty/silty clay soil	70,567
B. Sandy soil	64,433
Total Area (Feddan)	135,000

F-2 Agricultural Cooperative Structure

The cooperative structure is composed from the agricultural cooperative societies and the general Agricultural Cooperative Union.

The aguricultural cooperative societies are either multi-purpose or specialised. These societies are formed as to the need and according to the nature of the activity of each in serving the following activities.

- a Plant production.
- b Livestock production.
- c Aquatic resources (fisheries)

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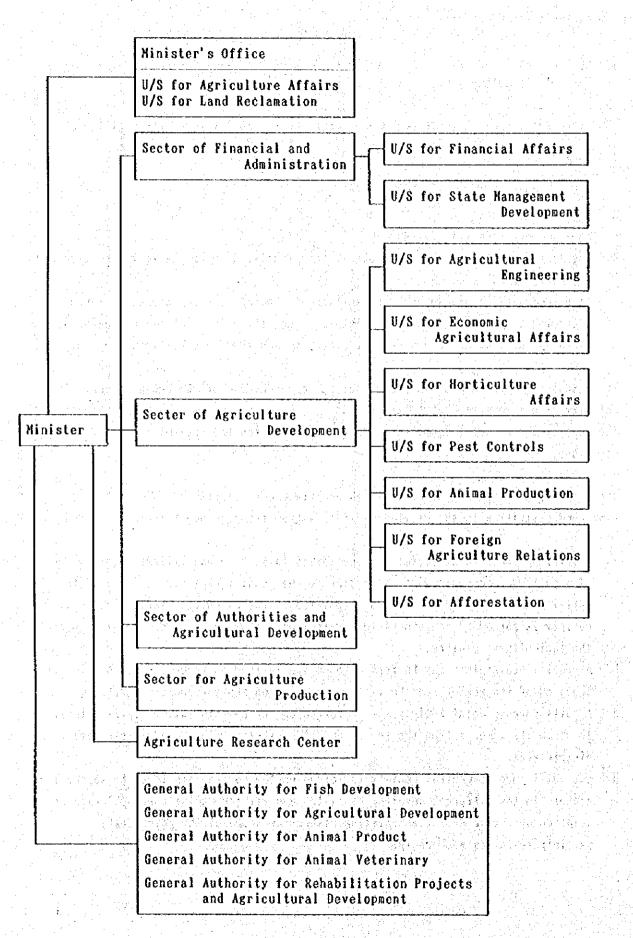
- d The Agrarian Reform Whose societies are established according to law No.178/1952 of the Agrarian Reform.
- e Land reclamation, development and settlement, whose societies are established according to the rules of Law No. 100/1964 regulation the rent of the real states owned by the State within a special ownership and their disposition.

There must be a branch cooperative structure for every one of the areas to serve its activity with a General Society at its apex. The Central Agricultural Cooperative Union is considered the apex of these branch structure.

The establishment of the societies which undertake one activity or more of the mentioned activities in the previous article withen the government areas as follow :

- a A multi- purpose Local Society may be formed to work on one village level or more of a suitable ecconomic size, according to the conditionsof every area and its activity and according to what is stipulated by the executive statue. The local society is formed 20 members at least, from persons working or producing in one of the agricultural sectors.
- b A specialized society may be formed to be specialized in rendering its service for the good of its members on the village level or on the governorate level.
- c A multi-purpose Joint Society may be formed on the administrative district level to serve its members from the local societies existing in the administrative districtarea.
- d One multi-purpose Central Society is formed on the Governerate level to server its members in the different development fields and all the multi purpose local and joint co-operative societies existing withen the scope of the governerate participate in its membership.

Figure F-2-1 Organization of Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation

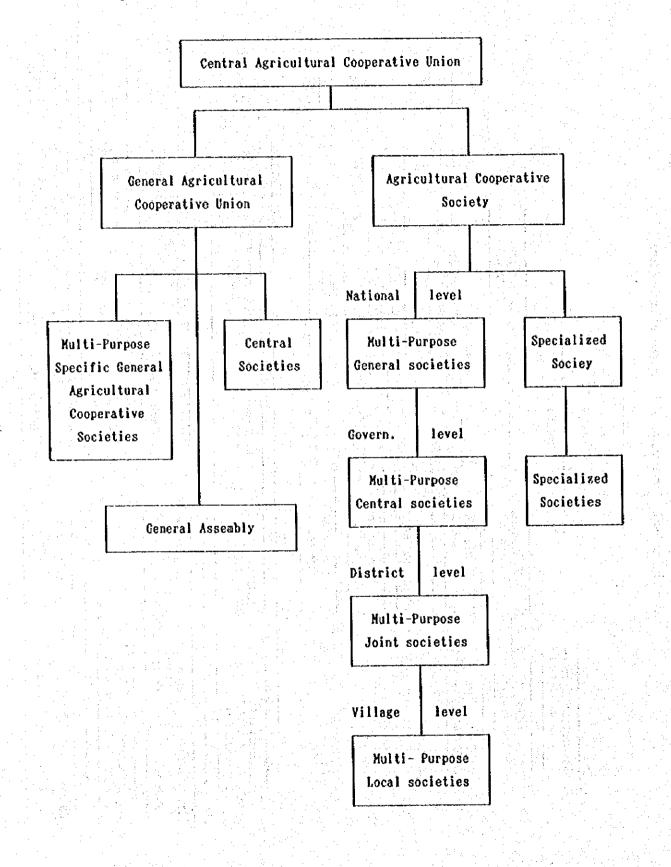


Section of Agri.Lental Section of Agri.Lental A Section for Garden and Vegetables Section for Garden and Vegetables Chairman in the Office Cooperation on the town Section for Agricultural Job Section for Salary and Money Section for Food Section for Another Chairman of Agriculture for State Cooperation for Production Animal Cooperation for Production Animal L Section for Working Area of Mouse Section for Keeping of Land Chairman of Another Section for Food Section for Machinery Figure F-2-2 Organization of Department of Agriculture Cooperation for Agriculture Cooperation for Agriculture 9 Cooperation for Engineering for Engineering Cooperation President of Agriculture Chairman of Amends Section for New Kind of Agriculture ς., Section for Plan of Feature Section for Economic Working for Livestock Working for Woman Section for Cooperative Agriculture Cooperation for Another Chairman of Agricultural Job Cooperation for Working Plan Cooperation for Market Chairman in the Office Cooperation on the town Protection of rat in the field Cooperation for Agriculture Chemical Insecticide Chairman of Cooperative Agriculture Cooperation for Market Cooperation for Working Plan

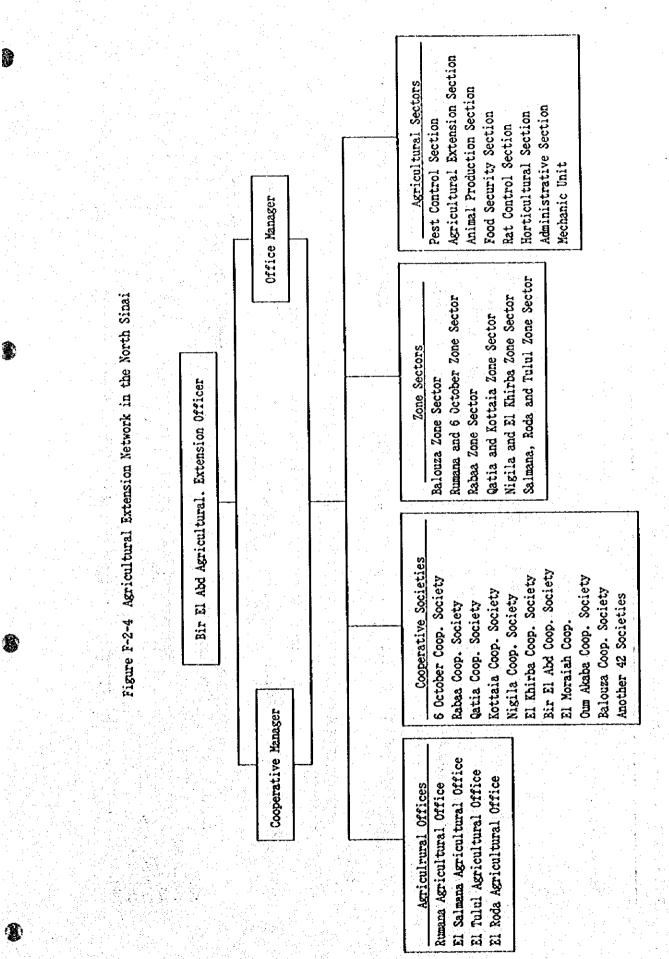
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Figure F-2-3 Organization of Agricultural Cooperatives in Egypt



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Table F-2-1 Number of Agricultural Cooperatives. by Type and Year in Egypt

IVDE OT LOODETALIVES							
	51	6861	0661	1991	1992	1993	1994
All Cooperatives	23	5298	5270	5277	5242	5199	5214
Local cooperatives:	4	4357	4368	4381	4384	4384	4397
Specialized cooperatives:		941	902	896	\$58	815	817
Warketing		48	46	57	5 9	61	64
Livestock	•	770	743	82	744	703	705
Othors were a second and a second		123	113	61	55	51	48

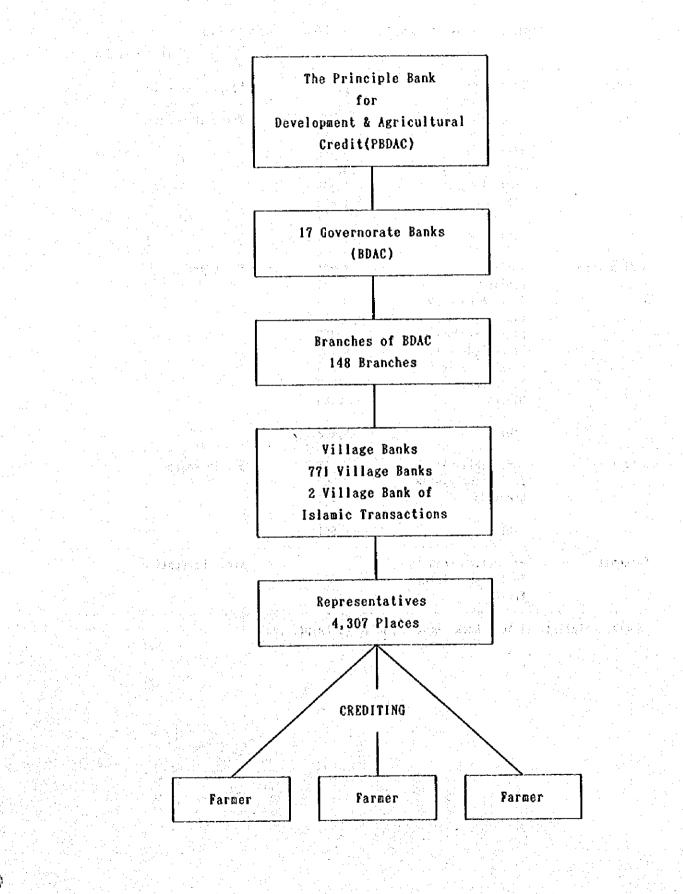
Table F-2-2 Types of Agricultural Cooperatives in the North Sinai

	Multi	-Purpose Coop	Perative So	ciety		Spe	cialized Soci	ety
District	tocal S	Local Society Joint Central Agr. Vegetables Livestock 2	Joint	Central	Agt-	Vegetables	Livestock	Silk
· .	Credit	Credit Constraction Society Society Machine	Society	Society	Machine	and Fruits	and Fruits Cooperative	
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Bir El Abd	10	3			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•	· • •
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El Shak Zawiad	\$	9						
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Nakl	3	- r						
Total	37	15	0	••	0	P-4	0	

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Figure F-3-1 Organization for Farmers' Credit



			(Unit: '000 EL)
Credit	Objectives	Loans	Repayment Period
Short Term	-Anninal	12,661	Below 12 mounths
	-Poultry	1,452	
	-Fish	665	
	-Related to Agri.	14,189	
	-Youth Debts	1,308	
	-Others	1,839	
	TOTAL	32,114	
Medium Tera	-Annimal	2,281	1 - 5 years
	-Poultry	41	
	-Agri. Machinery	3,569	
	-Fish	874	
	-Plants Production	417	
· · · · ·	-Producted Agri.	16,737	
	-Related to Agri.	1,549	
n de la composición d	-Youth Debts	0.08	
	-Others	0.60	
	mont	or 400	
	TOTAL	25,469	
Long Term	-Land Reclaimation	75	5 - 15 years
LONG TOTIN	-Irrigation System	392	
	-Orchards	184	
	TOTAL	651	
Seasonal	-Production Loan for		After harvesting
	Summer and Winter		
	Fruits		and the second

Table F-3-1 Types and Loans of Credit in North Sinai

Source: Statistical Year Book, Arab Republic of Egypt, 1995

Table F-3-2 Mubarak's National Project for New Graduates

The Mubarak's National Project was initiated in 1987 aiming to form new societies on the new lands by redistributing the population and to invest the youth's power to reach higher level of production by using modern technology and information.

During the period from 1987 to 1992, the number of graduates who have got lands were about 34,000 and lands distributed to them amounted to about 182,000 Feddans on 100 new villages, about 5.4 feddans per person. During the current tilth plan period, 50,000 feddans of lands will be distributed to 10,000 graduates. The graduate receives about five(5) feddans of land and a house at a cost of LE.12,000.

Experiences gained from this project will give useful information about planning of settlement and agricultural development on new lands. The Mubaraku's project is being implemented with various supporting programmes as summarized below:

<u>.</u>) World Food Program
	-Supply of food for first four(4) years
	-Financial aid for housing and farm machinery
	-Financial aid for development of social service facilities
2) General Fund for Animal Wealth Development
	-Supply of livestock
	-Repayment term of five(5) years
3) Mariut International Center for Cultivated Land Development
	-Training of village leaders
4) Cooperative Training Project(ILO)
5) Mamora Agricultural machines Training Center

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Category		Settle		Perind	-	Member- P	7100						1	nrm.		~ =			
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											<u>≓ ज</u>	llekd U Sen	UniversityRegular Secondary -	kular	SNOD-FOLM	ĘĘ			
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Note: *! Government Land Reclamation *2 Private Land reclamation .*3 Productive Water Area

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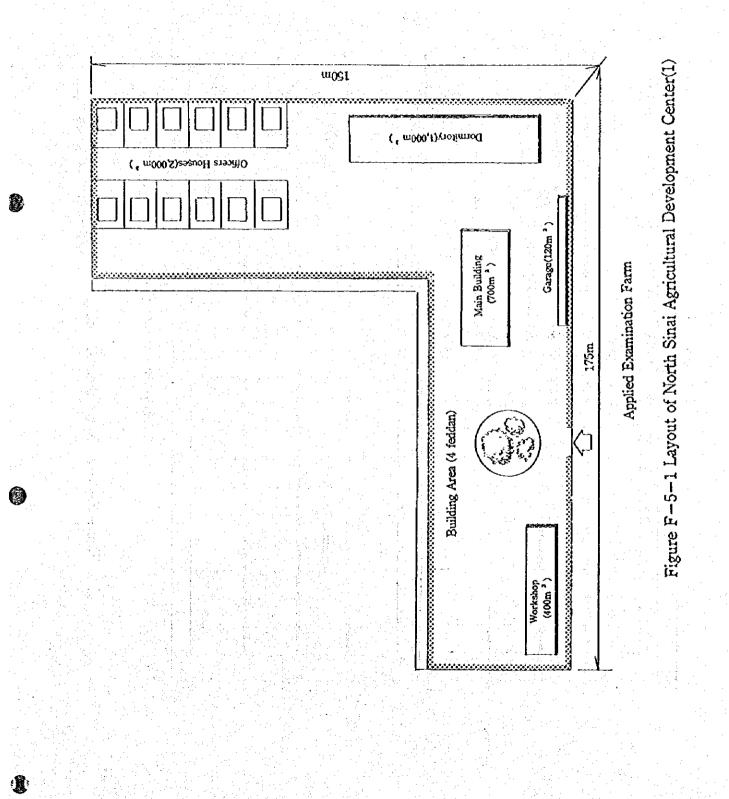
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Note: •! Covernment Land Reclamation *2 Working on Other Parm *3 Private Land Reclamation

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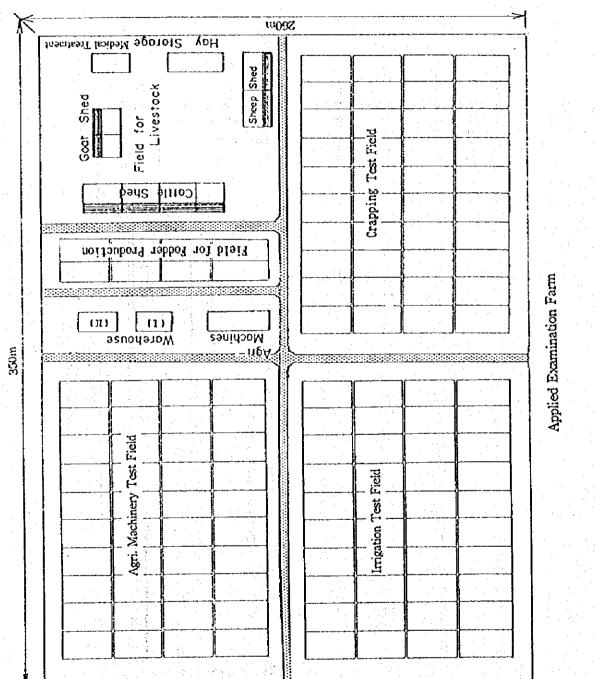


Figure F-5-2 North Sinai Agricultural Development Center(2)