

## Appendices

### Appendix I: Recorded Incidents of Detention and Torture of Farmers in Dikirnis, Daqahliya, October 1997

Dikirnis	Age	Leased area	Day of arrest	Period of detention
Farmer 1	49	1 fed. 12 qirats	18/10/97	3 days
Farmer 2	65	1 fed. 9 qirats	19/10/97	3 days
Farmer 3	63	1 fed. 6 qirats	19/10/97	3 days
Farmer 4	42	1 fed. 9 qirats	19/10/97	1 day
Farmer 5	47	1 fed. 11 qirats	18/10/97	1 day
Farmer 6	35	1 fed. 12 qirats	19/10/97	1 day
Farmer 7	27	23 qirats	18/10/97	1 day
Farmer 8	63	1 fed. 17 qirats	19/10/97	2 days
Farmer 9	57	1 fed. 3 qirats	18/10/97	2 days
Farmer 10	83	2 fed. 5 qirats	19/10/97	2 days
Farmer 11	45	21 qirats	19/10/97	3 days
Farmer 12	63	1 fed. 19 qirats	19/10/97	3 days
Farmer 13	41	1 fed. 6 qirats	18/10/97	2 days
Farmer 14	47	16 qirats	18/10/97	1 day
Farmer 15	35	1 fed. 6 qirats	19/10/97	2 days
Farmer 16	53	19 qirats	18/10/97	3 days
Farmer 17	48	23 qirats	18/10/97	1 day
Farmer 18	45	1 fed. 12 qirats	18/10/97	3 days

Source: Land Centre for Human Rights, 1998

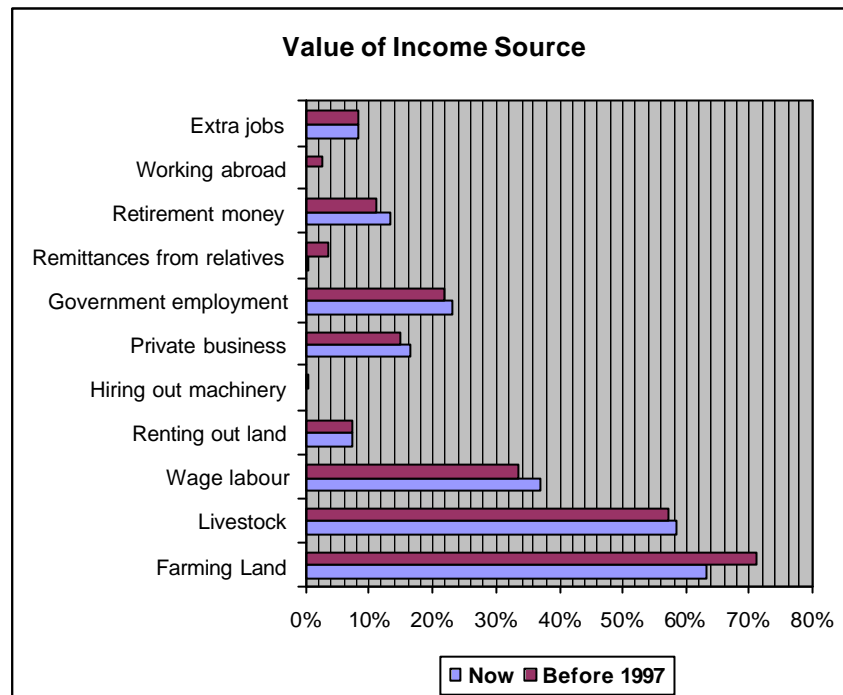
**Appendix II: Recorded Incidents of Detention and Torture of Farmers in Muniel El Nasr, Daqahliya, October 1997**

<b>Muniel El Nasr Village A</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Leased area</b>	<b>Day of arrest</b>	<b>Period of detention</b>
Farmer 1	35	2 fed. 5 qirats	13/10/97	3 days
Farmer 2	55	3 fed. 5 qirats	13/10/97	3 days
Farmer 3	65	2 feddans	13/10/97	1 day
Farmer 4	40	2 feddans	13/10/97	1 day
Farmer 5	45	1 fed. 5 qirats	13/10/97	3 days
Farmer 6	47	1 feddan	13/10/97	3 days
Farmer 7	45	2 feddans	10/10/97	2 days
Farmer 8	50	1 feddan	10/10/97	2 days
Farmer 9	40	2 fed. 5 qirats	10/10/97	2 days
Farmer 10	54	1 feddan	25/10/97	3 days

<b>Muniel El Nasr Village B</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Leased area</b>	<b>Day of arrest</b>	<b>Period of detention</b>
Farmer 1	31	18 qirats	23/10/97	1 day
Farmer 2	24	22 qirats	24/10/97	1 day
Farmer 3	45	1 fed. 18 qirats	25/10/97	2 days
Farmer 4	47	1 fed. 13 qirats	26/10/97	1 day
Farmer 5	47	1 feddan	25/10/97	3 days
Farmer 6	40	1 feddan	26/10/97	2 days
Farmer 7	45	1 feddan	28/10/97	1 day
Farmer 8	55	2 feddans	28/10/97	1 day
Farmer 9	50	2 fed. 13 qirats	28/10/97	1 day

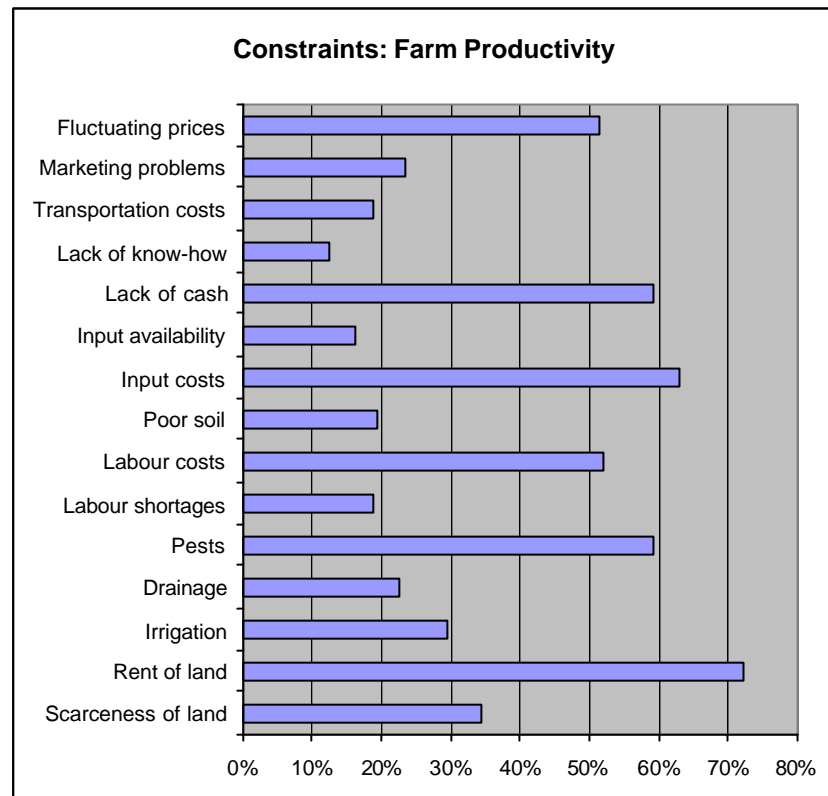
Source: Land Centre for Human Rights, 1998

### Appendix III: Changes in Income Sources since Law 96's Implementation



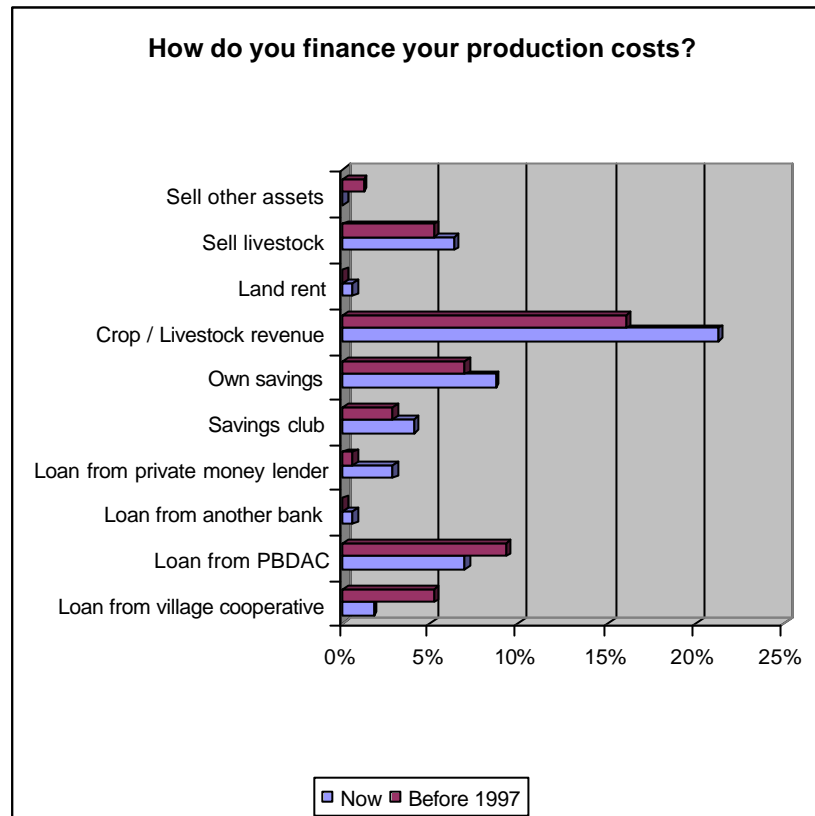
The above data indicates that the value of farming own and/or rented land as a source of income had decreased significantly since Law 96's implementation, as well as remittances from relatives and working abroad. On the other hand, the value of livestock as a major income source had increased slightly while there had been a marked increase in the importance of on-farm and off-farm wage labour as an alternative means of income generation. It has been shown that a far higher proportion of women lost secure tenancies with the enactment of the new tenancy law and as a result, they are resorting increasingly to off-farm wage labour as an alternative means of income generation.

#### Appendix IV: Current Farm Productivity Constraints



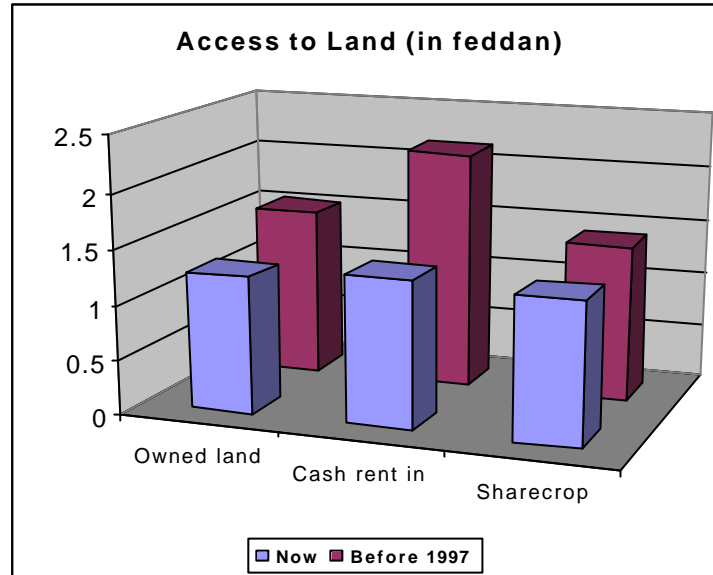
The chart above illustrates that current major farm constraints to farm productivity in order of importance are: (1) rent of land, (2) cost of inputs, (3) pest/diseases and lack of cash, and (4) labour costs and fluctuating prices. Interviewees believed that the trend in increasing social differentiation between resource-rich and resource-poor farmers would not help to enhance farm productivity in the long term, while social equity was perceived to be as important as economic equity (“we want to live in peace with our neighbours”). Institutional support for small farmers was also emphasised as a means to increase farm productivity, as many felt they had been left in a vacuum (“now the fellah is totally lost”). This was applicable not only to a regulation of input and market prices, but also to the issue of free market rents.

### Appendix V: Changes in Means of Financing Production Costs



The chart above illustrates major changes in the means of covering production costs since October 1997. It is clear from the chart that fewer respondents had obtained a loan from the village co-operative or from the PBDAC in the last five years. On the other hand, more respondents had taken loans from a private money lender than before the law's implementation. The majority of respondents who had obtained loans from a private money lender (e.g., input trader) pointed out that the only form of guarantee they had to provide was a verbal one or in some cases a written receipt. On the other hand, those who had taken a loan from the co-operative, the PBDAC or another bank since October 1997 stated that the provision of their landholding certificate (*hiyaza*) as a guarantee had been obligatory. This meant that no tenant farmers had been granted this kind of loan in the last five years and were relying more than ever on loans from private money lenders.

### Appendix VI: Changes in Access to Land since Law 96's Implementation



As indicated in the chart above, overall access to land and livestock had decreased significantly in the last five years for the target group interviewed. In all cases, if respondents were still renting land they no longer had a formal contract with the owners. There were individual cases of better-off farmers (landowners, constituting 24% of the sample) who had acquired more land and livestock, while others were renting in less land because they had invested in other income generating activities. On the other hand, for those paying up to three times the original rent or more (62% of target group), the increase in rent was directly related to decreasing access to land and lower family income. In addition, the fact that tenants were no longer registered at the co-operative as having a landholding (*hiyaza*) card, meant that they were no longer eligible for seasonal input loans, credit and marketing services (37% of sample group).

## Appendix VII: Sample Charts & Forms Used for Preliminary Study<sup>1</sup>

### *Changes in Main Sources of Income*

What were your main sources of income in the last year? Can you rank their importance from 1–10? (1 = most important; 10 = least important)

Revenue from:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(1) Farming own and/or rented land										
(2) Livestock										
(3) Working as wage labourer										
(4) Hiring out of land										
(5) Hiring out of machinery										
(6) Private business										
(7) Government employment										
(8) Remittances from relatives										
(9) Retirement money										
(10) Working abroad										

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<sup>1</sup> This questionnaire follows a similar approach to that used by Abdel Aal for his survey in Upper Egypt, conducted between 1995 and 2000 (see the presentation of his results in Abdel Aal 2002, pp. 139–159).

What were your main sources of income before 1997? Can you rank their importance from 1–10? (1 = most important; 10 = least important)

Revenue from:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(1) Farming own and/or rented land										
(2) Livestock										
(3) Working as wage labourer										
(4) Hiring out of land										
(5) Hiring out of machinery										
(6) Private business										
(7) Government employment										
(8) Remittances from relatives										
(9) Retirement money										
(10) Working abroad										

Has there been a big change in your main source of income since Law 96 was implemented?

Yes ? (11) No ? (12)

Is your current family income enough to cover your needs? Yes ? (13) No ? (14)

If not, what do you normally do to cover your needs/supplement your income?

spend as much as earn ? (15)

get a loan ? (16)

ask for help from relatives ? (17)

spend from savings ? (18)

sell property or other assets ? (19)

do an extra job ? (20)



other ? (21)

Was your family income before 1997 enough to cover your needs? Yes ? (22) No ? (23)

If not, what did you do to cover your needs/supplement your income?

spend as much as earn ? (24)

get a loan ? (25)

ask for help from relatives ? (26)

spend from savings ? (27)

sell property or other assets ? (28)

do an extra job ? (29)

other ? (30)

*Constraints: Farm Productivity*

What constraints do you currently face concerning higher revenue from crops and livestock?

Can you rank their importance from 1–10? (1 = most important; 10 = least important)

Constraints	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(1) Scarceness of land										
(2) Rent of land										
(3) Irrigation										
(4) Drainage										
(5) Pests & diseases										
(6) Shortage of labour										
(7) Labour costs										
(8) Poor soil (salinity)										
(9) Costs of inputs										
(10) Inputs not available										
(11) Lack cash to get inputs on time										
(12) Lack of technical know-how										
(13) Transportation costs										
(14) Marketing problems										
(15) Fluctuating prices										
(16) Other										

Did these constraints emerge in the last five years? Yes ? (17) No ? (18)

What are your suggestions for lessening the effect of these constraints?

*Changes in Access to Land Since 1997*

<b>Today M</b>	<b>Reform Land</b>	<b>Owned</b>	<b>Cash rent in (specify type of contract)</b>	<b>Sharecrop in</b>	<b>Total rent/yr</b>	<b>Method of payment</b>
Size of plot (feddan)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Today F</b>	<b>Reform Land</b>	<b>Owned</b>	<b>Cash rent in (specify type of contract)</b>	<b>Sharecrop in</b>	<b>Total rent/yr</b>	<b>Method of payment</b>
Size of plot (feddan)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>Before 1997 M</b>	<b>Reform Land</b>	<b>Owned</b>	<b>Cash rent in (specify type of contract)</b>	<b>Sharecrop in</b>	<b>Total rent/yr</b>	<b>Method of payment</b>
Size of plot (feddan)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
<b>Before 1997 F</b>	<b>Reform Land</b>	<b>Owned</b>	<b>Cash rent in (specify type of contract)</b>	<b>Sharecrop in</b>	<b>Total rent/yr</b>	<b>Method of payment</b>
Size of plot (feddan)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)

What in your view are the main reasons for these changes?

### **Appendix VIII: The Escalation of Individual Acts of Violence in Daqahliya<sup>2</sup>**

On the 7<sup>th</sup> of May 1997, a tenant farmer was shot in a village in Mît Ghamr district. The incident came about because of a family conflict over inherited land. The family members had already filed three civil court cases in Mît Ghamr each demanding their legal rights to the piece of land. The situation worsened, however, when one of the family members decided to evict the tenant renting the disputed plot. This man did not agree with his family's decision to keep on the tenant when Law 96 was implemented. He decided to take matters into his own hands and shot the tenant a number of times, wounding him in the shoulder and in the arm. The wounded man was taken immediately to the hospital of Mît Ghamr and to prevent further incidents of violence, the security forces surrounded the hospital.

Then on the 15<sup>th</sup> of January 1998, two tenant farmers set fire to a stable in a village in Muniet El Nasr district leading to their arrest and detention for four days by order of the prosecution. The stable that was burnt down belonged to one of the regular village guards. The guard had cooperated with the tenants' landlord who attempted to evict them in the wake of Law 96's introduction. In addition, the guard had allegedly harassed the tenants because they had not paid back money owed to the PBDAC. The response of the tenants, therefore, may be seen as an act of revenge taken by them against the village guard.

A month later in February 1998, a landlord mistreated his tenant who refused to leave his land in a village in Talkha district. The district police had already put pressure on several other tenants to evacuate their land, although it belonged to the Ministry of Religious Endowments and did not fall under the jurisdiction of Law 96. Following a further inspection carried out by the Talkha police, the security forces were called in and they arrested seven tenants who were later evicted. Meanwhile, the landlord in question was never called upon to account for the mistreatment of his former tenant.

Other incidents of violence that increased during this period involved livestock and crop theft. The criminal court of El Mansûra, for example, sentenced a number of fellahin to five years of hard labour on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 1999 for livestock theft. During the investigations, it emerged that the thieves were evicted tenants who had formed a gang at the end of 1997 as they had not

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<sup>2</sup> This material was collated from the archives of the LCHR by Ismail, December 2002.

received alternative lands. Furthermore, an increase in crop theft was remarked upon by several inhabitants of another village near El Mansûra. This phenomenon was reported by the villagers to be directly related to an increase in household poverty since 1997.<sup>3</sup>

In the meantime, a younger brother assaulted his older brother over an argument concerning inherited land in El Simbillâwein district on the 7<sup>th</sup> of July 1999. A similar conflict escalated into the shooting of a brother and his father by a guard on the 10<sup>th</sup> of September 1999 in the district of Mît Ghamr. Then on the 20<sup>th</sup> of October 1999, one villager was killed and two others were seriously injured in the district of Bilqâs. These clashes arose over a conflict concerning land that had been claimed by two different families. When one of the families attempted to take over the road to the disputed plot, preventing the other family from using it altogether, a fight broke out and ended in the reported bloodshed.

Some months later, a farmer was stabbed to death in January 2000 in another village in El Simbillâwein district. The man had been attacked and killed by two farmers from the same village over an irrigation dispute when the former had insisted on irrigating his land first. In a similar incident, a farmer was decapitated by his cousins on the 17<sup>th</sup> of July 2000 in the district of Mît Ghamr. Finally, a disagreement over land inheritance between two households led to one woman being killed on the 26<sup>th</sup> of September 2000 in Talkha district. Her sister was also severely injured.

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<sup>3</sup> Bush 2002, p. 201

**Appendix IX: Quantitative Overview of Interviews**

Date & Location of Interview	Type of Farmer <sup>4</sup>	Sex	Age
Kom El Nagggar, Gharbiya, 2/3/02	Owner	F	43
Kom El Nagggar, Gharbiya, 2/3/02	Owner	M	39
Kom El Nagggar, Gharbiya, 3/3/02	Owner/tenant	M	61
Kom El Nagggar, Gharbiya, 3/3/02	Owner/tenant	M	56
Kom El Nagggar, Gharbiya, 3/3/02	Tenant	M	53
Kom El Nagggar, Gharbiya, 4/3/02	Owner/tenant	M	38
Kom El Nagggar, Gharbiya, 4/3/02	Owner/tenant	M	38
Kom El Nagggar, Gharbiya, 5/3/02	Owner/tenant	M	76
Kom El Nagggar, Gharbiya, 5/3/02	Tenant	M	61
Kom El Nagggar, Gharbiya, 5/3/02	Owner	M	48
Nuwaag, Gharbiya 7/3/02	Owner	M	29
Nuwaag, Gharbiya 7/3/02	Owner	M	26
Nuwaag, Gharbiya 7/3/02	Owner/tenant	M	39
Nuwaag, Gharbiya 8/3/02	Tenant	F	43
Nuwaag, Gharbiya 8/3/02	Tenant	F	49
Nuwaag, Gharbiya 8/3/02	Wage labourer	M	27
Nuwaag, Gharbiya 9/3/02	Owner/tenant	F	31
Nuwaag, Gharbiya 9/3/02	Owner	F	33
Nuwaag, Gharbiya 10/3/02	Owner/tenant	M	54
Nuwaag, Gharbiya 11/3/02	Tenant	F	63
Semella, Gharbiya, 13/3/02	Owner	M	43
Semella, Gharbiya, 13/3/02	Tenant	F	39
Semella, Gharbiya, 14/3/02	Wage labourer	M	25
Semella, Gharbiya, 14/3/02	Owner/tenant	F	50
Semella, Gharbiya, 15/3/02	Owner/tenant	M	36
Semella, Gharbiya, 16/3/02	Owner/tenant	F	35

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<sup>4</sup> Tenant farmers and landless wage labourers were in the low income bracket; owner/tenants were low to medium income farmers; owner-operators would be medium income farmers, as well as being government employees or business entrepreneurs.

<b>Date &amp; Location of Interview</b>	<b>Type of Farmer</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>
Semella, Gharbiya, 16/3/02	Tenant	M	36
Semella, Gharbiya, 16/3/02	Owner	M	64
Semella, Gharbiya, 17/3/02	Wage labourer	M	32
Semella, Gharbiya, 17/3/02	Tenant	M	75
Sherif Pasha, Beni Suef, 25/3/02	Owner	F	43
Sherif Pasha, Beni Suef, 25/3/02	Owner	M	53
Sherif Pasha, Beni Suef, 26/3/02	Owner/tenant	M	49
Sherif Pasha, Beni Suef, 26/3/02	Wage labourer	M	34
Sherif Pasha, Beni Suef, 28/3/02	Tenant	M	30
Sherif Pasha, Beni Suef, 29/3/02	Tenant	M	48
Sherif Pasha, Beni Suef, 29/3/02	Owner/tenant	M	50
Sherif Pasha, Beni Suef, 30/3/02	Tenant	M	41
Sherif Pasha, Beni Suef, 30/3/02	Tenant	F	65
Sherif Pasha, Beni Suef, 31/3/02	Owner	M	56
Bayad El Arab, Beni Suef, 2/4/02	Owner/tenant	F	35
Bayad El Arab, Beni Suef, 2/4/02	Tenant	F	26
Bayad El Arab, Beni Suef, 3/4/02	Owner	M	47
Bayad El Arab, Beni Suef, 4/4/02	Owner/tenant	M	51
Bayad El Arab, Beni Suef, 4/4/02	Wage labourer	M	34
Bayad El Arab, Beni Suef, 4/4/02	Tenant	F	24
Bayad El Arab, Beni Suef, 5/4/02	Owner	F	49
Bayad El Arab, Beni Suef, 5/4/02	Owner/tenant	F	33
Bayad El Arab, Beni Suef, 6/4/02	Owner	M	75
Bayad El Arab, Beni Suef, 6/4/02	Tenant	F	47
Mayyana, Beni Suef, 8/4/02	Tenant	M	65
Mayyana, Beni Suef, 8/4/02	Wage labourer	M	33
Mayyana, Beni Suef, 8/4/02	Owner	M	20
Mayyana, Beni Suef, 10/4/02	Wage labourer	F	38
Mayyana, Beni Suef, 11/4/02	Owner/tenant	M	26
Mayyana, Beni Suef, 12/4/02	Owner/tenant	M	29
Mayyana, Beni Suef, 12/4/02	Tenant	M	63

<b>Date &amp; Location of Interview</b>	<b>Type of Farmer</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>
Mayyana, Beni Suef, 14/4/02	Wage labourer	M	35
Mayyana, Beni Suef, 14/4/02	Tenant	F	36
Mayyana, Beni Suef, 15/4/02	Owner	F	37
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 4/6/02	Tenant	M	29
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 6/6/02	Owner/tenant	M	56
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 7/6/02	Owner/tenant	M	42
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 7/6/02	Wage labourer	F	36
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 9/6/02	Owner	M	58
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 11/6/02	Tenant	F	41
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 12/6/02	Owner/tenant	F	65
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 12/6/02	Tenant	M	28
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 13/6/02	Owner	F	73
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 14/6/02	Owner/tenant	M	27
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 15/6/02	Owner/tenant	F	34
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 15/6/02	Tenant	F	28
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 18/6/02	Owner/tenant	M	61
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 20/6/02	Owner/tenant	M	40
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 24/6/02	Owner/tenant	M	28
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 26/6/02	Tenant	F	55
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 30/6/02	Owner/tenant	M	42
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 2/7/02	Owner/tenant	M	39
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 3/7/02	Owner	M	69
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 3/7/02	Owner	F	37
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 8/7/02	Owner	M	62
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 12/7/02	Wage labourer	M	21
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 12/7/02	Owner/tenant	M	48
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 15/7/02	Wage labourer	M	35
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 16/7/02	Owner/tenant	M	64



<b>Date &amp; Location of Interview</b>	<b>Type of Farmer</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 17/7/02	Owner/tenant	M	56
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 22/7/02	Owner/tenant	M	43
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 22/7/02	Tenant	M	32
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 25/7/02	Owner/tenant	M	58
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 25/7/02	Owner	M	41
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 27/7/02	Owner/tenant	M	54
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 28/7/02	Wage labourer	M	28
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 30/7/02	Owner/tenant	M	36
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 2/8/02	Tenant	M	53
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 4/8/02	Owner/tenant	M	67
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 4/8/02	Owner	M	39
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 15/8/02	Tenant	M	50
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 16/8/02	Owner/tenant	M	46
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 25/8/02	Owner/tenant	M	72
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 25/8/02	Owner	F	54
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 26/8/02	Owner/tenant	M	44
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 26/8/02	Owner/tenant	M	35
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 27/8/02	Owner/tenant	M	49
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 27/8/02	Tenant	F	22
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 28/8/02	Owner	F	53
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 29/8/02	Owner/tenant	F	47
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 5/9/02	Owner/tenant	M	38
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 5/9/02	Owner/tenant	F	29
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 10/9/02	Tenant	M	61
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 11/9/02	Owner	M	46
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 25/9/02	Owner/tenant	M	24
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 26/9/02	Owner/tenant	F	32

<b>Date &amp; Location of Interview</b>	<b>Type of Farmer</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 7/6/02	Group of tenants & owner/tenants	M	21-69
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 15/6/02	Group of tenants & owner/tenants	M	21-69
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 21/7/02	Group of tenants & owner/tenants	M & F	27-62
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 23/7/02	Group of tenants	M & F	30-55
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 26/7/02	Group of tenants	M & F	23-44
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 3/8/02	Group of tenants	M	32-58
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 8/8/02	Group of tenants & owner/tenants	M	21-69
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 12/8/02	Group of tenants	M	30-55
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 14/9/02	Group of tenants & owner/tenants	M	21-69
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 23/9/02	Group of tenants	M & F	36-73
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 27/9/02	Group of tenants & owner/tenants	M & F	29-57
El Bîr, Daqahliya, 30/9/02	Group of tenants	M	28-45
El Simbillâwein, Daqahliya, 11/11/02	Tenant	M	55
El Simbillâwein, Daqahliya, 11/11/02	Tenant	M	23
El Simbillâwein, Daqahliya, 13/11/02	Tenant	M	63
El Simbillâwein, Daqahliya, 13/11/02	Tenant	F	34
El Simbillâwein, Daqahliya, 14/11/02	Tenant	F	47
El Simbillâwein, Daqahliya, 14/11/02	Tenant	M	38
El Simbillâwein, Daqahliya, 15/11/02	Tenant	M	32
El Simbillâwein, Daqahliya, 16/11/02	Tenant	F	41
El Simbillâwein, Daqahliya, 16/11/02	Tenant	F	45
El Simbillâwein, Daqahliya, 20/11/02	Tenant	M	60

**Appendix X: Distribution of Landholdings According to Type in the Districts of Dakahliya Governorate (1989/1990)<sup>1</sup>**

District	Total landholding			Owned			Cash rented			Sharecropped			Other			Mixed holdings								
	No.	Area		No.	Area		No.	Area		No.	Area		No.	Area		No. of Hiyaza	Area of owned part		Area of cash rented part		Area of sharecropped part		Area of other part	
		F	Q		F	Q		F	Q		F	Q		F	Q		F	Q	F	Q	F	Q	F	Q
El Mansúra	33264	65508	_	23254	43750	18	5284	8635	3	93	116	18	2	1	19	4631	6430	7	6121	_	452	7	_	_
Aga	27883	48903	5	21781	36315	17	2954	4139	7	23	16	5	6	2	1	3119	4465	7	3899	4	52	10	13	2
El Simbillâwein	38618	91639	22	30318	69226	16	3437	5942	21	203	364	13	2	4	_	4658	8160	8	7231	_	710	12	_	_
El Manzala	19872	73000	1	17084	60169	11	506	1936	19	233	551	10	572	2331	15	1477	3179	11	2065	1	737	5	2029	1
Bilqâs	22406	105743	23	19257	93153	3	765	1676	11	1054	4286	11	320	950	9	1010	2647	14	1132	1	1520	16	377	6
Dikirnis	25988	77473	19	22331	62651	21	1412	3348	10	245	613	19	14	30	19	1986	5530	7	3307	_	1989	15	2	_
Shirbîn	16912	54290	23	12977	40633	16	1657	3874	15	699	1866	21	_	_	_	1579	3768	16	2858	10	1288	7	_	10
Talkha	32159	63380	6	22296	40065	23	6205	12015	22	407	687	17	2	2	14	3249	4999	15	4484	2	1122	10	1	23
Mît Ghamr	39718	49871	16	31031	34977	5	2480	2523	15	108	110	5	2	_	8	6097	6886	18	5013	_	358	7	2	6
Muniet El Nasr	14374	41119	7	10392	28776	17	1777	3507	8	844	1825	12	2	_	18	1359	2977	6	2319	5	1712	13	_	_
<b>Total</b>	<b>271194</b>	<b>670931</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>210721</b>	<b>509721</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26477</b>	<b>47600</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3909</b>	<b>10439</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>3324</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29165</b>	<b>49045</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38429</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9944</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2426</b>	<b>_</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Material collated by the Land Centre for Human Rights from available CAPMAS statistics

**Appendix XI: Distribution of Landholdings According to Type & Area in Dakahliya Governorate (1989/1990)<sup>1</sup>**

Area of holding (feddans)	Total landholding			Owned			Cash rented			Sharecropped			Other			Mixed holdings								
	No.	Area		No.	Area		No.	Area		No.	Area		No.	Area		No.	Area of owned part		Area of cash rented part		Area of sharecropped part		Area of other part	
		F	Q		F	Q		F	Q		F	Q		F	Q		F	Q	F	Q	F	Q	F	Q
<1	85541	42253	22	75646	36496	4	7452	4119	3	554	292	8	33	14	12	1856	659	7	640	17	26	14	5	5
1	66738	89383	14	50357	66744	3	8118	10834	7	1043	1315	1	157	184	9	7063	5104	15	4726	20	440	22	33	9
2	54794	125183	4	38055	86959	18	7285	16081	17	1007	2215	18	291	601	15	8156	9447	4	8569	17	1135	14	171	21
3	25143	82041	1	17402	56725	11	2215	7108	3	532	1684	14	185	561	6	4809	7811	19	6747	1	1128	5	274	14
4	11303	48423	5	7774	33321	12	587	2500	15	295	1236	5	55	220	18	2592	5590	23	4296	22	1046	19	209	11
5	13979	77110	9	10458	57397	1	498	2763	4	282	1547	20	151	783	17	2590	7160	13	5060	9	1788	11	609	6
5-7	5898	47543	19	4478	36203	1	150	1211	11	105	849	5	27	206	6	1138	4424	20	2935	2	1203	4	510	18
7-10	3962	46554	23	3248	38069	2	120	1442	19	67	787	—	19	201	17	508	2980	16	1865	2	916	3	292	12
10-15	1692	27955	22	1446	23874	1	22	358	13	12	205	21	2	30	3	210	1845	17	1075	15	440	—	126	—
15-20	1154	27217	18	993	23470	16	17	378	10	11	245	14	1	20	—	132	1500	1	1020	15	469	22	112	12
20-30	685	25765	19	595	22280	15	10	403	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	1463	2	922	22	665	11	30	12
30-50	257	16497	8	228	14638	22	2	108	—	1	60	1	—	—	—	26	885	20	509	1	245	12	50	—
>100	48	15000	6	41	13540	17	1	291	—	—	—	—	1	500	—	5	171	—	60	—	437	13	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2711944</b>	<b>670931</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>210721</b>	<b>509721</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26477</b>	<b>47600</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3909</b>	<b>10439</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>3324</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29165</b>	<b>49045</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38429</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9944</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2426</b>	<b>—</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Material collated by the Land Centre for Human Rights from available CAPMAS statistics