

Upper Egypt Local Development Program for Results (PforR)

Geographic Expansion

Environmental and Social System Assessment Addenda

November 2020

Executive Summary

Background

The Upper Egypt region (comprising 8-10 of 27 Governorates of the country) has much higher poverty rates compared to the rest of the country. About 50 percent of all Egyptians considered poor reside in these Governorates. Poverty rates in these Governorates are also much higher than the national average, with Sohag and Assiut Governorates having poverty rates of 67 percent, which is twice the national rate. Economic opportunities are also more limited compared to more prosperous parts of the country. The following two factors are preventing such areas from achieving inclusive economic growth: poor business environment and basic infrastructure. The Government of Egypt (GoE) has prioritized the development of this lagging region to address these constraints and has developed a medium-term program for its inclusive economic development. The Government has launched the “UPPER EGYPT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM” (UELDP) to support this region. The Program is jointly financed by the Government and the World Bank (WB). The Program was approved by the WB on September 29, 2016 and declared effective on March 14, 2017 after being approved by the Honorable Parliament (House of Representatives). The closing date of the Program is October 31, 2023.

Upper Egypt Local Development Program aims to improve the business environment for private sector development and strengthen local government capacity for quality infrastructure and service delivery. UELDP is piloting an innovative approach for integrated local economic development and service delivery by providing results-based financing to Governorates. The Program has achieved significant progress in implementation of the UELDP two subprograms; Improving Business Environment and Competitiveness and Improving Access to Quality Infrastructure and Services in in Qena and Sohag Governorates. The financial instrument for the Program is the PforR, which disburses against achievement of results rather than financing inputs while using and strengthening the country system in managing the Program Environmental and Social risks and impacts.

Geographical Expansion

The Program currently supports two Governorates in the Upper Egypt region, namely Qena and Sohag. It comprises 2 subprograms as follows:

- Subprogram 1 aims to improve business environment and competitiveness in these Governorates by providing Competitiveness Grants based on three areas of local competitiveness: i) improved

management and utilization of industrial zones; ii) locally driven cluster (sector) competitiveness-reinforcement initiatives; and iii) improved government-to-business (G2B) services.

- Subprogram 2 provides Performance Grants to Governorates to improve local capacity and access to quality infrastructure and services for citizens.

The Government is now expanding this Program to two additional governorates of the Upper Egypt region, namely i) Assiut and ii) Minya.

The allocation of grant funding to Governorates is determined by achievement of Minimum Access Criteria (MAC) and Performance Metrics (PMs) by the Governorates. This achievement of MAC and PMs is determined by an Annual Performance Assessment of Program governorates.

Program Implementation structure comprises at the central government level of an inter-ministerial Steering Committee (SC) and a Program Coordination Office (PCO) housed at Ministry of Local Development (MoLD). At the governorate level, it comprises of Local Implementation Units (LIU) in each Governorate. It also comprises the entities responsible for delivering the infrastructure and services that will be provided through the Program: (a) relevant departments within the Governorates that are involved in delivering the five programs of the Governorate Diwans and (b) deconcentrated directorates, utility companies, and other government entities responsible for delivering the infrastructure and services included in the Program that are not under the executing control of the Governorates.

Objectives of the ESSA Addenda

An Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA), has been prepared by the Bank team for the UELDP in 2016 according to the requirements of the Bank's Policy for PforR financing for adequately managing the environmental and social effects of the Program. The ESSA aimed at reviewing the capacity of existing government systems to plan and implement effective measures for environmental and social impact management and to determine if any measures would be required to strengthen them. The specific objectives of the ESSA were to:

- Identify potential environmental and social benefits, risks, and impacts applicable to the Program interventions.
- Review the policy and legal framework related to the management of environmental and social impacts of the Program interventions.
- Assess the institutional capacity of the environmental and social management system within the Program system.

- Assess the Program’s system performance with respect to the core principals of the Program for Results (PforR) instrument and identify gaps.
- Describe actions to be taken to fill the gaps that will input to the Program Action Plan (PAP)
- Describe the consultation process for the preparation and implementation of the Program.

This document is an Addenda for the ESSA and is aiming at addressing the environmental and social effects related to the geographic expansion in Minya and Assiut Governorates. The addenda has:

- Assessed the progress achieved so far in the implementation measures recommended in the ESSA
- Identified the risks, impacts and benefits in light of the boundary of the geographical extensions of the Program
- Identified relevant legislative and procedural changes since the preparation of the ESSA in 2016
- Identified the systems, procedures and capacities of the teams in the two new Governorates in managing the environmental and social risks
- Recommended measures to further strengthen the environmental and social system.

Methodology of the ESSA Addenda

The Addenda was prepared during the COVID-19 crisis and therefore, only virtual interviews and consultations were conducted during the Addenda preparation. A wide range of stakeholders working in the Governorate diwan were met. A number of focus group discussions (FGD)/consultations were arranged with local stakeholders, including community development associations (CDAs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as well as young entrepreneurs in the two Governorates. The discussions and responses were recorded during the sessions and confirmed with participants at the end of each session. A number of documents was also spot-checked in order to validate the interviews’ findings.

Total of around 28 staff from the Minya and Assiut Governorates were consulted during the FGD on social and environmental related topics. Consulted people were from the Citizens Service Department, Human Rights Unit, Planning Department, CDA Department, Environment Unit, EEAA regional branch, and Land Properties Department. Moreover, about 12 representatives of various CDAs and NGOs as well as 7 community members engaged in economic development activities were met virtually during the preparation of ESSA. Discussions and information were collected about the social and citizen engagements current practices and system, mechanisms for acquiring land, and handling grievance and complaints. Discussions included the enabling environment for starting businesses in both Governorates and the challenges faced, as well as the roles and activities of CDAs and NGOs and their relationship with the

Governorates. The findings of the discussions revealed that the baseline described in the ESSA with regards to Qena and Sohag Governorates has a lot of similarities to Minya and Assiut Governorates.

Interviews on environmental and social aspects covered the following key topics, which were identified based on the Bank team experience during the implementation of the UELDP in Sohag and Qena in addition to the conclusions drawn out of the Program Mid-term review (MTR) conducted by the Bank team.

- Governmental monitoring and inspection
- Existing training programs
- Solid, hazardous and medical waste management
- Occupational Health and Safety
- ESIA preparation and environmental approval – process, quality, and roles and responsibilities.
- Tender terms and conditions, and contractor’s evaluation criteria
- Previous challenges faced and success stories
- Public consultations and awareness
- Environmental management of industrial zones
- COVID-19 precautionary measures
- Chance find procedures
- The shortfalls in the existing systems.

Environmental Assessment:

The environmental system described in the ESSA is applicable to the UELDP and to the geographical expansion in terms of laws, regulations, standards, and in terms of procedures and actual implementation of those laws and standards. The exceptions to this are the following main changes:

- 1- New Classification of the projects according the Ministry of Environment Decrees in 2017, which classify the projects into 4 categories (A, B, Scoped B and C), where C represents the projects with significant adverse environmental impacts.
- 2- Law 15/2017 for Industrial Zones (IZs) was issued. Articles 19 to 21 of the law stipulate that the environmental assessment required by the national environmental law is not applicable to the industrial establishment (privately owned) that are categorized low or moderate according to law 15/2017.

These changes have been introduced and managed during the implementation of the Program and most of the Program. The overall environmental impacts of the geographic expansion to the new Governorates are positive. Similar to the Parent Program, the proposed geographic expansion envisions helping implement the larger GoE program, the Inclusive Economic Development Program for Lagging Regions (IEDLR), by (i) reducing regulatory barriers to private sector investments; (ii) enhancing the access to and quality of local infrastructure and services; and, (iii) strengthening the accountability of government and inclusion of citizens. The positive impacts of the geographic expansion to the new Governorates, from an environmental perspective, can be summarized as follows:

- Providing better infrastructure and services to reduce the existing environmental pressures in the two Governorates.
- Better solid waste managements, water supply and sanitation.
- Indirect benefits through improvement of roads as it will reduce traffic congestions (with associated air pollution and noise) and will also directly improve roads safety, reduce accidents and reduce dust emissions in rocky roads that will be surfaced.

The main risks/impacts remain related to the geographical expansion are (change of land use, impacts on air quality resulting from different sources, risk of improper handling of solid and hazardous waste generated from new industrial facilities, risk of discharging noncomplying effluent from water and wastewater treatment plants, risk of affecting groundwater quality from sub-projects through leaching, risks to the safety of workers and neighboring communities, occupational risks at workplaces and construction sites, risks of improper handling of chance find).

In general, the environmental impacts on land, air and water are considered of low to moderate significance and the ESIA process will typically include mitigation measures to avoid and minimize such impacts. The capacities of the two new Governorates are very close to the capacities of Qena and Sohag Governorates before starting UELDLP. Therefore, the main capacity gaps identified in the ESSA applies to the new Governorates. These include lack of experience in preparing or reviewing Environmental and Social Impacts Assessments (ESIAs), supervising environmental management of construction sites and supervising Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) aspects. However, the improvement achieved in building the capacity of the LIUs of Qena and Sohag governorates is expected to give high momentum to building the capacity of the new governorates for addressing those gaps.

During the assessment of the Geographical expansion and the interviews, Environmental teams in both governorates and in EEAA regional branch showed adequate technical and managerial capacity to manage environmental and occupational health and safety risks. In conclusion, the capacity risk of the team to

part of the program is believed to be manageable benefiting from improvements in UELDP and recommendations of this Addenda.

Social Assessment:

The analysis conducted under the ESSA addenda revealed that the geographic expansion to the two new Governorates is anticipated to result in very similar benefits and positive social impacts like the ones that are being experienced in Qena and Sohag Governorates. This includes but will not be limited to strengthening the service delivery in terms of both coverage and quality, strengthen the level of citizens participation, enhance the local government responsiveness and accountability to citizens, communities' wellbeing and improved connectivity, creation of economic opportunities, with special benefits to youth. This returns to the fact that the nature of the targeted communities, the implementing agency as well as the planned intervention are all of very similar nature. Moreover, special attention will be dedicated to mitigate the negative impacts and to provide support to the Governorates in dealing with the negative social and economic implications of the COVID-19 crisis. Likewise, most of the identified social risks for the UELDP still apply for the projects in the two new Governorates. The most important risks include land-related risks, risk of damages associated with construction activities, cultural challenges for engaging with women and youth, risks related to fragmented grievance redress systems, risk of social discontent as a result of excluding certain communities, limited level of capacities on the local level to handle social issues.

The relatively limited level of capacity of the teams of the two new Governorates, particularly in areas related to citizen engagement and social risk management has been assessed to be one of the potential risks that could be encountered during the implementation of the geographic expansion. The overall capacity of the teams of the two new Governorates is very close to the capacity of the teams of Qena and Sohag Governorates before the commencement of the Program.

It is worth noting that the Government managed to attain significant outcome for improving the management of the social risks and strengthening citizen engagement as part of UELDP. This most importantly include, establishing and operating project level grievance redress mechanism (GRM), establishing system and preparing Social Impact Assessments (SIA), public disclosure protocol, participatory planning, applying the eligibility screening tools with the aim of avoiding social risks, establishing systems for citizens feedback, etc..

Most of the identified social system related legislations under the ESSA of 2017 are still applicable to the two new Governorates, including all the laws that regulate labor issues and social assessment. There have

been some changes in the laws that regulate land expropriation for public interest projects as well as those dealing with encroachers and informal users of state-owned land. On the former, Law 24/2018 as well as Law 187/2020 came as amendments for Law 10/1990 and entailed most importantly increase for the value of the compensation to include additional 20 percent above the prevailing market price for the interest of the affected persons (landowners). On the level of dealing with illegal uses on state-owned land there has been a nationwide campaign under of Law 144/2017 to restore the vast spaces of state-owned land that were encroached on. The Reconciliation Law 17/2019 and Law 1/2020 were also issued to deal with the violations and irregularities against the Building Law No.119/2008.

With regard to the institutional, procedural and capacity assessment for the two new Governorates under the geographic expansion to deal with the community engagement related issues, the capacities of the existing team as well as the organizational setup is quite similar to the situation in Sohag and Qena during the time of commencing the Program. There are also a lot of similarities in the platforms that are used in engaging with the communities, listening and dealing with their concerns. Similar to the cases of Sohag and Qena prior to the Program commencement, no systematic approach exists for engaging with citizens and other local stakeholders for the development of the annual investment plans. However, the assessment observed that the electronic platforms in the 2 new Governorates are playing more active role in engaging with the citizens (e.g. the social media pages and the WhatsApp numbers). In the meantime, the two new Governorates are heavily relying on the two established national systems for receiving and dealing with complaints, most importantly, the nation electronic portal under the Prime Minister and the electronic platform “Your Voice is Heard” or “Sotak Masmoa” which was developed with a leading role from the PCO and is currently playing an active role in different Governorates and is managed by MOLD. In addition to that, the two new Governorates have a wide foundation of NGOs that are working closely at the grassroots level and are collaborating with the Government on different fronts ranging from social solidarity support to more substantive role in communities’ empowerment.

Recommendations

The recommendations emerging from the addenda for the geographic expansion of the Program is very much capitalizing on the active results attained in fulfilling the E&S provisions of the Program Action Plan. The recommendations of the addenda focus on the following main three areas:

- Staffing and Capacity Strengthening
- Mainstreaming Environmental and Social Assessment Management and Monitoring
- Mainstreaming Citizen Engagement Activities

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	
List of Acronyms.....	1
1 Introduction	3
1.1 Background	3
1.2 Objectives of the ESSA Addenda	3
1.3 Methodology of the ESSA Addenda	5
1.3.1 Consultation Activities During Drafting the ESSA	5
1.3.2 Consultation Activities After Drafting the ESSA.....	7
2 Program Description	12
2.1 Background	12
2.2 Program Development Objective	12
2.3 Overview	12
2.4 Implementation Arrangements	13
2.5 Program Investment and Expenditure Menu	14
3 Impacts, Risks and Benefits of the geographic expansion to the two new Governorates	17
3.1 Environmental	17
3.2 Social	18
4 Key Changes in the Environmental and Social System	21
4.1 Environmental	21
4.1.1 Changes to the Environmental Assessment System	22
4.2 Social	28
4.2.1 Background about the Social Legislations related to the Program (including the geographic expansion)	28
4.2.2 Key Legislative and Procedural Changes in relation to Land Acquisition since 2016	30
4.2.3 Key Legislative and Procedural Changes in relation to handling complaints	35
5 Progress in the Implementation of the Environment and Social Procedures in UELDP	37
5.1 Environmental and Social Measures in the Program Action Plan (PAP)	37
5.1.1 Progress in Community Engagement.....	46
5.1.2 Information Sharing	50
5.2 Identified gaps and areas of improvements in implementing the Program Action Plan (PAP) measures.	51

5.2.1	Screening of Category-A-Type Interventions.....	51
5.2.2	Preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment studies.....	51
5.2.3	Assessment studies in Industrial zones for privately owned establishments.....	52
5.2.4	Progress in Handling Labor Related Issues	53
5.2.5	Systematic Monitoring of E&S Risks	53
5.2.6	Participatory Planning.....	53
5.2.7	Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	54
5.2.8	Information sharing	54
6	Recommendations	55
6.1	Recommendation for Staffing and Capacity Strengthening	55
6.2	Recommendations for mainstreaming Environmental and Social Assessment Management and Monitoring	56
6.3	Recommendations for mainstreaming Citizen Engagement Activities	57
6.4	The following additional actions are proposed to strengthen the gaps.....	58
	Annex 1 – List of Participants.....	59

List of Acronyms

AIP	Annual Investment Plan
CDAs	Community Development Associations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EEAA	Egypt Environmental Affairs Agency
EIA	Environmental Impacts Assessments
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESA	Egyptian General Survey Authority
ESMPs	Environmental and Social Management Plans
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESSA	Environmental and Social System Assessment
FAQs	Frequently Asked Questions
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
G2B	Government-to-Business
IEDLR	Inclusive Economic Development Program for Lagging Regions
IVA	Independent Verification Agency
IZ	Industrial Zone
IZMP	Industrial Zone Modernization Plan
LDFs	Local Development Forums
LGUs	Local Government Units
LIUs	Local Implementation Units
MAC	Minimum Access Criteria
MALR	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
MoLD	Ministry of Local Development
MTR	Mid-term review
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PAP	Program Action Plan
PCO	Program Coordination Office

PforR	Program for Results
PMs	Performance Metrics
POM	Program Operation Manual
RBO	Regional Branch Office
SC	Steering Committee
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SOPs	Standards Operations Procedures
TA	Technical Assistance
UELDP	Upper Egypt Local Development Program
WSC	Water and Sanitation Company
WWTPs	Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Upper Egypt Local Development Program (UELDP) aims to improve the business environment for private sector development and strengthen local government capacity for quality infrastructure and service delivery. It is piloting an innovative approach for integrated local economic development and service delivery by providing results-based financing to governorates. This is the first time in the Egyptian context where the program aims that local administrations are being directly empowered to deliver integrated services and regulatory improvements at this scale. It introduces a locally driven approach to help alleviate constraints faced by firms and citizens in a spatially coordinated manner. To support this agenda and improve coordination, the program introduced gradual transformation by expanding governorates' mandates and allowing them to invest in sectors beyond their traditional scope through inter-agency agreements with various sectoral agencies (e.g. water and sanitation via agreement with local Water and Sanitation Companies or industrial zones via the Industrial Development Authority).

The program was declared effective on March 14, 2017 and started the ground implementation in Qena and Sohag governorates. Both governorates have made significant progress in implementation two subprograms Improving Business Environment and Competitiveness and Improving Access to Quality Infrastructure and Services. The achievements included i) increased occupancy rate in industrial zones (IZs) ii) participation of more than 400 firms in the consultative prioritization of investments and public-private dialogue iii) a reduction in the time to provide government-to-business (G2B) services to firms by 25 percent in seven out of sixteen targeted District Service Centers iv) increase of public access to information and transparency of administration with disclosure of previously unpublished documents v) improving local capacity for integrated, inter-sectoral, multi-year capital investment planning, project design and implementation, asset management, citizen engagement and environmental and social risk management.

UELDP is preparing a geographical expansion to support expanding the program in achieving the PDO in Minya and Assiut governorates. The program interventions in the two new governorates will be identical to the current program in Sohag and Qena with.

1.2 Objectives of the ESSA Addenda

An Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA), has been prepared by the Bank team for the UELDP in 2016 according to the requirements of the Bank's Policy for PforR financing for adequately

managing the environmental and social effects of the program. The ESSA aimed at reviewing the capacity of existing government systems to plan and implement effective measures for environmental and social impact management and to determine if any measures would be required to strengthen them. The specific objectives of the ESSA were to:

- Identify potential environmental and social benefits, risks, and impacts applicable to the program interventions.
- Review the policy and legal framework related to the management of environmental and social impacts of the program interventions.
- Assess the institutional capacity of the environmental and social management system within the program system.
- Assess the program's system performance with respect to the core principals of the Program for Results (PforR) instrument and identify gaps.
- Describe actions to be taken to fill the gaps that will input to the Program Action Plan (PAP)
- Describe the consultation process for the preparation and implementation of the program.

This document is an Addenda for the ESSA and is aiming at addressing the environmental and social effects related to the geographic expansion in Minya and Assiut governorates. The addenda has:

- Assessed the progress achieved so far in the implementation measures recommended in the ESSA
- Identified the risks, impacts and benefits in light of the boundary of the geographical extensions of the Program
- Identified relevant legislative and procedural changes since the preparation of the ESSA in 2016
- Identified the systems, procedures and capacities of the teams in the two new Governorates in managing the environmental and social risks
- Recommended measures to further strengthen the environmental and social system.

1.3 Methodology of the ESSA Addenda

1.3.1 Consultation Activities During Drafting the ESSA

The Addenda was prepared during the COVID-19 crisis and therefore, only virtual interviews and consultations were conducted during the Addenda preparation. A wide range of stakeholders working in the Governorate diwan were met. A number of focus group discussions (FGD)/consultations were arranged with local stakeholders, including community development associations (CDAs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as well as young entrepreneurs in the 2 Governorates. The discussions and responses were recorded during the sessions and confirmed with participants at the end of each session. A number of documents was also spot-checked in order to validate the interviews' findings.

Total of around 28 staff from the Minya and Assiut Governorates were consulted during the FGD on social and environmental related topics. Consulted people were from the Citizens Service Department, Human Rights Unit, Planning Department, CDA Department, Environment Unit, EEAA regional branch, and Land Properties Department. Moreover, about 12 representatives of various CDAs and NGOs as well as 7 community members engaged in economic development activities were met virtually during the preparation of ESSA (Annex 1 includes the list of participants and topics of discussion of the meetings). Discussions and information collected about the social and citizen engagements current practices and system, mechanisms for acquiring land, and handling grievance and complaints. Discussions included the enabling environment for starting businesses in the both governorates and the challenges faced, as well as the roles and activities of CDAs and NGOs and their relationship with the Governorates. The findings of the discussions revealed that the baseline described in the ESSA with regards to Qena and Sohag Governorates has a lot of similarities to Minya and Assiut Governorates.

Interviews on environmental and social aspects covered the following key topics, which were identified based on the Bank team experience during the implementation of the UELDP in Sohag and Qena in addition to the conclusions drawn out of the Program Mid-term review (MTR) conducted by the Bank team.

- Governmental monitoring and inspection
- Existing training programs
- Solid, hazardous and medical waste management
- Occupational Health and Safety
- ESIA preparation and environmental approval – process, quality, and roles and responsibilities.
- Tender terms and conditions, and contractors' evaluation criteria

- Previous challenges faced and success stories
- Public consultations and awareness
- Environmental management of industrial zones
- COVID-19 precautionary measures
- Chance find procedures
- The shortfalls in the existing systems.

Table 1: Summary of interviews, FGD and consultation sessions with stakeholders¹

Date	Targeted participants of consultation	Participants (number)	Number of women
September 29, 2020	Citizens Service Department, Human Rights Unit, Responsible of the Governmental e-portal, Responsible of the e-portal of the Crisis Management Unit – Minya Governorate Teams	9	4
September 29, 2020	Women and youth groups engaged in economic development activities in Minya	6	1
September 29, 2020	Planning Department – Minya Governorate level	2	0
September 29, 2020	Members of the Community Development Associations in Minya	4	1
September 30, 2020	Citizens Service Department and any other department in charge of complaints (Governmental e-portal) – Assiut Governorate Teams	2	0
September 30, 2020	Women and youth groups engaged in economic development activities in Assiut	3	0
September 30, 2020	Planning Department – Assiut Governorate level	6	3

¹ Some participants attended more than one meeting but there is no double counting in the table

Date	Targeted participants of consultation	Participants (number)	Number of women
September 30, 2020	Community Development Associations in Assiut ²	9	2
October 4, 2020	Environment Management Unit – Minya Governorate Teams	4	1
October 4, 2020	Land Properties Department – Minya Governorate Teams	1	0
October 5, 2020	Environment Management Unit – Assiut Governorate Teams	4	2
October 5, 2020	Regional Branch Office (RBO) of Egypt environmental affairs Agency (EEAA) - Assiut	1	0
October 5, 2020	Industrial Development Authority at the Governorates level (in Minya and Assiut)	1	1
October 5, 2020	Antiquities Department	2	1
October 7, 2020	Land Properties Department – Assiut Governorate Teams	5	0
Total		59	16

1.3.2 Consultation Activities After Drafting the ESSA

After drafting the ESSA addenda, two public consultations in Minya and Assiut Governorates were conducted to present the findings of the ESSA addenda. The consultations were conducted through semi-virtual mode to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission. The consultation room was filled by half of its capacity, as per the national requirements to ensure social distancing, and presenters joined through webex. Link to connect by webex to the public consultation event was also made available and shared online. Soft copies of the Executive Summary of the ESSA in Arabic are made available online and reviewers are able to provide feedback by email. The consultations took place on November 11, 2020 in

² Due to weak internet connectivity, this meeting could not take place. CDA representatives were asked to submit in writing information related to their works and any possible recommendations related to possible cooperation.

Assiut and on November 12, 2020 in Minya and were attended by around 75 participants (49 participants in Assiut and 26 in Minya) with significant representation from youth, women (38.6% of the participants were women, 22 in Assiut and 7 in Minya), civil society organizations (CSOs) and related stakeholders. Annex 1 provides a list of participants.

The PCO and Governorates teams supported during the preparation of the consultation events including preparing the invitations, moderating the discussions and introducing the program. The general public, local institutions, NGOs and other interested parties were invited to review the draft ESSA document and participate in the public consultation events. Hard copies of the draft ESSA Arabic summary were made available for all participants during the consultation sessions.

Public consultations and presentation of ESSA were held in Watanya Hotel in Assiut Governorate and in the Governorate Diwan, in Minya Governorate. Participants were informed of the date and location of the Public Consultation through various approaches and modalities. PCO and Governorates teams invited related stakeholders. The invitations were sent through the Investors Association and the industrial zone management team to reach out to the investors; the youth directorate of each Governorate to reach out to youth Parliament members; Governorates to reach out to academics in Universities and the EEAA branches, and the social solidarity directorate of each Governorate sent direct invitations to the various NGOs and CSOs. The Public consultations were very interactive and proved the readiness and need for public participation and citizen engagement. Participants' comments were collected taken into consideration in the final ESSA addenda. The social officer and the head of the preparation team in each Governorate actively participated in these events, as well as the social specialist from the PCO, who moderate both sessions. The main categories of the participants included:

- Representatives from NGOs, CDAs and CSOs
- Youth (students, researchers, and active force)
- Entrepreneurs (some of them had factories in the Industrial Zone in Minya)
- Teams from the different Departments in the Governorates (Public relations, Electronic Monitoring, Human Rights, Small and Medium Enterprises Projects, Community Development, Finance, etc.)
- Media

Figure 1: Public Consultation Session in Assiut



Figure 2: Public Consultation Session in Minya



Figure 3: Public Consultation Session in Minya



Figure 4: Semi-Virtual Consultation Mode



The Bank team prepared an Arabic presentation that covered main area ESSA including the following topics:

- Overview of the UELDP, PforR and its objectives and timeframe;
- Objectives of ESSA addenda;
- Main results and findings of Environmental and Social Assessment, including the current systems, laws, gaps, risks and proposed mitigations;
- Proposed action for improvements;

The presentation was followed by open discussions where the participants were encouraged to give their feedback about the ESSA findings. Participants expressed their overall support to the proposed Program and presented their concerns and recommendations. The key concerns, comments and recommendations raised by the participants are summarized below:

- A number of projects were requested including sanitation connection, electricity connection, solid waste, rehabilitation of hospitals and transformation of slum areas to commercial areas.
- Importance of equitable benefit for all villages and avoid exclusion of any villages, even those that are marginalized
- Conducting an assessment to benefit from rice straw instead of burning it and producing air pollution
- Conduct a census survey of state-owned land availability, in Assiut Governorate, before starting the Program to be avoid having projects screened out and avoid using land plots that were part of the land reclamation campaign (law 144/2017)
- Reach out to graduates of technical schools for job opportunities
- Challenges related to women participation include economic, cultural and traditional challenges. The Program can work on women empowerment to increase women participation. A proposed example was creating nurseries (as done through “Hayah Karima project” (honorable life project)
- Program can invest in human resources and raising the capacity of entrepreneurs to be able to work in industrial zones.
- The industrial zone in Assiut to be built in the desert, with good planning considerations, and avoid building it in old cities and villages.

Question specific to the Program:

- What is the role of NGOs?
- How can the project benefit from youth? Youth can play a role in consultation activities, community monitoring and public reach out as well as usage of innovative solutions and creative thinking of youth.
- When is the program starting?
- What happens if a project is screened out because of land acquisition?

Concerns specific to the industrial zone in Minya Governorate:

- The industrial zone has been active for 20 years, there are currently number of accumulative challenges due to its exhaustion (e.g. roads need to be rehabilitated, lack of potable water,

industrial wastewater treatment, Lack of internet connection and communication in general, weak electricity network, lack of first aid medical unit, ...)

- Better transportation modes for workers to be able to reach out to the industrial zone, especially women who are at risk because of the deserted nature of the area (e.g. it was proposed to build a bridge, public transportation, ...)
- Security challenges (Police to be more present in the area).

After the mentioned above public consultations and to widen the scope and obtain further feedback, the PCO led the process of the online dissemination and consultation by making the executive summary of the ESSA Addenda draft publicly available on the following platforms.

- [UELDP Website](#)
- [Minya Governorate Social Media Page](#)
- [Assiut Governorate Social Media Page](#)
- [Another Social Media Page for Assiut](#)

Under each of the links above in the respective pages, an email was posted to receive further comments from the stakeholders who will be interested to share further comments. Those comments will be taken into consideration in the review of the ESSA.

2 Program Description

2.1 Background

The Upper Egypt region (comprising 8-10 of 27 Governorates of the country) has much higher poverty compared to the rest of the country. About 50 percent of all Egyptians considered poor reside in these governorates. Poverty rates in these governorates are also much higher than the national average, with Sohag and Assiut governorates having poverty rates of 67 percent which is twice the national rate. Economic opportunities are also more limited compared to more prosperous parts of the country. The following two factors preventing such areas from achieving inclusive economic growth: poor business environment and basic infrastructure.

Government of Egypt (GoE) has prioritized the development of this lagging region to address these constraints and has developed a medium-term program for its inclusive economic development. The Government has launched the “UPPER EGYPT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM” (UELDP) to support this region. The Program is jointly financed by the Government and the World Bank (WB). The Program was approved by the WB on September 29, 2016 and declared effective on March 14, 2017 after being approved by the Honorable Parliament (House of Representatives). The closing date of the Program is October 31, 2023.

2.2 Program Development Objective

The Program Development Objective of the Program is to improve the business environment for private sector development and strengthen local government capacity for quality infrastructure and service delivery in select governorates in Upper Egypt.

2.3 Overview

The Program currently supports two governorates in the Upper Egypt region, namely Qena and Sohag. It comprises 2 subprograms as follows:

- **Subprogram 1** aims to improve business environment and competitiveness in these governorates by providing Competitiveness Grants based on three areas of local competitiveness: i) improved management and utilization of industrial zones; ii) locally-driven cluster (sector) competitiveness-reinforcement initiatives; and iii) improved G2B services.
- **Subprogram 2** provides Performance Grants to governorates to improve local capacity and access to quality infrastructure and services for citizens.

The Government is now expanding this Program in 2 additional governorates of the Upper Egypt region, namely i) **Assiut** and ii) **Minya**.

The allocation of grant funding to governorates is determined by achievement of Minimum Access Criteria (MAC) and Performance Metrics (PMs) by governorates. This achievement of MAC and PMs is determined by an Annual Performance Assessment of Program governorates.

2.4 Implementation Arrangements

Program Implementation structure comprises at the central government level an inter-ministerial Steering Committee (SC) and a Program Coordination Office (PCO) housed at Ministry of Local Development (MoLD). At the governorate level, it comprises Local Implementation Units (LIU) in each governorate. It also comprises the entities responsible for delivering the infrastructure and services that will be provided through the Program: (a) relevant departments within the governorates that are involved in delivering the five programs of the Governorate and (b) deconcentrated directorates, utility companies, and other government entities responsible for delivering the infrastructure and services included in the Program that are not under the executing control of the governorates.

Inter-ministerial Steering Committee: The Government has established an inter-ministerial SC comprising representatives from the ministries responsible for international cooperation, local development, planning & economic development, trade and industry, and finance, and the governors of the Program participating governorates. The SC is responsible for providing strategic guidance and oversight to ensure prompt and efficient implementation of the Program, in accordance with the provisions of the Program Operational Manual (POM).

Program Coordination Office (PCO): The Government has established a PCO housed at MoLD which functions as the secretariat of the SC and is responsible for (a) the overall management, coordination, reporting, monitoring, and evaluation of Program implementation; (b) hiring and interfacing with the Annual Performance Assessor and Independent Verification Agent (IVA); (c) carrying out Annual Performance Assessments of governorates; (d) carrying out technical audits; and (e) facilitating financial audits for the Program, all in accordance with the POM. In addition, the PCO carries out inter-ministerial and interagency coordination on the Program policy and technical agenda at the national level and manages the delivery of technical assistance and capacity building support to Program governorates.

Local Implementation Units (LIU): The Government has established a LIU for each of the select governorates. LIU is responsible for the administration of overall planning, coordination, the technical, fiduciary (that is, procurement and financial management), environmental and social safeguards

compliance, monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and communication of the Program activities in the corresponding select governorate, all in accordance with the POM. The LIUs comprise governorate staff and consultants and are supported by ministries or other public entities. The LIUs take direction from the Governorate leadership on the investment plans, funding allocations, and implementation of the Program but have reporting lines to the PCO on financial reporting, implementation progress, and coordination on policy and technical issues at the central government level.

2.5 Program Investment and Expenditure Menu

The Program enables governorates to fill key infrastructure and service delivery gaps in the governorates. The governorates will be equipped with the financing and technical resources to deliver infrastructure and services needed by their residents and businesses. They will increase delivery in the five areas that currently fall within their mandates—local roads, street lighting, environmental enhancement, traffic and firefighting, and local administrative units’ support. Further, to enable governorates to play a more significant role in availing their territories of critical infrastructure and services beyond their narrow mandate, the program will enable them to purchase infrastructure and services from ministry-affiliated departments and utility companies. Through agency agreements, they will be able to increase access to and the quality of regional roads and utilities (water/sanitation, electricity, gas). An indicative Program investment and expenditure menu is provided in the table below.

Table 2: Program Investment and Expenditure Menu (indicative)

Area	Categories	
Investing in citizen services and infrastructure	Existing mandates	Local roads
		Streetlighting
		Environmental enhancement
		Traffic control and firefighting
		Support to local administrative units
	Additional mandates	Regional roads
		Utilities
Investing in local administration performance	Governorate ICT platform	
	Data analysis and M&E	

Area	Categories
	Upgrading the skills of the government workforce
	Citizen service centers
	Consultancy services for design and contract management
Investing in private sector-led growth	Improvement of G2B services
	Upgrading of industrial zones
	Enhancing competitiveness of sectors and firms

Excluded activities: Any project or activity that will result in significant environmental or social impacts, economic displacement (for example, loss of livelihoods), or physical displacement as a consequence of involuntary resettlement will not be eligible for funding. All works related to construction of new road sections, bridges, fords, culverts, solid waste transfer stations, composting plants, biogas plants, urban drainage, flood control, industrial zones upgrading facilities/equipment, cluster initiatives, or other projects or activities that could have significant resettlement impacts, economic displacement, or physical displacement will be screened according to the significance of their environmental and social impacts on a case-by-case basis because it may fall under the exclusion criteria for the Program. In addition, any works, goods, and consultancy contracts above a certain monetary threshold will be excluded, all in line with the World Bank’s Policy and Directives on Program-for-Results (PforR) Financing.

Table 3: Negative List of Investment and Expenditure Menu

Area	Types of Expenditures Excluded
Investing in citizen services and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads—construction or rehabilitation of roads that require significant resettlement of people (more than 200 people) • Bridges that connect Nile islands to roads—Nile islands are considered natural habitats and such bridges can cause significant impacts to the islands • Power generation plants • Security and defense—including police services, courts, and prisons • Landfills

Private sector-led growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Commercial activities—no public ownership in commercial activities with the exception of hygienic slaughterhouses• Microcredit or on-lending activities
----------------------------------	--

3 Impacts, Risks and Benefits of the geographic expansion to the two new Governorates

3.1 Environmental

The overall environmental impacts of the geographic expansion to the new Governorates are positive. Similar to the Parent Program, the proposed geographic expansion envisions helping implement the larger GoE program, the Inclusive Economic Development Program for Lagging Regions (IEDLR), by (i) reducing regulatory barriers to private sector investments; (ii) enhancing the access to and quality of local infrastructure and services; and, (iii) strengthening the accountability of government and inclusion of citizens. The positive impacts of the geographic expansion to the new Governorates, from an environmental perspective, can be summarized as follows:

- Providing better infrastructure and services to reduce the existing environmental pressures in the two governorates.
- Better solid waste managements, water supply and sanitation.
- Indirect benefits through improvement of roads as it will reduce traffic congestions (with associated air pollution and noise) and will also directly improve roads safety, reduce accidents and reduce dust emissions in rocky roads that will be surfaced.

The results of the conducted FGDs and interviews show that the different risks and impacts identified in the ESSA for the Parent Program interventions are also relevant to the geographic expansion to the new Governorates. The main risks/impacts remain related to the geographical expansion are:

- Change of land use at the footprints of subprojects (low);
- Impacts on air quality resulting from fuel combustion from mobile sources, increased traffic, non-mobile sources, new industrial and infrastructure facilities, and during the construction phase (substantial);
- Risk of improper handling of hazardous waste generated from new industrial facilities that could be established after improving the G2B services (indirect moderate)
- Risks of improper handling of solid wastes generated from new industrial and infrastructure facilities (indirect moderate);
- Risk of discharging noncomplying effluent from Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTPs) affecting receiving water (moderate risk);
- Risk of affecting groundwater quality from sub-projects through leaching (low)

- Risks to the safety of workers and neighbors of the industrial facilities from handling hazardous substances (indirect moderate)
- Occupational risks at workplaces and construction sites (substantial)
- Risks of improper handling of chance find culturally valuable objects (low);

This is in addition to the following strategic, management and institutional risks:

- Institutional capacity to manage environmental and OHS aspects (substantial)
- Fragmented environmental and OHS monitoring and follow-up (medium)
- Cluster competitiveness initiatives and action plans may not be environmentally sustainable (medium)

In general, the environmental impacts on land, air and water are considered of low to moderate significance and the ESIA process will typically include mitigation measures to avoid and minimize such impacts. The capacities of the 2 new governorates are very close to the capacities of Qena and Sohag governorates before starting UELDP. Therefore, the main capacity gaps identified in the ESSA applies to the new governorates. These include lack of experience in preparing or reviewing Environmental and Social Impacts Assessments (ESIAs), supervising environmental management of construction sites and supervising Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) aspects. However, the improvement achieved in building the capacity of the LIUs of Qena and Sohag governorates is expected to give high momentum to building the capacity of the new governorates for addressing those gaps. During the assessment of the Geographical expansion and the interviews, Environmental teams in both governorates and in EEAA regional branch showed adequate technical and managerial capacity to manage environmental and occupational health and safety risks. In conclusion, the capacity risk of the team to part of the program is believed to be manageable benefiting from improvements in UELDP and recommendations of this Addenda.

3.2 Social

As illustrated in details, under section 4.4 of the ESSA, the implementation of the Program will result in many benefits and positive impacts on the targeted communities, including but not limited to strengthening the service delivery in terms of both coverage and quality, strengthen the level of citizens participation, enhance the local government responsiveness and accountability to citizens, communities' wellbeing and improved connectivity, creation of economic opportunities, with special benefits to youth. The analysis conducted under the ESSA addenda revealed that the geographic expansion to the two new Governorates is anticipated to result in very similar benefits and positive social impacts like the ones that

are being experienced in the two Governorates of the parent Program. This returns to the fact that the nature of the targeted communities, the implementing agency as well as the planned intervention are all of very similar nature. Moreover, special attention will be dedicated to mitigate and to provide support to the Governorates in dealing with the negative social and economic implications of the COVID-19 crisis. Likewise, most of the identified social risks for the parent Program, as illustrated in detail in the ESSA section 4.4.2, still apply for the projects in the two new Governorates. The most important risks include land-related risks, risk of damages associated with construction activities, cultural challenges for engaging with women and youth, risks related to fragmented grievance redress systems, risk of social discontent as a result of excluding certain communities, limited level of capacities on the local level to handle social issues. While section 4.4.3 in the ESSA discusses impacts related to construction, some of those impacts were not identified at the time of preparing the ESSA such as, risk related to labor influx on the communities, gender-based violence (GBV), child labor, lack of labor protection measures (e.g. insurance coverage, ...), community health and safety, and transmission of COVID-19 within workers and with the community members. Those risks are tackled in the ESSA Addenda along with the capacity of the system to deal with them.

The relatively limited level of capacity of the teams of the two new Governorates particularly in areas related to citizen engagement and social risk management has been assessed to be one of the potential risks that could be encountered during the implementation of the geographic expansion. The overall capacity of the teams of the two new Governorates is very close to the capacity of the teams of Qena and Sohag Governorates under the parent Program before the commencement of the Program.

However, and on the level of CSOs, the conducted consultation for the preparation of the ESSA Addenda revealed that Minya Governorate has a strong and active NGOs presence. For instance, some mentioned to benefit from the UN and EU programs that focused on sustainable development and local economic development. The Programs that were investing considerable efforts over a number of years in leveraging endogenous growth opportunities by promoting rural cluster development, technological upgrading, youth-led enterprises, agro-value chain approaches and a community-led and participatory approach. NGOs teams greatly benefited from the capacity building and training offered under those projects.

It is worth noting that the Government managed to attain significant outcome for improving the management of the social risks and strengthening citizen engagement as part of the parent Program. This most importantly include, establishing and operating project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), establishing system and preparing Social Impact Assessment (SIA), public disclosure protocol,

participatory planning, applying the eligibility screening tools with the aim of avoiding social risks, establishing systems for citizens feedback ...etc.).

4 Key Changes in the Environmental and Social System

4.1 Environmental

The ESSA of the UELDP assessed the environmental national system in terms of policies, legislation and standards in addition to the institutional capacity of different parties for effectively implementing those laws and regulations. The ESSA assessed the following aspects in particular of the environmental system relevant to the Program:

- Environmental assessment
- Hazardous substances and wastes
- Air quality
- Water resources
- Noise
- Solid waste management
- Health & safety
- Natural habitats
- Cultural heritage

The ESSA concluded that the local legislations, policies, and guidelines sufficiently address the environmental and social issues associated with the program, but there were some gaps related to complying with those standards and integrating them in the procedures of the assigned bodies. The following summarizes the gaps identified in the existing environmental system which remain relevant to the geographic expansion to the new governorates, both in terms of laws and guidelines and in terms of actual implementation and procedures:

- Preparation of EIAs as licensing requirement is mainly done by the private sector, while many projects initiated by the government do not prepare EIAs.
- In many cases EIAs are prepared as formality while risk assessment, and the resulting mitigations measures, does not commensurate with the risk nature. Furthermore, the analysis of alternatives is usually superficial and done as a formality
- Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) are not sufficiently followed up and environmental inspection is fragmented between Environmental Management Units (EMUs) and Egyptian Environmental Affairs Regional Branch Officers (EEAA-RBOs) with little coordination
- Construction sites are not usually monitored for EMP compliance especially OHS

- There are limited qualified environmental and social consultants in the governorate and the expertise for of EIA preparation is usually imported from other governorates
- There is no requirement for consultation for Category B projects
- Law 4/1994 does not specifically demand having an impervious secondary containment of 110 percent of storage tank volume.
- Hazardous, nonflammable, substances are not effectively tracked
- Industries do not have feasible means to comply with hazardous waste disposal standards as no licensed facilities exist to date in Upper Egypt to handle hazardous waste
- Stack heights are not usually complied with by industrial facilities and there is little follow-up within this regard
- Emissions are rarely monitored, for lower active stacks, and no emission inventories are established. Engines, burners and furnaces are rarely checked for efficiency.
- Ambient noise monitoring is not consistently measured, the monitoring data is not disclosed to the public and is not used in the EIA and licensing procedures
- No effective tracking of compliance with occupational noise exposure
- Unserved areas with sanitation are not provided with adequate septate management system
- There is no general awareness among employers and workers to adhere to safe working measures.
- There is limited capacity to monitor H&S issues in construction sites
- No effective law enforcement in Nile islands and many of those islands already comprise urban development activities, however being declared as national protected areas
- Ambient air quality is monitored only in One point in Menia Governorate, not including the industrial cities and many major roads. Monitoring data is not disclosed to the public and is not used in the EIA and licensing procedures.

The ESSA identified certain measures for bridging the gaps identified above and the government has achieved good progress on filling those gaps (Section 5). Few changes also occurred to the environmental system since the preparation of the original ESSA as indicated below.

4.1.1 Changes to the Environmental Assessment System

The ESSA described different laws, regulations and guidelines regulating environmental assessment of infrastructure projects and the roles of different stakeholders. The conclusion was that the system was robust, and the main gap was the weak capacity of the EMUs in preparing environmental assessment

instruments for certain types of projects, especially Category B and C. For filling this gap, it was recommended to build the capacity of EMUs and LIUs for carrying out/coordinating/supervising this work. The ESSA findings still apply for the geographic expansion to the two governorates except for the classification of projects that has been modified by Decree 75/2017 and the new environmental assessment classification adopted by Ministry of Environment (MoE). The new system includes a new Category (Scoped B)³. The following table provides examples of projects in the different sectors according to the latest categorization system.

Table 4: New Classification of Project in the Egyptian System

Category (A)	Category (B)	Scoped EIA	Category (C)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School or religious school • Surfacing of roads for less than 5 Km in distance • Community clinic • Poultry or cattle farm for commercial purposes • Compact units for sewage treatment with capacity up to 100 m3/day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonhazardous waste recycling facility • Transportation of nonhazardous waste • slaughterhouses • Clinics and small hospitals that include one room for operations • hospital waste incinerator/treatment unit • cleansing of water irrigation channels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central slaughterhouses • Construction of roads • Universities • Cleansing of main water channels • Transportations of hazardous waste • Sewage treatment plants and complementary networks (capacity >20,000 m3/day up to 150,000 m3/day) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new Industrial area • Construction of highways for more than 100 Km • Sewage treatment plants and complementary networks (capacity > 150,000 m3/day)

³ EEAA categorization system include 4 categories (A, B, Scoped B and C). Category C projects are projects that will result in significant adverse impacts such as mega projects, while Category A projects are projects that are likely to generate minimal environmental impacts.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surfacing of roads for more than 5 Km in distance • sewage pumping station • Sewage treatment plants and complementary networks (capacity up to 20,000 m3/day) 		
--	--	--	--

The change of the classification system was accompanied with introducing certain fees to be paid when submitting EIA instruments to cover the review costs of Egyptian environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA). The fees are ranging from L.E 500 to L.E. 55,000 according to the classification of the project.

The introduction of the new category (Scoped B) was not associated with a modification to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidelines of 2010, which was assessed in the original ESSA as compatible with WB environmental assessment requirements. Therefore, Scoped B EIAs will still follow the 2010 Guidelines requirements for Category B projects, and the only change will be the fees for submitting EIAs where Scoped B fees are higher.

4.1.1.1 Changes to the Environmental Assessment System in the Industrial Zones

During Program implementation, Law 15/2017 for Industrial Zones (IZs) was issued. Articles 19 to 21 of the law stipulate that the Environmental assessment required by the national environmental law is not applicable to the industrial establishment (privately owned) that are categorized low or moderate according to law 15/2017. The Law categorizes the projects according to a new categorization system which is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) in the European Union EU EIA directive. Projects are categorized into two categories according to the licensing system:

1. Projects Licensed by notification: this includes the low and moderate environmental and OHS risk projects according to the ISIC. Those will not be subject to the environmental assessment process in the environmental law.

2. Projects which require preapproval: this includes the High environmental and OHS risk projects according to the ISIC. Those will require preparation of Environmental and Social (E&S) instruments and obtaining the environmental approval, according to the environmental law.

Accordingly, the law and its executive regulation developed a new process and guidelines for the preparation of the E&S instruments and for obtaining the environmental approval by the Industrial Development Authority (IDA) for low and moderate environmental and OHS risk projects. The main gap identified in the new E&S process is that the new law require the low and moderate risk projects to prepare Environmental and Social Impact assessment for the operational phase only. Accordingly, the private investors can obtain a construction permit and start construction without preparing the E&S instrument that covers the construction related impacts, however the establishments are also required to comply with the national law in terms of OHS, waste management, etc . Subsequently, there is no legally binding E&S controls (i.e. ESMP) during construction which is another gap for monitoring of compliance during construction.

4.1.1.2 Handling of nonhazardous and hazardous wastes

As indicated in the ESSA for the UELDP, the system for handling procedures of hazardous substances and wastes are included in Law 4/1994 with adequate level of details. These procedures include identification, segregation, labeling, documentation, monitoring, and emergency response. Such procedures are generally in conformity with the recognized international standards. The most important gap/measure identified in the ESSA for the UELDP and would still be useful to add is the identification of the secondary containment requirements for storage tanks. Where Law 4/1994 stipulates that the storage should be according to adequate engineering requirements it does not specifically demand having an impervious secondary containment of 110 percent of storage tank volume.

The new Law number 202/2020 which was issued in 15 October 2020, added a new requirement on the Industrial zones and the Industrial Development Agency (IDA) to develop an integrated waste management Plan for each industrial zone. Also, the new law requires the new industrial establishments to submit a detailed hazardous waste management plan to the IDA and WMRA, before licensing. This comes as an additional requirement of the industrial establishments to develop their own register to record and keep the chain of custody documents of the hazardous wastes from generation to disposal during operation. Further details on the responsibilities and requirements will be detailed in the Executive regulations of the new law that is expected to be issued early in 2021.

4.1.1.3 *Solid Waste*

The disposal of solid waste generated used to follow the requirements of Law 4/1994 and Law 38/1967. Law 38/1967 regulates general cleanliness and solid waste management, which requires waste generators to collect their wastes in designated locations by the local authorities and prohibits the open dumping of solid waste in vacant lands. The Law is usually further tailored by decrees from governorates to the local conditions, identifying the authorized location for solid waste disposal and regulating the collection services of waste.

The Law number 202/2020 was issued in 15 October 2020. The new law sets the general framework for planning and preparing strategies and management of all types of waste and ensuring that planning is linked to financing, and that effective cost-recovery mechanisms are developed and applied. The law has specific provisions to attract the private sector to invest in SWM, and entitles them to all the benefits, exemptions and guarantees granted to the private sector under the Investment Law NO. 72 of 2017. The law also defines clearer roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders, as well as the licensing procedures. The law will be implemented after the issuance of the executive regulations to detail all the requirements and the procedures in 6 months from the issuance as mentioned in the law. According to the new law, each governorate will establish an integrated solid waste management unit to be administratively under the governorate and report technically to the newly established Waste Management Regulatory Authority (WMRA). The New integrated unit will be responsible for:

- Developing local plans for an integrated Municipal waste management plan in light of the national strategies and development plans
- Develop and update a data base on the types, quantities of municipal waste across the governorate
- monitoring of municipal waste collection, transportation and disposal according to the contracts
- Raise public awareness
- develop practical mechanisms to monitoring the implementation of the integrated Municipal waste management plan

4.1.1.4 *Noise*

In addition to standards of occupational noise and correspondent exposure periods, Law 4/1994 includes standards for ambient noise during night and day. The ambient noise standards generally conform to international standards but does not put a limit on the increase in ambient noise caused by new activities (usually an increase less than 3 dB is acceptable). The impacts on ambient noise levels will be minimal,

with exception of some interventions such as roads. Therefore, the additional condition of 3 dB remain only be effective in few cases, and this would be captured by the improvements in ESIA process.

The maximum occupational noise allowed by Law 4/1994 for establishments that have been licensed is 80 dBA for eight hours. The thresholds is compatible with the World Bank general EHS guidelines; however, the main gaps are in compliance with such requirement in practice.

4.1.1.5 Water Resources

The effluent standards according to Law 48/1982, remain unchanged.

4.1.1.6 Air Quality

No changes were identified to the Air Quality national standards as stipulated by Law 4/1994. The standards are compatible with many international emission standards.

4.1.1.7 Health and Safety

The Labor Law (Law 12/2003) remains unchanged and represents the main legislation regulating OHS issues, the Law comprises a Chapter on working environment and health and safety issues, and also includes a comprehensive annex on the safety standards to minimize biological, chemical, physical and dynamic risks.

The law covers biological risks (those related to working in areas exposed to pathogens), Chemical risks (those related to the exposure to harmful chemicals), physical risks including heat stress, cold conditions, noise and vibrations, light intensity, explosion, radiation and pressure, and electric risks.

Furthermore, The Egyptian Code for protecting structures from fire issued by the National Housing and Building Research remains is also applicable to the geographical expansion. The Code has been prepared according to international standards such as the US National Fire Protection Association and the British Standards.

4.1.1.8 Cultural Heritage

The system for protecting cultural heritage (Law 117/1983) and the procedures taken by different entities, was found adequate in the ESSA, and that remains unchanged for the new governorates.

4.1.1.9 *Natural Habitats*

In 1998, The Prime Minister Decree 1969/1998 has stipulated that 144 islands of the River Nile are regarded as natural protectorate, in which developmental activities are regulated by the Law 102/1983. The Law restricts the establishment of structures, roads, agriculture, industrial or commercial activities unless a permit is granted from the Prime Minister. Although the Decree has been issued for about 15 years, many islands in the Nile already had many developments (houses, infrastructure, agriculture lands, industries ... etc.) which could not be changed after issuing the Decree.

4.2 Social

4.2.1 Background about the Social Legislations related to the Program (including the geographic expansion)

As illustrated in detail in the ESSA which was prepared in June 2016, the country system in Egypt entails number of legislations and procedures related to land acquisition. Section 3.1.10 of the ESSA on “Land Issues and Legal System in Egypt” specifies in details the below:

4.2.1.1 *Land Acquisition for Implementing Service Delivery Projects*

While legislations and procedures for land acquisition are detailed in the ESSA under section 3.1.10., below is a brief summary for easier reference:

- There are three main forms of land ownership in Egypt: public or state land, private land, and waqf land (land held as a trust/endowment for religious or charitable purposes). Article 33 of the 2014 Constitution provides that “the State shall protect ownership with its three types: the public, the private, and the cooperative.” Article 35 of the Constitution provides basis for the protection of private properties and Article 63 mentions the ban of all types of involuntary relocation using force.
- Law 10/1990 concerning the expropriation of ownership for public interest was issued to regulate the cases where private land is needed for public interest projects. Amendments to the Law have been made and are found in section 4.2.2.1 below. While the governmental agency at the central level in charge of the implementation of the expropriation acts issued for public interest is the Egyptian General Authority for Land Survey (ESA), except for projects handled by other entities pursuant to a law to be issued in this respect, Law 10 gave the legal authority to Ministry of Local Development (MoLD) to apply the Law. At the local level, several local departments and directorates should be involved in the resettlement program depending on the type of program to be implemented and the nature of land ownership.

- In addition, other laws have also added some acts which are described below.
 - Law 3/1982 concerning urban planning added to the foregoing list acts aiming at the establishment of green areas and public parking.
 - Prime Ministerial Decree No. 160 of 1991 added to the list the establishment of government educational buildings.
- In certain types of projects, the related activities result in partial disruption for the land use by setting specific infrastructure on the land, even when the ownership is not transferred to the Government. For this type of projects, the Government offers compensation that is entitled “damage mitigation” or “crop compensation”.

4.2.1.2 *Land Allocation for Investors*

Presidential Decree No. 158 of 2016 and provisions of Law No. 5 of 1996 concern with the rules of free disposal of desert lands owned by the State or public juridical persons, or renting them at a nominal rental value for establishing investment projects or expanding them. This is applicable to the lands on which industrial areas are designated in the Governorates of Upper Egypt. According to this decree the industrial land in Assiut is allocated for investors for free. The government also provides hookups to infrastructure (water, sewer, electricity, and gas) and transfers land title to the developer three years after project startup. The industrial zones are technically and administratively subordinated to their Governorates. To obtain a parcel of land in an inland industrial zone (land in industrial estates controlled, developed and managed by Governorates), the allocation (Takhssis) steps are detailed in the ESSA.

4.2.1.3 *Labor Law*

The main national laws addressing labor and working conditions from a social perspective are listed below:

- **Labor Law No. 12/2003:** It is the primary source of labor law. It regulates employment, labor relations and OSH in the private sector.
- **Law No. 48 of 1978:** it regulates employment in the civil sector
- **Law No. 18 of 2015 concerning the Civil Service:** It regulates public sector employment including working conditions for civil servants; setting the retirement age for the sector; and setting out the wage structure for civil servants. It is the most recent law on Egypt’s civil service, and its scope is assumed to be similar to Law No. 48 of 1978.

- **Law No. 148 of 2019** on social insurance pension system. The new unified program covers 26 categories of workers, including public- and private-sector employees, civil servants, and self-employed persons
- Child Law no. 12 of 1996, amended by Law no. 126 of 2008 and its executive regulation issued by decree no. 2075 of 2010. The Child Law is a general law for the protection of the rights of the child, introduced a number of amendments increasing the minimum age for children employment.
- Decree No. 118 of 2003 concerning the employment of children in hazardous work. It sets forth list of jobs for which children under the age of 18 shall not be employed. It does not exclude specific sectors as a whole or specific types of employment.
- Decree 115 of 2003 determines the works that are intermittent by their nature and in which the worker may stay at the place of work more than 10 hours a day but maximum 12 hours a day. It covers work that is deemed intermittent by nature, including certain types of farming, transport (including land, air and water), port work and shipping.
- The Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of 2018 regulates the social protection, training and the right to work of people with disabilities. Its specific scope is unclear.

4.2.1.4 *Social Assessment*

As mentioned in the ESSA under section 4.4.2. Social Risks, the national requirements for the social assessment come under the environmental guidelines, the requirements are generally weak, and the common practice used to overlook the social aspects of the ESIA's. While some progress has been achieved under the Program as described below in section 5.1, the regulations have not changed since the initial assessment.

4.2.2 *Key Legislative and Procedural Changes in relation to Land Acquisition since 2016*

During the course of time between preparing the ESSA in June 2016 and preparing this addenda as part of the geographic expansion to the two new Governorates in October 2020, number of developments took place on the level of how land is being handled on the national level in Egypt. The following sections of the addenda, present briefly those key developments:

4.2.2.1 *Progress in Amending Law 10 on Land Expropriation for Public Interest Projects*

Since the production of the ESSA, there have been number of amendments to Law 10/1990 which is the main Law in Egypt that governs the expropriation of ownership for public interest under eminent domain principles. Law 1/2015 amended number of Law 10/1990 provisions, most importantly those related to the timelines for disclosing the lists of the name of landowners whose land will be expropriated. This was reduced to only 15 days. A second amendment for the law took place in 2018 through the issuance of Law 24/2018. This included amendments for the methods for disclosing information to include disclosing the public interest decree on the façade of the buildings that will be expropriated. This amendment also entailed increase for the value of the compensation to include additional 20% above the prevailing market price for the interest of the affected persons (landowners). It also includes a provision for the deposit of the value of the compensation in an interest-generating account for the benefit of the affected persons (landowners). Finally, the most recent amendment took place through Law 187/2020 which most importantly include committing the project proponent to deposit the value of the compensation in no more than 3 months from the public interest decree issuance date. In case of delaying the deposit, additional interest should be paid by the project proponent on top of the value of the compensation for the interest of the affected persons (landowners).

In terms of linkages to the geographic expansion of the Program, there is high likelihoods that land acquisition could be needed for the different components of infrastructure projects and accordingly this law remains relevant. The eligibility criteria under the parent Program, which is also expected to be applied in the new Governorates, are meant to support the Program Coordination Office (PCO) and the LIUs teams to avoid, minimize and mitigate the risk related to land acquisition. The application of the eligibility criteria is the mitigation measure to tackle land acquisition risk.

4.2.2.2 *Progress in Dealing with the Illegal Uses on State-owned Land*

Since the January 25 Revolution in 2011, the size of illegal seizures and encroachments over State-owned land in Egypt has grown significantly and reached to alarming volumes. The figures in this regard vary from one source to the another. As per a Statement from the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR), the size of encroachments on state owned land in Egypt was mentioned to reach 22,503 feddans, since the January 25, 2011 until December 3, 2017⁴. This represents 45,168 cases of encroachers, from

⁴ <http://www.agri2day.com/2017/12/11/%D8%A3%D8%AE%D8%B7%D8%B1-%D8%AA%D9%82%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%B1-%D8%B9%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B9%D8%AF%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%8A-%D8%A7%D9%85%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%83-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%88%D9%84/>

which 34,507 encroachment cases are on the Nile right of way. In the meantime, some media sources have been communicating even larger figures of encroachments. This massive encroachment is very negatively perceived by the Government and is also widely perceived to be a sign of unfairness and abuse for public resources. Therefore, the government started to act together to restore the land and the response of the Government started to materialize with the Presidential formulation of the Central Higher Committee for restoring state owned land in February 18, 2016, which is tasked with retrieving seized state-owned lands as well as drafting reports on the factors that led to their seizure to propose solutions that aim at preventing future cases.

As part of the Government efforts and the recommendation of the Central Higher Committee to deal with this wide and serious challenge, Law 144, 2017 “Rules and Procedures of Disposition of State Property” was issued on July 22, 2017 with the aim of regulating encroachments that took place on state-owned lands. As per the articles of this Law, the process of restoring/retrieving seizures of state-owned land has been decentralized, in some cases, with more mandates and accountability given to the Governors. Law 144, 2017 allows the illegal user to follow one of two paths: 1) to file a legalization request to maintain the land seizure under legal and systematic conditions or 2) to hand over the state-owned land to the Government within three months (renewable for one term subject to the Prime Minister’s approval) from the date of the official disclosure of the Regulations of the Law in the Egyptian Gazette which took place in December 14, 2017⁵ with no penalties (Article 10, Law 144/2017). High-level instructions were given to the Governors that no inhibited structures nor cultivated land plots should be removed, evacuated, or demolished and that such cases should be given priority in legalization. The legalization assessment is done on technical and legal basis. In the meantime, and as per Article 5 of law 144/2017 illegal users may file a complaint against the Committee’s decision, within 15 days from the date of announcing the decision on the status of their application for legalization, and the Committee should respond to the complaint within 15 days.

In the meantime, Article 9 of Law 144/2017 stipulates that in the cases where the Governors are heading the committees in their Governorates, a percentage of 20% of the collected funds shall be allocated for any national projects developed inside the territories of these Governorates. The decentralized mandates to the Governors, coupled by firm high-level instructions as well as incentive system resulted in very active engagement in removal of violations in the Governorates every day as well as discrepancies in the practices related to applying the Law. Despite the Government intension to avoid any confrontations with

⁵ <http://www.almasryalyoum.com/news/details/1232486>

or negative implications on citizens and despite the high-level instructions to avoid inhibited structures and/or cultivated land plots, the capacity of the actors involved in the implementation is a real challenge. Based on the information shared through various media platforms and field observations, there is no evidence that the social dimension has been systematically taken into consideration in the real acts on the ground, and accordingly it is difficult now to exclude the possibility that certain categories of affected individuals turned worse off as a result of this National Campaign.

The Government has been trying to improve the information sharing process. The website of the Central Higher Committee has a lot of useful information about the legalization requirements, activities of the Committee, related talk-shows, summary of meetings, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), etc.⁶ The reporting is generally focusing on the results of the activities and is very poor when it comes to the details about how the cases were handled and if there are any implications or impacts on the individuals or families who are subject to the evacuation or the legalization process.

Until end of 2019, around 13 waves of removal for the encroachments on the state-owned land took place with a total land restored around 6 million m² of urban/building land and around 200,000 feddan of agriculture land. Reports issued in 2019 showed that Cairo was the first Governorate in terms of the scale of restored urban land (2.2 m²) and Minya is the first in restoring agriculture land (144,000 feddan).

In terms of linkages to the geographic expansion of the Program and as the above illustration suggests, there is a risk that the plots of lands that will be needed for the different infrastructure in the two Governorates might have encountered similar incidents of removal of encroachments as part of the state-owned restoration National Campaign. This is attributed to the fact that the two targeted Governorates have not been any exception from the overall challenge that the country is encountering in relation to large spread of illegal encroachments. Even if removing the encroachers probably might have taken place sometime before the effectiveness of the geographic expansion to the two new Governorates, the legacy risk is still applicable. Despite the fact that one of the key deliverables that the Government has successfully completed under the Upper Egypt Local Development Program (UELDP) is the Land Acquisition Standards Operations Procedures (SOP) as part of the technical Volume 4: Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) of the POM (more details are included under section 5.1 below), the challenge here concerns national trends to deal with a huge challenge that the Government encountered. In the meantime, it is important to note that the SOP does not specifically discuss how to handle this new emerging issue of restoring state-owned land. The current national practices in this regard are challenging

⁶ <http://www.estrdad.gov.eg/>

the spirit of the SOP in handling illegal users through compensation or development assistance. There is also a risk that the sections of the SOP that deal with the negative social impacts of illegal users could be somehow perceived as conflicting with the system and practices in the country and/or encouraging this type of illegal encroachments, claims and complaints.

4.2.2.3 The Unified Building Law 119/2008 and the Reconciliation Law 17/2019 and Law 1/2020

The Building Law No.119/2008 has established a sequence of steps and policy instruments to manage the change of land use from agricultural land to urban usage. However, there are many policy, legal and institutional challenges that are hindering the application of these processes. In doing so, while building without a license is punishable (according to the Building Law) by imprisonment and/or fines, the predominate pattern of building over the last fifty years has been informal. To address this challenge the parliament has passed Law 17/2019 (based on a bill submitted by the government) to regularize informal building. This law includes a sunset provision regarding the date for submission of application by the violators until 30th of September 2020. In practice, this law is facing several challenges during its implementation. The limitation in local government staff and engineering firms/consultants in charge for the implementation of the law also added complexity to the implementation. High fees requested for the reconciliation is among the key challenges encountered by the citizens to regularize informal building, particularly because many of the violations are coming from low income individuals in different areas in Egypt. The process is widely seen as complicated and lengthy, and requested under very short timeframe and challenging times due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the meantime, the scale of the violations in the country is huge and the impacts related to the Law application is accordingly of vast scale. However, the nature of the impacts is different among different groups (e.g. tenants versus owners). In terms of linkages to the geographic expansion of the Program and although the reconciliation law is not expected to directly affect the activities under the Program, the application of the Law generally created some public resistance and discontent due to the mentioned challenges above and those might generally affect relationship between citizens and the Government.

During the consultation activities, teams from the Land Properties department in both Governorates confirmed that during the time of preparing the ESSA Addenda applying Law 144/2017 and Law 17/2019 is one of their responsibilities and priorities.

4.2.3 Key Legislative and Procedural Changes in relation to handling complaints

Despite the big similarities observed in many of the classical platforms for dealing with citizen complaints between the original Program Governorates and the two Governorates of the geographic expansion (e.g. the Citizen Service Office, the Governors' meetings, etc.), there has been some nation-wide substantial progress in establishing and operating systems for addressing citizens' complaints. Those most significantly include:

1. **The national governmental electronic portal:** In July 2017, a Presidential decree was issued to establish a unified complaints system at the Country level. The system allows for receiving, examining, referring and responding to different types of complaints electronically. The decree No. 314 of 2017 was published in the Official Gazette on July 16, 2017. The second article of the decree stipulates and commits all ministries, departments, government agencies, local administration units, and public bodies to take all necessary measures to quickly achieve full connectivity with the government complaints system, while taking all necessary measures to ensure the safety of handling complaints and the confidentiality of data and information related to them.
2. **"Your voice is heard" "Sotak Masmaa" Initiative:** On October 13, 2018, the Minister of Local Development launched a new initiative under the title "Your voice is heard". The initiative is sponsored by Prime Minister and was established with the objective of serving citizens' complaints in all governorates. The initiative came as a response to the highest level orders to activate all mechanisms of communication with citizens in the governorates, listen to their problems and demands, and quickly respond to them and solve them in a manner that achieves citizens' satisfaction, with all services provided to them. The initiative gives utmost importance to problems and issues of concern to the citizen, including corruption and bribery, construction violations, encroachments on agricultural lands, facilities and state property, occupations and waste of various kinds. Task forces were formed on the level of different Governorates under the Secretary General to operate the initiative. Multiple channels could be used by citizens to register a complaint under the initiative. This includes, most importantly the [Facebook Page](#), WhatsApp number (01150606783), hotline number (15330) and email Info@mld.gov.eg. To enhance transparency, monthly reports are published on the complaints received, their classifications, types, position and what has been done in this regard at every local level, from the governorate to the village.

Figure 5: Your Voice is heard Website



The assessment observed that different electronic platforms in the two new Governorates are playing more active role in engaging with the citizens (e.g. the social media pages and the WhatsApp numbers). In the meantime, the two new Governorates are heavily relying on the two established national systems (mentioned above) for receiving and dealing with complaints.

5 Progress in the Implementation of the Environment and Social Procedures in UELDP

5.1 Environmental and Social Measures in the Program Action Plan (PAP)

An ESSA was prepared which aimed to assess the national system and capacity for managing environmental and social risks and propose recommendations to bridge the gaps observed between the national system and the Bank standards. The findings of the ESSA helped to put together a PAP, which were then translated into an Environmental and Social Implementation Manual as one of the volumes of the POM. The prepared POM, prepared in 2017, includes the different steps for the Environmental and Social risk management for conforming with the core principals of OP 9.00 – the World Bank policy for Program-for-Results (PforR) financing. The manual includes two appendices 1) Standard Operation Procedures for Land Acquisition and Compensation and 2) Public Participation Guidelines.

The following table provides Status of Implementing PAP Actions of the UELDP which were developed in accordance with OP 9.00 core principles (kindly refer to ESSA, table10).

Table 5: Progress of Environmental and Social Activities related to the Program Action Plan of the ESSA

PAP Action	Status
<p>The PCO should recruit a qualified Environmental specialist who will lead the ESIA preparation process. The LIUs at the 2 governorates will include environmental specialists that will follow up Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) during subprojects implementation.</p> <p>The PCO and LIUs should recruit experienced social specialists who should be responsible for, among other things) ensuring that social assessments are prepared for each of the projects.</p> <p>There is a comprehensive TA and capacity building component to environmental and social stakeholders.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Implemented - Ongoing</p> <p>The teams of PCO and LIUs as proposed in the POM for managing E&S aspects under the Program are fully in place, including Environmental specialist, Land Acquisition and Compensation specialist, and a Citizen Engagement focal point at both LIU-levels and Environmental Specialist and Resettlement and Citizen Engagement Specialist at the PCO-level. The PCO has been proactive in strengthening the teams to respond to the E&S issues emerging during implementation, such as including an OHS specialist, in both governorates and at the PCO level. In addition, in both governorates, the teams of the LIUs are working closely with the relevant existing departments and this is widely commended as an effort that would help in future institutionalization for the systems that the Program has established. For instance, and to provide support for GRM related activities, the officer in charge of Citizens Service Department is very much engaged with the team of the LIUs. Same applies to the Information center department which is heavily engaged with the LIUs in issues related to information sharing and public disclosure.</p> <p>Recently, teams at the Markazs/Districts level in both governorates have been created comprised of a Citizen Engagement officer, an Environmental officer and a Health and Safety officer. Those teams were created to help the LIUs in supervision of subprojects, in response to the dispersed and large</p>

	<p>number of projects on the ground as well as the other associated and broader citizen engagement and communities outreach activities that are difficult to be done through the limited LIUs human resources.</p> <p>Since the effectiveness of the parent Program, several capacity building activities targeted the Program counterparts. The Bank organized number of capacity building workshops and has mobilized consultants to provide technical assistance and on-job-training for the PCO/LIUs on environmental and social risk management and citizens engagement requirements. As the Program implementation progressed, the PCO started to play a more substantial role in the capacity building of relevant departments of the two governorates on different aspects of E&S, CE and GRM as well as teams at the Markazs/Districts level.</p>
<p>Improve operation of waste services in industrial zones</p> <p>Improve the risk assessment process at the level of industrial zones Provide TA to relevant stakeholders on best available techniques</p> <p>Improve inspection on Hazardous substances register at industrial facilities</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">In-progress</p> <p>Lately, Progress has been achieved in strengthening the governance and management of the industrial zones. IZ Modernization Plans (IZMPs) have been adopted and implementation is current ongoing. the capital expenditure projects to upgrade infrastructure in IZs (electricity, gas, water, sewage, roads etc.) have been designed and the first construction works are expected to be tendered in the second half of 2020. The IZMPS include the requirements of improving the environmental and social performance of the IZ.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Implemented - Ongoing</p>

<p>Cluster competitiveness initiatives to include strategic environmental and social assessment and the assessment recommendations adopted the action plans</p>	<p>Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments (SESA) are currently being prepared as part of the cluster identification process to ensure E&S measures are included in the Cluster Action Plans. The SESA will determine the appropriate E&S tools that will be needed during the implementation of the cluster competitiveness initiatives.</p>
<p>PCO/LIUs are trained to screen subprojects and exclude any Cat-A type interventions</p> <p>PCO/LIUs are trained to screen subprojects and interventions with significant land acquisition impacts</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Implemented - Ongoing</p> <p>The Bank provided both technical and practical handholding support to the PCO/LIUs during both the preparation and the application of the POM. Several training sessions have been delivered to the PCO, LIUs and the implementing agencies, specifically the Water and Sanitation Companies (WSCs), roads...etc. to strengthen their capacity to manage land acquisition and manage environmental and OHS aspects. While the PCO and the LIUs carry out annual field investigations to determine the eligibility in each of the projects in the Investment Plans, the Bank team conducts annual exercises, as part of risk management but also as part of the hands-on support (spot checks), to confirm the land status of the investment projects. The understanding and the application of the eligibility forms improved across the different rounds of the application compared to the beginning of the project. Those were, at times, filled using available data. However, they are now based on actual field investigations and interviews with owners/users of land as well as verification of data received, when needed, through google earth.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Implemented - Ongoing</p>

ESMP preparation, consultation and disclosure are among the actions in the PAP

Special attention to ESIA in sensitive areas

It took some time for the LIUs to start preparing comprehensive ESIA. At first, no ESIA were prepared for the subprojects of the investment plans of FY 16/17 and FY 17/18, as these projects were finalized around the time when the Program was effective. As a remedial action, a retroactive review was conducted by the LIUs to make sure that none of those projects resulted in any remaining negative environmental and social impacts during the operation phase as well as findings of field visits were utilized in populating and updating the social section of the retroactive review. Technical support was provided to the teams of the PCO, LIUs and Markazs on the preparation of ESIA. For FY 18/19 investments, ESIA were prepared for the various locations, submitted to the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency and ESMPs were included as part of the bidding documents for the contractors, including labor clauses to ensure that both workers' rights are protected (e.g. insurance coverage including for vulnerable workers, prohibition of child labor...etc.), and also that local communities privacy and health and safety are protected against any potential misconduct from workers e.g. inclusion of code of conducts and penalty system for workers misconduct ...).

Social Impact Assessment:

Capacity to prepare SIAs was extremely weak at the beginning of Program implementation, as this aspect is not sufficiently covered under local laws and there was limited experience of its application. Substantial capacity

	<p>development has been provided for the PCO, the teams of Sohag and Qena Governorates and Markazs/Districts staff through the Program to gradually develop the skills needed for the preparation of SIAs for investment projects. This includes conducting consultations with neighboring communities and other projects' stakeholders. Currently, systems are established, sample ESIA for each type of typical project were prepared.</p>
<p>Improve supervision on ESMP measures (including H&S) at construction sites.</p> <p>Coordinated program for inspection/follow up is developed</p>	<p>Implemented - Ongoing</p> <p>Monitoring and enforcement of E&S instruments have also improved significantly since Program inception, specifically on OHS aspects and information sharing. PCO and LIUs, with technical support from the Bank, developed a systematic risk-based monitoring mechanism to cover projects in Qena and Sohag. This entailed that implementing agencies involved in Qena and Sohag Governorates develop a monitoring plan to cover all projects under the Program, along with Environmental and Social and OHS inspection templates to be used by PCO, Governorate and Markazs/Districts staff. While those plans have not been tested out in Sohag and Qena Governorates yet, by the time those plans will be needed in the new Governorates, lessons learned would have emerged. The PCO/LIUs also developed a sanction list that includes fines, suspension of works and termination of contracts, for non-conformity and non-compliance of contractors with EHSS aspects. The Sanction list is imbedded in procurement documents and contracts of capital investment projects in governorates starting from this fiscal year.</p>

	<p>Additionally, implementation of the systematic monitoring of the EHSS system has now been introduced as a MAC for Performance Grants to the governorates, meaning that Governorates will not be eligible to receive these grants from the Program for failing to achieve the MAC on E&S risk management.</p>
<p>Develop a standardized approach for land acquisition. This will be achieved by developing guidelines for land acquisition and endorse it for implementation (through ministerial level protocols)</p> <p>Establish the needed coordination mechanism to ensure the process of land acquisition is not delaying projects or affected population</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Implemented - Ongoing</p> <p>The Technical Volume 4: ESMS of the POM sets the system for the application of the eligibility criteria including in relation to land acquisition. As per the POM, the candidate investment projects that would require acquiring more than 10% of an owner's/owners' land holding or land use should not be financed by the Program. For project that would pass this eligibility criteria yet require land acquisition, the principles of the appendix on Land Acquisition SOP of the POM should apply.</p> <p>The SOP has been fulfilled at the beginning of the Program before implementation starts. It was prepared in participatory approach between the Governorates and the Bank through number of conducted workshops in 2016-2017.</p> <p>The SOP aims to harmonize Egyptian requirements with international best practices, to include clear procedures to prevent delays in the acquisition process and to improve the overall basis for implementation of investments in the Governorates. The SOP covers the five different types of land acquisition mentioned above, detailing procedures to be followed on each type of land acquisition and include a checklist for evidence collection. The</p>

	<p>SOP is implemented under the framework of the PforR environmental and social eligibility criteria. The SOP is currently fully functioning in the two Governorates of the Parent Program and is meant to help the LIUs in ensuring a more efficient and equitable process for securing land including enhanced consultation and engagement with impacted communities and more transparent steps in managing donations. The SOP focuses on the impacts and risks related to land acquisition, the legal framework, the key principles, roles and responsibilities and time schedule for acquiring land using different approaches. The SOP help in having streamlined and unified procedures among the Governorates involved in the implementation in the cases where any sort of land acquisition is applied for eligible projects using different approaches (eminent domain, willing buyer willing seller and land donation). Since the preparation of the ESSA in June 2016, the PCO and LIUs have gained experience in the application of the land SOP and in handling land related issues using the stipulated procedures.</p> <p>Up until now, a specific coordination mechanism has not been needed to ensure that the process of land acquisition is not delaying projects or affected population. The SOP alone has been enough in ensuring an efficient process for securing land plots for the sub-projects.</p>
<p>The PAP proposed a system to enhance participation across the various steps, enhance the GRM system and develop community development program with focus on the youth led initiatives</p>	<p>Implemented - Ongoing</p> <p>Number of community engagement activities have been developed as part of the Program that go beyond the described action in the ESSA. Details</p>

related to the progress of community engagement are detailed below in section 5.1.1.

The above measures will be further implemented by UELDP and the new governorates as well as the modified PAP of the Program.

5.1.1 Progress in Community Engagement

5.1.1.1 *Participatory Planning*

The design of the UELDP is emphasizing on the need and importance of citizens' role as partners in development and not merely projects' recipients through engagement in the preparation of the plans, implementing demand-driven projects, monitoring the progress of the projects and the performance of the implementing entities. Hence, the concept of the participatory planning was introduced by the Program and has been mainstreamed in the Program design, citizen participation integrated into the annual planning process based on one of the key Intermediate Results Indicators.

Participatory planning has been gradually introduced and strengthened over the last three years. PCO developed a guideline for preparing, implementing, and documenting the participatory planning process. Several training programs on participatory planning and citizen engagement targeted the LIUs staff. The Local Development Forums (LDFs) were formed, trained and engaged in participatory sessions at Markazs/Districts level with better representation of citizens, in general, and of women and youth, in specific. The improved quality of the nature of the information shared during the participatory sessions including more comprehensive information about the Program and its objectives also helped in bringing out relatively more diverse and better quality for the proposed projects.

A Public Participation Guideline was introduced as part of the POM preparation and was upgraded afterwards by the PCO. The guideline included a complete section on the process of involving citizens in the planning cycle (including how and when). The PCO complemented this guideline by developing of simple manual that includes all the procedures and steps for preparing, implementing, and documenting the participatory planning process, including invitation procedures, moderating sessions, recording results, etc. Citizens were involved in the planning process in all Markazs/Districts in Qena and Sohag during the development of the first two annual investment plans 17/18 and 18/19. Quality of participation was enhanced over time. The final mid-term investment plans in both governorates (2019-2022) has reflected more citizens' points of view and priorities. The final plans for Sohag and Qena that were approved by the Local Economic Council indicated that around 20% of the projects were resulted from the public consultation meetings. LDFs played a vital role in development of this plan. They managed to define and invite various groups of community members to the participatory planning sessions. They also participated in the governorate level sessions for finalizing the plan.

With regard to the FY 2019/2020 Annual Investment Plan (AIP), it was formally approved by the Steering Committee. As indicated below in both governorates, a total of 1,927 participants, 30% of them are

women and 20% of them are youth, were involved in 23 participatory planning meetings in this cycle (14 at Sohag and 9 at Qena).

Table 6: Public Consultation Participants at FY 20/21 AIP

GOV.	Youth		Female		Male		Total
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	
Sohag	23%	283	29%	367	71%	924	1291
Qena	17%	106	33%	208	67%	428	636
Total	20%	389	30%	575	70%	1352	1927

Source: Information obtained from the PCO and LIU during the MTR

Percentage and size of projects sourced from public consultation sessions with citizens also increased.

Table 7: FY 2019/2020 AIP – budget allocated to projects suggested by citizens

Gov.	Total no. of AIP projects	No. of projects suggested by citizens	%	Total budget of AIP projects (EGP)	Total budget of projects suggested by citizens	%
Qena	264	50	19%	927	77.3	19%
Sohag	561	232	41.3%	20032	422.6	21.2%

Source: Information obtained from the PCO and LIU during the MTR

The World Bank has been providing ongoing capacity building support during the implementation of the guideline. Currently PCO is providing support to the LIUs on participatory planning process.

5.1.1.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

GRM has been mainstreamed in the Program design through:

- **Legal covenant and Loan Agreement:** The Borrower shall, through the Select Governorates, not later than six (6) months after the Effective Date, establish a complaints and grievance redressal mechanism in each of the Select Governorates to handle complaints and grievances from Program beneficiaries or third parties relating to any aspects of the Program within the corresponding Select Governorate, including adverse social and environmental impacts, and allegations of fraud and corruption.

Such mechanism shall, *inter alia*, contain procedures for recording of complaints and grievances, directing the complainants to the appropriate level for action, the review process, and provision

for feedback to the complainant on the action taken on the basis of best practice service standards.

- **Minimum Access Criteria:** Upgraded grievance redress mechanism (GRM) in place;
- **Results Framework Matrix:** Percentage of complaints resolved through upgraded GRM system as one of Intermediate Results Indicators;
- **Cross-cutting Theme:** complaints handling: harmonizing and upgrading (via ICT) the different GRMs operational at the governorate and district levels;
- **Program Action Plan (PAP):** Plan for harmonization and integration of multiple grievance mechanisms at the governorate level developed.

To respond to these requirements, a diagnostic analysis to identify the existing gaps and the measures to strengthen the GRM system was carried out at an early stage, after the Program effectiveness. An action plan for improving and streamlining the GRM was developed. A GRM Action Plan, which served as a basis for achieving short, medium- and long-term objectives to comply with the Legal Covenant has identified the absence of a Project-Level GRM as one of the key limitations at the Governorates-level and as a priority action to be implemented. Currently, the Project Level GRM system is in place since January 2019 and has been systematically receiving and responding to complaints related to the investment projects under construction. A project-level GRM guideline has been developed to detail all the steps of the GRM cycle in a standardized manner for the staff responsible for handling complaints. Training on GRM guidelines was offered to different departments in charge at the Governorates and Markazs/Districts levels, as well as to the implementing agencies according to the inter-agency agreements signed between them and the LIUs. Clauses were added to the bidding documents on the contractors' commitment to receive and report on the complaints and accordingly, some contractors allocated a place for complainants to submit their complaints or inquiries, also complaint boxes were used as an uptake channel. In addition, contractors disclosed project's information, including GRM details on a visible banner located in nearby construction sites.

Quarterly GRM progress reports are prepared and disclosed on the Governorates' websites on a quarterly basis. Those include all types of complaints received from citizens at the Governorate-level. A sub-category is dedicated for project related complaints. Channels mainly involve Diwan Citizens' Service Office, the Governor's Office and the Governmental Portal, as well as the Citizens' Service Offices at the Markazs/Districts level. Last annual report of UELDP indicated that significant progress in handling complaints in the two governorates was achieved. In general, 99 % of complaints were resolved in Sohag and 82% were resolved in Qena. The IVA conducted a spot check and showed that the percentage of

complaints resolved through the upgraded GRM system - as one of the Intermediate Results Indicators - was achieved.

5.1.1.3 *Citizens Feedback Mechanism*

Citizen feedback has been mainstreamed in the design of the UELDP through:

- **Results Framework Matrix: PDO Outcome Indicator:** Percentage of people and businesses expressing satisfaction with quality of infrastructure and services provided (to reach 70%);
- **Performance Metrics:** User feedback surveys are conducted, disclosed to the public and demonstrate positive year-on-year improvement;
- **Cross-cutting Theme:** Beneficiary feedback: introducing a system of gathering regular citizen feedback through the introduction of citizen report card surveys and other ICT-enabled feedback tools at the governorate level;
- **Program Action Plan:** Citizen report card surveys administered: Annual publication of citizen report card survey report and data;
- **Minimum Access Criteria** met, and minimum Performance Target achieved for given Fiscal Year by each of Qena Governorate and Sohag Governorate to receive infrastructure and services Performance Grants.

The PCO had several discussions with the Bank, and experts in the field of social accountability were consulted. It has been agreed to use social accountability tools that can provide a mix of qualitative and quantitative indicators to conduct the service beneficiaries' feedback assessment. An independent third party (CARE international) was hired to implement the user feedback survey / citizen feedback survey in June 2019. CARE submitted the inception report and developed the methodology and sampling system after consultations with PCO, LIUs and WB. As a result, to COVID-19 restrictions, some of sub activities that require public meetings or citizens gathering were redesigned, the current situation of the survey is as follows:

- CARE and LIUs finalized the phases of mobilizing and training of LDFs members who will participate in the process, as well as conducting hearing sessions, quantitative surveys and FGDs at the Markazs/Districts level, in March 2020.
- Voice notes to be disseminated through WhatsApp groups (including citizens who participated at the hearing sessions), with conclusion of the survey findings. Through the same channel CARE and LDFs members will collect feedback from citizen to prepare the final report.

5.1.2 Information Sharing

The performance indicators cards system includes two indicators relevant to the citizen participation component, namely 1) indicator for public access to information (performance indicator Number 6) and 2) indicator for citizen feedback survey (performance indicator Number 7). Public access *to information* is addressed in UELDP's design as follows:

- **PAD: Cross-cutting Theme:** transparency: enhancing access to information to citizens and businesses through disclosure requirements and upgrading of governorate and G2B websites
- **Performance Metrics:** Level of public access to key information is increased
- **Results Framework Matrix: Intermediate Results Indicators:** Performance score on public access to key information - Performance indicator No.6)

Both governorates updated their websites to include a dedicated link to UELDP related information. Different modalities e.g. Social Media (Facebook and WhatsApp), public consultations were utilized to disseminate UELDP's related information as well as LDFs who reached out to citizens. Currently several types of information are disseminated to the public, including but not limited to annual investment plans, projects' implementation status, citizen budget, capacity building plans, governorates' final accounts, ESIA's, GRM quarter progress reports, including a section on project level GRM, and supervision visits have started to get published. In the public consultation meetings, the LIUs are referring to materials published on their websites and uploaded links, which enables community members to have a wider access to materials. The webpage is also used to invite community members to participate in public consultations. PCO with support from the Bank team finalized the Public Disclosure Protocol and provided capacity building support to LIUs on adopting it.

5.2 Identified gaps and areas of improvements in implementing the Program Action Plan (PAP) measures.

During the MTR of UELDP, the Bank team in coordination with the PCO and LIUs conducted a detailed review of the PAPs implementation progress and further areas of improvements were identified. The identified areas of improvement will enhance the E&S risk management procedures of the program and will benefit the geographical expansion. The following subsections provide the identified gaps and areas of improvement for the different elements of the E&S management system.

5.2.1 Screening of Category-A-Type Interventions

During UELDP MTR, it was proposed that eligibility criteria related to land be strengthened by adding an additional criterion to exclude projects which may raise conflict over land or may lead to legal or customary dispute on lands allocated for the project. The Governorates have already been implementing this in practice, and this change shall formalize the existing good practice being used by the Program. The implementing agencies are required to apply the eligibility / screening criteria to projects identified in the IZ upgrading plans and this should be made clear in the POM revisions.

5.2.2 Preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment studies.

It was concluded during the MTR that the LIUs and Markazs/Districts team still need advanced training on ESIA preparation, especially on integrating social aspects/requirements. Additionally, even though high number of ESIA's will need to be prepared, consultations should be conducted for each of the projects including the small scale ones as a good practice that is meant to at least inform the targeted communities about the sub-project, how impacts will be mitigated, and get their views and local knowledge to benefit from in the implementation. Clustering more than one sub-project under one consultation is a decision that should be made on case by case basis and only if the technical and geographic realities are allowing for this to happen. To bridge the capacity gap and fulfill the requirement of the number of consultations that need to be conducted annually, it was agreed that the Markazs/Districts teams will be gradually getting engaged with the LIUs with the objective of empowering the former to be able to conduct consultations independently at a later stage. It was agreed that the LIU should adapt a phased approach that allow the markaz team to learn by doing while the LIUs teams observe and guide. Moreover, it was observed that in many cases women do not attend consultations unless those are happening close by their village and unless if women-only consultations. Therefore, LIUs agreed to bridge this gap by

conducting women only consultations particularly in the area where mixed consultations discouraged women from participation.

Some areas for improvement were observed during the ESIA spot checks and have been communicated to the PCO and the LIUs. Those areas include but were not limited to, the sections on project description, the socioeconomic baseline, the presentation of land related issues, the presentation for the project-level consultation process, the identification of environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures proposed.

Considering the local government mandates and the interagency agreements, the LIUs are required to prepare ESIA studies for a relatively limited types of projects (i.e. roads rehabilitation, canal coverage, etc.). Therefore, the PCO and LIUs is developing templates ESIA for each type of project as a model ESIA to support development of the studies in due time. Preparation of Environmental and Social Impacts.

5.2.3 Assessment studies in Industrial zones for privately owned establishments

In order to bridge the gap identified in the legal section, the Industrial Zone Modernization Plan (IZMP) will include the requirement of preparing an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) for each IZ. The ESMS shall address the requirements of managing E&S aspects within the IZ, including construction waste, health and safety, hazardous waste, wastewater, child labor, community disturbance due to labor influx, labor protection conditions including but not limited to insurance coverage of workers, etc. as well as the ESSA recommendations for the operation phase on having access to health and safety experts, medical advice, waste facilities, special facilities to women workers (e.g. day care centers for children, awareness classes, etc.). The ESMS requirements shall be based on the national labor law and the environmental law and shall develop the requirements for the private industrial establishments within the IZ during construction and operation phases. Those requirements shall be binding to the industrial establishments through modifying the process of obtaining the construction permit to include a declaration from the investor to comply with the IZ ESMS requirements before obtaining the construction permit. Additionally, a GRM to be established to receive complaints from the communities' members from the neighboring areas as well as the industry owners and workers, including multiple channels. An assessment of the IDA GRM system is currently being done and if needed GRM guidelines will be tailored to IZs. Moreover, monitoring of E&S compliance of industrial establishment within IZs shall be carried out by the IDA environmental, social, and health and safety staff. IDA is in the process of assigning an environmental, social and health and safety staff for each governorate to monitor the construction and

operation of the industrial establishments in accordance with the proposed requirements and also to manage the E&S aspects for each IZ.

5.2.4 Progress in Handling Labor Related Issues

Good progress has been achieved in implementing labor management procedures as part of UELDP. In the meantime, inconsistencies on the ground in implementing those procedures still exist and LIUs in Sohag and Qena are working on fulfilling the gap under guidance from PCO. The plan is to benefit from the already existing in the two Governorates of the Parent Program and introduce some systems for managing those risks in the four Governorates.

5.2.5 Systematic Monitoring of E&S Risks

Having numerous teams conducting field monitoring could have potential risks on accountability, as monitoring responsibilities are shared between PCO, Governorates, Markazs/Districts and other implementing agencies. With substantial capacity support from PCO, E&S monitoring plans will be implemented and used by teams of the new Governorates. Systematic reporting mechanisms should be developed whereby Markazs/Districts staff and other implementing agencies are always reporting to Governorate, and the latter is supervising the works of those teams. The Governorates should in turn submit consolidated reports to the PCO, who will also provide supervision and extensive capacity building, as needed. Once applied, this will ensure that projects are compliant with the requirements of the of the ESMS of the POM and respective ESMPs; and will allow for better utilization for staff engaged in managing Environmental and Social risks by prioritizing the frequency of field monitoring based on risks.

5.2.6 Participatory Planning

While participatory planning process has been strengthened since Program effectiveness, managing citizens' expectation and improving the feedback process need to be strengthened further to enhance the process. Omitting projects that are proposed by the communities without clear justifications is a key risk that is still not mitigated due to multiple actors involved in the process of developing investment plans. Moreover, the performance of the LDFs and the sub-committees in facilitating in the communication between community members and the LIUs still needs to be strengthened and include other roles, particularly in relation to awareness and information sharing as well as the project-related roles. There are still challenges related to the lack of balanced representation in the LDFs members particularly for

women and youth as well as discrepancy in the number of members and in their level of activity among the different Markazs/Districts. Currently, some forums did not adhere to the number of members criteria stipulated in the ToRs, and in some cases, members selection was random because there is generally lack of clarity on the selection criteria. As a result of the need to enhance the LDFs performance and structure, restructuring of the LDFs took place in 2020 based on an external review that was conducted on the performance of the LDFs. The PCO prepared guidelines for technical support to the LIUs in the restructuring process. The restructuring is based on a certain evaluation criterion. The guidelines include the guiding rules necessary to amend the formation of LDFs, LDFs' work mechanisms, and the division of specific committees and how to exercise their roles.

5.2.7 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Although, there are good improvements related to the GRM system, there are still some challenges that need more attention: i) the GRM system is fragmented particularly because of the multiple parties involved in the uptake channels (as well as the limited capacity of some of those parties); ii) absence of unified database that allow for better registration and for handling complaints at the Diwan and Markazs/Districts Citizens Service Offices. In addition, the project-level GRM as a mean for mitigating social and environmental risks require more awareness and enforcement in construction sites, including publishing information related to the appeal process. Currently there is no information at any level for citizens who would like to appeal to a higher level.

5.2.8 Information sharing

Currently Program related documents for both Governorates covering a wide spectrum of issues are being disclosed. However, surfing the website of the two Governorates and the links related to the Program could be made simpler for the website navigator. In the meantime, there is a need to provide equipment and resources to help the Governorates' teams manage and modernize their electronic platforms (e.g. equipment – internet connections -, and networks – provision of financial resources in order to pay monthly costs to operate such platforms).

6 Recommendations

The identified environmental and social actions in the ESSA are still valid for the program and the geographical expansion. The conducted analysis under this addendum, including the gaps and areas of improvements identified during the implementation of the program concluded that the current capacity for managing environmental and social risks in the new two governorates is very similar to the capacity of teams of Sohag and Qena when the program started in 2017. Therefore, in addition to the identified recommendations in the ESSA, the following recommendations shall be implemented and integrated in the POM:

6.1 Recommendation for Staffing and Capacity Strengthening

- 1- The PCO's capacity needs to be further enhanced by additional environmental and social staff to manage the risks associated with the new project interventions in the two new governorates.
- 2- It is recommended that the same institutional setup that has been established in the LIUs of Sohag and Qena also be established in the two new Governorates. Early attention should be dedicated to assigning Markazs/Districts teams to ensure that they are onboard early in the process and that they are benefiting from the different capacity building support that will be rolled out with the geographic expansion work.
- 3- As explained in different relevant parts of the analysis above, capacity building for the teams that will be assigned for managing E&S issues on the level of the PCO, LIUs and Markazs/Districts teams will be of critical importance. The PCO, with support from the Bank, should support in building the capacity in the following topics:
 - Applying the E&S eligibility criteria
 - ESIA's preparation
 - Projects risk-based process for monitoring and supervision
 - Grievance Redress Mechanism
 - Stakeholder engagement and participatory planning
 - Communication and soft skills for field work
 - Labor related Procedures
 - Land Acquisition Standard Operation Procedures

In delivering training on the topics above, diverse range of learning tools should be applied. This may include but will not be limited to, sharing useful developed material, training sessions (both

virtual and face to face, when the latter is allowed when the COVID-19 restrictions are lifted), experience exchanges and peer to peer learning among the 4 LIUs...etc.

- 4- Strengthen the capacity of the LDFs and the sub-committees and revisit their ToRs to include clearer roles and responsibilities, particularly in relation to awareness and information sharing as well as the project-related roles.

The PCO/LIUs will update the POM to reflect the current structure of the teams and the recommendations related to Staffing and Capacity Strengthening.

6.2 Recommendations for mainstreaming Environmental and Social Assessment Management and Monitoring

- a. Application of the eligibility screening in the two new governorates.
- b. Eligibility criteria related to land should be strengthened by adding an additional criterion to exclude projects which may raise conflict over land or may lead to legal or customary dispute on lands allocated for the project.
- c. SOP for land acquisition under the POM should include language requiring the implementing agencies to apply the eligibility / screening criteria to projects identified in the IZ upgrading plans.
- d. Update the Land Acquisition SOP to include risks related to incidents of removal of encroachments as part of the state-owned restoration National Campaign. SOP will need to discuss how to handle this new emerging issue of restoring state-owned land. The current national practices in this regard are challenging the spirit of the SOP in handling illegal users through compensation or development assistance. There is also a risk that the sections of the SOP that deal with the negative social impacts of illegal users could be somehow perceived as conflicting with the system and practices in the country and/or encouraging this type of illegal encroachments, claims and complaints.
- e. Prepare ESIA studies for the different program interventions in accordance with the national regulations, taking into account the PAP actions, the improvements achieved in preparing the studies in Sohag and Qena as well as the spot check recommendations on the latter.
- f. Include as part of the Performance Assessor's activity to verify the process of public consultations as part of the ESIA's.
- g. Include as part of the bidding documents for the contractors:
 - a. labor clauses to ensure that both workers' rights are protected (e.g. insurance coverage including for vulnerable workers, prohibition of child labor...etc.), and also that local

community's privacy and health and safety are protected against any potential misconduct from workers (e.g. inclusion of code of conducts)

- b. the developed sanction list starting from the coming fiscal year.
- c. COVID-19 Related guidance and precautions
- h. As well as update the POM to include mitigation measures to mitigate risks related to labor influx on the communities, and gender-based violence (GBV), child labor, lack of labor protection measures (e.g. insurance coverage, ...), community health and safety, and transmission of COVID-19 within workers and with the community members.
- i. Apply the new established E&S risk-based monitoring system and roll it out in the two new Governorates, whereby Markazs/Districts staff and other implementing agencies are always reporting to Governorate, and the latter is supervising the works of those teams. The Governorates should in turn submit consolidated reports to the PCO, who will also provide supervision and extensive capacity building, as needed.

The PCO/LIUs will update the POM to reflect the recommendation related to mainstreaming Environmental and Social Assessment Management and monitoring. Also, implementation of the systematic monitoring of the EHSS system will be including in the program design as a MAC for Performance Grants to the two new governorates.

6.3 Recommendations for mainstreaming Citizen Engagement Activities

- a. Roll-out the public participation process in the new Governates and improve the application of citizen participation.
- b. Update the Public Participation Guideline – annex 2 of the ESMS of the POM – to include all aspects of citizen engagement and participatory planning. Prepare templates to facilitate the public participation process to be used by LIUs and Markazs/Districts teams. Those should be part of the guideline, in addition to all the procedures and steps for preparing, implementing, and documenting the participatory planning process, including invitation procedures, moderating sessions, recording results, etc.
- c. Link complaints and requests received from citizens to the policy making process and the annual investment plans. On a yearly basis, LIUs should analyze the complaints received within the previous year and prepare a report that could be used as an input to the planning cycle that starts in January. Analysis could include the most frequent complaints received from each Markaz/District distributed by sectors e.g., sanitation roads, water, etc.

- d. Prepare and implement a comprehensive Public Awareness plan for the project level GRM.
- e. Ensure that the GRM guideline is implemented in Assiut and Minya Governorates.
- f. Add the Project Level GRM Guideline and the Public Disclose Protocol as annex 3 and 4 to the ESMS of POM.
- g. Create a unified platform for sharing and dissemination information related to UELDP.
- h. Update the public disclosure protocol by including all related forms and templates that will help having a better presentation of the information disclosed as well as ensuring that citizens involved during the consultations are receiving feedback on the participatory planning results. Moreover, disclosure of the results of the citizen feedback survey should be conducted on a regular basis.
- i. More active and solid role for the NGOs should be played in the two new Governorates, particularly in Minya. This should include, but will not be limited to, leading role in moderating and facilitating the process of the participatory planning, community monitoring and social accountability. In the meantime, the Program should explore and consider more substantial role for the NGOs to support the Government in the identification and the delivery of small scale community projects that respond to the overall objectives of the Program and help address the needs of the poor segments in the Governorates.

6.4 The following additional actions are proposed to strengthen the gaps

- a. Establishment (or strengthening, if one already exists) of a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to be established to receive complaints from the different groups such as communities neighboring the IZ as well as industry owners and workers.
- b. Industrial zones will develop Environment and social management plan for each zone. The management plan will be based on the national labor law and the environmental law and will include the requirements for the private industrial establishments within the IZ to comply with the requirements during construction and operation phases. Those requirements shall be binding to the industrial establishments through modifying the process of obtaining the construction permit to include a declaration from the investor to comply with the IZ ESMP requirements before obtaining the construction permit.
- c. Appointment of environmental, social and health and safety staff by IDA for each governorate to monitor the construction and operation of industrial establishments. (The POM shall be updated to reflect all the proposed modifications.)

Annex 1 – List of Participants
Social Related Discussions – Minya Governorate

محافظة المنيا

محضر اجتماع (1)

اليوم: الثلاثاء التاريخ : 2020 / 9 / 29
الساعة : 11:00 – 10:00

هدف الاجتماع:

اجتماع مع إدارة خدمة المواطنين ووحدة حقوق الانسان ومسؤول بوابة الشكاوى الحكومية والبوابة الإلكترونية وإدارة الازمات.

قائمة الحضور:

الاسم	الجهة التابع لها	رقم التليفون	الايمل / البريد الإلكتروني
نجلاء حمدي أحمد	مدير إدارة خدمة المواطنين	01002160485	Naglahahamdy620@gmail.com
داليا محمد محمود	وحدة حقوق الانسان		
محمد مختار عبد السميع	منظومة الشكاوى الحكومية		
محمد فؤاد	مبادرة صوتك مسموع		
ريمون صفوت شفيق	مسئول البوابة الإلكترونية	01007652811	Remoon55@gmail.com
محمد اسماعيل دمرداش	مسئول تحرير البوابة الإلكترونية	01006712768	Mm6712768m@gmail.com
جهاد على فايز	مصمم ومطور نظم	01004789579	Gehad2211@gmail.com
رحاب على حسن	مطور نظم	01111552860	Rehap_306@yahoo.com
محمد ابراهيم زيدان	مدير إدارة الازمات والكوارث بالديوان	01000034819	Hupy_day51@yahoo.com

نقاط المناقشة:

- توزيع العمل داخل إدارة خدمة المواطنين والهيكل التنظيمي لها ودور وحدة حقوق الانسان وبوابة الشكاوى الحكومية.
- توعية وتصنيف الشكاوى التي ترد لإدارة خدمة المواطنين وغيرها من إدارات تلقي الشكاوى
- مقترحات ورؤية التطوير.

محضر اجتماع (2)

اليوم: الثلاثاء التاريخ: 2020 / 9 / 29

الساعة : 11:00 – 12:00

هدف الاجتماع:

مشاركة ممثلي عن السيدات والشباب في أنشطة التنمية الاقتصادية.

قائمة الحضور:

الاسم	الجهة التابع لها	رقم التليفون	الاييميل / البريد الإلكتروني
بشر طاهر عبد الحميد	رئيس فريق العمل بالمحافظة	01111794702	bshrteher75@gmail.com
رشا فؤاد موسى	ديوان المحافظة	01001818163	Rashafouad433@yahoo.com
أحمد شعبان عباس	مصنع دهانات	01006123558	M_sh7711@yahoo.com
جرجس عواد عرفان	مصنع الوسيم للملابس	01145894594	مينى بوك مصنع الوسيم " فيس بوك "
صموئيل راشد صليب	مصنع المهندس للملابس	01116891140	مصنع المهندس " فيس بوك "
نادى اسحق سيدهم	مصنع النادي للملابس	01116520295	نادي اسحق " فيس بوك "

نقاط المناقشة:

- كيفية عمل المشروع.
- الصعوبات التي تواجه الشباب في تنفيذ المشروعات.
- إقتراح الحلول.
- مطلب من الحاضرين بتسهيل إجراءات تنفيذ المشروعات.

محضر اجتماع (3)

اليوم: الثلاثاء التاريخ: 2020 / 9 / 29
الساعة: 12:00 – 1:00

هدف الاجتماع:

الاجتماع مع إدارة التخطيط.

قائمة الحضور:

الاسم	الجهة التابع لها	رقم التليفون	الايمل / البريد الإلكتروني
بشر طاهر عبد الحميد	رئيس فريق العمل بالمحافظة	01093252194	bshrteher75@gmail.com
رشا فؤاد موسى	ديوان المحافظة	01001818163	Rashafoued433@yahoo.com
أيمن محمد عبد الرحيم	إدارة التخطيط والمتابعة	01061787856	Ayman.pohady@gmail.com
محمد عبد الفتاح عبد الحميد	إدارة التخطيط والمتابعة	01063651839	Mohamed.abdelfatah@gmail.com
رشا فؤاد موسى	ديوان المحافظة	01001818163	Rashafoued433@yahoo.com

نقاط المناقشة:

- التعرف على إدارة التخطيط وطبيعة العمل بشكل عام.
- الهيكل التنظيمي لإدارة التخطيط.
- المقترحات المراد تنفيذها لتغيير منظومة التخطيط بالشكل الافضل.
- تسلسل عملية التخطيط حتى يتم الوصول بالشكل النهائي للخطة.
- مدى المشاركة المجتمعية فى وضع آليه الخطة والتوسع فى لجان تنمية القرية فى أكبر عدد من القرى.

محضر اجتماع (4)

اليوم: الثلاثاء التاريخ: 2020 / 9 / 29
الساعة: 1:00 – 2:00

هدف الاجتماع:

اجتماع مع ممثلي منظمات المجتمع المدني.

قائمة الحضور:

الاسم	الجهة التابع لها	رقم التليفون	الاي ميل / البريد الإلكتروني
بشر طاهر عبد الحميد	رئيس فريق العمل بالمحافظة	01093252194	bshrteher75@gmail.com
رشا فؤاد موسى	ديوان المحافظة	01001818163	Rashafoued433@yahoo.com
هدى على محمد سيف	مؤسسة مصر الخير	01224424665	hali@misrelkheir.org
نبيل عزت	الهيئة الانجليزية الاقليمية	01201521042	Nabil.ezzat@ceoss.org.eg
محمد سليم سيد محمد	جمعية الأورمان	01000585240	Mohamedsalim123@gmail.com
وانل شحاته امن	جمعية الشبان المسيحية	01002536248	Waelymca2020@gmail.com

نقاط المناقشة:

- التعرف على الجمعيات الحاضرة والتعرف على طبيعة عمل كل مؤسسة.
- طبيعة التمويل الذي تعتمد عليه كل مؤسسة من هذه المؤسسات.
- الاجراءات والأليات المتبعة لتسوية الامور المالية أو التمويل المتاح.
- أهم المشروعات التي شاركت المؤسسات في تنفيذها في إطار خطط ومبادرات الدولة مثل (حياة كريمة – سكن كريمالخ).

ما تم الاتفاق عليه:

محافظة المنيا	المكتب التنسيقي
▪ تقرير لما تم إنجازه من الشكاوى مع تصنيفهم وتحديد انواعهم	▪ ارسال قرار انشاء وحدة حقوق الانسان
▪ هيكل تنظيمي للعاملين في إدارة خدمة المواطنين ▪ (الوضع الحالي والمستقبلي المقترح)	▪ دعوة الجمعيات المتعاونة مع المحافظة في إدارة حقوق الانسان وخدمة المواطنين

محضر إجتماع 5

اليوم: الأحد الساعة: 3 صباحاً إلى 4 صباحاً

التاريخ: 2020 / 10 / 5

هدف الإجتماع :

إجتماع ادارت الأراضي - الأصول / الأملاك في محافظة المنيا.

قائمة الحضور :

الاسم	الجهة التابع لها	رقم التليفون	الاييميل / البريد الإلكتروني
طه على	دارة الاملاك	0106032	

نقاط المناقشة :

- نزاع الملكية.
- قانون 124 لسنة 2017 ، قانون سنة 2020.
- الفرق بين حالات نزاع الملكية بالقانون 10 ونزاع الملكية بعد قانون 10 .

ما تم الاتفاق عليه :

- أهم بنود التعديل فى القانون 10 .
- مطلوب قانون 124 لسنة 2017.
- مطلوب قانون 17 لسنة 2019.
- قانون 10 لسنة 2020.

محافظة أسيوط

محضر اجتماع (1)

اليوم: الأربعاء 30 / 9 / 2020
الساعة: 10:00 – 11:00 صباحاً

هدف الاجتماع

اجتماع مع مسؤولي ادارة خدمة المواطنين واي ادارة آخري معنية بالشكاوى في محافظة اسيوط

قائمة الحضور

الاسم	الجهة التابع لها	رقم التليفون	الايمل/
نفيسة عبدالسلام علي	مسئول المتابعه الالكترونية والرصد بديوان المحافظة ومسئول المشاركة المجتمعية بوحدة حياة كريمة ومسئول المشاركة المجتمعية والشكاوى لدي وحدة البنك الدولي	01003031188	Nefesa_sslam@yahoo.com
منيرة مصطفى بكري	مدير عام ادارة خدمة المواطنين بديوان عام المحافظة	01062444094	Monerabakry@yahoo.co

نقاط المناقشة

- ما الدور التي تقوم به ادارة خدمة المواطنين اتجاه المجتمع المدني
- كيف يتم التعامل مع شكاوى المواطنين
- دورة حل الشكوي
- دور المتابعة الالكترونية والرصد في تلقي الشكاوى عن طريق التواصل الاجتماعي سواء الفيس بوك والواتس اب وكيفية التعامل مع الشكوى
- دور المتابعة الالكترونية في الرصد ودمج المواطنين في مشاركة الدولة في المشروعات المزمع اقامتها.

محضر اجتماع (2)

اليوم: الأربعاء
الساعة: 11-12 ظهرا

هدف الاجتماع

مشاركة وتمثيل السيدات والشباب في أنشطة التنمية الاقتصادية

قائمة الحضور

الاسم	الجهة التابع لها	رقم التليفون	الايمل
حمادة شوقي احمد	صاحب مصنع	01158960770	
امجد محمد محمود حلیم	جهاز تنمية المشروعات	010011063625	
علي عبدالله علي	مدير جهاز تشغيل الشباب ومشروعات	01003412294	

نقاط المناقشة

- الدور الذي يقوم به جهاز المشروعات الصغيرة في خلق مشروعات تنموية للشباب من الجنسين
- اهم المشروعات التي يتم تمويلها من خلال الجهاز
- نسب المستفيدين من المشروعات من الجنسين ونسبة سداد القروض
- الدور الذي يقوم به جهاز تشغيل الشباب بالمحافظة ومدى الاستفادة من برنامج مشروعاتك

محضر اجتماع (3)

اليوم: الأربعاء

الساعة: 12 - 1 ظهرا

هدف الاجتماع

ادارة التخطيط في محافظة اسيوط

قائمة الحضور

الاسم	الجهة التابع لها	رقم التليفون	الايمل الإلكتروني
مؤمن حسن عبدالحفيظ	ادارة التخطيط ومتابعه الخطة بالديوان العام	01006333542	_____
شاه راضي عبدالباقي	ادارة التخطيط ومتابعه الخطة بالديوان العام	01009691676	_____
ناهد منصور محمد	ادارة التخطيط ومتابعه الخطة بالديوان العام	01017382897	_____
اسلام حسانين احمد	ادارة التخطيط ومتابعه الخطة بالديوان العام	01007967275	_____
جماله احمد عبدالملك	ديوان عام المحافظة اسيوط ادارة تنمية القرية	01142343636	_____
عالية حسين علي	ديوان عام المحافظة اسيوط ادارة تنمية القرية		_____

نقاط المناقشة

- مناقشة دورة التخطيط بالمحافظة
- الطريقة التي يتم بها وضع الخطة الاستثمارية للمحافظة
- توضيح معني المشاركة الشعبية في ادارة التخطيط
- اهم مشروعات الطاقة المتجددة في محافظة اسيوط

محضر اجتماع (4)

اليوم: الأربعاء
الساعة: 1 - 2 ظهرا

هدف الاجتماع

لقاءات مع منظمات المجتمع المدني بأسبوط

قائمة الحضور

الاسم	الجهة التابع لها	رقم التليفون	الاييميل
سامح حسن محمد	مؤسسة مصر الخير	01277559474	sabdElmoaz meheg org
عبد الباسط منير عبد الغنى	جمعية الهلال الاحمر	0100441595	-----
وائل رشاد عبد الغنى	جمعية الفنون والثقافة	01100777111	Acd cda 2016@gmil.com
هبة الجلالى	مدير ادارة الجمعيات	01062389777	Sarahope 8@yahoo.com
احمد محمد بهى الدين	مدير عام جمعية سيدات الاعمال باسيوط	01007170233	Bahy 2222@yahoo.com
احمد حامد	رئيس مجلس ادارة الجمعية الخيرية بابنوب	01001295918	islamicchaty@yahoo.com
اشرف حمدى عطية	جمعية رسالة	01025045756	Hamdy ashraf 92@gmil.com
اكرم عبد المصطفى حسن	جمعية البر والتقوى	01026616406	akram 200021@gmil
مروة على	جمعية تنمية المجتمع	01280225282	marwaaligs@gmil.com

نقاط المناقشة

- دور منظمات الجمعيات الاهلية في المجتمع المدني في المجتمع
- الدور الذي تقوم به كل جمعية من الحضور ومدى الاستفادة المقدمة للمواطنين
- مدي التنسيق مع مديرية التضامن الاجتماعي

ما تم الاتفاق عليه

- 1- ارسال تقرير لآخر 6 أشهر يتضمن اهم ما جاء من شكاوى ونظام التعامل معها من قبل ادارة خدمة المواطنين اضافة الي دور الرصد والمشاركة المجتمعية لقسم المتابعة الالكترونية
- 2- مقترحات لعمل دورات تدريبية تستهدف الشباب لخلق فرص عمل
- 3- تقرير من جهاز تشغيل الشباب بنموذج لمشروعات تم الاستفادة منها وخلقت فرص عمل لدي المواطنين باختلاف اعمارهم
- 4- نظرا لسوء جودة النت لم يتم الاستماع لكل منظمات المجتمع المدني وتم انهاء الاجتماع علي ان يتم ارسال تقرير من كل منظمة متضمنة دورها في المجتمع

محضر الاجتماع

اليوم: الاربعاء الساعة: 12 - 1 ظهرا

هدف الاجتماع

اجتماع مع جهاز حماية املاك الدولة والاملاك الخاصة

قائمة الحضور

الاسم	الجهة التابع لها	رقم التليفون	الايمل
جمال فخرى سعيد	ادارة املاك الدولة الخاصة	01062317378	
محمد عبد الفضيل	ادارة املاك الدولة الخاصة	01149990671	
سالم محمود مطاوع	املاك الدولة	01022525413	salemmatwi@gmail.com
حسن احمد على	جهاز حماية املاك الدولة	01273544969	
سيد عبدالله	مدير حماية املاك الدولة	01008250820	

نقاط المناقشة

- اهم الاعمال الحالية التى تقوم بها الادارة ؟
- نسبة انتشار التعدييات على اراضى املاك الدولة بمحافظة اسيوط ؟
- هل التعدييات على اراضى املاك الدولة تمثل عقبات فى الوقت الحالى بالمحافظة ؟
- ما هى الاجراءات الادارية التى يتم اتخاذها فى حالة وجود تعدييات على اراضى املاك الدولة ؟
- هل هناك تنسيق بين جهاز حماية املاك الدولة و الهيئة العامة للمساحة المصرية ؟
- ما هى الخطوة التالية بعد اتمام خطوة التقنين ؟

ما تم الاتفاق عليه

- انتهت المناقشة السابقة وتم توجيه سؤال لوحدة ال pco
- والذي يتضمن معرفة هل يوجد مسمى جهاز حماية املاك الدولة فى الثلاث محافظات (قنا - سوهاج - المنيا) مماثل لما هو قائم باسيوط بالنسبة لجهاز حماية املاك الدولة؟

Assiut Public Consultation on Findings of ESSA

إدارة تخطيط القرية
كشف حضور اجتماع بتاريخ ٢٠٢٠/١١/١١

م	الاسم	الوظيفة	رقم الهاتف	التوقيع	ملاحظات
١	أحمد دحدوح الدين عبد الرحمن	مدير عام جمعية مياه الريف	٠٦٠٧١٧٠٢٣٣		
٢	ليلى كمال محمد	باحث مائتو	٠١٠٥٢٦٩٦١٤		
٣	محمد سليم محمد خليل	مدير تنمية	٠١١١٥٨١٨٠٩٠		
٤	وردة نعيم ميسرة	ممثل الجمعية	٠١٠٥٦٣٤١٢٤١		
٥	محمد دردير محمد ابو السعود	مسؤول تنمية لجمعية مياه الريف	٠١٠٩٧٩٩٦٠١١٤	محمد دردير محمد ابو السعود	
٦	احمد محمد محمود سليم	مسؤول وحدة الزراعة بالجمعية	٠١٠١١٠٦٢٦٤	احمد محمد محمود سليم	
٧					

إدارة تخطيط القرية
كشف حضور اجتماع بتاريخ ٢٠٢٠/١١/١١

م	الاسم	الوظيفة	رقم الهاتف	التوقيع	ملاحظات
١	علي محمد محمود عبد الجبار	رئيس المجلس إدارة فارسية	٠٥٥٩٥٣٨٣٣٥٥		
٢	مها محمد عبد الرحمن	مأسسة	٠٥٥١٣٥٦٨٢٤٥		
٣	مها محمد عبد السلام	مأسسة	٠٥٥١٦٩٦٥٩٥٨		
٤	محمد سعيد محمد محمدات الخشت	مهاجرون مصريين في الخارج	٠١٠٠٦٩٦٩١١٠		
٥	مروان محمد دوي أحمد عبد الله	مدير إدارة تعليم الكبار مركز القويسنة	٠١٠٢٧٢٩٠٠٧٠		
٦	محمد أبو رسول محمد لاه عبد البر	مؤلف كتاب تنمية القرية	٠١٠٩٧٢٠٥٣٧٤		
٧	أحمد محمد عبد الوهاب سليمان	استاذ مادة اصول	٠١٠٤٤٢١٧٠٠		
٨	د/ محمد عثمان ابراهيم	دكتور في أصول	٠١٠٦٤٤٤١٨		
٩	زينب محمد عبد الحواداد ابراهيم	مستشار زراعي	٠٩٢٩٨٠١١١٥		
١٠	وفاء محمد عبد الفتاح أحمد	رائدة زراعية	٠١٤٧٦٤٨٢٥٥		
١١	محمد علي محمد علي محمد علي	طالب كلية الهندسة	٠١٥٧٠٤٧٠٤٧		
١٢	علي محمد احمد	مدير التنمية للمركز القويسنة	٠١١٥٥٦٢٤٨٥٥		
١٣	الراشد محمد سعيد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة بجمعية مياه الريف	٠١١٤٧٤٠٠٤٠٥		
١٤	اسراء سمير خالد	باحثة ماجستير اكليل	٠١٩٩٩١٩٧٤٣		
١٥	مينا محمد محمد نواف محمد	نايب مدير قطاع حياض	٠١٢٧٢٦٢٧٣٣		
١٦	أحمد محمد ابو السعود	حاصل بكالوريوس الهندسة	٠٥٥٢٥٦٩٥١٧		
١٧	عمارة محمد محمد محمد	مدير مشروع جمعية مياه الريف	٠١٠٩١٩٠٨٢٤٧		
١٨	شهاد محمد محمد	باحثة ماجستير في هندسة	٠١٠٢٤٥٥٩٩٤		
١٩	رائد محمد كمال احمد عثمان	مدير ادارة العلاقات العامة بجمعية مياه الريف	٠١٢٧٥٠٠٤٩٥		
٢٠	علاء محمد محمود محمد	مدير وحدة مياه الري	٠١١٩٦٧٧٩٧٧		

إدارة تنمية القرية
كشف حضور اجتماع

بتاريخ 20/11/2020م

م	الاسم	الوظيفة	رقم الهاتف	التوقيع	ملاحظات
1	نور محمد علي	مدير لبرنامج رعاية	0122650876	[Signature]	هوا
2	إيمان كمال الدين سعد	ممثل عنقوت الإزار	01143991857	[Signature]	الجمع
2	منار جمال خلف	مكتبة الإلكترونية	0133119831	[Signature]	البريد الإلكتروني
4					

كشف حضور اجتماع

بتاريخ 20/11/2020م

م	الاسم	الوظيفة	رقم الهاتف	التوقيع	ملاحظات
1	عبدلحميد عبدالمعز محمد أحمد	كادر شبابي	0122279715	[Signature]	مجلس مدينة ألتاميم
2	محمد محمد شمس الدين	كادر شبابي	0115224343	[Signature]	مجلس مدينة ألتاميم
2	محمد بلقاسم محمد أحمد	كادر شبابي	01157050932	[Signature]	مجلس مدينة ألتاميم
4	صالح محمد فرغل	مدير إدارة مركز لمتابعة الحالة	0107407887	[Signature]	
5	عبدلحميد عبدالمعز	ممثل لادارة شؤون الأهل	01115076077	[Signature]	
6	مسلم صلاح عبدالمعز محمد	ممثل لادارة شؤون الأهل	01046707067	[Signature]	الفرع (البريد الإلكتروني)
7	أحمد عمر محمد	كادر شبابي	011274114	[Signature]	
8	إحسان محمد محمد هاشم	ممثل لادارة شؤون الأهل	011187626	[Signature]	كافة أسبوعياً
9	سوزان محمد أحمد صابحة	ممثل لادارة شؤون الأهل	0107531079	[Signature]	
10	نعيمة عبد السلام علي	ممثل لادارة شؤون الأهل	0107021182	[Signature]	الدوام العام
11	محمد خالد محمد	ممثل لادارة شؤون الأهل	01001695918	[Signature]	أهلاً بيانا من قبله
12	محمد محمد محمد	ممثل لادارة شؤون الأهل	01082243	[Signature]	
13	فاطمه المنيرة محمد عليان	مدير جمعيات	0104847644	[Signature]	
14	دينا شوقي علي سالم	ممثل لادارة شؤون الأهل	0128929224	[Signature]	مؤتمراً
15	سالم محمد	ممثل لادارة شؤون الأهل	01077009274	[Signature]	مؤتمراً
16	رضا خلف أحمد	ممثل لادارة شؤون الأهل	0109707874	[Signature]	
17	علاء الدين محمد محمد	مساعد رئيس	0102483467	[Signature]	
18	نهاد أحمد محمد صابر	مكتبة	01022302979	[Signature]	
19	صبر محمد محمد	مكتبة	011000077	[Signature]	
20	خالد محمد محمد	مكتبة	0116921225	[Signature]	

Minya Public Consultation on Findings of ESSA

محافظة المنيا
مشروع تنمية الصعيد
المشاركة المجتمعية

كشف حضور السادة قطاع الشباب

م	الاسم	المؤهل	الرقم القومي	رقم التليفون	Email
١	اشرف محمد عبد الامع	ساحف	٤١٠٨٧٩	٠١٠٠٤٣٠٧٧٦٦٤	
٢	محمد علي محمد بندي	خدمه اجتماعية	٤٩٤٦٠١٤٩١٩٩	٠١٥٥٥٤٤٧٨٤	
٣	محمد ابراهيم محمد محمد	علاج طبيعي	٣٠٠١٤٤٤٤٠١٦٨١	٠١٠٤٧٠٢٠٤٦٧	
٤	سالي عوض رزق شراوى	اداب اعلام	٣٠٠٧١٦٤٤١٠٤٤	٠١٢٠٢٧٠٠٤٤١	Salyawad72@gmail.com
٥	رائد طه عبد الظاهر	الطب البشري	٢٩٦١٠٢٥٢٤٢٦٧	٠١٤٨٢٣٠٤٩٤	
٦	محمد صلاح عويس	الطبيب البشري	٣٠٠٠٥٢٢٤٤٠٤٦٦	٠١١٤٠١٢٣٥١١٣	
٧	مريم علاء نور الدين	أدار الخبزى	٣٠٠٤٤٧٤٤٠١٨٤٧	٠١٠٨٧٨٤٧٣٩	
٨	علاء عماره محمد	اوليا فنون		٠١٠٤٤٣٣٨٨٩٧	
٩	فهد عمر محمد	اوليا طب		٠١٠١٨٧٣٣٣٧٠	
١٠	هيرو فانييل رحمة	تالغ ليدله	٤٠٠٠٦٩٤٠٠٦٩	٠١٠٩٤٧٤١٩	

Attendance sheets for youth participants

المشاركة المجتمعية

كشف حضور السادة لقطاع المجتمع المدني الخاص

م	الاسم	الوظيفة	اسم الجمعية	رقم التليفون	Email
١	علاء محمد انان ربيع	مصح لبرنة ليدت	المنظمة لبرنة ليدت	٠١٠٠٤٥٩٦٢٥	arabcast_omara@3a.hoo.com
٢	محمد محمد سيد	مصح الجرحال	للنظرة الصاعية	٠١٠١١٤٠٤١٧١	
٣	محمد محمد محمد	مصح لبرنة ليدت	المنظمة لبرنة ليدت	٠١٠١١٤٠٤١٧١	
٤	محمد محمد محمد	مصح لبرنة ليدت	المنظمة لبرنة ليدت	٠١٠١١٤٠٤١٧١	
٥	محمد محمد محمد	مصح لبرنة ليدت	المنظمة لبرنة ليدت	٠١٠١١٤٠٤١٧١	
٦	محمد محمد محمد	مصح لبرنة ليدت	المنظمة لبرنة ليدت	٠١٠١١٤٠٤١٧١	
٧	محمد محمد محمد	مصح لبرنة ليدت	المنظمة لبرنة ليدت	٠١٠١١٤٠٤١٧١	
٨	محمد محمد محمد	مصح لبرنة ليدت	المنظمة لبرنة ليدت	٠١٠١١٤٠٤١٧١	

Attendance sheets for Private Sector/Entrepreneurs participants

كشف حضور السادة القطاع الخاص الملتحق بالمنتدى

م	الاسم	الوظيفة	اسم المؤسسة	رقم التليفون	Email
١	علاء محمد البير	رئيس مجلس الادارة	مجموعة البير	١١٥٥٥٥٥٥١٤	alassas@yahoo.com
٢	اسامة محمد يعقوب	مدير بحرية الخروب	مجموعة الخروب للمياه	١٤٤٧٥١٥٢٠٩	JbAmin@yahoo.com
٣	فاهد اديب ربيع	مدير بحرية الخروب	مجموعة الخروب للمياه	١٤٤٧٥١٥٢٠٩	MAMF2005@yahoo.com
٤	جنيد الدين عادل الفولى	مدير بحرية الخروب	مجموعة الخروب للمياه	١٠٠٠٢٤٢٥٦	dicafoly@yahoo.com
٥	محمد سليم سيد محمد	مستشار	مجموعة الخروب للمياه	١١٠٠٠٥١٥٢	Mohamed Salim@gmail.com
٦	ماجد بولع احمد	مدير بحرية الخروب	مجموعة الخروب للمياه	١٤٠١٥١٩١٤	Mohamed Salim@gmail.com
٧	محمود عزت محمد	مدير بحرية الخروب	مجموعة الخروب للمياه	١٤٠١٥٢١٠٤	Nabil.Ezzat@ceos.com
٨	وفاء عبد الحميد محمد	مدير بحرية الخروب	مجموعة الخروب للمياه	١٠٠٠٢٤٢٥٦	Mohamed Salim@gmail.com
٩	صفاء الفاضل عياد	مدير بحرية الخروب	مجموعة الخروب للمياه	١٠٠٠٢٤٢٥٦	Mohamed Salim@gmail.com

Attendance sheets for NGOs, CSOs and CDAs participants