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EGYPT- CR-393

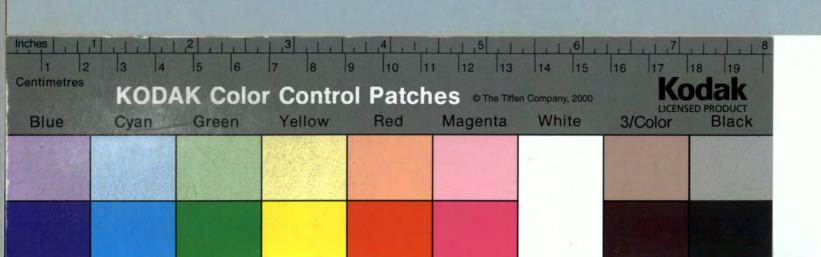
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Country Photographs - Egypt - Credit 393 - Photographs





INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA) Washington, D.C. 20433

CR-393-UAR- 1 A project to reduce water logging and salinity in about 300,000 acres (120,000 hectares) of land along the upper Nile river in Egypt will be assisted by a \$36.0 million credit from the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank.

A similar drainage project which also aims at reversing declining farm productivity is currently being implemented on about 950,000 acrea (385,000 hectares) in the Nile delta with the assistance of a \$26.0 million IDA credit approved in 1970. Both are part of a 30-year, long-range Government program to improve drainage throughout the seven million acres of irrigated land in Egypt.

Among those present at the signing of the credit documents on June 8, 1973, were, from left to right: Mr. A.T. Khalil, Minister Plenipotentiary, Egyption Interests Section, Embassy of India; Mr. Munir P. Benjenk, Regional Vice President of IDA; and Dr. Mustapha El-Said, Chairman of Egyptian Public Authority for Drainage Projects.

Photo: Edwin G. Huffman for IDA

D-393-EGT-15

104/13f

Slide H EGT 614.553 WSc 413





D-393-EGT-1s

A \$36.0 million credit to Egypt for a drainage project was approved by IDA in June, 1973. In addition, a program was implemented to control bilharzia, an endemic, debilitating disease carried by snails. The program would cover an irrigation and drainage system extending over 900,000 acres with a population of three million, in an area where the disease is most prevalent. Without the program, the disease might spread through the new open drains constructed under the project.

A child being examined in the newly opened bilharzia clinic is seen here.

Please credit: WORLD BANK PHOTO by Ray Witlin

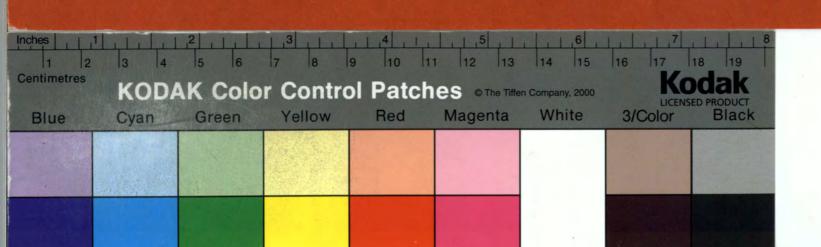
D-393-EGT-25

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Slide#

EGT 614.4 WSa #5





D-393-EGT-28

A \$36.0 million credit to Egypt for a drainage project was approved by IDA in June, 1973. In addition, a program was implemented to control bilharzia, an endemic, debilitating disease carried by snails. The program would cover an irrigation and drainage system extending over 900,000 acres with a population of three million, in an area where the disease is most prevalent. Without the program, the disease might spread through the new open drains constructed under the project.

Health workers and their assistants prepare the insecticide that will be sprayed on the canals as part of the bilharzia control program.

Please credit: WORLD BANK PHOTO by Ray Witlin

D-393-EGT-3s

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D-393-EGT-3s

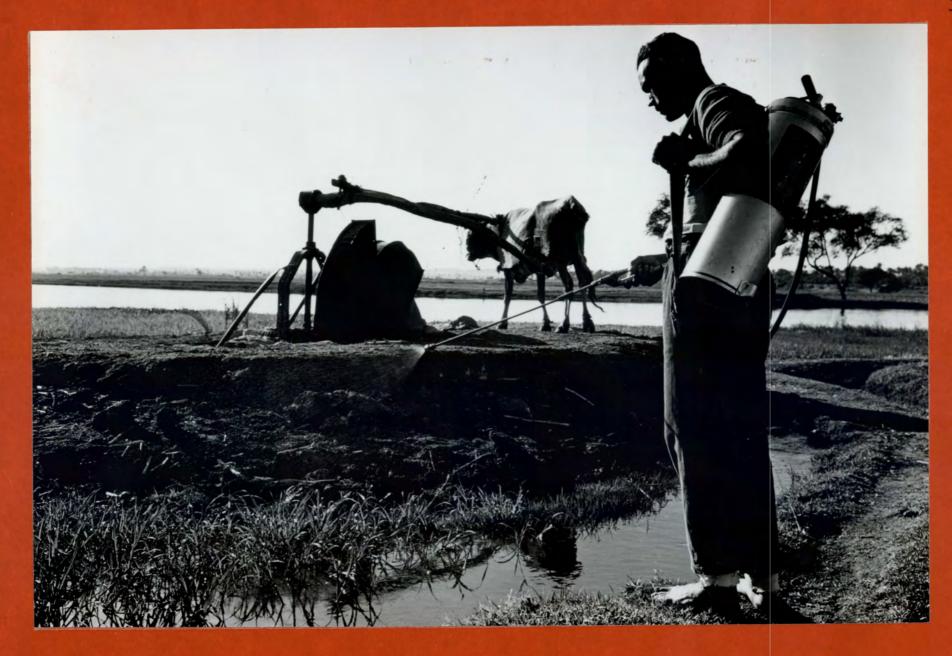
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Here, molluscide that kills snails which act as hosts for the parasite causing Schistosomiasis (bilharzia), is being sprayed on a canal in the Beni Suef region.

Please credit: WORLD BANK PHOTO by Ray Witlin

104/11i

Slide EGT 614.4 WSb #19





D-393-EGT-4s A \$36.0 million credit to Egypt for a drainage project was approved by IDA in June, 1973. In addition, a program was implemented to control bilharzia, an endemic, debilitating disease carried by snails. The program would cover an irrigation and drainage system extending over 900,000 acres with a population of three million, in an area where the disease is most prevalent. Without the program, the disease might spread through the new open drains constructed the project.

A health worker sprays the bilharzia insecticide on a canal in the Beni Suef region of Egypt. A cow drives a water wheel in the background.

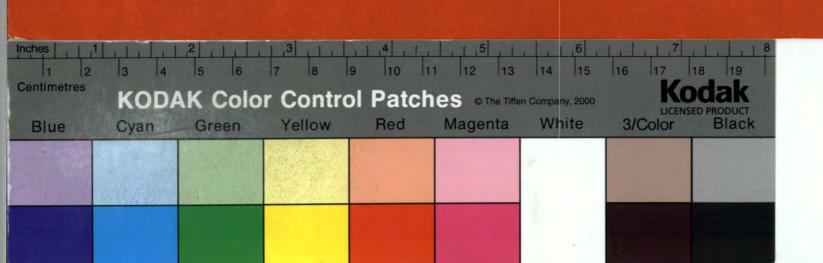
Please credit: WORLD BANK PHOTO by Ray Witlin

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#13





D-393-EGT-5s A \$36.0 million credit to Egypt for a drainage project was approved by IDA in June, 1973. In addition, a program was implemented to control bilharzia, an endemic, debilitating disease carried by snails. The program would cover an irrigation and drainage system extending over 900,000 acres with a population of three million, in an area where the disease is most prevalent. Without the program, the disease might spread through the new open drains constructed the project.

A health worker sprays insecticide on canals in an attempt to kill the snails that cause bilharzia. A cow-driven water wheel operates in the background.

Please credit: WORLD BANK PHOTO by Ray Witlin 1975

104/12i

Slide EGT 614.553 W5a #12





D-393-EGT- 68 A \$36.0 million credit to Egypt for a drainage project was approved by IDA in June, 1973. In addition, a program was implemented to control bilharzia, an endemic, debilitating disease carried by snails. The program would cover an irrigation and drainage system extending over 900,000 acres with a population of three million, in an area where the disease is most prevalent. Without the program, the disease might spread through the new open drains constructed the project.

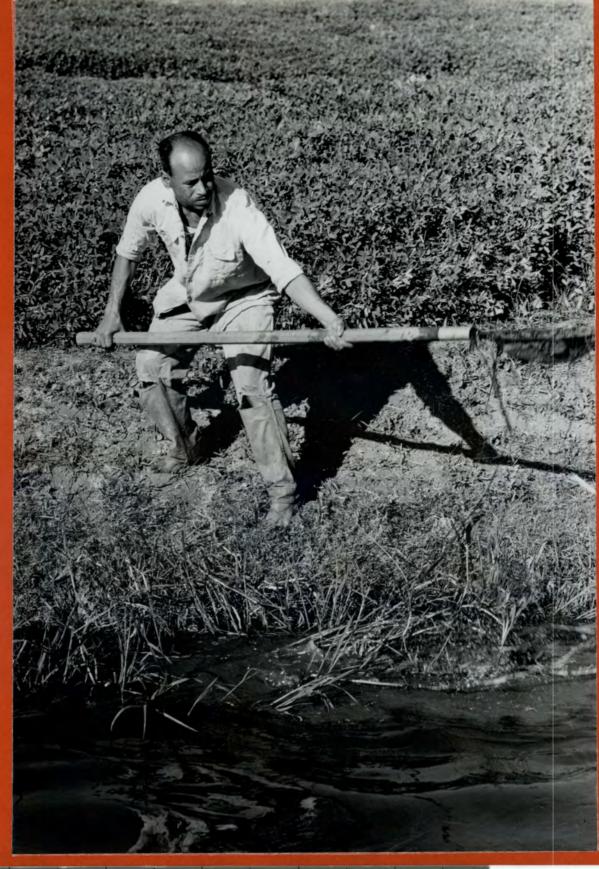
Women listen to a lecture on health education and control of bilharzia at the Beni Suef clinic in Egypt.

Please credit: WORLD BANK PHOTO by Ray Witlin 1975

D-393-EGT-75

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Alide EGT 614.4 W5c #18



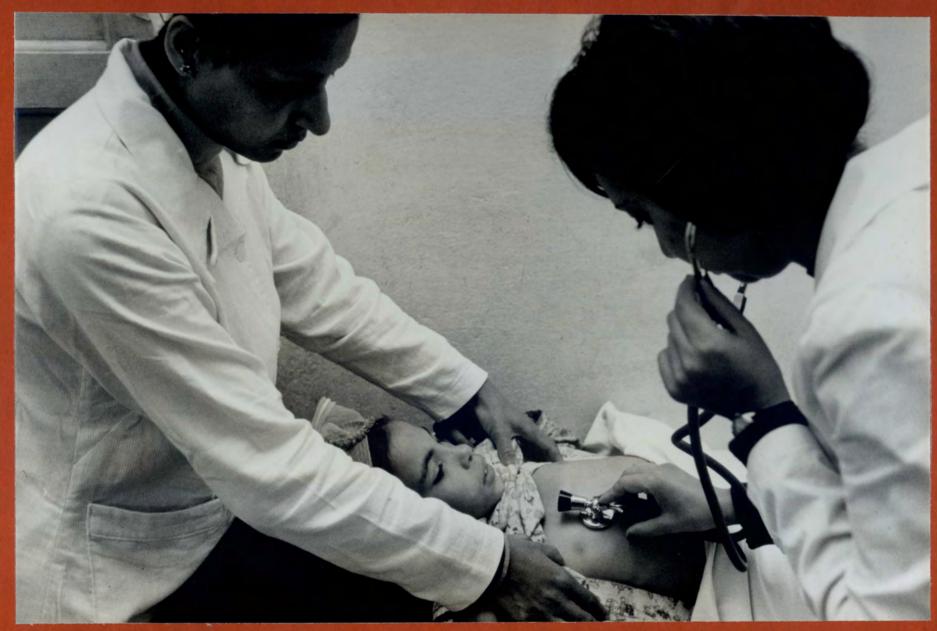


D-393-EGT-78 A \$36.0 million credit to Egypt for a drainage project was approved by IDA in June, 1973. In addition, a program was implemented to control bilharzia, an endemic, debilitating disease carried by snails. The program would cover an irrigation and drainage system extending over 900,000 acres with a population of three million, in an area where the disease is most prevalent. Without the program, the disease might apread through the new open drains constructed the project.

Health worker inspecting canal water for signs of bilharzia carrying snails in the Beni Suef area of Egypt.

Please credit: WORLD BANK PHOTO by Ray Witlin 1975

Slide EGT 614.553 WSc #10



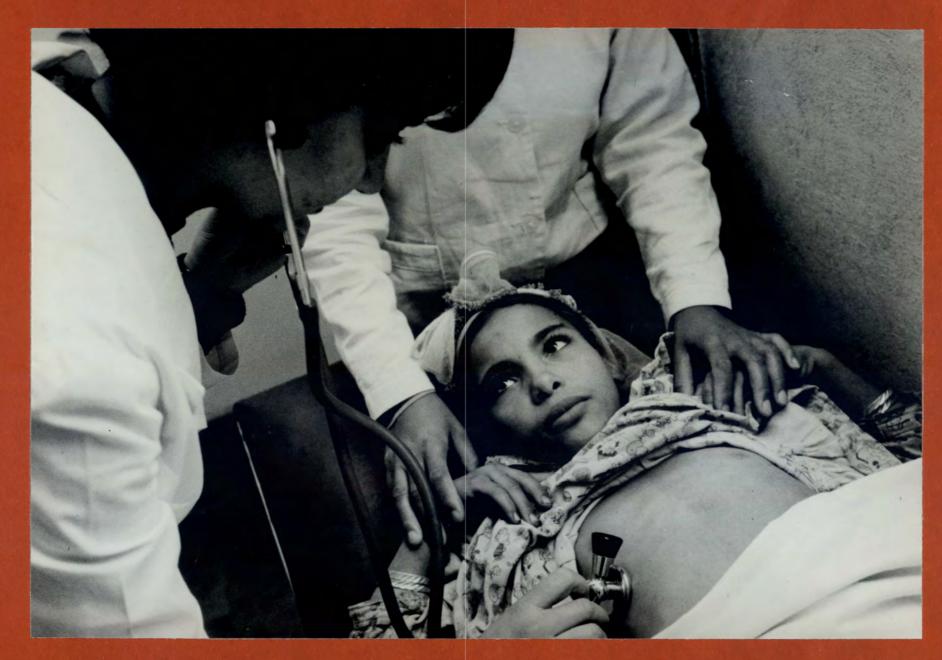


D-393-EGT-8s A \$36.0 million credit to Egypt for a drainage project was approved by IDA in June, 1973. In addition, a program was implemented to control bilharzia, an endemic, debilitating disease carried by snails. The program would cover an irrigation and drainage system extending over 900,000 acres with a population of three million, in an area where the disease is most prevalent. Without the program, the disease might spread through the new open drains constructed the project.

Consultation between doctor and young patient at bilharzia control clinic.

Please credit: WORLD BANK PHOTO by Ray Witlin

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Slide EGT 614.563 WSc #1



D-393-EGT-9s A \$36.0 million credit to Egypt for a drainage project was approved by IDA in June, 1973. In addition, a program was implemented to control bilharzia, an endemic, debilitating disease carried by snails. The program would cover an irrigation and drainage system extending over 900,000 acres with a population of three million, in an area where the disease is most prevalent. Without the program, the disease might spread through the new open drains constructed the project.

Consultation between doctor and young patient at bilharzia control clinic in Beni Suef.

Please credit: WORLD BANK PHOTO by Ray Witlin

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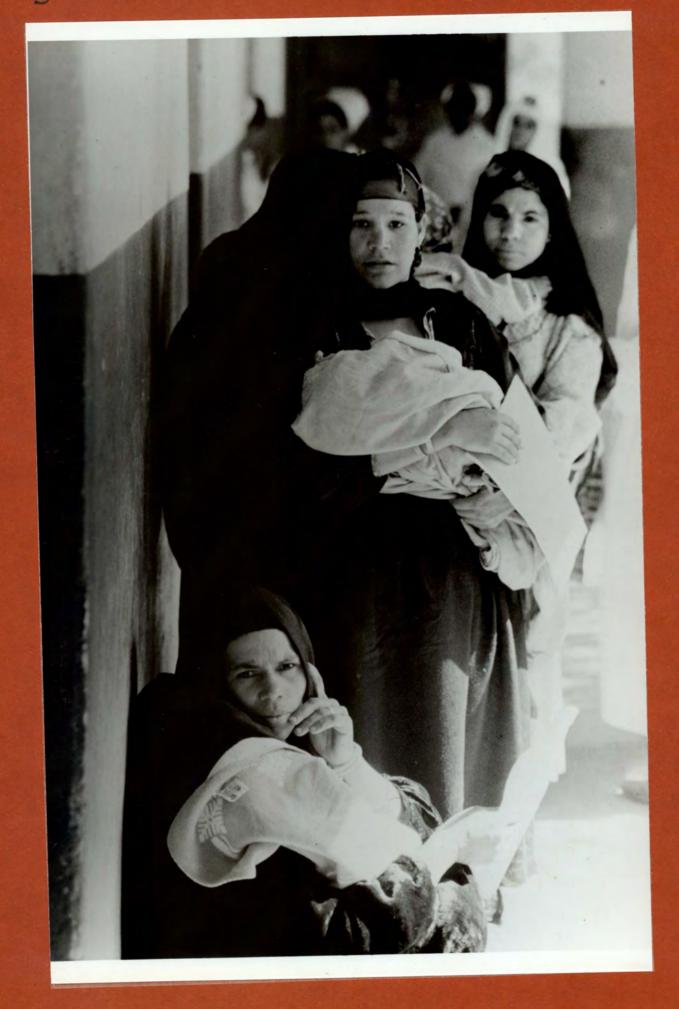




D-393-EGT-105 A \$36.0 million credit to Egypt for a drainage project was approved by IDA in June, 1973. In addition, a program was implemented to control bilharzia, an endemic, debilitating disease carried by snails. The program would cover an irrigation and drainage system extending over 900,000 acres with a population of three million, in an area where the disease is most prevalent. Without the program, the disease might spread through the new open drains constructed the project.

Health worker preparing insecticide that will be put into the canals as part of the bilharzia control program.

Please credit: WORLD BANK PHOTO by Ray Witlin 1975





D-393-EGT- 11s A \$36.0 million credit to Egypt for a drainage project was approved by IDA in June, 1973. In addition, a program was implemented to control bilharzia, an endemic, debilitating disease carried by snails. The program would cover an irrigation and drainage system extending over 900,000 acres with a population of three million, in an area where the disease is most prevalent. Without the program, the disease might spread through the new open drains constructed the project.

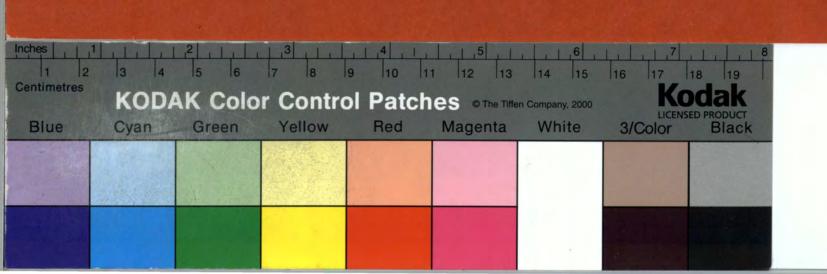
Women attending lecture on health education and control of bilharzia at Beni Suef clinic.

Please credit: WORLD BANK PHOTO by Ray Witlin. 1975

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Slide EGT 614.553 W5a #10



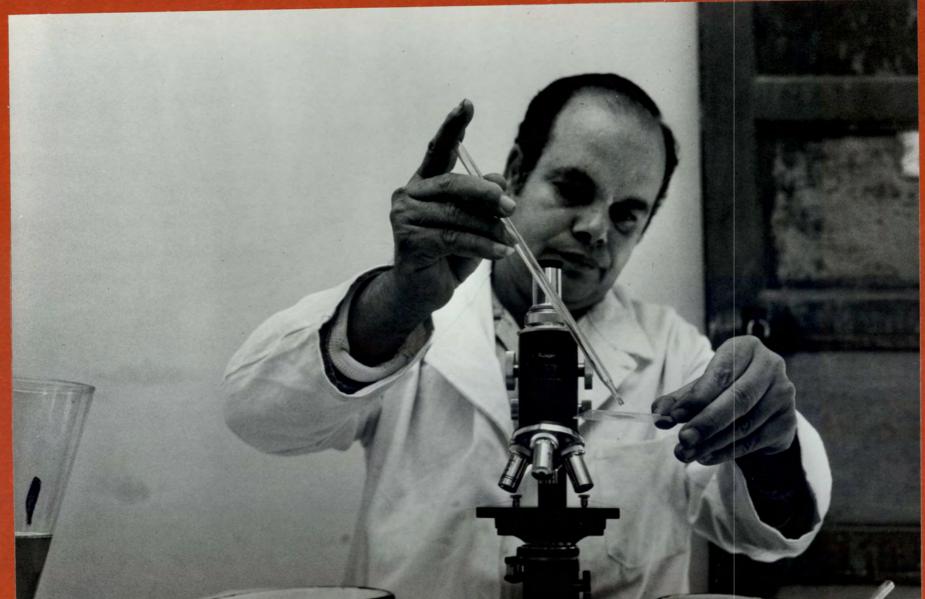


D-393-EGT-12s A \$36.0 million credit to Egypt for a drainage project was approved by IDA in June, 1973. In addition, a program was implemented to control bilharzia, an endemic, debilitating disease carried by snails. The program would cover an irrigation and drainage system extending over 900,000 acres with a population of three million, in an area where the disease is most prevalent. Without the program, the disease might spread through the new open drains constructed the project.

People attending lecture on health education and control of bilharzia at Beni Suef Clinic, Beni Suef, Egypt.

Please credit: WORLD BANK PHOTO by Ray Witlin. 1975

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Slide EGT 614.553 W5b #14

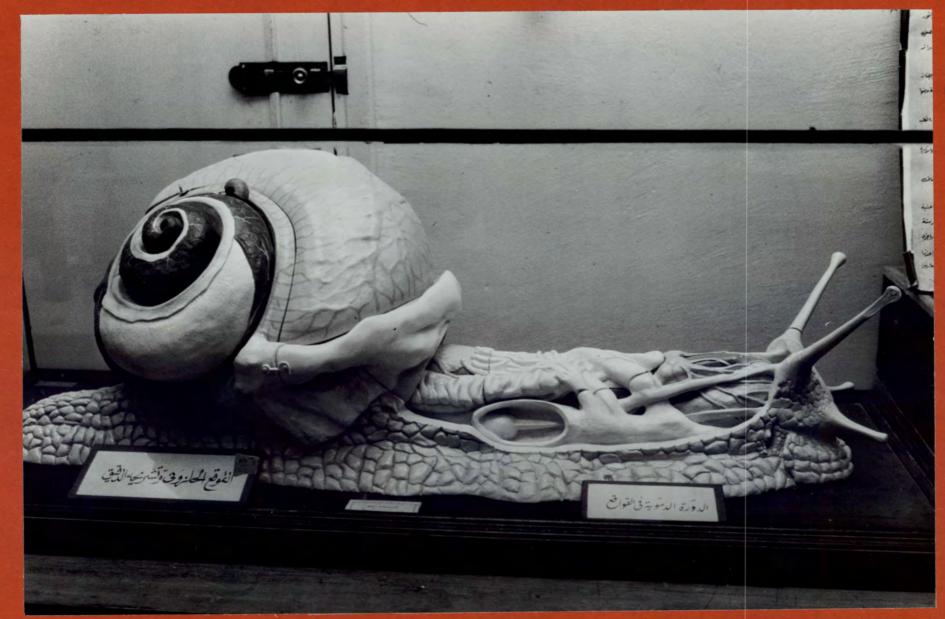
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D-393-EGT- 13s A \$36.0 million credit to Egypt for a drainage project was approved by IDA in June, 1973. In addition, a program was implemented to control bilharzia, an endemic, debilitating disease carried by snails. The program would cover an irrigation and drainage system extending over 900,000 acres with a population of three million, in an area where the disease is most prevalent. Without the program, the disease might spread through the new open drains constructed the project.

Lab technician examining specimens for bilharzia, Beni Suef, Egypt.

Please credit: WORLD BANK PHOTO by Ray Witlin.

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Slide EGT 614.553 W5d #5



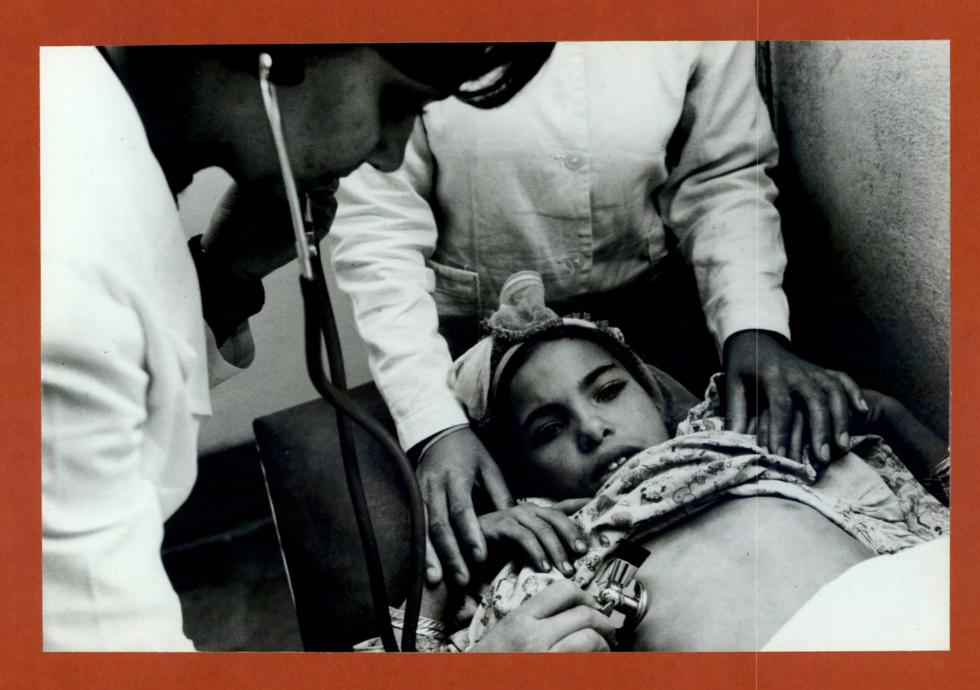
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Model of a snail showing its relation to bilharzia, Beni Suef, Egypt.

Please credit: WORLD BANK PHOTO by Ray Witlin.

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Stide EGT 614.553 W52 #15





D-393-EGT-15s A \$36.0 million credit to Egypt for a drainage project was approved by IDA in June, 1973. In addition, a program was implemented to control bilharzia, an endemic, debilitating disease carried by snails. The program would cover an irrigation and drainage system extending over 900,000 acres with a population of three million, in an area where the disease is most prevalent. Without the program, the disease might spread through the new open drains constructed the project.

Consultation between doctor and young patient at bilharzia control clinic.

Please credit: WORLD BANK PHOTO by Ray Witlin