UNESCO Japanese Fund-In-Trust (JFIT) Project titled “Urgent Capacity Development for Managing Natural Disaster Risks of Flash Floods in Egypt, Jordan, Sudan and Yemen”

Assessment Report for Aswan

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Aswan

The governorate of Aswan is located in the south of Egypt. Aswan city is the capital of Aswan governorate. It is bordered to the north province of Luxor, the Red Sea governorate in the east, and from the west the New Valley Governorate, south Sudan at latitude 22 north of the Tropic of Cancer.

Aswan city is located, on the eastern shore of the Nile, and its rises about 85 meters above sea level, and away from Cairo, 880 km, and covers an area of 62,766 km².

Population:

Total Population in Aswan governorate is 1,394,6871, and it’s ranking as number 17 among all Egyptian governorates.

Administrative division

Aswan governorate consists of the following centers:
• Aswan
• Draw
• Kom Ombo
• Nasr
• Edfu

And the following cities:
• Abu Simbel
• Kalabsha
• El-Rdesah
• El-Besalah
• El-Sibaiya

Table(1): Workforce in Aswan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Workforce from 15 years and above</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Non employed</th>
<th>unemployment percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aswan</td>
<td>107221</td>
<td>86946</td>
<td>20275</td>
<td>18,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daraw</td>
<td>26172</td>
<td>22235</td>
<td>3937</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kom Ombo</td>
<td>81005</td>
<td>67743</td>
<td>13261</td>
<td>16,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naser</td>
<td>22003</td>
<td>18337</td>
<td>3666</td>
<td>16,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edfu</td>
<td>102413</td>
<td>78542</td>
<td>23871</td>
<td>23,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>338814</td>
<td>273803</td>
<td>65010</td>
<td>19,2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agriculture:
Agriculture is characterized by a special character in Aswan to the particular conditions of natural factors, which reflected their effects on determining the types of crops by the largesse.

The total cultivated area in the governorate of Aswan, 134 thousand feddan in addition to 30 thousand Feddan new reclamation in Elssaaida Valley, and 65 thousand Fed. new reclamation in El-Nokra Valley. The total of cultivated land in the governorate of Aswan, 229 thousand Feddan, and has developed an ambitious plan to maintain the horizontal expansion of the reclamation of new land.

Industry:
Spread of industry in the province due to the availability of natural resources, whether mineral or Agricultural raw materials.

Preservation of the most important industries:

- Sugar industry.
- Mineral industry.
- Wood particleboard.
- Manufacture of fish.
- Dairy industry.
- Paper industry.
- Fertilizer industry.

Tourism:
Aswan Governorate occupy a leading position among the governorates of Egypt in terms of tourist attractions because of its several elements made it occupies this prestigious position, and is the natural and historical elements and service

Education:
In Aswan public university containing many colleges and institutes, as there are multiple schools of all grades. And illiteracy rate in Aswan is 23 % total: 30.3 % female, 15, 8% male.
General idea of the village
23 km on the right side of the River Nile is located Abu Sberh drain and there in the village of Abu Sbearerh and is one of the small villages, poor little importance in Aswan, home to a number of the population is About 10000 to 15 000 peoples, of whom reside in a distributed houses on two groups, one small and the other larger located on both sides of drain on the eastern side of the Agricultural road and rail ways, and including some of them living in tents.

The people
Number of people leaving in Abu Sbiera village about 10000 to 15 000 people, They are divided into the following ethnic groups Pesharah, Abbabdh, Nubian, Hijazeh, upper Egyptian, Aswanan and others.

The majority of Abu Sbiera village people was the Hijazeha followed by El-pesharah. mostly poor and they work in agriculture and mines. While small
percentage employees (10-15%) of the population and there is a few percentage of daily non-permanent laborers and some of them live in and are characterized by instability, most of whom depend on agriculture and some of them workers or employees of government agencies or public sector companies or daily workers, low education rates and spread among them illiteracy.

**A look at the storm water drains in Aswan**

Through the pass on all storm water drains on both sides of the Nile River in the Aswan governorate turned out to be the most important and outmost serious on people’s lives is ” Abu Sbiera” located on the right side of the River Nile, 23 kilometers from the High Dam and the people of this village, living in semi isolated area and poor, lack
access to many basic services, this society the most fragile among all the neighboring communities of twelve spillways, which was the traffic on them.

So it has been focusing on the area of Abu Sbieria and the data are collected from the main and secondary sources and refered to what had been wrote in government reports or press reports during the previous years.

**Table(2): showing the storm water drains in Aswan Governorate arranged according to geographic location**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>Drain name</th>
<th>Location on the Nile River</th>
<th>Distance from the High Dam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aswan drain</td>
<td>on the right side</td>
<td>10,500 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Abu Sbieria drain</td>
<td>on the right side</td>
<td>23,000 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fatera drain</td>
<td>on the right side</td>
<td>57,000 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Wady elnoqra drain</td>
<td>on the right side</td>
<td>63,000 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>North Seelwa drain</td>
<td>on the right side</td>
<td>73,000 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hager EL-metamia drain</td>
<td>On left side</td>
<td>122,250 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Wady abady drain</td>
<td>On the right side</td>
<td>123,750 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Domaria El-Balad drain</td>
<td>On the right side</td>
<td>124,000 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>North domaria drain</td>
<td>On the right side</td>
<td>124,500 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>North Nagh hilal drain</td>
<td>On the right side</td>
<td>138,500 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>El-Mahamid drain</td>
<td>On the right side</td>
<td>139,000 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>El-Sharawna drain</td>
<td>On the right side</td>
<td>143,000 km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Preamble:**
The data about the village and drains collected from during visits to government bodies such as:

- local unit of Aswan city.
- local unit of Abu Rish village.
- Water Resources and Irrigation directorate in Aswan.
- Agriculture directorate in Aswan.
- Agricultural management in Aswan.
- Abu Rish Agricultural Cooperative Association
- Social Affairs directorate in Aswan
- Health and Population directorate in Aswan.
In addition to numerous visits to the village and interviews with the people of different categories, we can present the data information about the village as follows:

**Residential area**

The residential area of Abu Sbiera village is located east of the Cairo Aswan way can hardly appear on the road it is distributed on two parts the first - which is the bigger one - located on the south side of the drain and called Hijazi The other one is on the northern side and called the besharya the two of them are connected by a bridge and a small area of homes which doesn’t have much of the main services and it is built from mud-brick and some of them are built from red brick and cement, little used in concrete and there are many of those who live in tents.
The Farm

Farmlands at the village of Abu Sbiera is a major source of the income for many or the majority of the people of the village and a mean to get food, and according to the data from the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural administration of Aswan and the agricultural association in the village of Abu Alrish (the area of Abu Abu Sbiera village is considered part of village of the mentioned association) the cultivated area in the village of Abu Sbiera about is about 1182 fed 918 fed of it belong to the people of the village and 120 fed belong to the state and these regulated areas are legal and documented in association and gets agriculture services such as fertilizers subsidized and previews and custody services and other things and scheduled irrigation watered by the Water Resources and Irrigation in addition to the previous space There are 144 fed The Aswan governorate distributed to the 44 members of the graduates and poor social groups (landless) and the victims of the law of modifying the relationship between landlord and tenant and the distribution to the previous categories rates from two to three feddan and this space is considered from the standpoint of irrigation outside the command area which is not dedicated its amounts of water within the water canal Abu Sbiera. This area has not been titled to those who deal with them, but received the province where rents are paid 1200 pounds for an annual rental value per feddan. And the most important crops which are grown alfalfa and sorghum, cowpeas Levantine, okra and there are palm trees and lemon. And the most important crops which are grown alfalfa and sorghum, cowpeas Levantine, okra and there are palm trees and lemon. Land uncultivated field crops as well as crops horticulture vegetables and fruit such as palm trees and figs, lemons and oranges. And also it is growing wheat, barley and beans and fenugreek, onion and okra. Some greenhouses have been built by some of the civil society organizations.
Crop composition of Abu Sbiera in summer season 2015 (according to aswan Agricultural management data)

♣ 13 Feddan gardens.
♣ 40 Feddan maize.
♣ 678 Feddan and other crops (alfalfa, sorghum, okra, tomato and sugar cane ...etc.).

Irrigation water

Farmers use Nile water to irrigate their farms where there is a single canal in the village, the source of water from Khattara pumps station, which is located 11 km from Aswan city, its length is about 3.6 km, it irrigates 360 feddan. Also it has been digged a new irrigation canal (private) for land reclamation, which were distributed to universities and poor social groups.

A Diesel Machine has been established to irrigate the reclaimed area and governorate bears the operating expenses. But it stopped it in the beginning and then a malfunction occurs to the machine and dimension made the people beneficiaries of reclaimed space to buy machine for irrigation and of course these machines are illegal but that has been ignored about it because it serves agricultural lands and the people maintain and clean it of weeds and deepen its course and cleaned periodically self-efforts.
**Government services:**

Primary school and other preparatory.

**NGOs in the village:**

There are 6 village civil societies distributed as follows four associations of Hijazi and two associations, one of Ababdh and other Al epesharah.

**Description Abu Sbiera drain**

- Abu Sbiera drain is located on the right side of the River Nile 23 km north.
- Starts from the middle point of the west end of the lake (om el-buerat) and separated by several dams, and through Cairo Aswan road then completed into the Nile River. the length from east to west is 4.6 km. 4.00 km of it is at the east of the railways and the rest of the 0.60 km west of the road Aswan Cairo.

- Initially connected to the big Valley (Om el-buerat) where rainwater collects
- of sea red mountains series and Valley Pharaohs etc .......and pouring them
into three drain from south to north as follows:

• Torrent drain, Abu Sbiera drain, Wady elnoqra drain. The three drains were industrial. Because the third drain passes next to the reclaimed area (Wady elnoqra 65,000 feddan) has been made of a huge dam at the entrance of Wady elnoqra clicking until barely passes water torrent to avoid damage that may result from their access to soil agricultural.

• The EL-Sal drain is located to the south of Abu Sbiera drain. It is the highest attributed to it and so the more water is moving to Abu Sberh which increases the chance of flooding on the neighboring village.

• Last time flowed in torrents backside was in 2010 and has led to significant damage to wake: demolished houses its aspects as well as severely damaged and farmland, raising levels of assembly lake (Om el-buerat) to 1.5 meters and also took a large part of the wake of farmland and a layer of sand and damaged crops and led to the collapse of many houses.

• There are no homes in the course of drain.
Torrent, which raided the village:

Many of torrent's, which raided the village and led to serious damage to crops, houses and, for example, in the following years:


Disparity between the damage caused by the uprooting of fruit trees such as palm and orange, lemon and fig ... etc. It also led to the coverage of farmland next layer of sand with torrents from the mountains and led to the burial of many areas of winter crops cultivated at the time, as well as the occurrence of uprooting and erosion of some areas and field crops and vegetables including wheat and alfalfa and onions.

The effects of the torrent on the village as follows:

1. The impact of floods on crops
   1. Sinking of planting areas
   2. Damaging of annual crops (field crops and vegetable crops).
   3. Sweeping of 30-50% of the cultivated area.
   4. Uprooting of palm and figs, lemon and orange trees
   5. Uprooting of wooden and shade trees.
   6. Cover 40 percentage of the agricultural soil with sand.
   7. Change of natural and chemical characters of agricultural soil
II. The impact of the torrent on the residential block
1. Sinking of many homes.
2. Full demolition of many homes.
3. Partial demolition of many homes.
4. demolition of many tents.
5. Negative impact on animals and poultry (death and disease).
6. Spread of harmful animals (scorpions and snakes).

III: The effect of torrent on the people of the village themselves
1. Death cases among the people of the village
2. Injuring of villagers with diseases and pests
3. Subjection to the people by bites and gnats of scorpions and snakes.
4. Irregular schooling
5. Compatriots lost their money and household possessions
6. Creating a an insatiable case in the village.
7. Worsen the situation of the chronically sick especially the elderly and children.

Torrent in 2010 damaged 94 homes

- Number of completely destroyed houses is 15
- Number of partially destroyed houses is 30
- Number of cracked houses 49
- House owners received compensation and the amount is 25000 E L per completely destroyed home, 5000 EL per partially destroyed homes and 2000 EL per cracked houses. In addition to 5000, 5000 and 2000 EL per family for completely, partially destroyed and cracked houses respectively.
- Number of victims was 3.
The most important problems of the village

- Exposure village rains and torrents from period to period.
- There are 822 feddan of soil agricultural do not benefit from irrigation services.
- Weakness of government support for agricultural production.
- Low amount of irrigation water and erratic.
- Failure of the government about irrigation services such as irrigation systems and providing energy (electricity and solar).
- Dealing of the recipients of the reclaimed land rent and not ownership to them.
- Low absorptive capacity lake of (Om el-buerat).
- The disabilities dams is weak in lake and at the entrance to the drain.
- Bad streets in the village and a lack of modern roads.
- The lack of public transport from or to the village.
- Irregular drinking water and worn out and provided the network.
- Irregular electricity services.
- Weakness of government services to the village.
شکل رقم (1): قطاع طويل و عرضي لمخر سيل ابو صبيرة

شکل رقم (2): Qطاع طويل و قطاعات عرضية لمخر سيل ابو صبيرة
شكل رقم (3): قطاع طويل - عرضي لمخر سجل خور أبو صبيحة.
شكل رقم (4): قطاع طويل - عرضي لمخر سيل خور أبو صبيرة.