



Industrial Development Authority

The Industrial Development in

Aswan



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Chapter 1

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- The Industrial Map of Aswan
- Industry in Aswan
- The Industrial Zone in Aswan
- Total Number of establishments registered in IDA distributed according to the activity



Preface

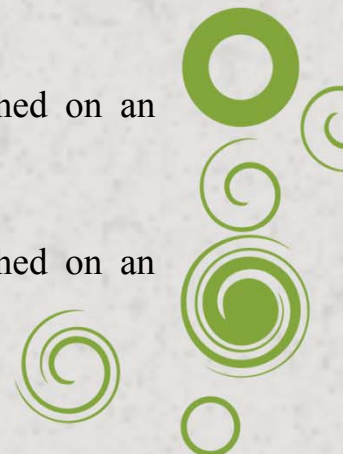
The Egyptian Government has started its plan to develop the Upper Egypt region that includes many promising governorates in the investment field, such as Aswan governorate, in which new industrial zones were established due to the **Natural Resources** the governorate has, such as (iron- limestone- granite- sand & cobblestone). This comes within the framework of the State's aim to establish industrial zones in all governorates to achieve the industrial development in Egypt.

Aswan governorate contributes to enhancing the industrial activity through many industries, the most important of which are cement, sugar and triple superphosphate industries, in addition to producing the phosphoric acid.

Aswan governorate includes 177 **Existed Establishments Registered in IDA** with investment costs of about L.E4.2 billion that provide labor opportunities of 14374. The most important industrial activities in Aswan are food & beverages, followed by mines & quarries exploitation, wood and its products manufacturing, building materials, chinaware, porcelain & ceramic industries, followed by the engineering, electronic, electrical and basic materials industries.

Industrial Zones in Aswan includes Al Alaki Valley industrial zone which is divided into:

1. Large-scale industrial projects zone which is established on an area of about 176 feddans.
2. Small-scale industrial projects zone which is established on an area of about 50 feddans.



Investment in Aswan is based on the basic factors represented in the **Integrated Infrastructure** that includes roads and transportations, electric power, drinking and sewerage water. In addition, the Governorate has a branch of the New Valley University that includes the colleges of Engineering, Arts, Education and Sciences which provides its students with the highest degree of higher **Education**.

There are also the specialized institutes that help out in graduating the best skilled manpower in the various scientific, administrative and professional fields.

Aswan Governorate is characterized by its location in the Upper Egypt region, bordered in the North by Qena Governorate, in the East by the Red Sea Governorate and in the West by the New Valley Governorate.

There are many **Investment Opportunities** in Aswan Governorate in the **Livestock** field, **Agricultural Field** and the **Industrial Field** which is based on the mining resources.

Accordingly, this study will cover in detail the industrial factors in Aswan Governorate, followed by an overview about the governorate, besides the available resources therein.



Industry in Aswan Governorate

Aswan Governorate contributes to enhancing the industrial activity through many industries, the most important of which are sugar, chemical, fertilizer, phosphate industries, in addition to preparing & packing fishes.

Industry in Aswan depends on the agricultural main crops, especially the sugarcane upon which the sugar industry depends.

The Most Important Major Industrial Companies in Aswan:

1- Egyptian Chemical Industries (KIMA)

KIMA's factories & residential city were established at the South of Aswan on an area of 1500 feddans, 800 feddans thereof were allocated for factories which employ about 2615 workers. These factories are specialized in producing nitro-kima fertilizer, pure ammonium nitrates, aluminum and ferrosilicon nitrates and fertilizers.

2- Sugar & Particleboard Wood Factory in Kom Ombo

It is specialized in producing sugar (white & raw) with a production capacity of 13 tons/day, in addition to producing particleboard wood with a production capacity of 17,000 tons/year which is producing both particleboard wood & particleboard wood covered with melamine in various colors and thickness.

3- Sugar & Integral Industries Factory in Edfu:

Its total production reaches 150,000 tons/year. A factory of producing paper pulp was established in the Sugar Factory to make benefit from sugarcane bagasse.

4- Ferrosilicon Factory:

This factory is affiliated to the Egyptian Ferro Alloys Co. (EFACO) and is established on an area of 50 feddans in Edfu which is producing ferrosilicon alloys and other modern alloys needed for feeding iron & steel industry and aiming to produce 40,000 tons/year



5- El-Nasr Mining Co.

This company is specialized in extracting, concentrating and milling the mining materials, in addition to trading & exporting it, such as phosphate, ilmenite, talc & quartz

The following table states the major factories in Aswan which employ 6122 workers (for the year 2008)

Value (in ton)

Factory Name	Workers No.	Annual Production
KIMA factory in Aswan	1767	60
Ferrosilicon Factory in Edfu	1249	54 (57% for exportation)
Phosphate factory in Edfu	197	3 (60% for exportation)
Sugar factory in Kom Ombo	1350	220
Sugar factory in Edfu	929	140
paper pulp factory in Edfu	730	43

Industrial service indicators (Year 2008)



Aswan Governorate is famous of handicrafts industries. The following table indicates the handicrafts activities, No. of workshops & No. of workers therein(Year 2008)

Value: L.E million

Project	Workshops No.	Workers No.
Chemical, petroleum & rubber products	39	49
Non-metallic mining materials	71	147
Basic minerals	16	16
Mineral products, machines & equipments	358	366
Wooden products & cork	468	649
Textile & its products	6	14
Paper, printing & publishing	32	42
Foodstuffs, tobacco & beverages	531	724
Other workshops	479	588
Total workshops	2000	2565

Industrial service indicators (Year 2008)



Industrial Zone in Aswan

Lands in Aswan governorate are allocated and owned free of charge according to the Presidential decree No. 158 for the year 2001.

Al Alaki Valley industrial zone

This zone is established according to the Prime Minister's Law No. 1409 for the year 1994. Al Alaki Valley industrial zone is located on Aswan-Alaki road, 12 km far from Aswan, 10 km far from the High Dam, 480 km far from Safaga Harbor , 495 km far from Al Quseir Harbor, 8 km far from Aswan airport, 255 km far from Luxor airport and 20 km far from the nearest railway. The total area of Al-Alaki industrial zone is 226 feddans (934920 m²) which is divided into two parts:

1. The major zone of industrial projects with a total area of 176 feddans.
2. The small zone of industrial projects with a total area of 50 feddans.

The following table displays in detail the most important activities existed in the major industrial zone:

Vehicles & walkers routes	32 feddans
Mechanical activities	32 feddans
Electrical industries	18 feddans
Building materials industries	34 feddans
Food industries	10 feddans
Small-scale industries	50 feddans

With regard to the small zone of industrial projects , its area(50 feddans) was allocated to the small-scale industries complex which is affiliated to the Industrial & Mining Projects Council affiliated to the Ministry of Industry & Foreign Trade. This complex consists of 530 fully occupied units. It is worth mentioning that the Industrial & Mining Projects Council was establishing 16 commercial store, with an area of 31- 32 m² for each unit, with charges of 33,000 -34,000 for each unit, 50% of which shall be paid instantly , and the remaining amount to be paid over one year. In addition, the Investors Association established 128 units (commercial stores) with an area of 20 -25m² for each unit, with charges of 20,000 -25,000

Statement of the executive situation & services in the industrial zone

Zone's Utilities

Water & sewerage water: pump station + header tank, & its water-feeding power is 2640 m³/day, 2376 m³ of which is allocated to drinking water & 264 m³ is allocated to industry.

Sewerage system: water glide lines + pump station, mechanical processing plant with the capacity of 1000 m³/day.

Electric-feeding power

-The nearest power plants feeding the industrial zone are the distribution board at the Industrial Complex & the distribution board at the Industrial Complex II.

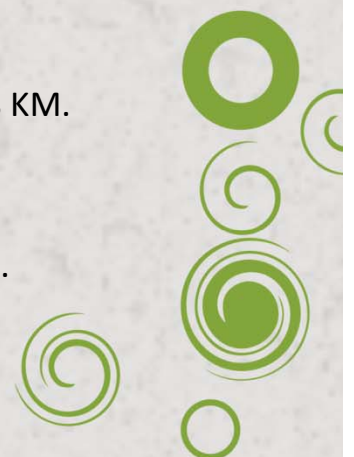
- Transformers plant with a capacity of 25,3 MW, in addition to one transforms plant with a capacity of 25.2 MW for each zone.

-High pressure line (11 KV) with a capacity of 4 MW in length of 8 KM.

-Lightning line of 4 KM & in length of 8 KM.

-Main road network (with a width of 23.7 M & a length of 9150 M.

-The road is leading to the zone is called Aswan-Alaki road.



Industrial & Economic Indicators (Land Prices)

Price of M² (industrial) & the utilities (Without utilities)
are provided free of charge

Price of M² (Services & storages & the
utilities are provided free of charge

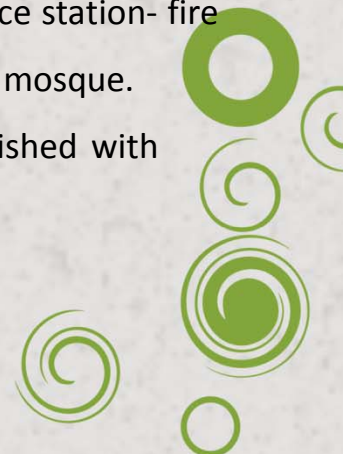
Price of preferential M² & the utilities
are provided free of charge

Water prices

Cost of M³ of treated water is 80 piasters (for service) & L.E2.10 (for investment)

Electricity & Gas Prices:

- Cost of industrial electric KW (non-intensive consumption): 21.4 piasters/Kwh + L.E9.5 (fixed monthly installment)
- Cost of industrial electric KW (intensive consumption): 23 piasters/Kwh + L.E9.5 (fixed monthly installment)
- Cost of service electric KW: 25 piasters for clients contracting for not more than 500 Kw, & 21.4 piasters for clients contracting for not less than 500 kw + L.E9.5 as a fixed monthly installment
- The industrial zone also includes an administrative building- police station- fire fighting unit- ambulance unit- post office- telephone exchange & mosque.
- In addition, there are three new industrial zones being established with the cooperation of the Industrial Development Authority.



Projects in Al-Alaki Industrial Zone

Area (In Feddan)	Area (M ²)	Total of occupied area (M ²)	Total of unoccupied area (M ²)	Total No. of projects	No. of productive projects
226	934920	68947	865973	47	13

Source: Al-Alaki Industrial Zone Dep.

Projects Categories in Al-Alaki Industrial Zone

Building material industries	Electrical industries	Chemical industries	Food industries	Mineral industries	Wooden industries	Mining industries
6	3	8	7	11	6	6

Source: Al-Alaki Industrial Zone Dep.





Industrial Development Authority



Statement of the Total Number of Establishments registered in IDA in Aswan Distributed by Activity

Value: L.E 1000

Activity	Projects No.	Investment Costs	Workers No.
Food, beverages and tobacco	74	509385	4033
Mines & quarries exploitation	8	112112	2262
Wood and its products	24	34083	238
Building materials, chinaware, porcelain & ceramic	23	600707	1774
Engineering, electronic & electric industries	30	3023	138
Basic minerals	1	185597	1346
Production & Distribution of lightning & Powers Electricity	1	1637064	1782
Basic chemicals & its products	6	161559	1965
Paper and its products, printing & publishing	10	926845	836
Total	177	4170375	14374

Source: The General Department of Technology & Information Systems(IDA)

Statement of the Total Number of Establishments registered in IDA in Aswan distributed by Cities

Value: L.E 1000

City	Projects No.	Investment Costs	Workers No.
Kom Ombo Center	38	162432	1669
Aswan Center	23	2290590	4522
Aswan City	51	128383	2763
Al-Alaki Industrial Zone	33	7460	167
Edfu Center	29	1581365	5240
Nasr Center	3	145	13
Total	177	4170375	14374

Source: The General Department of Technology & Information Systems(IDA)

N.B: Total No. of existing projects in the Industrial zone is 47 projects.

Total No. of the projects registered in IDA is 33 projects.

Total No. of the projects that are not registered in IDA is 14 projects.



Statement of the Total Number of Establishments registered in IDA distributed by Activity

Al-Alaki Valley Industrial Zone

Value: L.E 1000

Activity	Projects No.	Investment Costs	Workers No.
Wood and its products	5	129	15
Food, beverages and tobacco	5	1636	50
Building materials, chinaware, porcelain & calorie	7	4716	40
Engineering, electronic & electric industries	14	743	57
Basic chemicals & its products	2	236	5
Total	33	7460	167

Source: The General Department of Technology & Information Systems(IDA)



Total No. of Existing Projects in the Industrial Zone in Aswan

Detailed presentation of the projects distributed by activity

First: Building Materials Projects

34 feddans were allocated for building materials projects

No.	Project Name	Owner Name	Activity	Area M ²	Investment Costs (L.E100 0)	Capital (L.E100 0)	Workers No.
1	Tiles factory	Sha'ban Labib Abbas	Tiles manufacturing	600	500	300	32
2	Tiles factory	Kamal Hussin Gadallah	Tiles manufacturing	600	160	160	32
3	Tiles factory	Kamal Labib Abbas	Tiles manufacturing	600	500	300	32
4	Tiles factory	Ismail M. Amin	Tiles manufacturing	600	308	58	32
5	Tiles factory	Yahia Ahmed Hussin	Tiles manufacturing	600	760	760	32
6	Tiles factory	Mohamed Al Rashidy's inheritors	Tiles manufacturing	600	410	255	32

Source: Al-Alaki Industrial Zone Dep.

Total exploited area: 3600 m².

Total investment costs: L.E 2.638 million

Total labour No.: 192

Total No. of productive projects: 6 projects within 2007

Second: Foodstuffs Projects

10 feddans were allocated for foodstuffs projects

No.	Project Name	Owner Name	Activity	Area M ²	Investment Costs (L.E1000)	Workers No.
1	Deboning & packaging fish	Khaled Amin Aly	Fish manufacturing	300	700	22
2	Dates packing & packaging factory	Salah Mostafa Ahmed	Dates drying & packaging	600	294	50
3	Foodstuffs packaging	Wisa Angilous Antounuios	Spices & foodstuffs packaging	300	178,150	18
4	Cheese factory(All kinds of cheese)	Gihan Ibrahim Al Dosouky	Cheese manufacturing	300	400	14
5	Molasses factory	Aly Saleh Ibrahim	Molasses production	4500	4500	50
6	Macaroni factory	Ashraf Boshry Maleka	Macaroni production	2000	590	19
7	Foodstuffs packaging	Mousa Saad Aboul Hassan	Packing & packaging	300	178,50	18

Source: Al-Alaki Industrial Zone Dep.

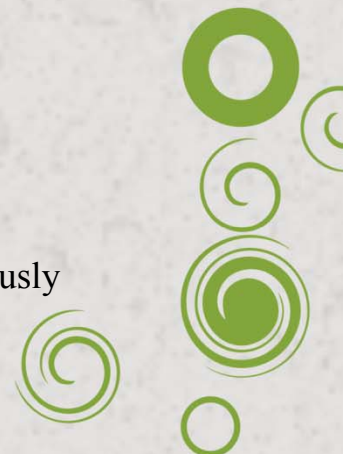
Total exploited area: 6350 m².

Total investment costs: L.E 6.84 million

Total labour No.: 174

Total No. of productive projects: (0)

N.B: It is observed that the molasses project is implemented seriously according to the schedule.



Third: Mechanical Projects

32 feddans were allocated for mineral industry projects

(1) Mining Industry Projects

No.	Project Name	Owner Name	Activity	Area M ²	Investment Costs (L.E1000)	Workers No.
1	Cutting marble & granite	Marmonil Co.	Cutting granite	12000	6000	80
2	Marble crusher	Saied Elewa Said	Crushing marble	300	60	3
3	Manufacturing marble	Taha Hamada Hammad	Cutting	600	300	5
4	Marble & granite	Mohamed Badr Moharram	Cutting	300	250	6
5	Sawing marble factory	Ezz El Din El Ghazaly	Cutting & polishing	960	300	7
6	Milling & preparing materials	Mostafa Abdel Mohsen	Milling materials	3000	800	25

Source: Al-Alaki Industrial Zone Dep.

Total exploited area: 17160 m².

Total investment costs: L.E 7.71 million

Total labour No.: 126

Total No. of productive projects: 3 projects within 2009
(Marmonil Co.-Marble crusher- Taha Hamada Hammad)



Mechanical Projects (Cont'd)

(2) Chemical Projects

No.	Project Name	Owner Name	Activity	Area M ²	Investment Costs (L.E1000)	Workers No.
1	Gas manufacturing	Industrial Gases Co.	Oxygen and acetylene production	10500	6100	117
2	Omm El Qora for fiber glass	Mostafa Sawi Abdallah	Fiber glass equipment	600	175	23
3	Cottons made of cotton waste	Mohamed Fathy Selim Mohamed	Cotton production	250	94.7	10
4	Manufacturing cotton T-shirts	Milad Wasef Ibrahim	Ready-made garments	300	140	35
5	Paints & tin cans factory	Abeer Essam El-Din Ref'at	Tin cans	4000	108	50
6	Plastic home appliances	Abeer Essam El-Din Ref'at & Omar M. Abdel Rahman	Plastic home appliances	3000	150	35
7	Alcohol	Salah Abdel Hadi	Ethyl alcohol	600	750	20
8	Filler materials industry	Mohamed El Said Mahmoud	Filler materials	3000	5000	90

Source: Al-Alaki Industrial Zone Dep.

Total exploited area: 22090 m².

Total investment costs: L.E 12.6777 million

Total labour No.: 380

Total No. of productive projects: 1 project within 2009
(Industrial Gases Co.)



Mechanical Projects (Cont'd)

(3) Mineral Projects

No	Project Name	Owner Name	Activity	Area M ²	Investment Costs (L.E1000)	Workers No.
1	Car exhausts manufacturing	Basel Tarek Aboul Wafa	Car exhausts	300	100	8
2	Car exhausts manufacturing	Mohamed Ahmed M. Saleh	Car exhausts production	300	128	18
3	Cylinder head gaskets manufacturing	Azhar M. Abdel Rahman	Gaskets manufacturing	400	96	10
4	Nails & metal arum production factory	Ezzat Said Ahmed	Nails manufacturing	500	772	6
5	Metal furniture production factory	Abdin Dowa Hassan	Metal furniture production	300	175	10
6	Illuminating torches & metal furniture	Nermeen Samir Mekha'il & Nora Tharwat	Illuminating torches & metal furniture	400	149	16
7	Metal arum & nails manufacturing factory	Abdel Mon'em Mahmoud Ismail	Nails manufacturing	400	248	27
8	Motorboats manufacturing	Adel Khoailed Mahmoud	Fishing boats manufacturing	300	500	6
9	Car exhausts manufacturing	Fouad Rashidy Fadel	Car exhausts	350	158	17
10	Painting metals	Omar Abdel Razek Saleh	Painting metals	500	300	6
11	Car exhausts manufacturing	Mohamed A. Saleh	Car exhausts	300	300	10

Source: Al-Alaki Industrial Zone Dep.

Total exploited area: 15550 m².

Total investment costs: L.E 3.326 million

Total labour No.: 217

Total No. of productive projects: (0)

Mechanical Projects (Cont'd)

(4) Mechanical carpentry works

No.	Project Name	Owner Name	Activity	Area M ²	Investment Costs (L.E1000)	Workers No.
1	Modern mechanical carpentry works	Essam M. Hosny	Wooden furniture	350	125	9
2	Modern mechanical carpentry works	Ne'mat Mourid Amin	Wooden furniture	500	800	20
3	Modern mechanical carpentry works	Mohamed Thabet Hassanin	Wooden furniture	450	115	7
4	Modern mechanical carpentry works	Mohamed Anwar Moursi	Wooden furniture	500	350	41
5	Modern mechanical carpentry works	Badraya Mohamed Mahmoud	Wooden furniture	500	155	33
6	Mechanical carpentry works	Bishoy Zakareya	Kitchen shutters	600	75	25

Source: Al-Alaki Industrial Zone Dep.

Total exploited area: 2900 m².

Total investment costs: L.E 1.62 million

Total labour No.: 135

Total No. of productive projects: (0)



Mechanical Projects (Cont'd)

(5) Electrical Projects

No	Project Name	Owner Name	Activity	Area M ²	Investment Costs (L.E1000)	Workers No.
1	Solar systems assembly	Hussin El Nazer Abdin	Solar heaters production	697	160	15
2	Manufacturing electrical flanges & torches	Ahmed Abdel Magid Mohamed	Flanges & torches	300	185	10
3	Manufacturing display refrigerators	Omar Nadi Said Ahmed	Electric refrigerators	300	300	15

Source: Al-Alaki Industrial Zone Dep.

Total exploited area: 1297 m².

Total investment costs: L.E 0.645

Total labour No.: 40

Total No. of productive projects: (One) “Solar systems assembly “experiential production which is halted” .



Forth: projects obtained the instant approval & will be submitted to the Industrial Zone's Board of Directors

No	Project Name	Owner Name	Investment Costs (L.E1000)	Area M ²	Workers No.
1	Non-alcoholic Juices & beverages	Hassan M. Ouff	46000	10000	500
2	Mechanical carpentry works	Rabeea Abdullah Mohamed	999	1500	30
3	passenger cells	Ahmed Abdel Radi	550	1200	14
4	Grain mill	Hatem Mostafa Mohamed	2500	-	50
5	Single & triple fertilizer factory	Cairo Fertilizers Company	50000	20000	-
6	Painting factory	Mamdouh Abdel Latif & partners	3000	3000	25

Source: Al-Alaki Industrial Zone Dep.



Chapter 2

About Aswan

Information about the Governorate

Location – Area - Administrative Division -

Aswan Center – Population – Education –

Health - Manpower



Aswan Governorate

Overview on the governorate:

Aswan is the most beautiful winter resorts in Egypt and even in the world where the dry, the warm sun and calm, which hangs over everyplace and where the boats flow on the surface of the immortal Nile. Aswan knows by Psono in the ages of the ancient Egyptians, meaning a market where the trading center for caravans coming from the And to Nuba and then called in the Ptolemaic the "Sin" and the Nubians called it "Ibaswan" and also known as the country' of gold because it was a great treasure or the tomb of the Nubian kings, who lived there for thousands of years. Aswan's borders were extending before migration from Esna east to the borders of Aswan in the south. Its population are from Nubians, after the Islamic conquest of Nubia, some Arab tribes inhabited there and named it Aswan.

❖Location :

Aswan is located in the far south of Egypt bordered by the governorate of Sharqia from the north, Qena from the east, the Red Sea governorate and the New Valley governorate from the west and the political borders with Sudan from the south. The length of the governorate is 480 km from north to south and the capital is the city of Aswan, where it located on the eastern shore of the Nile where part of it located on the plain, which boarded by the Nile and the other side by the hills, which represents the distance of the eastern desert plateau, the city of Aswan, rising about 85 meters above the sea.

❖Area:

The total area of the governorate is 62726 km² while the area of the Republic is 1,009,449.81 km² and the percentage space between Aswan and the area of the Republic is 6.21%

The populated area of the governorate is 1004.77 km² and the Republic is 7899.23 km²

The unused space of the governorate is 98%.



❖ **Administrative Division:**

Aswan Governorate is divided into five centers (the city of Aswan, the capital - Kom Ombo - Draw - Nasr El Nuba - Edfu)

The Center of Aswan

The city of Aswan is the capital of the governorate of Aswan which is the southern door for Egypt, located on the east bank of the Nile at the First Cataract of the Nile with a population of 200.000 people and generally Aswan has a dry weather for example, no rain falls in the last six years of 1995.2001 therefore it is not usual to roof some of the rooms of the Nubian village homes.

The center of Kom Ombo

The Population is about 674.6 thousand people and a total area is 2866 km² or about 8.28% of the area with a length of 45 km along the Nile and its width is about 15 km because the center is new founded in 1901.

Population

The city of Kom Ombo has about half million people divided into two halves , the main indigenous people, who are living on the banks of the Nile and called the western line. The second half of the population, who are moved to the town of Kom Ombo to work at the Sugar Factory or for trade in the big market, which is located in the city center.

The most important village local units of Kom Ombo:



The most important village local units of Kom Ombo:

- New Manshia and its population reach 32.7 thousand people.
- Kufr of Kom Ombo and its population reach 31.4 thousand people.
- Maritime Slawa and its population reach 38.3 thousand people.
- Alabasia and its population reach 44 thousand people.
- Manieha and its population reach 35.14 thousand people.

Edfu Center

Edfu is a town in the northern of Aswan, and the south of Luxor at Egypt, tombs of the old centuries were discovered , it has the Temple of Edfu, which was built in the Ptolemaic period of the god Horus in 237 B. C.

The most important cities

Edfu is the center of the capital and located in the west of the Nile River and far from the city of Aswan, about 100 km north and it is the largest local units in terms of population of 60.300 people and is made up of Al Manakra, Al Hariza and Al Marary tribes.

Al Sabiaia City

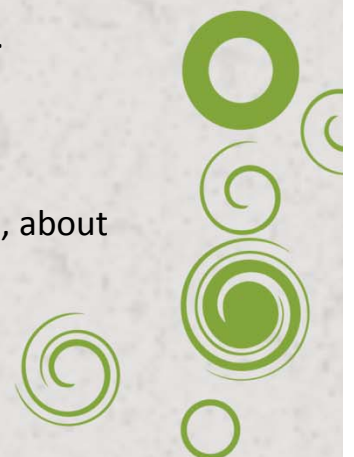
It is the frontal of the northern of the center of Edfu and located in the western of the Nile River and far from Edfu City about 325 km and its population is 144 thousand people.

Al Basila City

It is located on the south of Al Sabiaia city West of Nile and far from Edfu, about 24 km , its population of 18 293 people.

Al Radisia City

It is located on the eastern side of the Nile and far from Edfu, about 9 km, its population of 8.405 people.



The Most important Villages in the Center of Edfu:

The number of villages in Edfu is about 14 villages such as:-

1. Al Gabry Villages:

Locating in the western side of the Nile and the northern entrance of Edfu

The Al Ramady Village, the north of Aswan:

Locating in the western side of the Nile and it is the frontal of the center of Edfu from the southern side and far from Edfu city about 5 km and its people are about 41 thousand people.

Al Ramady Village, in the south of Aswan

3. Al Ridsia Village, in the north of Aswan

4. Al Tonab Village

5. Al Kanan Village

The Center of Draw

Draw is one of the modern upbringing centers of the governorate of Aswan, the reason behind the division of the governorates and the multiplicity of centers is to facilitate services to the population and so that the establishment of Draw was to serve its population, rather than traveling long distances to spend their administrative interests besides establishing police station and a city.

The city of Draw is one of the most important commercial cities between Egypt and Sudan, where it gained fame between the two countries, the most important tribes are Al djaafarh and Alabaid and Al Anssar.

It also famed with the most important camel market between the most famous villages in Draw, which is the stronghold of Aldjaafarh in Aswan, as they are called as the chairs of Aldjaafarh.

The Center of Nasr Al Nuba:

Nuba, are tribes that inhabited the area of south Aswan to Khartoum, and this region is located in the basin of the Nile on a length of about 123 km to the east of the Nile...

Nubians are talking the Nubian language as well as little Arabic. It is worth mentioned that the Nubian language is used as a code between the field commanders at the Egyptian Army in 6th of October War 1973 and the Israelis failed to understand this language and it called the Win code.

Administrative Division for the residential areas for Nubians

Nubians varied between Matokin and Fadbiat

1. Matokin areas: West Sohail- Karor- Dahmbt-Klabsha- Maroao- Maria-Hussein Cliff – East Kshtamna- West Kshtamna- Al-Daka- Abou Hour- Al Alaky- West of Aswan- Korta Al Meanba- Dabor-Al-Sabla- Al-Mahraka- Krsha Al Shalal Village- The Islands between Dams- Aswan Island and others.
2. Fadbiat Areas:- Blana- Kta- Aneba-Masmas-Abou Handal-Karsako-Abou Sembil-Al-Diwan- Armana Andan-Thomas and Afia-Abrim-Al-Genina-Toshka-Kastel-Al-Dor-Al-Karor and considered the capital of Nuba.



Population

The population of governorate, according to the last survey of The Central Agency for Public Mobilization reaches 1184432 people.

The population growth rate reaches 1.9% and the urban population reaches 42.4%

The following table indicates the population distribution according to the governorate's centers

Center	Male	Female	Total
Aswan Center	175476	167942	343418
Draw Center	47702	50256	97958
Kom Ombo Center	151995	147797	299792
Nasr Nuba Center	35679	40887	76566
Edfu Center	185061	181637	316698
The total of the governorate	595913	588519	1184432

Source: The last survey from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization

The following table shows the economic level 2008

Statement	Governorate	Republic
Average per capita expenditure (L.E)	2063	2716
Per capita real GDP (PPP \$)	3584	4151
Per capita GDP (LE)	5302.2	6142
The poverty rate to the total population %	27.4	20.2



Education:

Aswan Governorate is considered one of the governorates that enjoy proper education level in the different level of education. Aswan is famous with a large campus of South Valley University which includes a lot of practical and theoretical faculties. Faculty of Social Work and the Institute of Social Works at South of Valley governorate are considered the biggest education institutions on Upper Egypt, where 15 thousand graduates graduate and their data as follows:

1- Pre-university education, total number of schools 1044

Serial No.	Statement	Number	Class density
1	Primary	505	36
2	Preparatory	334	37
3	Secondary	72	34
4	Technical	52	35
5	Special Education	15	7
6	One semester	59	14
7	Government –language schools	4	34
8	Private-Language schools	3	36

Source: Directorate of Education, Aswan Governorate in 2008



Higher Education:

Aswan Branch of South Valley University was opened in 1973 and currently including 6 faculties (Engineering- Arts- Education-Science- private Institute of Social Works) the current data of educational status according to 2008 data, educated people of the total population in the governorate reach 30.4% (15 years and more).

The percentage of intermediate education in the governorate rises than the region to reach 23.2% against 15.5% in the region.

The percentage of higher than intermediate and higher education increased than 3.3%, 3.9% respectively against 2.4% and 3.2% in the region.

Master and PhD percentage at the governorate and region reach 0.1% and 0.80% respectively.



Health in Aswan

Health services spread nation wide, which vary between hospitals of the Ministry of Health, Rural and specialized. The private sector also plays a significant role in this field.

The following table shows the number of hospitals, types and numbers of beds in all hospitals

The following table shows the number of hospitals, beds and doctors

Statement	Number	unit
Hospitals	68	Hospital
No. of beds in the governorate	2905	Bed
No. of physicians	1090	Physician
No. of nursing staff	1795	Nurse
Per capita physicians	1087	People/physician
Share of the population of nursing	600	People/ nurse

Health services indicator in Aswan 2008

Hospitals vary between large hospitals (Education- Insurance- Oncology- International).As well as Qualitative hospitals (conjunctivitis -chest - Fever - psychological), central hospitals and health units.

Master and PhD percentage at the governorate and region reach 0.1% and 0.80% respectively.

Manpower in Aswan Governorate

Manpower in Aswan reaches 341.47 thousand people in 2008, 276.46 thousand working and 65.01 thousand are unemployed. The percentage of manpower comparing to population is 38.8% and unemployment is 19% besides the percentage of the contribution of females in manpower is 17.3%. The unemployment rate of the Holders of higher qualifications is 14.3%, intermediates and higher of intermediates are 23.6%.

The following table indicates the number of populations till Aswan in 2022.

It also indicates that the population's increase in the governorate will reach 306 thousand people during 2007/2022.

The following table shows the number of hospitals, beds and doctors

Year	number of populations per million	Developing the number of populations considering 2007 the base
2007	1.194	-
2012	1.303	109
2017	1.399	107
2022	1.500	107

Manpower services indicators in the governorate 2008

The following table shows the manpower, unemployment and its distribution in 2008

Statement	Number
Manpower	341.4
employers	276.4
Un employers	65
The proportion of the workforce to the population%	29
Employment rate	19

The following table shows the quality of manpower and its distribution to the economic activities in 2008

Statement	Number
The proportion of professional and technical labor to total labor force	30.5%
Distribution of employment by activity	14.8%
Industry	39%
Agriculture	46.2%
Services	

The variation between tribes is one of the obvious features for people and the most figured tribes are:-

1. Nubians and their percentage 20% or more from Nasr Al-Nuba.
2. Al-Ga'fra and their percentage 15% or more from Draw and Edfu centers.
3. Al-Abanda and their percentage 10% or more from Edfu center and spread in the Eastern Sesert.
4. Al-Ahsar and their percentage 8% or more from Edfu and Darw centers.



Chapter 3

Natural Resources in Aswan

First: Mineral Resource

Second: Mining & Quarry Resources

Third: Agricultural Resources

Forth: Fishery Wealth- Population –

Education –Health - Manpower



Natural Resources in Aswan

Aswan Natural Resources

Aswan enjoys many types of raw materials associated with mineral resource in the composition of sedimentary rocks and igneous, metamorphic, and range of these raw materials under the groups of metal ores and nonferrous, energy raw materials, ores and construction materials, cement and ornamental stones.

First: Mineral Resource

❖ Mines Raw

Many of mining raw exploited by projects in the public sector, private sector and the most important of these raw materials are:

❖ Phosphate

Phosphate is produced from several mines such as: East Sebae - West Sebae in the areas of Abu Sabona - Mahamid - Hamata - Owainat - Sharawna .

The confirmed reserves estimated at about 600 million tons, and have a High concentration 52-55% three-calcium phosphate.

❖ Iron Raw

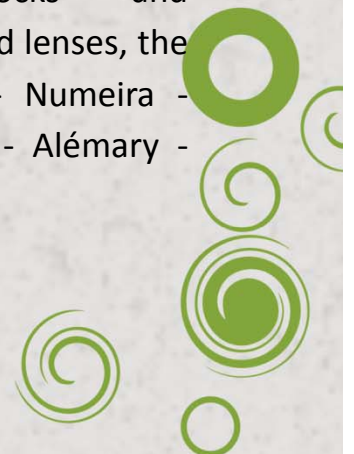
Iron is widespread in the Eastern Desert, the western province of Aswan and Lake Nasser, the most important areas that iron is widespread at are (Wadi Abu Ajaj north east of Aswan – Wadi Khor Abu Sberh - Um Hakban – Um Baramil – Om Hebal - Arab Valley).

The estimated potential reserves of raw about 400 million tons, and the certain amount is about 50 million.

❖ Talc

Talc is widespread in the volcanic rocks and sedimentary metamorphic in the form of grains, veins and lenses, the most important places of presence are: - Alkhshir - Numeira - Batr Tahmr - Bunian – Hu mera - Abrak - Shulman - Alémary - Mrahik - in addition to the Valley of Alaky and haimour.

The reserves is estimated by 350 thousand tons



❖ Barite

Barite is found in the eastern Area of Aswan in AL Hawdi Valley (Wadi AL Hawdi), EL Shoom Valley (Wadi EL shoom), Abo Rameed Area, Al Mwelha, Om Hebal, and Arab Valley (Wadi Arab).

Reserves are counted to be 700 Thousands Tons.

Asbestos:

It is found in the Areas of (Hafafeet – AL Illaqi – Nagras – Om AL Tyoor – Hatat Mountain (Gabal Hatat))

❖ Manganese:

It is found in several locations in the eastern desert, especially in Shalman Haymoor

Reserve is 350 Thousands of Tons.

Feldspar

It is speeded in the eastern desert, especially in: AL Bakrya, AL Hoodi, Abo Aggag, AL Shallal, AL Tal AL Ballori, AL Anegi, Fahmeet.

Reserve is 2 Million tons.

❖ Kaolin

It is found in the area of Kalabsha

Reserve is 16.5 Million Tons

In addition to all the pre-mentioned materials, which are used nowadays, There are a lot of not used materials in the Area of Al Darasa, these materials are:

(Gold materials, Copper, Brass, Zinc, Nickel, Radioactive materials, Tungsten materials, Vanadium, Cobalt, Corundum, Gems like Karbel, and Emerald and Granite)

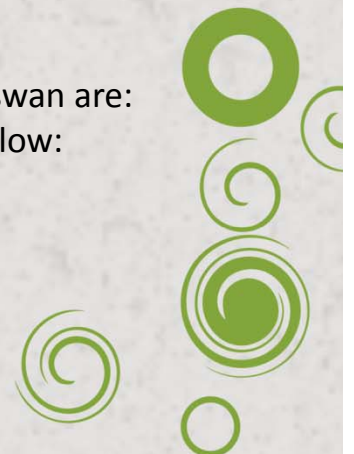
Radioactive Uranium was found in the area of Om Ari in the area of AL Alaqi, further researches and studies are being done by The Nuclear Power Commission.

It should be mentioned that these materials need more studies, researches, Feasibility study.

Second: Mineral and quarry resource

The most important quarry Materials in the governorate of Aswan are: (Ornamental stones and raw building materials) clarified as follow:

Ornamental stones:



❖ Granite

Granite is widespread in the Eastern Desert and it has many colors (Red, Pink, Gray and Black and it varies from the fine-grained to coarse-grained) The finest species can be found in (The Area of Al Masalla in the City of Aswan – Al Salakhana – The Waterfal (Al Shalaal – Al Koroor - Suhail Island) 0

Aswan granite is being used from the days of ancient Egyptians, and is used after it is sawed, cut and polished in the facades, stairs, and tiles, The Broken granite is used instead of the gravel in construction.

Proven reserves are 700 million square meter

❖ Marble

Marble in Aswan and The Red Sea is located the Areas of (Al Allaqi - Haimour – Al Qulaib - Om Arkah – Amerkab Palace – Om Marah - Water Valley - Soldier Valley- and Dagheeg Valley).

Expected reserves are about 150 million square meter.

Raw construction materials

❖ Limestone

They are sedimentary rocks which are abundantly found in Aswan, can be found in the areas of (Fateera - Karkar - Kalabsha in the hill of Sen Al kadab)

The estimated potential reserves are found to be more than 300 million tons

❖ Sandstone: -

Sandstone is abundant in the governorate of Aswan in the Eastern and Western Sahara, and it is used in construction, as an alternative to the Red Brick.

❖ White sand: -

Can be found in the rood between Idfu and Marsa Alam, and it is used in the manufacturing of glass.

The estimated potential reserves are about 500 thousand tons.

❖ Sand and Gravel: -

Can be found around Aswan ,Lake Nasser, areas of the waterfall, Idfu and Abu Hargel.

❖ Gypsum and Enhraid: -

Can be found in the areas on the coast of the Red Sea.



❖ **Al Tafla**

Can be found with huge reserves in the Governorate of Aswan, and it is one of the finest Tafla, It is spread around Lake Nasser in the Eastern Desert and Western regions (Abu Hajjaj - Abu Saberh) deposited as layers in the rocks of Nubian Sandstone, the most important types are (Boleky Tafla – Aswani Tafla – Sahrawi Tafla – Baleeda Tafla).

❖ **Basalt**

Wide spreading in the eastern desert.

Third: Agricultural resources in Aswan:

The agricultural activity in the governorate of Aswan is considered to be an important activity which still absorbs 28.5% of the total employed people in the Governorate, it has been found when examining the possibilities for the development of civilization to this sector such as land suitable for reclamation that reach up to 1.3 million acres including lands suitable for reclamation around Lake Nasser.

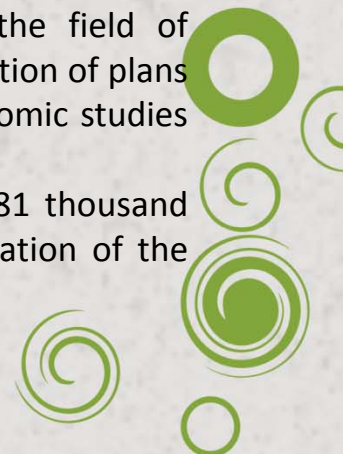
Objectives of agricultural development:

1. Improve the standard of living to maintain and open new horizons for residents to participate in the development processes.
2. Open new horizons to contribute to the development of the governorate
3. To attract the private sector to contribute to the strengthening of the development in the governorate.

Axes of development of agriculture in Aswan:

1. Horizontal expansion in agriculture
2. Resettlement in the new reclamation areas
3. Improvement and maintenance of the old lands to maintain soil fertility and increase production
4. Dissemination of species planting and high production species
5. Continued policy of expanding the scope of the contribution of the private sector and strengthen its role in agricultural development, especially in the field of agricultural development, and the field of agricultural marketing that only the state's role in the preparation of plans and programs and conduct researches, extensions, and economic studies and provide information.

There has been an increase in the agricultural area from 181 thousand acres to 310 thousand acres by 72% due to the implementation of the following projects:



Project	Area
Wadi Naqra at Nasr El Nuba	65 Thousand acres
Wadi Khareet at Nasr El Nuba	15 thousand acres
Wadi Al Saayda at Edfu	30 Thousand acres
The Villages of Fastalm Adnendan, and Al Mostaqbal	7 thousand acres
Al Tawteen at Lake Nasser	12 Thousand acres
Total	129 Thousand acres

Source: Indicators of agricultural services in the governorate of Aswan in 2008

Among the most important agricultural crops which are famous in Aswan sugar cane, hibiscus, wheat, henna, and dates. The cultivated area with canes are more than 50% of the area of agricultural land preservation, Palm cultivation comes in the second and then the crop of hibiscus, The governorate is characterized by maintaining the production of date with varieties and high quality, maintaining 1.8 million Palms that produces about 93 tons of dates, and there is also a lot of medicinal and aromatic plants, which lend themselves to the conditions of the environment and climate.

Fishery Wealth in Aswan

High Dam Lake is the second largest artificial lakes in the world in terms of area and its length is of 500 km including 350 km of Egyptian land, the lake is characterized by fitting its environmental conditions

for breeding of many fish species in addition to the abundance of natural base of food and the annual fish production is of 26,000 ton/ year.

Because of the large components of the fishery resources in the High Dam Lake, it can achieve production of up to 80000 tons/ year (Japanese study).

The fisheries of High Dam Lake are divided into two main regions as follows:



1- Fishing in coastal water areas.

Represent about 20% of the flat lake with an area of about a quarter million acres and it is certainly a scientific matter that tilapia do not migrate away from natural sites which are located thus, the preparation of the lake under the pretext of that product and left to grow in natural sites until it reaches the appropriate size for marketing a few years later is considered one of the effective ways for the development of fish stocks, this method is considered also the basis for the introduction of fish farming technology for the lake.

2- Fishing in the deep water areas.

Represent the remaining 80% of the flat lake with an area of about one million acres, the survey of the echo sound system has proved abundance presence of Veto Plankton and Alzenkton (one of the elements of the natural food base of the lake) in the areas of the lake water. Despite this, few fish are located in this region and in particular the varieties which capable of feeding on the two varieties of plankton. Therefore, this region is described in terms of productivity as (desert area) and in order to optimize this area, it requires the introduction of new fish varieties.

Industrial activity based on natural resources in Aswan

Lands of Aswan governorate contain a huge reserve of mineral and quarry resource including about 37 elements of natural raw materials which the governorate efforts paid off in the last two years to invest them in huge industrial projects such as the two major manufacturers in the production of cement, phosphoric acid and unilateral and triple phosphate. Examples of projects based on these resources are as follows:



First: Large industrial projects:

More than 5 billion pounds in Egyptian, Arab and foreign total investments, which poured into Aswan for the establishment of 7 new major factories, thus contribute in providing of more than 10 thousand real chance of work for youth taking into account the environmental impact of these factories which were subjected to the environmental requirements and that are far from the masses of population, as follows:

1- A contract was signed for the production of cement, with investments of Arabs on the road of Aswan /Abu Simple at a cost of LE 750 million and a 110 kilo meters away from the mass population and that provide about 650 job opportunity as a first stage then, it will be allocate about 30% of its production for the domestic market and about 70% for the market outside.

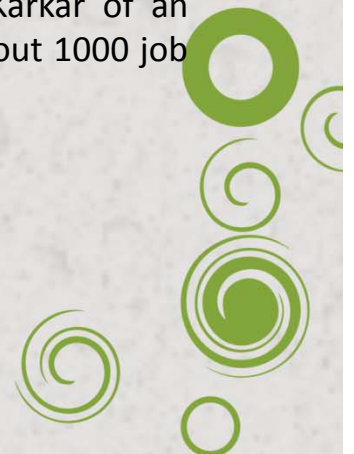
2- A contract was signed for the production of phosphoric acid of Indian/Egyptian investments at Sbaaeya at the north area of Aswan and the investment costs of LE 2 billion, which create about 1500 opportunity as a first stage with the increase of the competitiveness of the Egyptian economy, where most of the production will be exported to Asian and European countries.

3- A contract was signed for establishing a factory for the production of triple super phosphate of Egyptian investments at Sibaeya area at the north of Aswan, an investment cost of LE 550 million provide about 600 job opportunity as a first stage.

4- A contract was signed for establishing a factory for the production of mono phosphate manure of Egyptian investments in the north of Sibaeya at the North of Aswan of LE 250 million that provide about 300 job opportunity as a first stage.

5- Set up a factory for the production of sugar at Wadi Nakra at an investment cost estimated at LE600 billion, which provide about 1000 job opportunity as a first stage.

6- Set up a factory for the production of sugar at Wadi Karkar of an investment cost estimated at LE300 billion, which provide about 1000 job opportunity for youth.



Second: Small industrial projects:

It aims to create real job opportunities for young people beside developing small and craft industries into the framework of the program of President Mubarak, which aims the establishment of about 1000 of small factories during the next five years, such as establishing an integrated industrial zone of integrated services and facilities that area is of 222.6 acres and is divided into:

- The craftsmen area: It is a 50-square-acre and includes about 840 professional productivity unit as well as about 290 piece of land which are distributed by the governorate in order to empty the city from pollution sources.
- Establishing more than 133 of investment project on an area of 170 acre.

Third: Development of large factories:

Kima factory, the factory of phosphate, Ferrosilicon and factory of sugar at Kom Ompo.

Fourth: Exploration for oil in Wadi Nakra in the governorate of Aswan

works of drilling oil wells in Egypt have become going according to an integrated system supervised by the specialized international companies in cooperation with the Ministry of Petroleum on the basis of exploratory studies and researches, which indicates that the rate of probability for the presence of oil in Egypt is up between 30&45% and up to 10 to 20% in Aswan governorate and up to 35% by limiting the more of exploratory wells.

In a serious step towards the development of in the south of Egypt, the Governor of Aswan gave the go-ahead for the first rig to drill for oil in Wadi Alnaqra in Aswan by clicking the play button at the site of the discovery well (six-1), also the Governor of Aswan indicates that this event is considered the beginning of the new era openness which will transfer the south of the valley to real and comprehensive development. On the other hand, the geological Assistant President of South Valley Petroleum Company, Adel, shows that based on the seismic survey which was implemented before in the region of Wadi Alnakra, drilling works were started in two wells there are (six-1 and fire-1), through the results of these exploratory wells which will appear in next May, geological structures will be evaluated to reach the petroleum prospects in the region. The words of Eng Bahaa Abdul Azim, director of operations in the concessionaire company of the pits that the rig drilling for oil is a device for the drilling of deep wells up to 40 meters above ground level and a depth of 15 thousand feet under the ground, next to the installation of a diesel station to fuel rig device and its equipments and also supply caravans of up to about 20 caravans in order to the residence and sustain 60 of the workers in the site.

Fifth: Impediments to the exploitation of mineral resource in Aswan.

1- Experts estimate the value of the mineral resource in Aswan governorate mining more than \$500 billion, that rate of actual utilization does not exceed 5% of this resource. And also there is no accurate description of mineral and quarry materials and best use of it and prevent its exploitation in a non-scientific way for example, the extravagantly use of limestone is in the construction work only, although it has many uses. For the division of the mineral resource between the governorate of Aswan and the Development Authority of the lake of the High Dam, resource existing in the south of the High Dam follow the governorate but the Authority oversees the resource located south of the High Dam and both of them are separated in its work and permits and also in exploiting the existing resource from one another even though they were pursuing one governorate with one administration.

The exploitation of mineral and quarry materials are limited to quarries especially granite, limestone, sands and gravel, the head of the Lake Nasser authority is responsible of the quarries existing in the south of the dam only which was about 320 quarries and then lower its number after the application of control procedures and inspections to 224 quarries only.

2- The factory of extracting iron ore has stopped after preparing the infrastructure for it. The Geological Survey conducted scientific researches within Gebal or Hebal area in 1996, which is located east of Aswan and contains large quantities of iron ore up to 400 million pounds and the production continuing for several years ranging between 30 to 40 years.

Aswan Iron and Steel Company has signed a contract after berthing the bid with the Geological Survey in 1998 to franchise the company to extract all the derivatives of iron and can manufacture it for 25 years against payment of two billion pounds is to pay 571 million pounds and has already been paid the amounts then laying the foundation stone. Through one year, a residential complex for workers has been established, whom were expected to reach a number of 6 thousand worker immediately after the beginning of the production then initiated in planting 500 acres and with the suspension of the project, millions of tons of iron are wasted, which has become a global commodity can not be ignored.

3- Provisions of the law which determine the value of mineral and quarry materials at cheap prices.



Sixth: Aswan's efforts in enhancing the quarry resources' role in the economic development

Aswan Governor, Major General Samir Yousif, with the cooperation of Aswan Marble Company, headed by Eng. Hamada Rashwan, held the 1st conference of enhancing quarry resources' role in the economic development in Aswan governorate, within the period from 27-7 to 28-7-2005, in addition to making field visits to the granite & marble sites in Al-Alaki valley & clay mines in Aswan. Moreover, a study was prepared on the various quarrying sites in Al-Alaki valley zone & many suggestions were provided concerning the problem of clay mines collapse in Aswan. A number of recommendations & suggestions have been presented to enhance the quarry resources' role, the most important of which are:

1. Creating a full & updated database of all natural resources in Aswan that include the workers' technical experiences & the economic case.
2. The necessity of establishing a supreme authority to enhance the quarry resources' role in Aswan governorate.
3. The necessity of using land surveying equipment by specialists engineers to determine the quarry sites .
- 4- Saving the quarry materials reserves in AL-Alaki valley & Aswan governorate:
 - A- Al-Alaki Valley: By appointing experienced mine geologists & engineers in the field of managing quarries so not to waste the granite reserves through using explosives.

B- Aswan Governorate:



▪As a result of the intensive building on the granite reserve areas, a fence shall be built around the granite quarries in Aswan to save the remaining quarry resource.

▪The safe scientific methods shall be applied when extracting clay from Al-Aqaba mines at the North of Aswan, as due to the random extraction of clays, the cave sides were collapsed. In addition, an experienced mines engineer shall be appointed as a requirement for licensing & renewing in clay mines.

▪Persons responsible for the collapses are obliged to underpin caves & prevent offenders from licensing other quarries before the instauration of current quarries.

5- Developing the human resources & providing technical cadres capable of boosting economy in Aswan.

6- Planning for the quarry resource to be a basic resource on which the Governorate can depend to increase the national income .

7- Submitting a half-yearly report of implementing the plans of investing quarry resources & finding new scientific & technical methods of supervising these plans.

8- Stopping illegal use of explosives in extracting quarry resources & finding new scientific & technical methods of supervising these plans.

9- Stopping the random utilization of quarry resource in Al-Alaki valley (South of Aswan)

10-The necessity of adopting the following instant procedures:

- Permitting the licensing of marble quarries in Umm Arka Zone which is the most important zone of extracting marble in Egypt.
- Continuing work in all granite quarries in Aswan, especially in the zones of Al Masalah & Al Shalal, which were previously granted approvals from the Armed Forces Operations Authority.
- Place the red granite quarry positions in Al Masalah zone on the tourist destination map.



11-Merging the inspection equipment with the monitoring equipment affiliated to the Departments of quarry & Lake Nasser Authority in one monitoring –inspection equipment & using it in the quarries of Aswan City & Al-Alaki valley.

12- The Armed Forces Operations Authority’s role shall be limited to determine the safe distances between the military units scope & the quarry places.

Second: Sewage

Coverage (6) cities of service sanitation of the total 10 cities where 12 villages of the total 99 were covered where the beneficiaries reached 413 thousand people, 36% of the population with a total cost of LE 744 million.

Table
Indicates the indicators of the Sewage
In Aswan 2009

Total Capacity of Sewage	93.6 thousand M3/day
Per capita of the total sewage	79.1 Liter per day / person



Third: Roads and Transportation

Transport networks and roads of Aswan indicate the distinguished longitudinal and transverse axes correspond to the geographical nature of the flow of the River Nile, which needs to join its side and the neighboring governorates of with the regional road network which can be described as follows:

1. Cairo/Aswan Road (East of Nile), is a road with two lanes of traffic and with a width 3.75 m for each lane and the shoulders with width of 300 m on each side of the road for 852 km and the state of the pavement is good and provided with signs and the design capacity of this road is 10,000 vehicle / day.
2. Cairo/ Assuit/Aswan (desert /West Nile). A road which was completed in the distance between Cairo and Assiut with the length of 587 km including links-offs. Assiut – Sohag road is to be implemented with a length of 100 Km then it extends to south to reach Aswan City and this road is far from the west of the Nile about 2 km and has two lanes, each lane's width is 3.75 m and side shoulders of 30 m and the design capacity is 10,000/ vehicle per day. This road has to be implemented in order to reach Aswan because the east of Nile road becomes crowded.
3. Aswan /Abou Simble/ Helfa Valley Road with a length of 315 km and two lanes with a width of 3.75 for the lane and side shoulders of 300 m for each side, well paved and provided with signs. The road's design capacity reaches 10,000 vehicles per day and traffic is low and it is a part of Cairo/ Giron International Road.
4. Aswan/Brines/Shalateen/Halib Road with a length of 300 km with two lanes with two ways of a width of 3.0 m for each lane and with dust shoulders of 300 m for each side and design capacity of 6,500 vehicles per day .
5. Aswan / Al Alaky Valley road with length of 160 k, two lanes with width of 3.0 m for each lane, dust shoulders of 300 m at each side and design capacity for 2,500 vehicles per day.



6. Abou Simble / East of Al Ewinat road with length of 385 km, two lanes with width of 3.0 m for each lane, dust shoulders of 2.0 m at each side and design capacity for 6500 vehicles per day. In addition to many regional links which link it with Darb Al Arbeen and Dakhla. While the bridges link The East of Nile to estate in Aswan besides Aswan Commentator Bridge and the body of the High Dam and Aswan Tank.
7. This road links between Kastel City in the east of Aswan Lake and Egyptian Helfa Valley. This road extends inside Egypt with a length of 34 km and about 22 km inside Sudan. The Road is ready to link between Egypt and Aswan



The following table indicates the total lengths of Aswan roads

Total	Paved roads	844 km
Total	Dust Roads	597 km

Aswan has The New International Aswan Airport which is the second largest airport after (Cairo Airport. It distinguishes with the architectural style meets the nature on an area of ٥٥ acres and designed on two levels .

Local-International Departure hall – Departure hall includes ١٢٠٠ passenger / per an hour- local departure hall includes ٨٠٠ passengers per an hour – Abou Simble Airport. Abou Simble Touristic Airport has been developed to include the airplanes movements to reach the City from all over the world.

Airports serve Aswan's investors

International Luxor Airport- East of Al-Ewinat Airport-Prinice Airport- Marsa Alam Airport and there is Aswan/Cairo Railway and the new railway between Luxor/ Aswan along ٢.٥ km .Moreover, there are bus lines and East of Upper Egypt for Transport and Tourism, as well as rented cars.



The following table shows the road network in Aswan governorate

Road Name	Length	Status
Aswan - Edfu Agricultural Road	135km	Paved
Aswan - Edfu Desert Road	125km	Paved
Aswan Desert Road	280km	Paved
Abu-Simbel – Halfa Road (in east of Nile)	305km	As follows
Abu-Simbel – Qustul in El-Abbarah	10km	----
Aswan – Qustul (in west of Nile)	-----	Paved
Aswan - Toshka Road	110km	Has not paved yet
Toshka – Arqeen Road	30km	Has not paved yet
Arqeen - Qustul Road	30km	Paved
Aswan – Bernice Road	325km	Paved
Aswan – Bernice – Shalateen Road	575km	Paved

Source: Indicators of Aswan infrastructure services 2008



Fourth, electricity and natural gas

When the Electricity network covering all Aswan's cities and villages has design capacity able to produce more electricity, the governorate of Aswan plans to promote it in order to provide the electricity needed for future industrial development. The 220 kV electricity network in Aswan, depends on 20 power stations to take its energy from the High Dam. In 1986, a power plant called (Aswan 2) established, to provide electricity at the rate up to 270 MW. Recently, a power station established to generate 12 thousand GWh per year. The High Dam generates about 22% of the total energy produced and consumed in Egypt and Aswan consumes 20% of this energy. KIMA factory is the largest consumer of energy in Aswan, as it consumes about 450 GWh annually. The industrial sector in Aswan consumes about 76% of the produced energy, 70% of which is given only for 2 factories and 6% for the other factories in the governorate. The following table shows the electricity distribution in Aswan governorate:

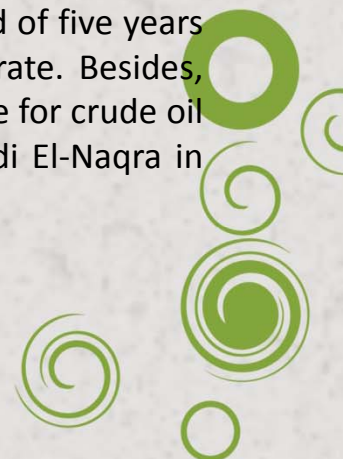
Electricity distribution in the governorate of Aswan

Electricity used in lighting	859,000,000kw annually
Electricity used in manufacturing	1988,000,000kw annually
Per capita consumption of electricity for lighting	٧,٠٢٠,٠٠٠,٠٠٠kw per capita annually

In the field of natural gas, the governorate of Aswan plans to introduce natural gas to all residential units by the end of 2009 to make all Aswan cities free of butane gas cylinders.

By the year 2009, natural gas would be introduced to all upper Egyptian governorates to provide cheaper and cleaner source of energy for its factories. Hence, Upper Egypt would reach a level of cultural development would revitalize its markets and provide new jobs.

It is scheduled to deliver natural gas to Aswan in 3 years instead of five years through the 4,300km pipeline, which starts in Qena Governorate. Besides, 465 exploratory and productive wells would be drilled to explore for crude oil and natural gas in eastern and western desert, Delta and Wadi El-Naqra in Aswan.



Fifth: in the field of communications

Aswan towns and villages are linked with wired and wireless communication networks serviced by a number of advanced electronic centrals. these centrals secure communications and serve those who work in the industrial zones of the governorate. Moreover, The governorate of Aswan has the capabilities necessary to meet its future communication needs.

The following Table Shows the Total Number of Centrals, Lines and Post Offices in Aswan Governorate

Distribution	Total	Module
Total # of Centrals	52	Central
Total # of lines	209.1	Lines by thousand
Density of Telephone lines	17.7	Lines per 100 people
Banking	28	Merchant Bank
Total # of post offices	154	Post Office
Post offices share of People	7.7	1000 people for each Post Office

Investment Factors in Aswan

because of its archaeological and natural treasures and because of its history, which witnessed the succession of different civilizations, Aswan is the cradle of ancient civilization. It Has been blessed with the beauty of its nature and its mild weather throughout the year. Its unique position made it a link between Egypt and Africa through Sudan. In recent years, the overall development train ran on the land of Aswan to give it great opportunities to make the human genius meet with that of the place, making it live up to the ranks of the international places, at it won several international awards e.g the City of Peace in 2004 and the Creative Arts in 2005. Aswan also won many national awards, notably the local village of West Aswan and the award of best village in Egypt in 2006. All this development is due to the boom witnessed in Aswan in the last five years.

Agriculture is the main provider of employment in Aswan, as it resembles 60% of the workforce in the governorate. Tourism is the second activity followed by industry which is based on different industrial projects scattered throughout the province. Besides, the industrial zone is ready with facilities and services and has more than 820 workshops. In addition, Aswan has enormous reserve of mineral and orbital wealth, as it has about 37 types of natural raw materials.

Existing Projects

Major national projects, "Toshka giant Project ":

This project aims at fulfilling the Egyptians dream of getting out of the narrow valley to a New one capable of achieving higher levels of development and accomplishment.

Furthermore, Toshka project aims to plant about one million Feddans, irrigated with the water of the Nile and the groundwater available in the region. Thus, it would allow establishing new integrated agricultural and industrial communities attractive for workers. the most important elements of the project, started in January 1997, are as follows:

Mubarak Giant Lifting Station

Mubarak Giant Lifting Station

Sheikh Zayed Canal with length of 70 km.

Four branches of the canal for reclaiming about 540 thousand acres in various centers of Aswan and the other governorates as well as more than 1000 jobs in South Valley Agricultural Development Company, mostly for workers from Aswan.

providing 10000 work opportunities.

Agricultural Investment

Because agriculture is the main activity in the governorate of Aswan, employing 60% of its citizens in an area of 150 thousand Feddans of the old valley, the agricultural investment is one of the basic pillars of comprehensive development in the governorate.

This comprehensive development can be achieved through widening the Agricultural area outside the old valley By establishing major projects as follows:



01 Mubarak National Project for graduates:

It is located in Wadi El-Naqra east of Nasr El Nuba district on an area of 65 thousand Feddans, 15000 of which dedicated to small-scale producers and upper Egyptian graduates. The project aims at establishing 5 villages of integrated facilities for 3000 beneficiaries by 5 acres and a home for each beneficiary. families of the beneficiaries have already been resettled in these villages and agricultural production began in this land from the agricultural season 2004. The rest of the area of 5000 Feddans has been given to investors to provide 25,000 real jobs for young people.

02 Mubarak National Project in Wadi El-saaida:

It is located northwest of the city of Edfu on an area of 3000 Feddans distributed to small producers. The project, which includes 6 villages full of facilities and services, provides 5 Feddans and a home for each beneficiary and entire village for women-headed households. The total number of beneficiaries of the project is 6000.

03 Lake Nasser villages project:

it aims to establish 10 villages with full facilities to serve as a nucleus for establishing new urban communities. The project is on an area of 25 thousand Feddans, 3 villages have been built on 3000 of them and the other villages will be completed by the year 2011. the built 3 villages are: Bashayer El-khir, new Kalabsha, Thomas and Afia. 6000 of Aswan inhabitants benefited from the project, which provides 5 Feddans and a home for each beneficiary.



04- Mubarak National Project in the villages of Al-Mustaqbal in Abu Simbel city:

The project, which is located on an area of 2000 Feddans, is full of facilities and services. 400 benefited from the project at 5 acres and a house for each beneficiary.

05- the Qustul Adndan project south of Abu Simbel city:

it has one of the best agricultural lands in Egypt. The governorate provided the project educational and health services, drinking water, electricity, and youth activities, in order to provide stability to its beneficiaries.

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Chapter 4

- Industrial Activity based on the natural
- Second: Small-scale industrial projects
- Fifth: Obstacles hampering the using of mining resources in Aswan
- Sixth: Aswan's efforts exerted to enhance the quarry resources' role in the economic development
- Infrastructure integration in Aswan
- Second: Sewage water
- Third: Roads and transportation
- Forth: Electricity and natural gas
- Fifth: Communications
- Investment factors in Aswan
- Existing investment projects



Investment Opportunities in Aswan Governorate

First: in the field of livestock:

01 Poultry Farms Project:

Poultry is a major source for supplying human body with protein and it is considered a substitute for the expensive red meat. However, more dry fodder factories needed to increase the number of the current poultry farms.

Objectives of the project

Encouraging setting up more poultry farms

Limiting the rise in prices of all kinds of meat.

Increasing cultivation of agricultural crops used in manufacturing dry fodder.

02 Sheep and Goat Fattening and Breeding Project:

Sheep and goats breeding and fattening has particular importance in the field of livestock. This importance is because of diversity in production represented in meat, milk, wool, skins and fertilizers.

Advantages of investing in such projects:

High speed of capital turnover

Low costs

Bringing up sheep and Goats in farms improves its properties and decreases its sheltering and feeding costs.

Sheep milk production project

the Barn, which includes (100 female sheep and (8) males needs an area of (22:00 × 15 m) as well as one acre of green fodder per (10-12 sheep) to produce (100-150 kg milk / day).



Project Outputs

In addition to dairy, the barn produces meat after reaching the age of 10-12 years with about 20 kg in the case of using local males and up to 25 kg in the case of mixing with foreign breeds.

Advantages of investing in such projects:

Providing meat and dairy products for domestic consumption and establishing secondary projects.

providing new job opportunities

achieving large return with small capital

establishing small industries depending on the animal production (e.g cheese - butter)

establishing other industries (e.g carpets, clothing, wool, leather tanning and leather industries.

Second: the Agriculture field

The Project of Making MDF from Palm fronds

Location: west of Aswan / Al-kubania - Baneen – Banat

Area: 1642 Feddans

Comparative advantages

Availability of providing skilled and trained labor

The land is free of charge and located inside the industrial zones of the governorate.

Concerned Authority: administration of the industrial zone



Proposed investment mechanism

- Ownership
- Providing work opportunities for young people

Investment in palm seedlings:

- the governorate of Aswan produces large numbers of palm species, especially good ones such as Al-scotty, Al-Bertmoudh and Al-Mlakpy, which characterized by the lack of waste. Thus, investors should be encouraged to establish factories for producing palm seedlings of good tissue using fibers. all the project elements are provided such as land needed for building greenhouses and the raw material of good varieties, which is taken from the best palm seedlings chosen to be planted.
- Besides, Aswan's weather is appropriate for raising such seedlings as natural environment. establishing these factories in Aswan will cover the needs of the areas of agricultural expansion in Toshka Valley, Wadi El-Nakra and the newly reclaimed lands. These factories can be also used in planting: Doom, bananas and mangoes to meet Aswan and neighboring governorates needs of these crops.

Project of Planting Medicinal and Aromatic Plants:

The governorate of Aswan is characterized by environmental and climatic conditions help to produce plants with a medical effect such as:

Lemon grass – Roselle – Compositae – coriander – Cumin – caraway – fennel - mint – Marjoram – myrtle (Reyhan) – onion – garlic - Cayenne Pepper.

The project's importance
using such plants in herbal medicine

Advantages of investing in such projects

1. providing job opportunities for graduates.
2. Making use of the newly reclaimed lands in cultivating such types of plants, as it is salt-tolerant.
3. Increasing the added value of these plants to be domestically consumed or exported.



Henna cultivation Project

Proposed Location: Wadi El-radisiah

Wadi El-radisiah is the place in which the best types of henna planted and is one of the largest agricultural centers in Egypt. Besides, the cultivated areas of this plant can be expanded to include the newly reclaimed lands in Wadi El-radisiah.

The project's importance

henna , which is considered one of the growing plants can be used to extract ozone and to treat some skin and fungal diseases.

henna farming, manufacturing and packaging create new job opportunities for Aswan inhabitants.

The produced Henna is expected to be exported and get foreign currency.

Wadi El-Naqra Sugar Cane Project:

When Sugar cane occupies 400 thousand Feddans Of Aswan's lands, it is considered the main agricultural product there. Besides, it is considered the main feedstock used in sugar manufacturing.

Project's Elements

- An area of up to 100 thousand Feddans arable land is planned to be cultivated in the coming years, 65 thousand of which are for Wadi El-Naqra project and 35 thousand acres are for Wadi El-saaida Project.
- There is a land in Wadi El-Naqra valid for establishing a factory with all its accessories and complementary industries.
- There is road network facilitating the transfer of raw materials, products and production requirements from and to the factory without any obstacles.
- Using available plants in the region to supply the factory with the electricity required for the early periods of operation and during maintenance period as well as the needed complementary industries.
- The cheap labor available in the region lowers production costs.\
- the country's Need of 100 thousand tons of sugar cane and sugar beet to bridge the gap between total consumption and total domestic production, helps in marketing the production easily.
- The Arab countries need to import sugar to meet their needs provides grate opportunity to export part of production to these countries.
- The favorable conditions for the horizontal and vertical expansion of the cultivation and production of cane sugar, reduce the total cost of the final product (sugar) and increase the return on investment.



Third: the Industrial field

There are grate amounts of sand in the areas along the west bank of River Nile in both of Aswan And Edfu, estimated to reach millions of tons. Because it tends to the white color, these sands can be used in many industries such as glass and crystal.

glass and crystal production project Objectives of the project

- Making use of these lands in establishing glass and crystal factory in Aswan instead of transferring these lands to Cairo and Alexandria governorates, which considered the only manufacturer of these products, to reduce a lot of effort and costs.
- Providing new jobs and opening local and international markets for these products.

The economic returns of the project:

- Making use of natural raw materials found in mineral wealth
- Providing new job opportunities.
- Getting a return to be used in establishing other development projects
- Making use of the Nile River in transferring production to other governorates.

project of establishing a company for leasing quarries and mining equipment:

Although Aswan is characterized by its quarry and mineral wealth, this wealth is not used in industrial investment.

Objectives of the project:

The project aims to Lease quarries and mining equipment with low prices to mining projects to encourage mining investment in the governorate of Aswan.

The economic returns of the project:

Leasing these equipments is very profitable and increases the number of quarries and mines and would pave the way for exploiting the raw materials available in Aswan.



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