

**BASIC DESIGN STUDY REPORT
ON
THE PROJECT
FOR
REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT
OF
SAKOULA REGULATOR
ON
BAHR YUSEF CANAL
IN
THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT**

AUGUST 2003

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
SANYU CONSULTANTS INC.**

Preface

In response to a request from the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a basic design study on the Project for Rehabilitation and Improvement of Sakoula Regulator on Bahr Yusef Canal and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

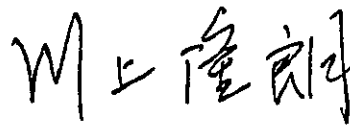
JICA sent to Egypt a study team from February 16th to March 22nd, 2003

The team held discussion with the officials concerned of the Government of Egypt, and conducted a field study at the study area. After the team returned to Japan, further studies were made. Then, a mission was sent to Egypt in order to discuss a draft basic design, and as this result, the present report was finalized.

I hope that this report will contribute to the promotion of the project to the enhancement of friendly relations between our two countries.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the officials concerned of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for their close cooperation extended to the teams.

August 2003



Takao Kawakami

President

Japan International Cooperation Agency

August 2003

Letter of Transmittal

We are pleased to submit to you the basic design study report on the Project for Rehabilitation and Improvement of Sakoula Regulator on Bahr Yusef Canal in the Arab Republic of Egypt

This study was conducted by Sanyu Consultants Inc , under a contract to JICA, during the period from January to August 2003 In conducting the study, we have examined the feasibility and rationale of the project with due consideration to the present situation of Egypt and formulated the most appropriate basic design for the project under Japan's grant aid scheme

Finally, we hope that this report will contribute to further promotion of the project

Very truly yours,

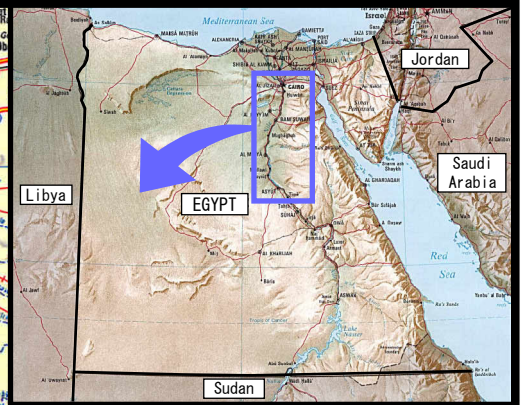
津村和光

Kazumitsu Tsumura

Project manager,

Basic Design Study Team on the Project for Rehabilitation
and Improvement of Sakoula Regulator on Bahr Yusef Canal
Sanyu Consultants Inc

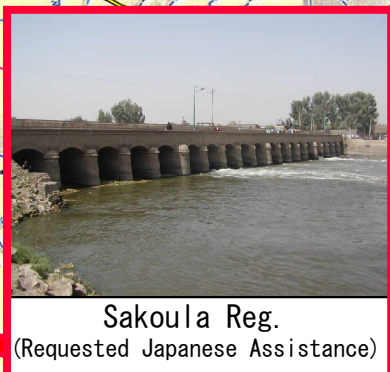
LOCATION MAP



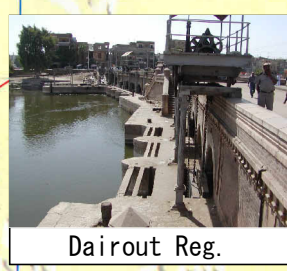
Lahoun Reg.
(Rehabilitated in 1997)



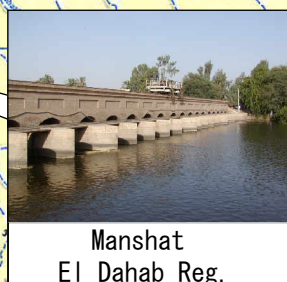
Mazoura Reg.
(Rehabilitated in 2002)



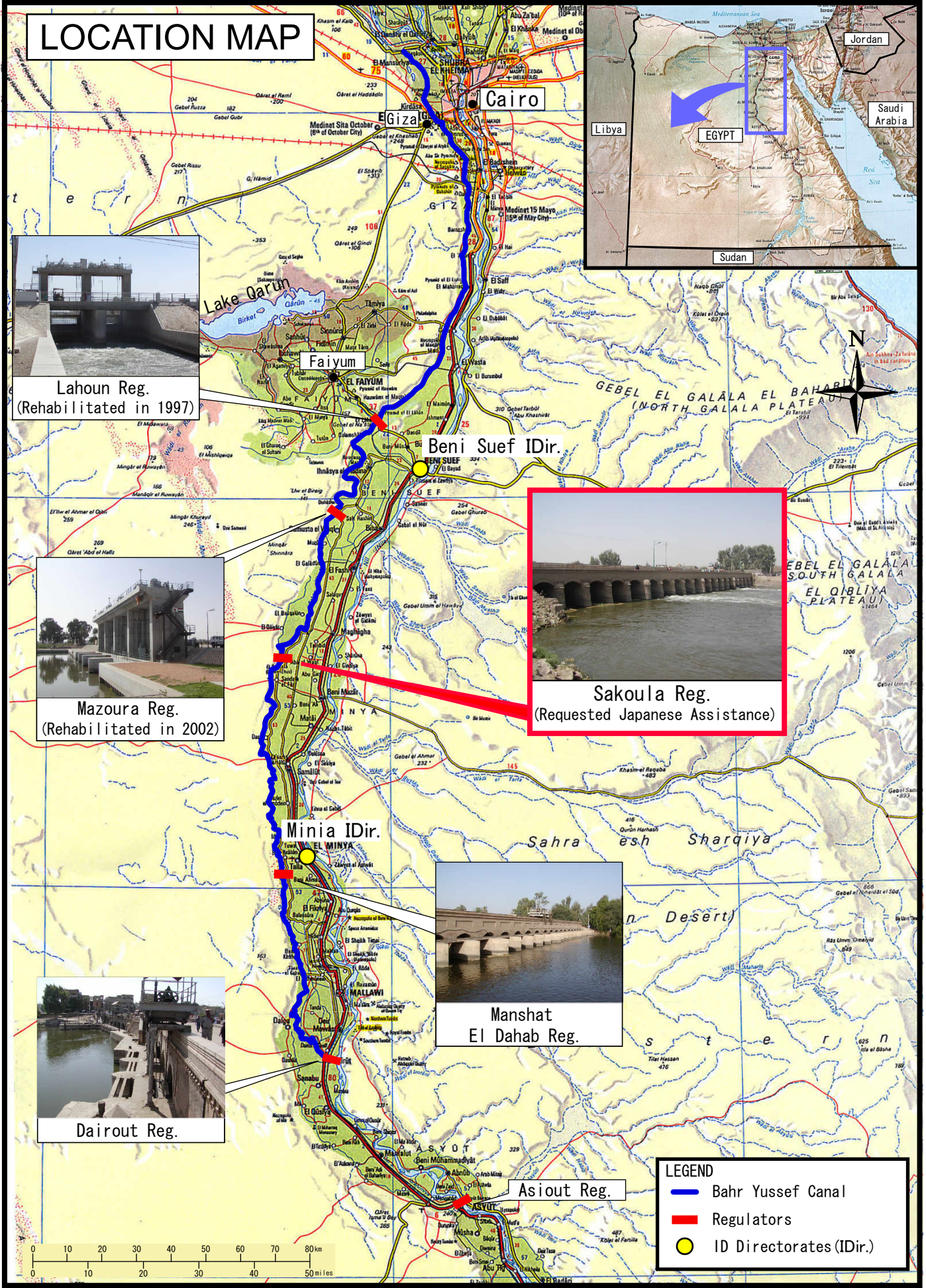
Sakoula Reg.
(Requested Japanese Assistance)



Dairout Reg.

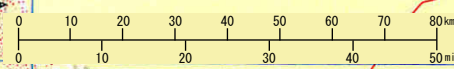


Manshat
El Dahab Reg.



LEGEND

- Bahr Yussef Canal
- Regulators
- ID Directorates (IDir.)



Perspective



Perspective of Rehabilitation and Improvement of Sakoula Regulator on Bahr Yusef Canal

SUMMARY

As result of the construction of Aswan High dam completed in 1970, surrounding countries along the Nile River including Egypt have continuously developed water resources. However, since 1983, it has been enmeshed in difficulties to develop water resources further in Nile River caused by the internal trouble in Sudan. Thereby, available water resources for Egypt, whose annual rainfall is only about 5mm, are only 55.5 billions m³ per year as acquired by the Nile Agreement, potential ground water and recycle water. Under such circumstances, the serious shortage of water resources is predicted in Egypt from 2020 onward.

Total population of Egypt is about 69 millions as of 2001 and it increased 12 millions in the last 10 years. Self-sufficient rate of wheat, the staple food, is only 50% and they depend on import. Due to the difficulty to increase agricultural food production to keep balance with the rapid population growth within the limited water resources and limited cultivated land which is about 4 % of all national land, the government of Egypt is concerned to increase unit crop yield and cropping intensity (vertical expansion) in existing cultivated land as an important agricultural policy, as well as to develop a new available land (horizontal expansion). Accordingly, it has been the important issue to raise the efficiency of water use and stable supply of necessary quantity of water through comprehensive water management at all levels by introducing advanced techniques.

Based on the above mentioned background, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI) of Egypt intends to improve agricultural productivity and increase farmer's income by replacing over-aged regulators and irrigation facilities to modern systems enable to contribute to effective use of water resources and can ensure the balance between demand and supply of food products.

By the request of the Government of Egypt, the Government of Japan has supported the development of Bahr Yusef Irrigation Canal since 1990 and carried out a development study titled "Feasibility Study for Rehabilitation and Improvement of Delivery Water System on Bahar Yusef Canal" in 1992 for the whole irrigation canal system. Based on the study, the government of Egypt requested Japan's Grant Aid Scheme for the rehabilitation of the Lahoun Regulator. Accordingly, "The Project for Rehabilitation and Improvement of Bahr Yusef Canal" was implemented in 1997. In succession, "The Project for Rehabilitation and Improvement for Mazoura Regulator of Bahr Yusef Canal" located at the upstream of the Lahoun Regulator was taken up and completed in 2002.

This Grant Aid Scheme was requested by the government of Egypt to practice appropriate water management and ensure stable supply of irrigation water to beneficial area by replacing decrepit Sakoula Regulator located in the Bahr Yusef Irrigation Canal and introducing overflow-type gate to regulate the water level and flow rate efficiently.

Contents of the request are as follows;

- Replacement the decrepit brick regulating body
- Change the manually-operated gates to electric-driven steel gates
- Construction of a control house to accommodate equipment that receives water control information
- Construction of maintenance bridge

Responding to the request, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) dispatched a team for Basic Design Study from February to March in 2003. The Team discussed with related agencies of Egypt, confirmed the contents of the request, and carried out field investigation for Sakoula Regulator of Bahr Yusef Irrigation Canal, farming conditions of beneficial area and present condition of organization of operation and maintenance and so on. As the result of study, existing Sakoula Regulator was considered to be improved immediately. Because of its decrepit condition, makes the water supply for beneficial area from the upstream of the regulator unstable. The Team prepared the basic design of the project in Japan, and visited Egypt in June 2003 for explaining the outlines of the basic design and confirming contents of the project. Contents of the Project are as follows;

Replacement of Body of Existing Sakoula Regulator and Gates:

For the purpose of stopping leakage from the Sakoula Regulator through the body and gates, the Regulator shall be reconstructed with electric powered driven overflow-type gates. This type makes delicate-regulation of water level at upstream possible and flow-rate control at the Regulator smooth and easy by available correspondence between small and large discharges better than underflow-type in order to stable the water level at upstream of the Regulator. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme, therefore, offers funds for supplying irrigation water to the beneficial area stably by replacing over-aged existing Sakoula Regulator to modern regulator with electric powered driven overflow-type gates.

Control House:

To regulate water level and flow-rate accurately by the mentioned overflow-type gates, maintenance equipment and facilities such as gate control panel, electric facilities and emergency generator are necessary. Also, storage facility to protect these from bad weather like sand storms shall be provided. To maintenance the regulator body, gate and the above equipments, an operation and maintenance office that can correct operation data shall be installed. Furthermore, a water management office that plays a sub-system of flow-rate control management and unitary water management system in the whole Bahr Yusef Irrigation Canal in future and the place for training of technology transfer is required. By the above reason, a control house shall be constructed.

Maintenance Bridge:

Sakoula Regulator is located at the center of Sakoula town in Minia governorate and about 180 km south from Cairo. The Sakoula town and vicinity area are scattered along both side of Bahr Yusef Irrigation Canal. The maintenance bridge of Sakoula Regulator lies in the center of the flow of local people and agricultural products, and it plays an important role in the daily local traffic. Based on the investigation of traffic at the Basic Design Study, the wheel traffic, which is related with the distribution including the crops, such as trucks, small trucks, tractors and carriages are about 1,100 cars/day. Moreover, the comings and goings including motorbikes and bicycles are about 9,500 people/day. And, an open market is hold around Sakoula Regulator every Sunday, the existing bridge is very crowded whole the day by people and wheels from the outskirts. Thus, maintenance bridge plays an important role for not only the distribution and comings and goings but the daily transportation.

However, the width of existing maintenance bridge is only 4 m and vehicles have to follow one way traffic only, and it is crowded with both vehicles and passersby. The type of the bridge is a brick arch structure, surface brick is broken off and large vehicles are prohibited to pass according to load limit. Therefore, this maintenance bridge is planned to be improved to suit present condition of traffic and transportation of agricultural products and to contribute

to improvement of the circumstances of flow to the market in the beneficial area of the Project.

The contents and scale of Sakoula Regulator and related facilities to be improved, which were decided in the basic design, are as follows;

Outline of Replacement of Sakoula Regulator

1. Design discharge / Design water level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Max. discharge: 193.64 m³/sec • Min. discharge: 39.76 m³/sec • Highest control water level (upstream): 33.70m • Lowest control water level (downstream): 30.28m
2. Regulator body	• Reinforced concrete
3. Gate drive system	• Electric wire rope winch • Upper gate: 1.5kW, Lower gate: 5.5kW
4. Gate span	• Width 8.0m × height 5.8m × 4 spans • Gate sill elevation: 28.0m
5. Gate type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overflow-type gate • Slide type double leaf roller gate • 3 Edges with rubber seals at upstream • Operation speed: more than 0.3m/min • Height of upper leaf: 2.8m, Height of lower leaf: 3.0m
6. Apron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length of upstream apron: 6.0m • Elevation of upstream apron surface: 27.55m • Length of middle and downstream apron: 27.0m • Elevation of downstream apron surface: 27.50m
7. Canal bed protection	• Concrete block • Length of downstream protection: 44.0m, Width :38.0m
8. Closure dike	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steel sheet pile type III and IV: L=9.0~12.5m • Riprap slope protection: Total length 133.0m
9. Slope protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steel sheet pile type III and IV: L=9.0~12.5m • Riprap slope protection: Total length 157.0m
10. Maintenance bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforced concrete T-beam • Length of bridge: 40.0m • Design load: 60 ton • One side single lane, Total width: 12.8m
11. Control house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-story, RC structure and block wall • Floor area: 78.0 m² • Remote control room, Storage, Kitchen, Toilet, Emergency generator room, etc.
12. Control panel (Remote control/ Local control)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper and lower gate operation button • Accumulative release discharge meter • Buzzer stop button • Recorder for water level, gate opening & discharge • Lump test button • Emergency stop button • Upper and lower gate opening indicator • Local telecommunication • Upstream and downstream water level gauge
13. Emergency generator	• 50kVA, 380V/220V • 1 unit (1.3m × 2.63m × 1.0m)

It will take 5 months for detail design and 21 months for the construction of the Project. Total cost of the Project under the Japan's Grant Aid Scheme is estimated 2,411 million yen (2,133 million yen borne by Japan, 278 million yen borne by Egypt).

Implementation of this Project will improve Sakoula Regulator and stabilize the water supply to the beneficial area upstream of Sakoula Regulator. The direct effect that will be brought by the Project are to increase Irrigation Water Quantity in Gravity Irrigation Area. It is expected that shortage of water of 9,156,000 m³ (5,639,000 m³ for summer crops, 3,517,000 m³ for winter crops) per year will be solved by stabilizing water level of upstream of Sakoula Regulator and discharging irrigation water to the beneficial area properly. And also following indirect effects are expected;

Increase of Unit Crop Yields and Agricultural Production in the Gravity Irrigation Area:

After improvement of Sakoula Regulator, the water shortage (shortage of 5,639,000 m³ for summer crops, 3,517,000 m³ for winter crops) will be solved and unit crop yields is expected to increase 2 to 11 % comparing to

present situation. And also agricultural production is estimated to increase 35,645 ton from 525,348 ton of present yield.

Improvement of Value of Agricultural Production:

As the Unit Crop Yields is increased in the Gravity Irrigation Area, the value of agricultural production is estimated to increase from present 292,749 thousand LE/year to 303,221 thousand LE/year in the whole beneficiary area and it equals to 3.6 % increase. Multiplying it into present average income of farmer 2,250 LE/year, income of farmer will improve to 2,330 LE/year after implementation of the Project.

Reduction of Excess Running of Pump and Cost of Maintenance in Pump Irrigation Area:

Due to unstable water level at the upstream of Sakoula Regulator in Bahr Yusef Canal, design intake water level of irrigation pump is not ensured and it causes shortage of pump water supply. Under such situation, required water has to be supplied by lengthening the running time of pump and frequently forcing the reserve pump to put in operation. Improving Sakoula Regulator, the water level of upstream of the Regulator will become stable and design intake water level will be ensured, and it is expected that running cost and maintenance cost of pump will be reduced.

Improvement of Agricultural Product Flow by Widening of Maintenance Bridge:

After rehabilitation, the width of the maintenance bridge will be widened to 12 m enabling dual lane traffic at the same time. Restrictions on heavy traffic of 60 ton will also be removed. Accordingly, rehabilitation of the maintenance bridge will be effective for the improvement of circumstances of agricultural product flow such as smooth delivery and mass transportation of agricultural product in the Project area.

Improvement of Sanitation:

Local people and cattle utilize the canal water for drinking and various purposes just at downstream of Sakoula Regulator. Water quality, however, is judged not suitable for potable based on the result of simplicity water quality test around the Regulator. Existing gates were very old and some were out of order, and workable gates have been operated in the manner of underflow release, which caused to remain carcass of cattle and garbage for long period and helped to out break of flies and mosquitoes causing unhygienic environment. These carcasses and garbage go rotten and make water quality worse. Therefore, improving the regulator with overflow-type gate, it is also expected to contribute to improvement of water quality and health.

While the Self-sufficient rate of wheat, the staple food in Egypt, is about 50 %, increase of food production corresponding to the population is pressing. Vertical expansion in agricultural policy is hold up in the national development plan to enhance the efficiency of water use and to supply the required water volume to farmlands stably by comprehensive water management is conducted. Under these circumstance, although the MWRI has been rehabilitating and reconstructing over-aged irrigations facilities gradually, regulating and intake facilities, which are over 100 years and having leakage problem, are still widely utilized, and this situation is disturbing vertical expansion in agricultural policy.

Bahr Yusef Irrigation Canal plays an important role of mainstay as agricultural facility in Egypt due that intake

water volume from Nile River to the Canal is occupied about 8% of Agreement among Nile River countries, and the command area irrigated by the Canal is 11% of whole cultivated farmland in Egypt. However, agricultural productivity is affected by situation, which the irrigation water supply to farmland is not stable due to over-aged intake facilities to branch canals such a Sakoula Regulator. It is expected that supplying stable water by the improvement of Sakoula Regulator will contribute growth of agricultural productivity in Egypt while Sakoula Regulator has 34,700 ha of command area with 97,000 households (about 536,000 people) of total beneficiary.

Government of Egypt has been requesting to European countries for supports of some studies and implementation of large-scale regulator along with Nile River. Meanwhile, irrigation facilities companying to main canal such a Bahr Yusef Canal requests to the government of Japan, then Lahoun and Mazoura Regulators were already reconstructed under Japan's Grant Aid Scheme. Accordingly, it is expected this Project has a validity with the above both Regulators.

After completion of this Project, West Minia Irrigation Directorate (IDir.) and West Bahr Yusef Inspectorate offices will carry out the operation and maintenance (O&M). According to the result of O&M by Beni Suef IDir. for other two Regulators already implemented by Japan's Grant Aid Scheme, appropriate O&M would be expected. Concerning O&M structure, it has no problem because of sufficient number of personnel and enough budget, and further through the discussion with the government of Egypt during the Basic Design Study, the implementing agency of Egypt confirmed to provide appropriate personnel arrangement and budget for O&M.

As mentioned the above, it is considered that there is a great necessity for this project and it is proper to implement the project through Japan's Grant Aid Scheme. Further, there is no negative influence to the environment by this project. While improving Sakoula Regulator, following subjects are proposed to be executed by the government of Egypt in order that the expected effect will be appeared more efficiently and sustained.

Extension of IIP:

Based on the results of projects of improvement of Mesqa implemented in ten(10) governorates by MWRI, it is expected that irrigation efficiency will be improved by introducing Mesqa improvement project in the beneficial area of Sakoula Regulator and further crop intensity and unit product yields will be improved. Furthermore, it is expected to expand irrigation area by utilizing excess water yielded from the improvement of irrigation efficiency. Therefore, prompt implementation of Mesqa improvement project for the beneficial area of Sakoula Regulator is anticipated.

Replacement of Pump Unit of Old Pumping Station:

Units of old pumping station in pump irrigation area of Sakoula Regulator constructed in 1960s' are feared to begin to deteriorate its function and to interfere the appropriate flow-rate, therefore timely replacement is expected. All of these pump units are decided to replace in 2004. MWRI is required to implement this replacement project without any fail.

Collaboration of Irrigation Directorates on Training on Gate Operation:

Operation and maintenance of Lahoun and Mazoura Regulators implemented under the Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

are maintained and operated by Beni Suef IDir. (Irrigation Directorate) and it is expected a short-term expert to be dispatched from Japan to Beni Suef IDir. for their further training on operation of gate, and improvement of gate operation skills and obtaining integrated water flow management skills for 2 regulators already implemented. While, West Minia IDir. will carry out O&M of Sakoula Regulator after implementation of the Project. It is essential for Beni Suef IDir. who has already experienced operation of 2 Regulators, to train the staff of West Minia IDir. for the operation of Sakoula Regulator.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	
Letter of Transmittal	
Location Map	
Perspective	
Summary	
Table of Contents	
List of Figures and Tables	
Abbreviations	
	Page
Chapter 1 Background of the Project	
1-1 Background and Outline of the Request	1-1
1-2 Present Conditions of Project Site	1-2
Chapter 2 Contents of the Project	
2-1 Basic Concept of the Project.....	2-1
2-2 Basic Design of the Requested Japanese Assistance.....	2-3
2-2-1 Design Policy	2-3
2-2-1-1 Basic Policy	2-3
2-2-1-2 Natural Condition.....	2-4
2-2-1-3 Geology and Soil Mechanics	2-5
2-2-1-4 Socio-economic Condition.....	2-6
2-2-1-5 Plan for Agriculture and Irrigation Development.....	2-7
2-2-1-6 Bahr Yusef Irrigation Canal.....	2-8
2-2-1-7 Rehabilitation of Sakoula Regulator	2-11
2-2-1-8 Gate Operation, Water Level and Discharge Control.....	2-13
2-2-1-9 Control House	2-19
2-2-1-10 Maintenance Bridge	2-23
2-2-1-11 Conditions of Construction and Equipment	2-24
2-2-1-12 Procurement of Gate	2-25
2-2-1-13 Procurement of Other Equipment	2-25
2-2-1-14 Construction Plan and Method.....	2-31
2-2-1-15 Temporary Works	2-34
2-2-1-16 Participation of Local Contractor	2-43
2-2-1-17 Operation and Maintenance of the Facilities.....	2-43
2-2-1-18 Ability on Operation and Maintenance of Executing Agency.....	2-44
2-2-1-19 Project Schedule.....	2-44
2-2-2 Basic Design	2-45
2-2-2-1 Sakoula Regulator	2-45
2-2-2-2 Protection for Bed and Retaining Wall.....	2-66

2-2-2-3	Gate Section	2-73
2-2-2-4	Maintenance Bridge	2-74
2-2-2-5	Control House	2-75
2-2-2-6	Control Panel.....	2-76
2-2-2-7	Specification and Quantity of Miscellaneous Equipment	2-77
2-2-3	Basic Design Drawing	2-78
2-2-4	Implementation Plan	2-97
2-2-4-1	Implementation Policy	2-97
2-2-4-2	Condition on Construction and Procurement	2-99
2-2-4-3	Undertaking in Construction and Procurement	2-100
2-2-4-4	Construction Supervision and Procurement Supervision Plan	2-101
2-2-4-5	Quality Control Management.....	2-104
2-2-4-6	Procurement Plan	2-105
2-2-4-7	Implementation Schedule.....	2-106
2-2-5	Necessity of Gate Operation Technology Transfer	2-110
2-2-5-1	Technology Transfer after the Rehabilitation	2-110
2-2-5-2	Necessity of Technology Transfer for the Proper Water Management in Future	2-111
2-3	Obligations of Egyptian Government	2-115
2-4	Project Operation Plan	2-117
2-4-1	Operation and Maintenance Structure	2-117
2-4-2	Components of Maintenance Works.....	2-128
2-5	Project Cost.....	2-120
2-5-1	Project Cost	2-120
2-5-2	Operation and Maintenance Cost.....	2-121

Chapter 3. Project Evaluation and Recommendations..... 3-1

3-1	Project Effect.....	3-1
3-1-1	Direct Effect.....	3-1
3-1-2	Indirect Effect	3-2
3-1-3	Damages on the Agricultural Production when Collapse of Sakoula Regulator.....	3-5
3-2	Recommendations	3-7

[Appendixes]

1. Member List of the Study Team
2. Study Schedule
3. List of Parties Concerned in the Egyptian Government
4. Minutes of Discussions
5. List of Data collected
6. Other Relevant Data and Information

Lists of Figures and Tables

List of Figures

		Page
Figure 1-2.1	Beneficial area of Sakoula Regulator	1-3
Figure 1-2.2	Up/Downstream Water Level in Sakoula Regulator for Past 6 Years (July)	1-4
Figure 2-2-1.1	Standard Cross-section of Bahr Yusef Canal	2-9
Figure 2-2-1.2	Profile of Bahr Yusef Canal	2-10
Figure 2-2-1.3	Comparison of Location of Sakoula Regulator in the Feasibility Study	2-12
Figure 2-2-1.4	Comparison of Location of Sakoula Regulator in the Application	2-12
Figure 2-2-1.5	Regulator Location Map	2-20
Figure 2-2-1.6	Standard Cross-Section of Maintenance Bridge	2-24
Figure 2-2-2.1	Hydraulic Profile at Design Maximum Discharge	2-46
Figure 2-2-2.2	Gate EL. and Height (1/2)	2-49
Figure 2-2-2.3	Gate EL. and Height (2/2)	2-49
Figure 2-2-2.4	Profile of Apron	2-53
Figure 2-2-2.5	Profile of upstream apron	2-56
Figure 2-2-2.6	Explanatory profile for crest elevation of pier	2-57
Figure 2-2-2.7	Profile of Upper Gate Pier of Sakoula Regulator	2-59
Figure 2-2-2.8	Examination of Rip-rap	2-67
Figure 2-2-2.9	Hydraulic Conditions at Underflow Release	2-68
Figure 2-2-2.10	Examination of Steel Sheet Pile	2-70
Figure 2-2-2.11	Live load condition at maintenance bridge	2-75
Figure 2-2-2.12	Standard Cross-Section of Maintenance Bridge	2-75
Figure 2-2-4.1	Implementation Schedule	2-109
Figure 2-2-5.1	Organization of Irrigation Department	2-111
Figure 2-2-5.2	Unitary Water Management	2-114
Figure 2-4-1.1	Organization Chart of West Minia Irrigation Directorate	2-117

List of Tables

Table 1-2.1	Excess and Deficiency of Water Quantity Required for Crops and Actual Irrigation Water Amount	1-3
Table 2-1.1	Outline of Replacement of Sakoula Regulator	2-3
Table 2-2-1.1	Geological and Geotechnical Structure around Sakoula Regulator	2-5
Table 2-2-1.2	Comparison of Gate Drive System of Sakoula Regulator	2-14
Table 2-2-1.3	Comparison of Control Method of Water Level and Discharge	2-16
Table 2-2-1.4	Comparative Table of Overflow Type Gates	2-18
Table 2-2-1.5	Comparison of Procurement on Steel Sheet Pile (For temporary use)	2-27
Table 2-2-1.6	Comparison of Procurement on Steel Sheet Pile (For permanent use).....	2-28
Table 2-2-1.7	Import Plan: Construction Materials, Construction Machinery, Equipment and Materials.	2-30
Table 2-2-1.8	Strength and Quantity of Concrete	2-32
Table 2-2-1.9	Comparison of Method for Construction of Top Slab	2-33
Table 2-2-1.10	Comparison of Method for Temporary Cofferdam.....	2-36
Table 2-2-1.11	Comparison of Method for De-watering Works	2-37
Table 2-2-1.12	Comparison of Method for Double Steel Sheet Pile Works	2-38
Table 2-2-1.13	Comparison of Method Closing work Crossing Existing Regulator	2-39
Table 2-2-1.14	Comparison of Plans for Temporary Facility Yard	2-41
Table 2-2-2.1	Comparison of Sakoula Regulator Location	2-45
Table 2-2-2.2	Hydraulic Conditions at Design Maximum Discharge (Sill-up height: 0.45m)	2-46
Table 2-2-2.3	Comparison of Gate Span.....	2-52
Table 2-2-2.4	Coefficient for Bligh's Method and Lane's Method.....	2-53
Table 2-2-2.5	Item for Maintenance and Check at Middle and Upper Part of Gate Pier	2-58
Table 2-2-2.6	Allowable Stress of Reinforced Concrete	2-59
Table 2-2-2.7	Allowable Stress of Plain Concrete	2-60
Table 2-2-2.8	Calculation of Allowable Bearing Capacity	2-62
Table 2-2-2.9	Combination of Loads by Examination Case	2-63
Table 2-2-2.10	Result of Stability Calculation for Gate Pier	2-65
Table 2-2-2.11	Result of Examination of Underflow Release	2-67
Table 2-2-2.12	Alternative Plan for Closure Dike Protection.....	2-72
Table 2-2-2.13	Design Specifications of Gates of Sakoula Regulator.....	2-74
Table 2-2-2.14	Component and Space of Control House	2-75
Table 2-2-2.15	Configuration of Remote Control Panel.....	2-76
Table 2-2-2.16	Configuration of Local Control Panel.....	2-77
Table 2-2-2.17	Specification of Emergency Generator.....	2-77

Table	2-2-4.1	Scope of Work for Dispatched Technicians.....	2-99
Table	2-2-4.2	Undertaking for Temporary Yard by Each Government.....	2-100
Table	2-2-4.3	Undertaking of Receiving Facilities of Electric Power	2-101
Table	2-2-4.4	Residential Specialists Engineers Assignment Plan	2-102
Table	2-2-4.5	Detail Design Staffs Plan.....	2-103
Table	2-2-4.6	Construction Supervision Works for the Gate	2-104
Table	2-2-4.7	Staffs for Construction Supervision	2-104
Table	2-2-4.8	Quality Control Plan.....	2-104
Table	2-2-4.9	Construction Duration for Major Works.....	2-107
Table	2-2-5.1	Irrigated Area and Maximum Irrigation Flow of Three(3) Regulators.....	2-113
Table	2-4-1.1	Operation and Maintenance Staff of Sakoula Regulator	2-118
Table	2-4-2.1	Main Contents of Long Term Renewal and Repair	2-119
Table	2-5-2.1	Annual Records of Operation and Maintenance Costs of the Sakoula Regulator for the Past 5 Years and the Cost Estimation after Rehabilitation	2-121
Table	2-5-2.2	Annual Expenditure of Operation and Maintenance of West Bahr Yusef Inspectorate	2-122
Table	3-1-1.1	Comparison between Monthly Water Requirement and Actual Intake Discharge in the Gravity Irrigation Area	3-2
Table	3-1-2.1	Crop Productivity Ratio with/without Irrigation in the Dry Climate.....	3-3
Table	3-1-2.2	Increase of Crop Yield and Productivity when irrigated as planned.....	3-3
Table	3-1-2.3	Increment Value of Agricultural Production between Before and After Project	3-4
Table	3-1-3.1	Discharge Decrease in the Gravity Intake Canals after Collapse of Regulator	3-6
Table	3-1-3.2	Discharge Decrease in the Pump Irrigation Area after Collapse of Regulator	3-6
Table	3-1-3.3	Damages on Agricultural Production caused by collapse of Sakoula Regulator	3-7

Abbreviations

Abbreviations

MWRI	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
MFT	Ministry of Foreign Trade
ID	Irrigation Department
MED	Mechanical and Electrical Department
IIS	Irrigation Improvement Sector
IS	Irrigation Sector
Minia IIP	Minia Irrigation Improvement Project
Beni Suef IIP	Beni Suef Irrigation Improvement Project
IDir.	Irrigation Directorate
West Minia IDir.	West Minia Irrigation Directorate
Beni Suef IDir.	Beni Suef Irrigation Directorate
IIP	Irrigation Improvement Project
IAS	Irrigation Advisory Service
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
O/M or O&M	Operation and Maintenance
WUA	Water User's Association
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

Units

cm	centimeter	°C	centigrade
cu.m	cubic meter	cms (m ³ /sec)	cubic meter per second
fed.	feddan (= 0.42ha)	ha	hectare (=2.38 fed.)
hr	hour	kg	kilogram (=1,000 gram)
km	kilometer	km ²	square kilometer
lit.	liter	lit/sec	liter per second
m	meter	MCM	million cubic meter
mg/lit.	milligram per liter	meq/lit.	milliequivalent per liter
m/s	meter per second	ppm	parts per million
t	ton (1,000 kg)	%	percent
Aldap	Weight unit for agricultural products (differing by products) 1 ardap = wheat(150kg), beans(155kg), maize(140kg), sesame(120kg)		
Cantar	1 Cantar=Cotton(100kg)		

Currency

LE	Egyptian Pond
Pt	Egyptian Piaster (1 LE = 100 Pt)
Yen or ¥	Japanese Yen
US\$	US Dollar

Exchange Rate (April 2003)

LE	= ¥ 24.95
LE	= US\$4.88
US\$	= ¥121.77

Glossary

Sakia	Water wheel to lift water by animal to field ditch from lateral canal
Mesqqa	Small irrigation field canal constructed by the farmers themselves