

CHAPTER 3. DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS

Introduction:

Development projects are intended to modify social and natural environments in order to create or enhance the economic, health, educational and other benefits that are valued by society. This goal, however, can be denied through unanticipated or unintended negative social or environmental impacts that reduce desired benefits or, if severe enough, threaten the sustainability of the project. Environmental review provides an opportunity to identify major environmental impacts so that measures can be proposed to avoid or mitigate negative ones and to reinforce positive ones. An environmental assessment should identify the social changes, evaluate the social costs of long-term continuation of the project, and formulate strategies to achieve the desired objectives. Information on social processes gained through environmental assessment is likely to be useful in other areas of project design.

Social analysis in EA is not expected to be a complete sociological study nor a social cost/benefit analysis of the project. Of the many social impacts that might occur, EA is concerned primarily with those relating to environmental resources and the informed participation of affected groups.

Damietta Port is looked at as one of the enormously giant projects not only from an economic perspective, but it is also considered as a civilized facade and a window overlooking the world through exchanging the activities of the maritime transport. Like all major projects that succeed in their interim function, it is seriously being considered to expand the project for a better service and a higher economic benefit. As for the constructional aspect, the port was built on a land belonging to the village of Kafr El-Bateikh, Damietta Governorate, where it lies on the northern coast of Egypt, 5 miles to the west of the River Nile mouth at Damietta branch and 14.5 nautical miles from Port Said.

In this way, this seaport was established in the middle of arable lands, which often belong to the 'agricultural reform'. Around the port, there are congregations of arable villages though they can be classified, in most cases, as a connected rural and urban area since though farming is the predominant profession in this area and the rural life style distinguishes it, people of most villages, particularly in Damietta Governorate, are well known for manufacturing one type or a stage of furniture for which the governorate is famous. Near the body of the project, there are constructional congregations that will be dealt with in detail through this report.

Description of the study methodologies

This section is concerning about the social and demographical aspects regarding the Baseline survey for the Environmental Impact Assessment for the extension and developments at Damietta Port. The main points that were undertaking during the task are:

- Demographic Characteristics.
- Social Characteristics, and
- Economic activities of the local residential people.

The factors that had been studied in this task are:

- Statistical analysis for the different population based on the range of age.
- Trends towards urbanization developments
- Analysis and data on the labor and workers.
- Analysis of the levels of livings and incomes, and
- Analysis of the educational levels.

The approach and methodology of the study

In order to get the most real figures on the social and demographic analysis regarding the area surrounding the Damietta port, the Socio-anthropological method was used. This method follows both the quantitative and qualitative techniques, in

order to collect the most completed field data and information for the analysis of the situation.

The quantitative analysis was done using a pre-design questionnaire (Appendix 1) applied to samples from the residents of the surveyed surrounding areas. This questionnaire includes some technical questions and some other general questions. The diversities in the style of questions allow the residential people to indicate their beliefs and views regarding the different local problems. Appendix 2 lists the name of the consultation sample.

In the meantime, several interviews were conducted with representative samples of authorities and labor. These interviews were conducted in order to study the section regarding the labor at the port. These interviews are:

- Eng. Hany Hassan Kandel Director General of Maritime services
- Mr. Mahmoud Rashwan Director General of Administration Department
- Samples of technicians working in the port

The sampling methodology followed the principle of snowball sampling technique. Snowball sampling is a term used for sampling procedures that allow the sampled units to provide information not only about themselves but also about other units (Frank, et al, 1994). The snowball depends on the analysis of cumulative data and hence on the analysis of data from both qualitative and quantitative surveys.

Through its 'Environment Management Sector', the Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency (EEAA) set out the guide of basics and procedures of the 'Environment Impact Assessment' (EIA).

The guidelines for making an integrated assessment of the environmental impacts of harbors and ports equipment and facilities are numbered (No. 3) and included in this guide. It is stated therein: "The 'Environment Impact Assessment' (EIA) stresses the required tests to be made to reduce the detrimental impacts on environment, which result from building new constructions and from expanding the existing constructions; and, in accordance with the executive regulations of Law No. 4

of year 1994, the facilities of harbors and ports must follow the 'Environment Impact Assessment' (EIA) system.

According to the EEAA legislation regarding the EIA processes for port and marines, and under the social and cultural environmental assessment, the following points should be studied:

- Nearby Surrounding Communities
- Urbanized and planned developments
- The community structure
- Population density
- Labor and employment market
- Living and income levels.
- Goods and services
- Recreational activities.
- Culture features for those areas having cultural or archeological importance.
- Local inhabitant (residents)
- Land with a special traditional life-style.

During this baseline study, most of these points, depending on the condition of the area, will be covered.

The field work team:

The field and office work team was made up of four researchers, and they are:

- 1- Muhammad Mubarak
- 2- Ahmed Arafat
- 3- Wagnat Mahmoud Al-Atwi
- 4- Wafaa Ahmed Al-Sa'eed

In this manner, the findings that will be reached by the study will depend on the Snow Ball approach, which is based on analyzing the accumulated data, and then the findings of both the quantitative and qualitative studies will be depended on.

Results of the social and demographic studies

Based on what has been mentioned above that the socio anthropological approach was used in the study, the analysis of the field data will be done by following the snow ball analytic technique, which is based on analyzing the accumulated information, and then the findings of both the quantitative and qualitative studies will be depended on.

The results reached by answering the asked questions as a function of this study and as a fulfillment of this study's requirements by following the guidelines of the Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency (EEAA) are included specifically in the following:

A. The local communities around the site of the project are:

- The wandering nomads (Bedouins).
- Sellers of seasonal agricultural products.
- Khamsa (Five) country estate.
- Nasser country estate.

B. The population of these communities and the analysis of age groups:

The wandering nomads (Bedouins): their population is not more than 100 people at the most. Sellers of seasonal products: their population is not more than 25 people at the most.

- **Khamsa (Five) country estate.**
 - The number of the families living in this country estate is (150) people belonging to (27 families).
 - The predominant age group in the country estate is that of young people, which is internationally accepted to range from 18 up to 30 years old, and this age group represents 68% of the total population of the country estate. That is to say that this age group is capable of working, producing, having new families and thus having babies.

- The average number of family members in this country estate is the general average number in Egypt since the average member number of 84% of the families living in the country estate ranges from 3 to 6 members for each family, and the percentage of males to females in the population is 52% males to 48% females.
- **Nasser country estate.**
 - The number of the families living in this country estate is 112 people belonging to 22 families.
 - The predominant age group in this community ranges from one year up to 18 years old, which means an increase in the population and several new families, though this might be over a time range longer than that in Khamsa country estate though it may exceed it in the increase, if we add to it the age group of young people and the number of those capable of having new families and having babies in the age group of 30 up to 60 years old.
 - The average number of one family members is higher than the general average number in Egypt since the average member number of 55% of the families living in this country estate ranges from 3 to 6 members, while 30% of the families have more than 7 members for each family, and the percentage of males to females in the population is 50% males to 50% females.

C. The trend of constructional growth:

- In view of the fact that the above mentioned congregations have been build at the actual expense of the arable lands, the anticipated constructional expansion will be vertical rather than horizontal in accordance with the current laws with regard to building on arable lands.
- This is consolidated by families having built reinforced concrete houses, allowing for the vertical expansion in the future as it is the case

with most existing rural communities where living near one's kinsmen is the prevailing life style.

- This vertical constructional growth carries all disadvantages of such an expansion since that great shortage of basic services such as water supply, drainage, and health and educational services will put face to face with a problem that has actually come to light.

D. The labor:

To talk about this particular detail of labor, two types of labor must be touched upon:

- Labor inside Damietta Port.
- Labor outside Damietta Port (the aforementioned local communities).

Labor inside Damietta Port:

Fig 3.1 represents the types and density of labor at Damietta port. The total number of labors is 1626 worker. 90% of these labors are males and 10% are female. The permanent labors represent about 62% from the total labors.

It is important to mention that this classification will not be affected by the new project. It is expected that during construction about 1500 new labor will be used.

Regarding the type of present labor about 85% of the present labors are considered as non-technical labor, while the specialized technical labors (Navigation guide-people, navigators, mechanical engineers etc) represent about 15%. Most of the present labor is coming from outside Damietta region (Mr. Mahmmoud Rashwan, personal communication).

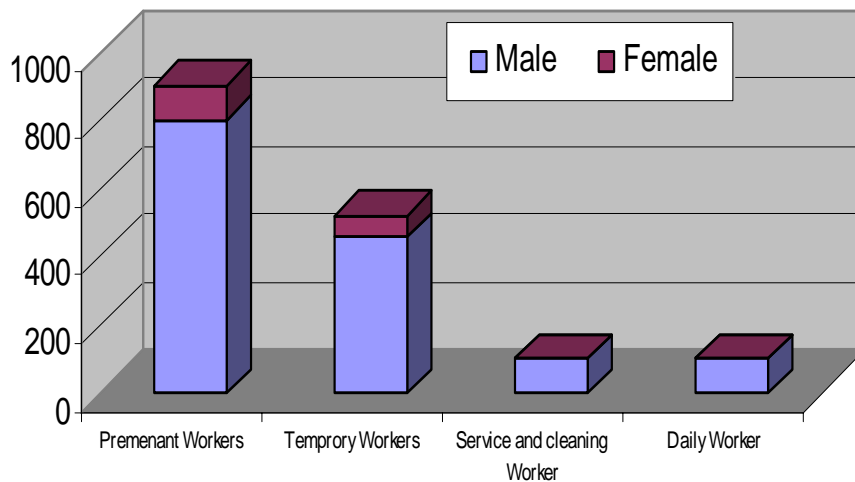


Fig. 3.1. Labors and worker structures at Damietta Port.

Labor working in the marine and maritime activities: These types of labors are considered highly technical employments with special talents and education. This group includes mechanics, marine mechanics and chief mechanics; most of employments of this category are from Port Said and Dakahalia governorates. The less technical labor is coming from Damietta and the surrounding area.

These of the technical labors live at their tag-boat, which is occupied with living facilities. The other labors (non-technical labors) are staying at a special building within the port (French village).

It is important to mention that the new extension of Damietta Port will need new living facilities. About 40% increase in expected to be needed. These increases in living facilities were planned in the original master plan of Damietta Port (Eng Hany Kabil, personal communication).

Labor outside Damietta Port:

Khamsa country estate:

Professions of male subjects: the percentage of farmers was 80% while the remainder percentage was divided among other professions (building carpenters – drivers – electricians); but as for ladies, they were all housewives.

With regard to the work locations for the inhabitants of this country estate, 84% of them were inside the country estate, 8% in Damietta city, 4% in Kafr El-Bateikh village, and 4% in new Damietta.

Nasser country estate:

Professions of male subjects: the percentage of farmers was 45% while the remainder percentage was divided among other professions (carpenters – drivers – electric engineers – accountants – teachers – furniture polishers); but as for ladies, they were all housewives. With regard to the work locations for the inhabitants of this country estate, 45% of them were inside the country estate, 30% in Damietta city, 5% in Kafr El-Bateikh village, and 30% in new Damietta.

C. Income and living standards:

The income aspect of social studies is generally the hardest in terms of the accurate data that can probably be reached with regard to that aspect. Instead, many measures are taken to reach some relevant indicators about it.

Khamsa country estate:

As for the average household income: the income average of more than 52% of them ranges from LE 400 – 600 per month, 20% from LE 600 – 800, only 4% with income above LE 900, while 34% of families refused to talk about their incomes.

From the above mentioned, the study found out that indicators of the living standard were based on the following:

- Possessing some electrical appliances
- Building level in terms of multi stories and internal finishing
- The household education level and the university education attained therein.
- The household income level.

Upon analyzing all this data that was provided by the qualitative study of the country estate, it was found out that the living standard was low or we can say it was below the average.

Nasser country estate:

As for the average household income: the income average of more than 50% of them ranges from LE 400 – 600 per month, 40% from LE 600 – 800, only 15% with income above LE 900, while 5% of families with income fallen to LE 200-400.

The household living standards in the country estate: the study found out that indicators of the living standard were based on the following:

- Possessing some electrical appliances
- Building level in terms of multi stories and internal finishing
- The household education level and the university education attained therein.
- The household income level.

Upon analyzing all this data that was provided by the qualitative study of the country estate, it was found out that the living standard was low or we can say it was below the average.

E. Education level:

In general the educational level at the studies area is low and the rate of dropping out of basic education (primary – preparatory) is high. Illiteracy rate is noticeably high and there is no interest in eradicating such illiteracy.. The illiteracy reaches about 56% at Nasr village. The level of education at Nasr village is better than the level at Khamsa village.

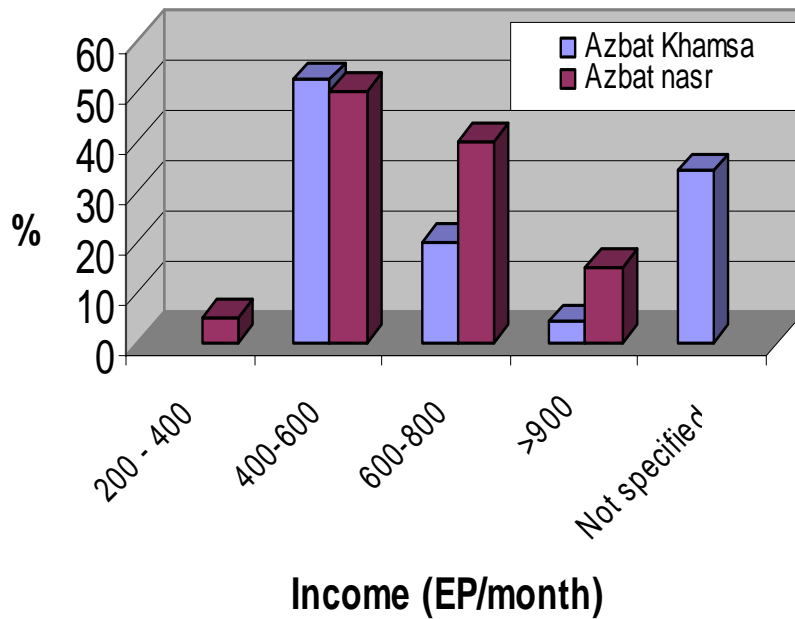


Fig. 3.2 Income distribution at Khamisa and Nasr Villages.

1. Khamisa country estate:

- The inhabitants depend on schools in new Damietta to send their children to school since it is the nearest and easiest to them in terms of transportation.
- Hence, more than 65% of inhabitants are illiterates and are not willing to eradicate their illiteracy while the percentage of those who managed to eradicate their illiteracy is limited to 7%.
- Pupils and students of the primary and preparatory stages represent 44% of the total population. However, education percentage in the primary stage is 9% while it is 10% in the preparatory stage; namely, dropping out of school is still ongoing and increasing.

2. Nasser country estate:

- The inhabitants depend 45% on schools in Damietta city to send their children to school while 30% go to the schools of new Damietta and 25% to the schools of Ras Al-Bar as it is the nearest and easiest to them in terms of transportation.

- More than 56% of inhabitants are illiterates and are not willing to eradicate their illiteracy while the percentage of those who managed to eradicate their illiteracy is limited to 5%.
- Pupils and students of the primary and preparatory stages represent 42% of the total population. However, education percentage in the primary stage is 15% while it is 5% in the preparatory stage; namely, dropping out of school is still ongoing and increasing.

Discussion of the results of the analysis

Congregations of inhabitants and their economic activities around the port:

The field study covered the congregations of humans and their various economic activities around the existing Damietta Port in order to identify the environmental impact between them and the port.

We have found that there several types of living and economic activities, which are:

- * The wandering nomads (Bedouins) type.
- * Sellers of seasonal agricultural products.
- * Khamsa country estate.
- * Nasser country estate.

A: The wandering nomads (Bedouins) type:

Congregations of wandering nomads who belong to 'Belly' tribe, which is an extension of the widespread Gypsy tribes in the Mediterranean in general, and it is a tribe well known for continuous wandering as they have no specific homeland as it is generally accepted since its members are always on the move. They now practice shepherding (grazing) on the remaining arable lands after dryness and civil constructions have been inflicted upon desert governorates, and, consequently, they came to spread out in the neighboring governorates such as Damietta, Ismaelia, and Sharkiya.

They can not be considered as inhabitants of the area, but as a constructional temporary phenomenon based on the economic factor in their seek of grazing lands and grazing activity on the remaining arable lands where farmers allow them to graze

on plants' roots before preparing the land for next farming process in an economic exchange as herds of sheep and livestock cattle, which are often cows, play their role in naturally fertilizing the agricultural soil when they feed on the remaining roots and then farmers plow and cultivate the agricultural soil along with remainder natural fertilizers instead of transporting fertilizers out of their corrals, specially after realizing the shortage of animal resources in that area.

They live in tents, which are more like a trelliswork than the accepted tent. However, though those Bedouins are widely spread around the port area, they do not represent a noticeable environmental interaction and there is not any mutual economic impact between what they do and the existing port activities and there will not be any impacts either even in case of those expansions to be made.

B. Sellers of seasonal agricultural products:

They are widely spread on both sides of the road around the port where it is very close to the international highway in order to sell seasonal crops such as watermelons, pumpkin, and all kinds of muskmelons. Like all sellers on highways, they come from near villages and make a trelliswork to be used for the purpose of sleeping in it and sitting in its shade from the heat of the sun.

There is no economic impact between them and the port. The economic impact is represented in that the frequent comers to the port, whether employees or owners of commodities, form a great part of their regular customers in addition to the international highway passers-by. As for the expansion intended to be made, it will not either affect those sellers; yet, they do not represent a civilized aspect in this promising area.

C. Khamsa country estate

This country estate lies on the side of the western wall of the port, and it is like a congregation of inhabitants with the rural domicile type as this country estate has 32 houses, 12 of them consist of only one story and there are 12 houses of two stories, while the houses with multi stories are limited only to 5 houses, which are of the same typical accepted house in the Egyptian countryside.

The number of families living in the country estate is 150 people belonging to 27 families, 25 of them were covered by the quantitative study, that is to say the study is almost a survey study of the families.

<i>Number of families in the country estate</i>	<i>Number of surveyed families</i>	<i>Number of Refusals</i>
27	25	2

The study was done on subjects most of them were males as it covered 20 males against 5 females.

<i>Number of subjects</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
25	20	5

The subjects' ages ranged from 19 to 60 years old; yet, the greatest percentage 64% of total subjects was that of the age group 20 to 39 years old, which is the age group that represents young people and the labor category, making the analytical study of the data reliable developing future plans.

<i>Subjects' Age Groups</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>20 – 39 years</i>	<i>40 – 59 years</i>	<i>60 and above.</i>
Number	1	17	5	2

Professions of male subjects: the percentage of farmers was 80% while the remainder percentage was divided among other professions (building carpenters – drivers – electricians); but as for ladies, they were all housewives.

- With regard to the work locations for the inhabitants of this country estate, 84% of them were inside the country estate, 8% in Damietta city, 4% in Kafr El-Bateikh village, and 4% in new Damietta.

Census of families: The number of members of subject families in the country estate is 135 people divided per age groups to 5 categories as follows:

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Less than 1 year</i>	<i>From 1–18 years</i>	<i>18-30</i>	<i>30-60</i>	<i>60 and above</i>
<i>Number</i>	3	60	32	35	5
<i>Percentage</i>	2%	44	24%	26%	4%

This means that the predominant age group in the manor is that of young people, which is internationally accepted to range from 18 to 30 years old, and it represents here 68% of the total manor population, namely it is the age group that is capable of working, producing, having families and having babies. In other words, we have to expect an increase in population.

The average number of one family member is the general average in Egypt since the average number of more than 84% of the families living in the manor ranges from 3 to 6 members for one family, and the percentage of males to females in the census of population was 52% males to 48% females.

Education: The inhabitants depend on the schools of new Damietta to send their children to school as it is the nearest and easiest city to them in terms of transportation. From the following table, we notice that more than 65% of inhabitants are illiterates and if we refer to the age groups in the above mentioned table and paragraph, we will realize how big the problem is. Though the age group of young people is the predominant one, illiteracy prevails in the society, which is a very dangerous indicator in addition to the unwillingness of that age group to eradicate their illiteracy and those who managed to eradicate illiteracy are limited to 7%. Also, if we look at the age group of 1 – 18 years, which is supposed to include pupils and students in the primary and preparatory educational stages and which represents 44% of total population, we will find that the education percentage is 9% in the primary stage and 10% in the preparatory one, namely dropping out of school is still ongoing and increasing.

<i>Education Status</i>	<i>Illiterate</i>	<i>Eradicated Illiteracy</i>	<i>Primary Stage</i>	<i>Preparatory Stage</i>	<i>Intermediate Education</i>	<i>University</i>
<i>Number</i>	88	7	13	14	11	2
<i>Percentage</i>	65%	5%	9%	10%	8%	3%

Residence: The residence and settlement of most of the families in the manor date back to several years extending for more than nine years, and most of these families come from Damietta whereas a percentage of not more than 6% are expatriates coming from other governorates (Menofia – Sharkiya – Qalyubiya – and Dakahliya).

Reasons for residence are concentrated on the agricultural job of the householder in the manor.

Type of possession: the property possession equals property renting since there are many people living in houses that belong to 'Agricultural Reform' and pay LE 36 per month.

Type of residence in the manor as a whole is living inside buildings that the percentage of those buildings of one story is almost equal to that of two-story buildings whereas building of multi stories are not more than just two houses.

Houses have as many as four rooms of concrete roof except one house with a roof made of wood, and most houses has an area of more than 60 square meters.

More than 60% of families finished their houses walls while the remainder families were satisfied with the cement covering stage (Mahara), which is an indicator to be added to other indicators of the economic condition.

Furniture: Most families have complete room furniture and here we can not consider this as an indicator of high living standard since the proximity of the manor to Damietta city which is considered a source of all types of furniture denies this.

All houses have an electricity meter while there is a general water supply on which most inhabitants depend while there are some inhabitants depend on a motor to lift water up, and all of them have a government meter.

Public system drinking water: the great majority of population is satisfied with water status whereas fewer of them consider it insufficient so they depend on motors.

Sanitary drainage system: more than 90% of houses depend on the drainage system known locally as the Taransh (underground tanks) and there is a general complaint with regard to the lack of sanitary drainage system. All houses have separate toilets and there is no common housing pattern. There is no system for collecting garbage.

Water:

Household usage water: though there is available water, there is also much usage of canal water as well as the public water faucet this is due to many reasons:

- * Poor pumping of water into houses.
- * Most inhabitants are of rural origins and there are many social reasons for using other water sources outside houses (a lady gathering replaces the club in the urban communities to exchange news and other social reasons ...).

The household usage of water is shown in the following table:

<i>Water Source</i>	<i>Household Faucet</i>	<i>Canals</i>	<i>Public Faucet</i>
<i>Number</i>	7	10	8
<i>Percentage</i>	28%	40%	32%

The household living standards in the country estate: the study found out that indicators of the living standard were based on the following:

- Possessing some electrical appliances
- Building level in terms of multi stories and internal finishing
- The household education level and the university education attained therein.
- The household income level.

Upon analyzing all this data that was provided by the qualitative study of the country estate, it was found out that the living standard was low or we can say it was below the average.

Medical Treatment:

52% of total manor inhabitants receive the required treatment or medical aids in new Damietta city while 44% of them receive treatment in Kafr El-Basteikh and the remainder 4% go to Damietta city.

Food stuff:

48% of inhabitants buy their food requirements in Kafr El-Bateikh while 32% of them buy in Damietta city and the remainder 20% buy in new Damietta.

Major Problems:

The most important problems seen by manor inhabitants can be sequenced as follows:

- The problem of having no sanitary drainage system in the manor as well as lack of near schools have the same priority as mentioned by the inhabitants who find the solution (from their points of view) in laying the manor drainage system, allocating vehicles for sweeping the Taranshat (underground tanks), and building private schools for their children. These two problems were mentioned by 60% of inhabitants.
- While 56% of total subjects believe that the most important problem is the non-pavement of manor roads, particularly the inland road leading to the main one, 40% of inhabitants find that the lack of a telephone system in the manor is one the high priority problems as the manor has no connection with the surrounding world.
- 32% of inhabitants found out that lack of a medical center or a health care unit in the manor is one of the major problems.
- Lack of medical centers or health care units in the manor was important for 32% of inhabitants since the nearest hospital to the manor is the new Damietta hospital and the nearest clinic and health unit is in Kafr El-Bateikh.
- 24% of inhabitants think that the poor pumping of water into houses is one of the priority problems.

- As for the animal resources (livestock cattle), it is noted that there are a few of them and, in my view, this is due to the reliance of the area on cultivating fruits and garden crops. Consequently, feeding cattle is a burden on farmers.
- As for poultries, bird flu is the cause of its lack.

D. Nasser Manor:

This manor lies on the side of the eastern wall of the port, and it is like a congregation of inhabitants with the rural domicile type as this country estate has 22 houses, 8 of them consist of only one story and there are 12 houses of two stories, and there are no houses with multi stories, which is the same typical accepted pattern in the Egyptian countryside.

The number of families living in the country estate is 112 people belonging to 22 families, 20 of them were covered by the quantitative study, that is to say the study is almost a survey study of the families.

<i>Number of families in the manor</i>	<i>Number of surveyed families</i>	<i>Number of Refusals</i>
22	20	2

The study was done on subjects most of them were males as it covered 18 men against 2 women.

<i>Number of subjects</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
20	18	2

As shown in the following table, the subjects' ages ranged from 19 to 60 years old; yet, the greatest percentage 35% of total subjects was that of the age group 20 to 39 years old, which is the age group that represents young people and the labor category, and the two categories of 40 to 59 and from 60 and above were equal in the percentage of 30%.

<i>Subjects' Age Groups</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>20 – 39 years</i>	<i>40 – 59 years</i>	<i>60 and above.</i>
Number	1	7	6	6

Professions of male subjects: the percentage of farmers was 45% while the remainder percentage was divided among other professions (building carpenters – drivers – electric engineer – accountant – teacher – furniture polisher); but as for ladies, they were all housewives.

- With regard to the work locations for the inhabitants of this country estate, 45% of them were inside the manor, 30% in Damietta city, 5% in Kafr El-Bateikh village, and 30% in new Damietta.

Census of families:

The number of members of subject families in the country estate is 112 people who can be divided per age groups to 4 categories as follows:

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>From 1–18 years</i>	<i>18-30</i>	<i>30-60</i>	<i>60 and above</i>
Number	47	26	33	6
Percentage	42%	23%	29%	6%

It is not correct to judge only by the age groups of subjects as just an indicator because, when analyzing the above mentioned table, we find that the expected population increase in this manor is greater than that in Khamsat manor as well as the increase in new families as if we generally look at the age group table of the manor, we shall find that the predominant group in the society is the one ranging from 1 to 18 years, meaning a population increase and a number of new families, even though this may be over a longer time range than that in Khamsat manor though it exceeds it in the increase in case we add the percentage of young people category and the number of those capable of having families and babies in the age group of 30 to 60 years.

The average number of one family members is higher than the general average in Egypt since the average number of more than 55% of the families living in the manor ranges from 3 to 6 members for one family, and 30% more than 7 members. The percentage of males to females in the census of population was 50% males to 50% females.

Education:

45% of inhabitants depend on the schools of Damietta city to send their children to school, while 30% go to new Damietta and 25% to Ras Al-Br schools as it is the nearest and easiest city to them in terms of transportation. From the following table, we notice that more than 56% of inhabitants are illiterates and if we refer to the age groups in the above mentioned table and paragraph, we will realize how big the problem is. Though the age group of young people is the predominant one, illiteracy prevails in the society, which is a very dangerous indicator in addition to the unwillingness of that age group to eradicate their illiteracy and those who managed to eradicate illiteracy are limited to 5%.

Also, if we look at the age group of 1 – 18 years, which is supposed to include pupils and students in the primary and preparatory educational stages and which represents 42% of total population, we will find that the education percentage is 15% in the primary stage and 5% in the preparatory one, namely dropping out of school is still ongoing and increasing.

<i>Education Status</i>	<i>Illiterate</i>	<i>Eradicated Illiteracy</i>	<i>Primary Stage</i>	<i>Preparatory Stage</i>	<i>Intermediate Education</i>	<i>University</i>
<i>Number</i>	63	1	17	5	18	8
<i>Percentage</i>	56%	2%	15%	4%	16%	7%

Residence:

Type of possession: the property possession equals property renting since there are many people living in houses that belong to 'Agricultural Reform'. The residence and settlement of most of the families in the manor date back to several years extending for more than nine years, and most of these families come from Damietta whereas a percentage of not more than 5% are expatriates coming from other governorates (Al-Menia – Dakahliya). Reasons for residence are concentrated on the agricultural job of the householder in the manor.

Type of residence in the manor as a whole: the percentage of those buildings of one story is almost equal to that of two-story buildings whereas buildings of multi stories are not more than just one house. Most houses are of an area of more than 60 square meters and the area of several houses range from 40 – 60 square meters.

There are more than 4 rooms in houses, which is a good number of rooms for the increasing numbers of families, and 75% of houses have a concrete roof. Three houses appeared with one common bathroom for more than one living family and two common toilets for 7 families where common housing exists. More than 55% of families finished their houses walls while the remainder families were satisfied with the cement covering stage (Mahara). All houses have an electricity consumption meter. Furniture: the same as with Khamsat manor.

Water and Sanitary Drainage

<i>Water Source</i>	<i>Household Faucet</i>	<i>Main Water Supply</i>
<i>Number</i>	12	8
<i>Percentage</i>	60%	40%

There is a big water problem in Nasser manor as all inhabitants do not have water consumption meters except three houses, but the remainder houses lay illegal piping via the main water supply passing to the port. There is another type of water resources where some inhabitants are satisfied with using a public faucet installed on the same pipeline without laying water pipelines to houses.

Sanitary drainage system: most inhabitants depend on the drainage system known locally as the Taransh (underground tanks) and there is a general complaint with regard to the lack of a sanitary drainage system. There is no system for collecting garbage.

The household living standards in the country estate: the study found out that indicators of the living standard were based on the following:

- Possessing some electrical appliances
- Building level in terms of multi stories and internal finishing
- The household education level and the university education attained therein.
- The household income level.

Upon analyzing all this data that was provided by the qualitative study of the manor, it was found out that the living standard was low or we can say it was below the average.

Medical Treatment:

40% of total manor inhabitants receive the required treatment or medical aids in new Damietta city while 5% of them receive treatment in Kafr El-Basteikh and the remainder 60% go to Damietta city.

Food stuff:

10% of inhabitants buy their food requirements in Kafr El-Bateikh while 60% of them buy in Damietta city and the remainder 30% buy in new Damietta.

Major Problems:

The most important problems seen by manor inhabitants can be sequenced as follows:

- The water problem along with that of having no sanitary drainage system in the manor have the same priority as mentioned by the inhabitants who find the

solution (from their points of view) in laying government water system and the manor drainage system. These two problems were mentioned by 95% of inhabitants.

- 60% of inhabitants find that the lack of a telephone system in the manor is one of high priority problems as the manor has no connection with the surrounding world.
- As for the animal resources (livestock cattle), it is noted that there are a few of them and, in my view, this is due to the reliance of the area on cultivating fruits and garden crops. Consequently, feeding cattle is a burden on farmers.
- As for poultries, bird flu is the cause of its lack.

GENERAL CONCLUSION AND IMPRESSION

Response to the inquiries related to Damietta port development project report:

- First: the degree of familiarity of the surrounding societies with the project.
- Second: the degree of familiarity of the projects' positive and negative impacts on their societies.

It should mention that the source of the information and impressions is several interviews that the social team had conducted as a preliminary stage for the team to step into the societies surrounding the port, namely (Ezbat Nasser "Nasser country estate" and Ezbah Khamsa " Khamsa country estate).

1. Regarding the degree of familiarity of the societies (Inhabitants) with the ports' extension project , there are many inhabitants that already knew about it although they didn't really know the purpose behind these extensions nor the impact associated with them.
2. They were not familiar with the positive and negative impacts of the project.

The researcher has some impressions that help in analyzing the data.

1. Its important to notice that the extensions we're talking about will occur inside the ports' borders and inside the fence that surrounds it, this will decrease it's importance to the inhabitants surrounding the port because the extensions will not create any threat to them and it will not effect the area there're using for living.
2. The inhabitants' education level doesn't make them realize the negative and positive impacts of the project.
3. During the last period the port was able to stay as an independent entity from all the surrounding societies, whereas there is not any type of social interaction or mutual services between inhabitants and the port, this extended because the inhabitants doesn't consider the project as a part of their daily lives, and what increases this isolation of the port is what the report has reached regarding the analysis of the data related to the port workers and the port authority and figuring out that the number of workers coming from the surrounding societies are too little and that the port depends on the emigrant workers from other governorates for the technical, managerial and engineering positions. We may also find that a town like (Kafr Al-Batekh) is more connected to the port than the other societies (Note: the reason behind this is that the port was established during the term of one of the directors which was born in Kafr Al-Batekh).