



Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company,
Ministry of Electricity

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Final Report

Prepared by:



EcoConServ Environmental Solutions
12 El-SalehAyoubSt., Zamalek,
Cairo, Egypt 11211
Tel: + 20 2 27359078 – 2736 4818
Fax: + 20 2 2736 5397
E-mail: genena@ecoconserv.com
URL: <http://www.ecoconserv.com>

**Giza North Power C.C. 3x750 MW Interconnections
Project**

**220 kV Giza North/Ashmoun
500 kV Giza North/Cairo 500**

November 2012

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
CDA	Community Development Association
CEPC	Cairo Electricity Production Company
EA	Environmental Assessment
EDHS	Egyptian Demographic and Health Survey
EEAA	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
EEHC	Egyptian Electricity Holding Company
EETC	Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company
EGP	Egyptian Pound
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMF	Electric Magnetic Field
EPADP	Egyptian Public Authority for Drainage Projects
ESA	Egyptian General Authority for Land Survey
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESIAF	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework
EU	European Union
Euro	Euro
GNPPP	Giza North Power Plant Project
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
IEEE	Institute of Electrical-and Electronics Engineers
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
Km	Kilo Meter
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
kV	kilo Volt
LDU	Local Development Unit
MoEE	The Ministry of Electricity and Energy
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OHTL	Over Head Transmission Line
OP	Operational Policy
OPGW	optical ground wire cable
OTL	Overhead Transmission Line
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Persons
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	Right Of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SRO	Social and Resettlement Officer
TL	Transmission Line
TOR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

GLOSSARY

Words	Definition
Abbreviated Resettlement Plan	Establish a baseline through the census of PAPs which will comprise socio-economic data, the inventory of assets lost, and the compensation and resettlement benefits awarded to the PAPs where the project impacts less than 200 persons.
Census	Household survey that covers all Project Affected Persons irrespective of entitlement or ownership. It provides a complete inventory of all project affected persons and their assets. It can be used to minimize fraudulent claims made by people who move into the area affected by the project in the hope of being compensated and/or resettled.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing income, and other assets caused by the project.
Cutoff Date	The date of the census prior to which, the occupation or use of the project area, qualifies residents or users of the project area as affected persons.
Project Affected Persons	Persons who are affected by the involuntary taking of land and / or the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Environmental Impact	An effect (both positive and negative) on an environmental resource or value resulting from infrastructure development projects.
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	A systematic procedure for enabling the possible environmental and social impacts of development projects to be considered before a decision is made as to whether the project should be given approval to proceed.
Involuntary	Actions that may be taken without the displaced person's informed consent or power of choice.
Involuntary Resettlement (IR)	The unavoidable displacement of people and/or impact on their livelihood, assets and common property resulting from development projects that create the need for rebuilding their livelihood, sources of income and asset bases.
Monitoring	The process of repeated observations and measurements of environmental and social quality parameters to assess and enable changes over a period of time.
Project Affected Person	Includes any people, households, firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected, (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of

	work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement
Public Involvement	The dialogue encompassing consultation and communication between a project proponent and the public. It includes dissemination, solicitation and presentation of information
Rehabilitation/Resettlement	A term often used to describe the process of reestablishing lifestyles and livelihoods following resettlement. The term is also used to describe construction works that bring a deteriorated structure back to its original conditions.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	A time-bound action plan with a budget, setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, options, entitlements, actions, approvals, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation
Social Impact	An effect (both positive and negative) on a social issue resulting from infrastructure development projects.
Stakeholders	Those who have an interest in project development and who will be involved in the consultative process, and includes any individual or group affected by, or that believes it is affected by the project; and any individual or group that can play a significant role in shaping or affecting the project, either positively or negatively, including the host community/population.
Vulnerable Groups	Distinct groups of people who might suffer excessively from resettlement effects, such as, the old, the young, the handicapped, the poor, isolated groups and single parents.

1\$ is equivalent to 6.05 EGP

1 feddan is equivalent to 4200 m²

1 Qirate is equivalent to 175 m²

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Introduction

The European Investment Bank and the World Bank have agreed to fund the construction of several substations and interconnection lines for transforming electricity in Egypt in cooperation with the EETC, who is undertaking efforts to expand its services in response to the growing demand for electricity and hence meet the plan of EETC. One of this financing strategy is the implementation of Giza North Power C.C. 3x750 MW Interconnections Project. The project consists of the following line interconnections:

1. The existing Cairo 500 substation will be connected to Giza North Power Plant via a 500 kV double circuit OHTL of about 35 km distance, where 75 towers will be established along the pathway. This will be supported by the World Bank
2. For the 220 kV double circuit OHTL interconnection between the proposed power plant and the proposed substation at Ashmoun (14.5-15 km length), around 30 steel towers will be installed. This will be supported by the EIB
3. In addition, the interconnection 500 kV power line from Giza North to Cairo 500 and Ashmoun/ Giza North, the existing line Samalout 500/Cairo 500 from the Cairo 500 SS side will be connected to Giza North; this line afterwards will be named Giza North/Samalout 500). This line will not result in any impacts as it was already constructed a long time ago. Therefore; the study will cover the other two interconnection lines.

a. Giza North –Cairo 500kV

The route of the interconnections starts at Giza North 500 kV Combined Cycle Power Plant and ends at Cairo 500 Substation. The routes were originally designed to pass by El Katta and Nekla villages which are currently affiliated to the Giza Governorate and El Marioutia from the southern side near the Cairo 500 Substation. However, during the RAP preparation, it was noticed that the line will pass by Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash villages.

b. Giza North –Ashmoun 220kV

Construct the transmission line from Giza North 500 kV Combined Cycle Power Plant to the proposed Ashmoun Substation. For the double circuit 220 kV OHTL interconnection between the proposed power plant to the proposed substation at Ashmoun (14.5- 15 km length), approximately around 30 steel towers will be installed (estimated around 300 m distance between two towers).

Land Acquisition and Resettlement is, and will remain, an unavoidable potential side-effect of developmental projects. Thus, the International Funding Agencies have developed different tools to address the unfavorable impacts that might occur due to the implementation of the project. Through having a Resettlement Policy Framework and a

Resettlement Action Plan the potential negative impacts of land acquisition and related impacts will be mitigated.

The fundamental goals and procedures that must be taken into account during the development of any land acquisition and resettlement operation for the European Investment Bank and the World Bank assisted project are laid down in the EIB guideline and OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

II. *RAP approach and Methodology*

■ *RAP Approach*

The main goal of the RAP is to ensure that negative impacts are mitigated and the project interventions are implemented with minimum disturbance to the communities hosting the project. The Report addresses the following::

1. Describes the existing Egyptian legal and policy framework for land acquisition, as well as reviewing the related laws and regulations. In addition to reviewing the EIB and World Bank policies related to resettlement, to also ensure that the RAP is developed in full compliance with these policies.
2. To identify and assess potential social impacts of the project and recommend mitigation measures. As well as, to prepare the socioeconomic/inventory/census Survey of the PAPs to identify and quantify different categories of different impacts on project affected people (PAPs) who would require some form of assistance, compensation, rehabilitation or relocation.
3. Prepare an entitlements matrix listing all likely effects as per relevant typologies to be developed on assets and resources.
4. Prepare standards for compensation and restoration of the social and economic base of the PAPs to replace all types of loss, as appropriate.
5. Develop clear executive time plan for the RAP implementation linking the various steps to the various project component and including institutional responsibilities and monitoring parameters..
6. Develop communication and consultation plan to be adopted by the project promoter along the various stages of the project cycle.
7. Identify the institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for the grievance redress, arrangements for monitoring and implementation of the monitoring system.

■ *RAP Methodology*

The study relied upon multi-levels methodology that identifies the procedures adopted by the study team to fulfill the objective of the study which can be summarized as follows:

1. **Inventory and census methodology:** The routes of the overhead transmission lines were clearly identified and the coordinates were developed, site visits to collect data were undertaken. Secondary and primary data were collected to have a full socioeconomic description for the project affected lands and persons.

Consultation: 1) A number of consultations were carried out with different stakeholders including the client, local people from the targeted regions (Ashmoun, Abu Ghaleb,-North Giza), PAPs, and other stakeholders during preparation of the ESIA, RFP and the RAP between May to August 2012.

Among the earlier consultations a public consultation workshop was organized on May 31,2011 in Cairo and June 1 ,2011 in Shebin El Koum to introduce the project and the interconnections followed by more public consultation organized during the first of June 2011 where. 63 people attended in Menoufia governorate. The participants of the workshop represented different categories and different stakeholders from the targeted areas including: **A)**Governmental organizations such as (EETC, Electricity Distribution Company, Ministry of Energy and Electricity, EMUs, Water and Sanitation Company, Health Directorate, Housing Directorate, Agricultural Associations, Agricultural Reclamation Directorate, Nile Protection Department, Roads and Transportation Directorate, Agriculture Directorate, Water Resources and Irrigation Directorate).

B)Regional Federation of NGOs,

C) Different NGOs,

D)representatives from Ashmoun LGU, representatives from Abu Ghaleb) LGU, representatives from Sheben El Koum LGU, representatives from Menoufia Governorate, and representatives from Local Popular Councils at different levels. Women and young people also participated as the public

E) PAPs. This highlights the policy requirement of the Bank as it is crucial to consult with affected people and communities regarding potential impacts, project design and compensation. PAPs were invited from the two Governorates to attend meetings 2weeks before the meeting through various sources of communication. The LGU were also asked to invite communities and political activists informed some of the communities in their areas about the consultation meetings.(details in annex X)

III. *The policy, legal and institutional framework*

The legal framework included government of Egypt 's relevant legislation and World Bank and EIB policies.

1. *Government of Egypt Relevant Legislation*

- Law No.10 of 1990 on the expropriation of real estate for public interest.
- Law 577/54, which was later amended by Law 252/60 and Law 13/62, lays down the provisions pertaining to the expropriation of real estate property for public benefit and improvement.
- Law No. 27 of 1956, which stipulates the provisions for expropriation of districts for re-planning, upgrading, and improvement, and the amended and comprehensive
- Property Rights within the Egyptian Constitution Egyptian Constitution that was cancelled after the 25th of January Revolution but main issues

related to private ownership was included in the new constitution declaration 2011

- Constitutional Declaration 30th of year 2011
- Electricity Law 63 of year 1974 that might have influence of the landed to be expropriated for ROW
- Land Tenure and Related Laws to Land and Structures Expropriation
- Egyptian Civil Code
- Administrative Authority's Decision Making Responsibilities
- Legal and Administrative Procedures for Transfer of Ownership and Compensation

2. EIB Relevant Legislation

- Guidance Note 1: Involuntary Resettlement
- Indigenous People and Other Vulnerable Groups
- A Human Rights-based Approach

3. World Bank Operational Policies

- OP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement
- OP 4.11 – Physical Cultural Resources
- OP 4.01 – Environmental Assessment
- Disclosure of Information

In addition to the above mentioned regulations, the agricultural directorates are allowed to set a list of prices for the crops located within their Zones. As well as develop some rules for compensations.

For the purpose of this RAP, OP. 4.12 has been the guiding principles as formulated in the entitlement matrix while incorporating the Egyptian laws and processes in the relevant sections of the RAP

Project Impacts: The anticipated project impacts are minor and include the following: categories

- Loss of crops and trees,
- Temporary loss of lands:
- Loss of assets. This includes some irrigation works etc.
- The only permanent acquisition is for 10-feddans of land that will be purchased on a willing buyer willing seller basis from one owner of the land.

The estimated PAPs suffering various types of minor impacts stand at 89 including 11 households and 37 companies and households.(see annex I)

1) Land requirement by the project

A majority of land in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash are desert lands or lands belonging to the military. Whereas, lands in Ashmoun project areas are owned agricultural lands.

Land that will be expropriated temporarily in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash are 75 plots of lands. Each plot is about 525 m². That in total will be about 40.425m². This calculation included **access roads outside the ROW + affected areas under the ROW and the waste storage areas.**

In Ashmoun the plots of lands identified are 30 plots (one is located inside the station). The affected lands are as follow:

- Lands located under the right of way with lands to be affected by the tower base ²
- Lands needed for stringing the OHTL under the ROW
- Lands needed for storage
- Access road to the first tower
- Land impacts that will be compensated are those for the base of towers and for stringing, storage and access areas.

Based on the administrative distribution; 16 plots of affected lands are located in Abu Ghaleb, 59 in Abu Rawash and 30 plots of lands in Ashmoun.

Table 1: Distribution of plots of lands and their areas by project location

Place	Frequen cy	Agriculture land	Empty desert land	Empty agriculture land	Total area
*Abu Ghaleb	16	6825m ²	1050 m ²	525 m ²	8400 m ²
*Abu Rawash	59	13125 m ²	13125 m ²	4725 m ²	30975 m ²
** Ashmoun	14	222600 m ²			222600 m ²
Total	89	242550 m ²	14175 m ²	5250 m ²	261975 m ²

* Financed by the WB

** Financed by the EIB

Note the total area in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash is 39375 m² . 1050 m² is located inside the current Electricity Station that will not be expropriated or compensated

The 75 plots of land in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash are owned by 40 entities (sometimes the owners are companies, the Army, or one person owns more than one plot of land. Moreover, 2 towers are inside the electricity station itself). However the plots of land in Ashmoun are owned by 13 people as one of the plots is already owned by the Electricity Company.

As shown in table 2 below 48 plot of lands are owned by individuals and 20 plots by corporations. The Army has 11 plots of lands in addition to 5 owned by Quarries (Governmental Company) which is Egyptian Mineral Resources Authority.

Table 2: Distribution of the affected lands by type of land owner by area

Type of land owner	Place			Total
	Abu Ghaleb	Abu Rawash	Ashmoun	
Owned by Individuals	12	25	11	48
Corporations	2	18	0	20
Army	0	11	0	11
Quarries	0	5	0	5
Electricity Company	2	0	3	5
Total	16	59	14	89

Source: RAP Survey Census Results

2.a Land requirement by the transmission lines

- **Temporary Land Acquisition in Ashmoun: These are the lands needed for towers' base, access roads, storage areas and wastes** The current Menouf/ Qalubia OHTL has around 108 power towers which occupy (33) km. The area of the footing of each tower is about 12x12 meters, which will be deducted from any land (temporarily) on which these towers will be placed.
- **Temporary Land Temporary Acquisition in Abu Ghaleb: These land are needed for towers' base, access roads, storage areas and wastes for** the towers (75) in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash. The land will cover the ROW, access to the towers and storage areas. Majority of the land there are empty desert lands affiliated to the Army and quarries organization thus no compensation is required and permission has been granted by the Army for use of the land (see annex xi). The total land needed for the towers + ROW + Access are 40425 m². (14x14 for the tower base= 196m² + 140 m² for storage area and 190m² for potential stringing under the right of way). The compensation calculated is 525 m² (3 Qirates) per each tower.

2.b Land requirement by the Substations

■ **Ashmoun substation**

Permanent Land Acquisition

Ashmoun substation will be established on an area of 147m X 97m. It will be constructed within the area of the current substation of Ashmoun. No land will be purchased since the land is already owned by South Delta Transmission Company.

■ **Abu Ghaleb Substation**

Permanent Land Acquisition

Abu Ghaleb new substation will be built on a new land. Its area is about 10 feddans¹. This land is currently a cultivated and productive land with mandarins' trees. A primary

¹ Feddan equals 4200 m²

contract has been issued between the owner and the electricity company, until the procurement and registration process is formally finalized. Land acquisition will be done on “willing buyer- willing seller” principle and the seller will not be negatively affected. The price of the land has been estimated based on the average market price for farm lands.

2) Socioeconomic data

■ Ashmoun City and the area along the transmission line of Giza North/Ashmoun

In Ashmoun the affected people are farmers in their privately owned or rented lands. The land is fertile and relatively more expensive than the ones in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash. The data collected revealed that 72.7% of land is under maize. Only 18.2% is under orange. This information is crucial for evaluating the required compensation.

■ Giza City and the area along the transmission lines of Giza North/Cairo 500

In Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash, it was noticed that the majority of the affected people mainly belong to upper income groups e.g. 54.5% of the sample in Abu Rawash and 45.5% in Abu Ghaleb were businessmen .Some work as governors, generals, professors in the university and some work abroad.

In Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash, a few of the land were occupied by farmers who rent the land. There were two households living in houses in the farms and these people are of a relatively moderate socioeconomic condition where one of them cultivates banana trees that generate good income and the second one cultivates garlic and onions which are considered lucrative crops. The main crops/fruits grown are oranges, grapes, onion, garlic and vegetables.

3) Attitudes towards relocation and compensation and strategies to address impacts

Initially during the consultations, it was noticed that there was a general reluctance among the people to support the project where they were not confident that they would receive fair compensation based on the real market price and replacement value. Some were even reluctant to allow the company to construct the interconnection line in their lands. In order to alleviate the worries of the community EETC adopted different design options such as maneuvering the line and towers; negotiation within the Egyptian law 10/1990; provision of job opportunities for the siblings of affected people and mobilizing community based organizations and leaders. This gained acceptance in the communities.

- The project will cover the areas of Ashmoun in Menoufia Governorate, Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash in Giza Governorate. 66.3% of the affected people are located in Abu Rawash and 18.0% of PAPs are located in Abu Ghaleb. However, 15.7% are located in Ashmoun. The expropriated area in Ashmoun is about (222600 m²) versus only (40425 m²) in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash.

■ Nature of land traversed

According to the review of the type of lands it was noticed that the majority of the land plots in Ashmoun were agricultural lands; 42.4% of the lands in Abu Rawash were also agricultural adding to that 81.2 % in Abu Ghaleb.

Ashmoun in Menoufia Governorate, Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash in Giza Governorate that are affiliated to Imbaba Markaz (Districts) are the main administrative units the project will be implemented in. It was difficult to identify the small hamlets. However, the agriculture association records the lands under the main 3 administrative units namely Abu Rawash, Abu Ghaleb and Ashmoun.

I. Entitlement matrix

The following groups will be entitled for mitigation of impacts and compensation:

- **The owners who might lose their agricultural land:** Temporary (complete or partial) loss of all or part of arable and grazing land located under the ROW. (Those who own the lands legally will be compensated while nontitle holders will receive other compensations but not for land)
- **The tenants who might lose their land or access to it:** Temporary (complete or partial) loss of all or part of arable and grazing land located in the sub-project site **(If they have legal titles they will be compensated at replacement value. For PAPs without land titles, compensation for land related impacts only but not for land)**
- **The owners of standing crops, trees, and plants:** (complete or partial) loss of standing crops, trees, or plants for legal farmer and farmers without land titles.
- **The owners, tenants who are restricted to reuse the lands under the ROW according to Electricity Law:** Permanent limitation of use for agriculture, trees and other crops for legal or non title holder farmers
- **The owners, tenants who are restricted to build under the ROW:** Permanent prevention to construct under the ROW for all farmers

■ **Vulnerable Groups:**

. The following groups may be considered as vulnerable:

- 1- Land tenants who have no source of income but small plots of lands
- 2- Land owners who have small plot of lands with limited productivity
- 3- Those who live in huts in their lands
- 4- Female headed families with small land plots.
- 5- Old people or handicapped

II. Planning for land acquisition

The following will be the basis for the valuation of crops:

The type of crops to be compensated

- 1- Age of trees (below 5 years and above 5 years)
- 2- Fertility of lands and crops productivity
- 3- Type of irrigation used in the lands
- 4- The lists of compensation provided by the governorate

- 5- Other elements that might work for providing appropriate compensation for the farmer (i.e. Having access to roads, having facilities in the lands as covered disposing network or irrigation ditches...)

■ **Modalities for payment of compensation**

Based on the 'cut-off date' identified during the RAP as 9th of June 2012, this is the date allocated to finalize the census in Ashmoun. In Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash the cut-off date is the 23rd of May 2012. The expenses involved in this RAP are the costs that the project has to cover for compensation of temporarily land acquisition to landowners and the prices of crops for affected crops. The irrigation systems are also compensated. The RAP presented the principles on which the costs have been estimated. They can be summarized as follow:

- 1- List of crops valuation from Egyptian Public Authority for Drainage Projects
- 2- Estimated value of crops developed by the agriculture association representative
- 3- The type of irrigation system used
- 4- Fertility of lands and productivity
- 5- Negotiations to accelerate the implementation procedures
- 6- Negotiations to avoid complains and disputes
- 7- Compensations' budget to be completely transferred to the bank before the implementation of the project.

■ **Budget and time plan**

- **The budget allocated for the interconnection**, according to the review of the budget needed for trees and crops compensation in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash 1.307.200 EGP, while in Ashmoun 2.180.000 EGP.
 - For purchase of land about 15 million EGP is needed.
 - Regarding empty land compensation 186.000 EGP will be needed in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash. **Empty lands that will be compensated are the lands owned by people. They use their lands for farming or prepare it to be a farm land. The Egyptian Law addressed empty lands (desert or agriculture) that belong to people are entitled for compensation. The Ministry of Agriculture provides lists of the prices of empty lands renting.**
- **The budget allocated for the stations.**
 - Ashmoun substation will be established on an area of 147m X 97m. It will be constructed within the area of the current substation of Ashmoun. No land is required since the land is already owned by South Delta Transmission Company. Abu Ghaleb new substation will be built on a new land, its area is about 10 feddans. This land is currently a cultivated and productive land with mandarins' trees. The cost of buying the land is 10 million Egyptian Pounds. Primary contract has been issued between the owner and the electricity company, until the procurement and registration process is finalized. The price of the land has been estimated based on the average market price for farm lands which are cultivated with similar crops. This land is not to be expropriated, but purchased on willing buyer-willing seller basis at negotiated price.

➤ **The budget allocated for external monitoring**

- The med-term monitoring and evaluation study plus the final evaluation of the RAP activities should be about 150.000 EGP (for the two studies).

III. *Grievance redresses mechanism*

Under this section the following issues were discussed:

- 1- Responsible entity for applying grievances' mechanism
- 2- Grievances tiers that encourage inclusion of marginalized group (women, poor, minorities, illiterate and handicapped groups)
- 3- Grievances channels that is locally tailored
- 4- Response to grievances procedures
- 5- The role of locally based organizations
- 6- Dissemination of the results of the submitted grievances to the community
- 7- Monitoring of grievances

The implementing agency (EETC) is responsible to implement the grievance mechanism. The Social Development Officer working within the EETC in cooperation with the local government units, governorates, agriculture association, NGOs and the resident engineers will address all grievances raised by communities, particularly the ones related to resettlement activities. The main tasks of the SDO are:

- 1- Raise people awareness about the exact grievances mechanisms
- 2- Collect the grievances received by each communication channel
- 3- Document grievances received
- 4- Direct the grievance to the responsible entities to solve the problem
- 5- Follow up on the status of the complaint and its resolution
- 6- Document, and disseminate the report

Different tiers of grievances will be applied in order to have the project implemented amicably:

- The first tier will be where the project will maintain a complaint register and identify a focal person (Social Development Officer) to receive complaints (on project related impacts only), enter it in the register, forward it to the relevant person for resolution and inform the complainant about the status of the complaint. The turnaround time for the response /resolution should be 15 days.
- In case of having unresolved complaint, the affected person might follow up with the second level of grievances,
 - 1- The compensation committee in the EETC which includes an accountant and a legal member in cooperation with a representative of a governor a representative of the Local Popular Council and proposed influential stakeholders (maximum five people) will form a Grievance Mediation Committee that will be responsible for the discussion on unresolved complaints.
 - 2- The Grievance Mediation Committee will take decision and play a mediation role with the affected persons. The committee will consist of the major stakeholders i.e 1)head of agriculture directorate/ association, 2) active NGOs/PAP, 3)mayor, 4) head of EETC compensation committee, 5) representative of the contractor

- 3- A regular meeting will be announced by the Compensation Committee. The complainants can attend these meetings
- Raising community awareness about the grievance mechanism should be handled as follow: brochures should be developed and sent to the main stakeholders, PAPs, NGOs, Local Governmental Units, agriculture associations, mayor mosques and churches and youth centers
 - Grievances channels: Complaints can be submitted in writing, through phone calls, SMS or visits to the field site. especially to the poor, women and handicapped
 - Dissemination of the grievances result will be through the various means (with no names of the complainants). This will include among other, NGOs, Local Governmental Units, youth centers, agriculture associations, mayors, mosques& churches. Also grievances and its resolution will be uploaded to the EETC website for people who live in ranches in Abu Ghaleb and Ashmoun
 - A monthly report will be prepared about grievances received and, resolved and the level of satisfaction of the affected person with the solution. This report will be published on the website.
 - During the disclosure of the RAP all affected person will be informed about the Grievance Mechanism with detailed information
 - All complaints received at the first and second tier will be monitored along with the status of their resolution.
 - For crop/land compensation: Once crop and land compensation registers are developed for a particular project they are publicly displayed at the bulletin board within the relevant agricultural association office, as well as, within the drainage directorate office and the village local council office, and uploaded to the website of the funding agency and EETC. The displayed information is maintained on display for a period of fifteen days. Any grievances related to the posted crop/land compensation information shall be submitted within fifteen days to be investigated by the Crop Compensation Committee within the following fifteen days. In case no grievances are submitted during the grievance period, the crop and land compensation register is approved by the concerned committee.

IV. *Requirements for monitoring and evaluation*

■ General monitoring by EETC

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are key components of the RAP. They have the following general objectives:

- Monitoring of specific situations or difficulties arising from the implementation, and of the compliance of the implementation with objectives and methods as set out in the RAP.
- Evaluation of the mid- and long-term impacts of the resettlement process on affected households' livelihood, environment, local capacities and economic development.

■ Internal monitoring

While Egyptian regulations do not offer any monitoring or evaluation measures, the Bank's OP 4.12 does. It embraces monitoring and evaluating the social and economic

impact on the affected groups. It requires measurement of the amounts of compensation paid, time taken to ensure compensation payment, number of grievances and redress cases received and addressed and objective feedback on the overall impact of the resettlement action on the affected group.

■ **External monitoring and evaluation**

The EETC in coordination with the RAP consultant will develop a detailed list of indicators as the RAP information will be the baseline study for the project affected people. By mid of the RAP implementation process, an independent consulting firm will be contracted by EETC to undertake a rapid assessment for the activities done under the RAP, as well as, the impact of involuntary resettlement on the livelihood of community people. This assessment will provide information on the challenges faced in the RAP implementation and also provide guidance for the EETC for mid course correction. . By the end of the project an independent consultant will be hired to evaluate the entire process of the RAP, including documentation, consultation, grievances mechanism, valuation, entitlement, disclosure and the lessons learned.

V. *Disclosure of the RAP*

The RAP after being cleared by the World Bank and the EIB will be translated into Arabic and publicly disclosed to all stakeholders and PAPs. It will be done through meetings, print and electronic media informing stakeholders about where it is available and will also be disclosed at local levels through various means. Copies of the translated RAP will be maintained in the site offices as well as head offices of the Project. The RAP will also be disclosed at the World Bank Infoshop, EIB website and EETC website.

It will also be publicly disclosed to all PAPs and other relevant stakeholders in a meeting and in the Egyptian Gazette.

The RAP results should be published in the agriculture association and the governorate. . It will be useful to send the results of RAP to the mayor or to the local council. This might give the community people a wide range of channels to know about the RAP.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

The Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC) is one of the sixteen affiliated Companies under the Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC). The main role of the EEHC is the management, operation and maintenance of electric power transmission grids on high voltage and extra-high voltage all over the country, with the optimal economic usage of those grids. EEHC goal is to meet the growth in electricity demand while optimizing the use of all resources and maximizing the profit.

The World Bank and the European Investment Bank's (EIB) role is to provide long-term finance in support of investment projects. The EIB supports the EU's policy objectives especially for the energy related areas to insure having sustainable, competitive and secure energy through producing alternative energy and reducing dependence on imports.² The EIB has agreed to fund the construction of **Power Plant, several substations and interconnection lines for transforming electricity** in Egypt in cooperation with the EETC. The WB will be responsible for the construction of the new transmission line Abu Ghaleb – Giza North.

- The World Bank will finance the Giza North Power Plant extension and the transmission line 500 kV power line from Giza North to Cairo
- The EIB will finance the 220 kV interconnections (Ashmoun, Abu Ghaleb cable) and Giza North Power station³

EcoConServ has been contracted to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan study (RAP) to identify the affected people, lands/ assets/infrastructure/livelihood etc. and provide mitigation measures for the negative impacts Furthermore, to also highlight the procedures needed in order to implement the Giza- North interconnection lines with minimum disturbance to the community.

The project consists of the following line interconnections:

1. The existing Cairo 500 substation will be connected to the Giza North Power Plant via a 500 kV double circuit OHTL of about 35 km distance, where 75 towers will be established along the pathway.
2. For the 220 kV double circuit OHTL interconnection between the proposed power plant to the proposed substation at Ashmoun (14.5-15 km length), 30 steel towers will be installed. (funded by EIB)
3. In addition for the interconnection 500 kV power line from Giza North to Cairo 500 and Ashmoun/ Giza North, the existing line Samalout 500/Cairo 500 from the Cairo 500 SS side will be connected to Giza North; this line afterwards will be named Giza North/Samalout 500). This line will not result any impacts as it is already constructed. **Therefore, the RAP study will cover the first two interconnection lines.**

² Source: European Investment Bank. Available online at: <http://www.eib.org/about/index.htm?lang=en>

³ Source: Eng. Mohsen El Banna EETC

The route of the interconnections starts at Giza North combined Cycle Power Plant and ends at Cairo 500 Substation. The routes were originally designed to pass by El Katta and Nekla villages which are currently affiliated to the Giza Governorate and El Marioutia from the southern side near Cairo 500 Substation. However, during the RAP preparation it was noticed that the line will pass by Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash villages. The administrative affiliation is relatively difficult to identify as the majority of areas are either desert lands or agricultural lands which might not be accurately distributed according to the administrative entities (villages, hamlets, satellites ...etc) This was one of the challenges faced in the preparation of the RAP. Detailed discussion for this item will be presented later.

The second interconnection line starts at Giza North Power Plant to Ashmoun substation. Ashmoun Markaz and city belongs to and lies in the northern part of the Menoufia Governorate. Ashmoun is located on the eastern side of Rasheed sub-branch, and at a distance of about 25 Km from Cairo. The Nile sub-branch of Damietta separates Ashmoun from Qalubia Governorate, and the sub-branch of Rasheed separates Ashmoun from both Giza and Behira Governorates.

Regarding the Resettlement Action Plan, it is essential to implement the developmental projects with the least disturbance to the communities. The RAP is prepared to deal with land acquisition, displacement and other related impacts resulting from the project. It provides mitigation against these impacts and also outlines the modalities for paying compensation to all persons whose land and property, livelihood etc., are affected by the project.

This chapter will provide the following subsections:

- 1- A detailed description of the project
- 2- Basic information about the RAP process, objectives and RAP team

1.1 Description of the project

General Description of Giza North Power Plant, Ashmoun Substation and Cairo 500 Substation

Giza North Power Plant

The Giza North Power Plant is intended to be operational by the year 2012/2013. The power plant site is located on the Eastern Bank of the El-Rayyah (Canal) El-Beheiry, a main branch of the Rosetta Branch of the River Nile, approximately 40 km northwest of Cairo City, and 20 km southeast of El-Khatatba along the immediate northeast side of Mansheyet El-Qanater/Itay El-Baroud Road, which runs parallel to El-Rayyah El-Beheiry. The site is within the administrative boundary of the Giza governorate, the Markaz of Imbaba and Mansheyet El-Qanater. The site, also, is situated about 5-6 km from El-Kata agricultural complex, an area being developed for agricultural use. The area surrounding the site is locally known as the El-Kata area. Giza North power plant covers around 70 Feddans and is delimited by:

- Latitudes 30 14 35 & 30 15 09 N; and
- Longitudes 30 56 39 & 30 56 59 E

The site is situated in the heart of the cultivated lands. It forms the flat area which is a part of the Nile Delta plain. Many small villages (hamlets Ezzab /Kafr) are littered around the area. The site is located at a short distance to the north of the existing poultry farm at km 22 El-Khatatba and 5 km north west of Ezbet Sayyed Ibrahim, the nearest residential community to the site. The project site is owned by the Cairo Electricity Production Company (CEPC), an affiliate company to the Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC), and consists of flat land measuring approximately 337m x 876m with a total allocated area of 275,000 m².⁴

Ashmoun Substation

Ashmoun proposed substation is located inside the old electric power station of Ashmoun, surrounded by walls at all sides with a small internal road. A new and active electric power structure was observed in the site, as well as an abandoned old inactive power structure and equipment; which were in a portion of the area of the site where the new substation is proposed to be located. An old and abundant storage tank was observed which served as a cooling system for the old station was also observed. (See photo log for Ashmoun site below). The project area for the proposed Ashmoun substation covers about 2 Feddans and is delimited by:

- Latitudes 30 17 56 & 31 0 18 N; and
- Longitudes 30 17 59 & 31 0 19 E

Ashmoun Markaz and city belongs to and lies in the northern part of the Menoufia Governorate. Ashmoun is located on the eastern side of Rasheed sub-branch, and on a distance of about 25 Km from Cairo. The Nile sub-branch of Damietta separates Ashmoun from Qalubia Governorate, and the sub-branch of Rasheed separates Ashmoun from both Giza and Behira Governorates. The main borders of Ashmoun are as follows:

- Mansheyet Al Qanater city from the south,
- Both Menouf and El Bagour Markazes from the north,
- Qalubia Governorate to the east, and
- Both Giza and Behira Governorates from the western side.

Cairo 500 Substation

Cairo 500 Substation was observed during the site visit. The substation was established in 1964. It is located about 2.25 km away on the northern-east side of Abu Rawash Industrial compound, about 2.0 km away from the regional road of Abu Rawash-Berkash and 5.5 km away from the Cairo-Alexandria Desert Road. The substation area is around 350 m x 800 m with the coordinates of Latitude 30° 6'1.04"N and Longitude 31° 3'41.81"E.

⁴Source: *Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Final Report, Ashmoun and Abu-Ghaleb Substations and their Interconnections, EcoConserv, June 2011*

Description of The Over Head Transmission Lines

1. Giza North - Ashmoun

- Construct a 3x125 MVA – 220/66/11 kV GIS Ashmoun substation in the Delta zone.
- Ashmoun GIS substation will be connected with the 220 kV network as follows:
 - a) Opening the existing 220 kV double circuit OHTL Menouf/Qalubia in/out to the proposed Ashmoun substation (about 3 km length). This part is covered in another RAP study
 - b) Connecting the proposed Ashmoun substation to Giza North Power Plant via a 220 kV double circuit OHTL (about 14.5- 15 km length). The total number of towers to be constructed for the proposed Ashmoun interconnection to the Giza North Power Plant is 30 towers.

2. Giza North – Cairo 500

The existing Cairo 500 substation will be connected to the Giza North Power Plant via a 500 kV double circuit OHTL of about 35 km distance, where 75 towers are to be established along the pathway in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash.

- The 220 kV double circuit OHTL interconnection between Giza North and Ashmoun substation (length about 14.5 – 15 km): In accordance with the law 63/1974, the construction and operation of the proposed line will require a right of way (ROW) of 13 m on each side of the center line of the transmission line. This total of 26 m wide corridor shall be cleared of trees and structures. The area of the ROW for this line is: $26 \times 15000 \text{m} = 390000 \text{m}^2$.
- The 500 kV double circuit OHTL interconnection between Giza North and Cairo 500 substation (length about 35 km), the construction and operation of the proposed line will require a right of way (ROW) of 25 m on each side of the center line of the transmission line. This total of 50 m wide corridor shall be cleared of trees and structures. The area of the ROW for this line is: $50 \times 35000 = 1750000 \text{m}^2$.
- A number of activities would be prohibited in the ROW including mining, construction and cultivation of some type of trees and crops. However, some vegetable gardening and temporary farming will be permitted inside the transmission lines ROW.

During the preparation meetings of the RAP study with EETC staff, it was noted that the project will consist of the following sub-components, among which the first and second sub-components are covered in this RAP:

1. The existing Cairo 500 substation will be connected to the Giza North Power Plant via a 500 kV double circuit OHTL of about 30-35 km distance
2. 220kV, Double Circuit OHTL, North Giza/ Ashmoun with 14.5-15 km length
3. 3x125MVA, 220/66/11kV, Ashmoun GIS Substation
4. 2x125MVA, 220/66/11kV, Abu-Ghaleb GIS Substation

5. 220kV, 4-Circuits, Under Ground Cable North Giza/ Abu Ghaleb with 3km length
6. Connecting Abu-Ghaleb substation through an in/out connection from the existing 220kV, Double Circuit OHTL Cairo500/ Sadat with 2x7.5km length.
7. Connecting Ashmoun substation through an in/out connection from the existing 220kV, Double Circuit OHTL Menouf/ Qalubia with 2x4.5km length.

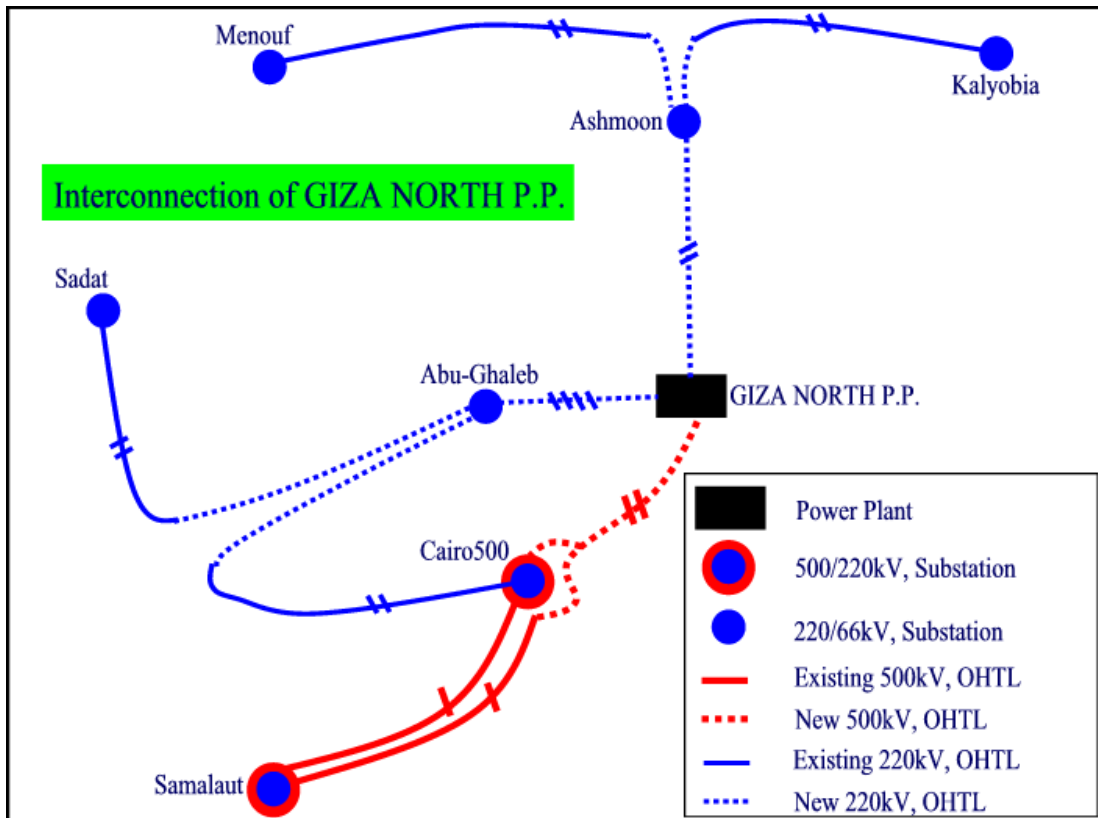


Figure 1: Interconnection to Giza North Power Plant

Highlighting all project activities (digging for towers, using access entrance, ...etc) will help the study team to identify all potential affected people. Moreover, the Right of Way should be considered. Article 6 of Electricity Law 63/1974 has discussed the limits of distances to be measured from the axis of the OHTL routes as well as the underground cables, which should be kept away from the infrastructures and development areas, to be as follows:

- 25 meters in case of Ultra High Voltage OHTL
- 13 meters in case of High Voltage OHTL
- Five meters in case of High Voltage underground cables
- Two meters in case of Medium and low Voltage underground cables

The determination of the ROW is an important objective of this study, as it will affect the communities during the construction and operation phases. The ROW varies

between 13- 25 meter from the center of the OHTL. As it was mentioned early in this document, the ROW will be 1.750.000 m² in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash versus only 390.000 m² in Ashmoun

In addition to that, the construction equipment will be moved to the construction sites inside the affected lands. Moving through roads and lands during construction will result in certain impacts which have been considered by the study team. . In Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash the access routes were located in the desert lands or main roads. But for Ashmoun, the whole access routes are located in farmlands. Thus, the potential of having affected lands in Ashmoun are higher. Identifying the access routes during the study was quite difficult as it is mainly based on the acceptance of people to allow equipments to log onto the construction sites. In addition, clear technical measurements need to be applied before identifying the access routes. In Ashmoun the EETC tried to minimize the access routes as much as possible by having access from one side along the 14.5 km. This made it easier for the study team to calculate the access routes as it will be mainly parallel with the ROW.

1.2 About the RAP

1.2.1. The need and justification for a Resettlement Action Plan

Land Acquisition and Resettlement is, and will remain, an unavoidable potential side-effect of developmental projects. Thus, the International Funding Agencies developed different tools that limit the unfavorable impacts that might occur due to the implementation of the project. Through having a Resettlement Policy Framework and a Resettlement Action Plan the potential impacts of land acquisition and other related impacts will be mitigated.

The fundamental goals and procedures that must be taken into account during the development of any land acquisition and resettlement operation for the European Investment Bank and the World Bank assisted project are laid down in the EIB guideline and OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The main justification for the RAP can be summarized as follow:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized where feasible through exploring all viable alternative project designs; where it is unavoidable, the resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to share project benefits;
- Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

RAP is the key tool needed to be applied for enhancing the implementation of the project activities and increase the acceptance of the project by project affected people. The base of the RAP has been discussed with the promoter and different stakeholders. The fundamental principles of the RAP have been developed as follows:

- Categorization of project activities with respect to land needs. The study team tried to identify all potential activities that might result in any land acquisition whether permanent or temporary. Conduct socio-economic survey/census to determine assets and households affected. Moreover, in order to be able to focus on the vulnerable groups, and PAPs and to ensure that their livelihood status is restored after being affected by the project
- Organize and conduct different levels of stakeholder consultation that enable the provision of accurate and précis information about the project activities which necessitate land acquisition, as well as integrate the community stakeholders to participate in solving problems that might be faced during the RAP preparation and implementation
- Linking the RAP with project activities. As each activity might result in a certain impact on the land acquisition. Thus, the study team paid more attention to focus on each activity and the required lands and other related impacts.

Conduct various kinds of participatory activities and consultations to target PAPs and provide them with the chance to participate. This was done by employing the various tools explained above

1.2.2. Objectives of the RAP

The main goal of the RAP is to implement the project activities with the least disturbance to the communities hosting the project. In order to achieve this goal the following tasks have been undertaken:

1. Describe the existing Egyptian legal and policy framework for land acquisition; As well as, reviewing the laws, regulations that apply to reclaiming informally settled public land and involuntary eviction and resettlement. In addition to reviewing the EIB and World Bank policies related to resettlement and ensure that the RAP is developed in full compliance with these policies. And to identify gaps between the national legislations, the EIB and the World Bank safeguard policies related to resettlement. It is crucial to bridge the gap between the Egyptian legislations and the Funding Agencies' legislation in order to avoid any potential problems resulting from such a gap.
2. To identify and assess potential social impacts of the project and recommend mitigation measures. This will be consistent with the results of the ESIA and in keeping with the guidelines provided in the RPF developed for the project components.
3. Prepare the socioeconomic/inventory/census Survey for the PAPs to identify and quantify different categories of project-affected people (PAPs) who would require some form of assistance, compensation, rehabilitation or relocation.
4. Prepare an entitlements matrix listing all likely effects as per relevant typologies to be developed on assets and resources and the entitlements for these impacts.
5. Prepare standards for compensation and restoration of the social and economic base of the PAPs to replace all types of loss, as appropriate.
6. Develop clear executive time plan for the RAP implementation linking the various steps to the various project component and including institutional responsibilities and monitoring parameters.

7. Work closely with EETC to draw an institutional responsibility framework clearly designating key agencies, responsibilities under the RAP (compensation provision, relocation work undertaking, responsibility for income restoration, provision of social assistance measures, management and monitoring of the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement, coordination) as appropriate.
8. Develop communication and consultation plan to be adopted by the project promoter along the various stages of the project cycle.
9. Identify the institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for the grievance redress. In addition to the mechanism available for crop and land compensation, the project will have a two tiered grievance mechanisms to deal with all eligible complaints that will result due to project interventions;
10. Consult the agencies responsible for land acquisition within the promoter company and the other funding agencies participating in the arrangement of resettlement activities. Their roles and responsibilities will be assessed.
11. Shed light on the arrangements for monitoring and implementation of the monitoring system.

1.2.3. RAP Principles and Standards

EIB principles and standards

The EIB developed detailed information about the RAP in order to guarantee the implementation of the project. Following are the purpose, objectives and minimum requirements of the RAP studies according to the EIB guideline.

At a minimum, the RAP should:

1. state the resettlement objectives;
2. describe project impacts, identify all people to be displaced, pay special attention to vulnerable groups;
3. describe the legal framework for land acquisition, compensation, resolution of conflicts and appeals procedures;
4. describe institutional set-up and responsibilities;
5. establish the eligibility criteria and describe the entitlements for all categories of displaced people;
6. describe the process of consultation with affected people and integration with host populations;
7. include valuation of and compensation for lost assets and demonstrate that these rates are adequate, i.e. at least equal to the replacement cost of lost assets;
8. provide details of sustainable arrangements for improving the standards of living of displaced persons;
9. provide details of sustainable arrangements for improving or, at a minimum, restoring their livelihoods; and,

10. Include the implementation schedule, budgets, and arrangements for monitoring and evaluation.
11. Arrangements for implementation of the plan shall be agreed on with the Bank and should be incorporated into the project agreement.

As such, the main steps for the promoter to develop and implement the resettlement action plan are as follows:

- a) Carry out a census to establish the number of people to be displaced, livelihoods affected, and property to be compensated for. In addition to that establish a cut-off date for eligibility claims;
- b) Carry out an assessment of applicable national legislations and requirements of the EIB. Propose how to fill the gaps between the national laws and the EIB requirements should such gaps be identified;

According to Guidance Note 2 of the EIB regarding the Rights and Interests of Vulnerable Groups. The principals of the bank are as follow:

1. The assertion of the universal principle of non-discrimination might mean that support for minority rights is perceived as an impediment to greater equality.
2. Non-discrimination and the recognition of minority rights are complementary; the one aims to secure equality, the other aims to preserve the right to diversity. According to the Council of Europe
3. Assembly “the price to be paid for failing to respond positively to the needs of national minorities may be an escalation in social tension, an increase in the number of asylum seekers, reluctance to reinforce unity between the member states...and a climate of insecurity.” The Nice Charter of Fundamental Rights (December 2000), while containing a brief provision to respect cultural, religious and linguistic diversity, has no explicit mention of ‘minorities’.

Regarding the RAP, the EIB principals might be summarized as follow:

1. Minimization of displacement through investigating all applicable alternatives that put a limit to land acquisition
2. Livelihood restoration
3. Need to cushion vulnerable groups i.e:
 - Indigenous people
 - Elderly persons
4. A fair and equitable set of compensation must be negotiated
5. Assistance in relocation must be made available
 - Provision of agricultural extension services
 - Skills training
 - Project related job opportunities
6. Resettlement must be seen as an inevitable upfront cost
7. An independent grievance redress mechanism to be put in place

World Bank Principles and Standards

The World Bank triggers OP 4.12 in case of any land acquisition and involuntary resettlement

Policy Principles related to resettlement, which is summarized as follow:

1. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
2. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
3. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
4. Resettlement and compensation are to be approached as an opportunity to develop and improve living standards, and potentially stimulate economic growth rather than a time specific project programme.
5. All persons affected by the project should be entitled to compensation and rehabilitation irrespective of possession of title to land. However for land compensation a title would be required. For more details see (Annex V).
6. All compensation will be at replacement value and current market prices. Depreciation and salvage value will not be deducted.

Principles of Compensation Entitlement

a) All persons associated with rights to the ownership or use of the property to be acquired shall be entitled to compensation. Compensation shall be due for, but not limited to the following physical elements:

- Land
- Residential structures
- Non-residential structures
- Private infrastructure
- Standing crops
- Trees, perennial crops

Two forms of additional compensation are defined:

Mandatory: Compensation for the costs incurred (e.g.) in relocation; removal costs, insurance, and lost income.

- b) Compensation values should be assessed at replacement costs and at market prices with a further additional costs included for the effect of compulsory acquisition;
- c) Compensation is cumulative. Each compensation item is additional to the compensation claim. This is particularly important in ensuring equity in all valuations and dealings. Single, lump sum valuations do not promote transparency; and,
- d) Equity considerations also dictate that all compensation dues are treated equally. There can be no priority between equal competing claims.

- e) The affected lands, crops, economic activities under the ROW should be considered, estimated and compensated.

1.2.4. The Structure and composition RAP Team

EcoConServ has a clear understanding of the requirements set out in the unwritten Terms of Reference for the RAP, and provided a team of expertise in all the areas critical to conducting a successful RAP for the project. A mixed team was composed from the consultation firm and the EETC as well as, the agricultural associations who will be responsible for identifying the compensations. The following is the team composition according to their role:

- 1- Two key experts in RAP studies and Resettlement action plans were dedicated to finalize the study objectives, methodology, tools ...etc and finalizing the report.
- 2- EcoConServ mobilized data collectors who have a wide range of experience in interviewing the project affected people and applying household questionnaires.
- 3- In addition, a data management specialist and a data analyst supported by a data entry and coding staff.
- 4- The EETC supported the team with six engineers from the Measurement and Compensation Department in EETC. They accompanied the study team in order to show them the exact sites of towers, access to the lands and the ROW. Moreover they developed the measurements of lands, trees and made the valuation of the compensation needed
- 5- Three representatives from the agricultural associations accompanied the study team to the field in order to identify exactly the plots of lands and the land tenure. In addition to that, two meetings with the agricultural association representatives were conducted in their offices in order to investigate the lands where the 21 towers will be constructed in Ashmoun.

The combination of the team was competent to achieve the different objectives of the study and enabled the team to gather rich information about the land owners, tenants and exact value of affected lands, assets ...etc that are in compliance with the Egyptian Expropriation Law and OP 4.12.

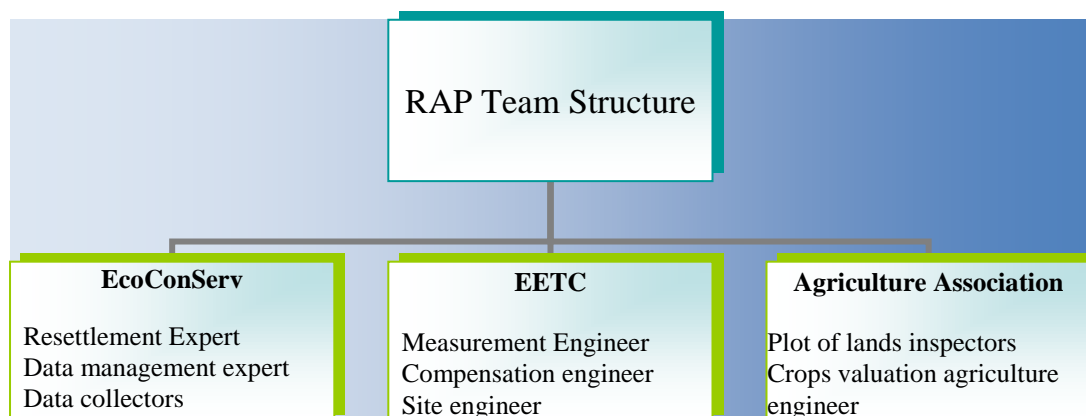


Figure 2: The Structure and composition RAP Team

CHAPTER 2: RAP APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY:

This study relied upon different sources of data:

- 1- **Secondary data** through reviewing
 - a. CAPMAS reports and census
 - b. Egyptian Human Development Report 2010
 - c. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Giza North
 - d. Resettlement Policy Framework
- 2- **Primary data** relied upon two tools
 - a. Socioeconomic/census questionnaire
 - b. Compensation sheet
 - c. Open discussions with EETC and agricultural associations and other relevant stakeholders
- 3- **Observation of the areas**
- 4- **Stakeholder Consultations**

2.1 Methodology of the inventory of all affected persons

Prior to the implementation of the Giza North interconnection project the following steps have been taken towards the preparation of the RAP:

- The routes of the overhead transmission lines were clearly identified and the coordinates were developed.
- The corridor of routes was identified and addressed, under the ROW mentioned in Law 63 for year 1974 and the potential areas that will be affected due to the construction, moving of machinery and works inside the sites.
- The EETC paid visits to the sites to verify the selected routes (accessible, preliminary acceptance, clear measuring, and no constructions in the areas selected)
- The coordinates of affected people's lands were sent by EETC to the RAP team. Later, the coordinates were put on Google earth maps to address the types of areas (desert, agriculture, residential ...etc).
- A set of maps were developed and given to the team to verify coordinates. As well as to define any potential change for the route.
- A kick off meeting was conducted with EETC and Electricity Holding Company in order to highlight the procedures of compensation that would apply. Moreover, to focus on the regulations that govern the projects implemented under EETC, the following was done:

- Reviewing the Resettlement Policy Framework of the project and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in order to identify the potential PAPs and the proposed strategies for mitigation
- The project affected people census and compensation form was prepared in collaboration with EETC. However, due to the political situation in Egypt, the study team tried to collect the most needed information about the PAPs.
- Based on the Egyptian regulations for crop compensation, it was recommended to contact the agriculture associations in the potential zones that will be expropriated temporarily. The agricultural associations sent a list of crops valuation and the other items that necessitate compensation i.e. modern types of irrigation that might be affected.
- Due to the expansion of the line, one of the agricultural association representatives accompanied the compensation team in order to inform them about the legality of ownership of lands and the exact name of the owner registered in the agricultural association. Their task was not only limited to that, but they also provided clear information about the potential compensations needed.
- Later different site visits were paid to the affected peoples' lands to assess the types of crops and compensations needed during this season and the coming one in order to obtain detailed information about the potential impacts regardless of the seasonal constraints. (Annex I) provides a list of names for affected people).
- After administering the questionnaire, a meeting was conducted with the compensation team and the EETC representative in order to verify the proposed compensation.
- The study relied upon two main tools:
 1. Socio-economic/census questionnaire covered the following indicators.
 - Personal details of respondent,
 - Administrative details including village, location and district,
 - Current asset base of respondent family including ownership and use, total trees owned, number of houses, livelihood base, etc..
 - Type of land ownership
 2. Compensation sheet.
 - Personal details of respondent,
 - Administrative details including village, location and district
 - Total length of ROW, access routes and the tower area beside, analyzing of asset there in,
 - Type of crops
 - Potential compensation

Questionnaire and compensation sheets have been translated and annexed (Annex III)

2.2 Methodology of Consultations

It is crucial for the PAPs and other primary stakeholders to get involved in the project from the very early stages, and that relevant and adequate information about the project and its activities is provided to them in a timely manner. The stakeholder engagement plan is the best tool to achieve the following objectives:

- Help to identify the project impacts and the affected individuals, households, and communities (especially the most vulnerable groups)
- Allow for the collection of more accurate data for the socio-economic survey
- Make the delivery of entitlement and services more transparent
- Reduce the potentials for conflicts and minimize the risk of -project delays
- Support the formulation and design of resettlement programs and rehabilitation measures that meets the needs and priorities of the affected people

Potential stakeholders who might support the amicable implementation of the project might be summarized as follows:

- a) The agricultural associations
- b) The mayors
- c) Religious people
- d) Head of esteemed families/informed experts
- e) Representative of local councils
- f) Active NGOs
- g) Respected people in the communities

2.2.1. Consultation with the client representatives (EETC)

The discussion with the client was crucial in order to:

- 1- Address the needed areas where the RAP will be applied in ,
- 2- Identify the final routes of the project,
- 3- Highlight the potential impacts of the project that might need land acquisition,
- 4- Set focus on the potential activities and compensation methods to be applied,
- 5- Evaluate the institutional capacity of EETC to apply compensation strategies through applying 3 different meetings with the EETC, the compensation committee was openly transparent about all the procedures they apply

The consultation meetings took place on:

- The 17th of May 2012;
- The 26th of July 2012; and
- The 30th of August 2012

2.2.2. Consultation with target area stakeholders,

In order to ensure the announcement for the new project to the local people, an invitation was directed to some representative stakeholders from the targeted region (Ashmoun- Abu Ghaleb- North Giza). Public consultation workshops were organized on 31st May, 2011 in Cairo and 1st June, 2011 in Shebin El Koum. During the workshops, the new project and its interconnections had been introduced and detailed with the local stakeholders.

A public consultation was held during the first of June 2011. 63 people attended this event in Menoufia governorate. The participants of the workshop represented different categories and different stakeholders from the targeted areas, the participants represented different Governmental organizations such as (EETC, Electricity Distribution Company, Ministry of Energy and Electricity, EMUs, Water and Sanitation Company, Health Directorate, Housing Directorate, Agricultural Associations, Agricultural Reclamation Directorate, Nile Protection Department, Roads and Transportation Directorate, Agriculture Directorate, Water Resources and Irrigation Directorate), Regional Federation of NGOs, different NGOs, representatives from Ashmoun LGU, representatives from Abu Ghaleb LGU, representatives from Sheben El Koum LGU, representatives from Menoufia Governorate, and representatives from Local Popular Councils at different levels.

The workshop event was announced through advertisement in a national newspaper (El Ahram). Moreover, EcoConServ in coordination with the EETC and El-Menoufia Governorate invited some of the stakeholders individually either by phone or through sending them formal invitations. Non technical Arabic executive summary of the project was send to the invitees with the invitations and the executive summary has also been uploaded on EcoConServ's website.

The following are the stakeholders who attended:

- 1- Environmental management unit
- 2- Local Governmental Units
- 3- Head of directorates (agriculture, health, roads...etc)
- 4- NGOs
- 5- Other entities

Women and young people participated as the Public Consultation was held during the 25th of January Revolution. Everyone was active and willing to know about developmental activities in Egypt. As well, they were concerned about the PAPs. For more details see (Annex X).

Agricultural Association plays a major role in this project resettlement activities. Through having a meeting with the agricultural association representatives during the 9th of June 2012, 13th of June 2012 and a wide range of information was provided about the project compensation and the method of payment. As well as a detailed list of potential compensations was also provided by them. They provided a sample of prices to the study team in order to represent the valuation of crops and other additional considerations to have a clear understanding of

compensations i.e. the type of irrigation used, the age of trees, productivity of lands, quality of crop, and access to the main roads. The meetings were conducted during the data collection process 21st of May 2012 to the 9th of June 2012.

2.2.3. Consultation with PAPs

It is the policy of the Bank to consult with community people regarding different project activities, including the potential impacts of the project, mitigation measures, land acquisition and resettlement plans, proposed compensation.

1. To comply with the EIB, WB and other international organizations' standards and ensure that the resettlement process is executed transparently and that PAPs are fully engaged and consulted, the Consultant tailored an appropriate consultation approach to ensure timely sharing of information and to ensure that PAPs were allowed to spell out concerns. Given the various political and social implications post revolution, the Consultant aimed to design the consultation approach in a socially friendly and sensitive manner that considers the interests of PAPs and the project. Therefore, the following procedures were applied during the census survey: Following are the steps taken for consultation for the ESIA,RPF and RAP. The consultation took place as follow:
 - 31st May,2011 in Cairo,
 - and 1st June,2011 in Shebin El Koum

Detailed information about consultation results was mentioned in Annex X. including the list of participants, their characteristics and their concerns

Other consultation activities were held during the RAP process, during 21st of May and 9th of June 2012.

1. Project affected persons were invited from the two Governorates to attend meetings this was sent 2 weeks before the consultation was held. The invitations was sent by fax and emails to the head of affected districts. Regarding the PAPs, an advertisement was published in an Egyptian bulletin. Additional activities that were applied orally was passing through some of the affected people to attend. The LGU were asked to invite community people from their side. Political activists informed some of community people during regular meetings they were conducting.
2. During the preparation of the RAP, a site visit was paid to each Project Affected Person in order to inform them about the project, the needed plot of lands to be expropriated temporarily, grievances mechanism, and the type of crops compensation. Each land/ crop owner was consulted individually in order to avoid any problems that may arise during the implementation of the project.
3. The PAPs reported that the Electricity Company had already informed them about the line. People were familiar with the site engineer and measurement

engineer. In Abu Ghaleb, International Company for Animal Productions reported that the representatives of EETC had visited them to discuss and consult them regarding the lands to be purchased from their property. In Ashmoun, people gathered around the RAP surveyors to know what exactly was to be done in the area. Some of the community people again stated that the Electricity Company had already informed them during the process of identifying the towers location using a GPS.

4. For those who were not in their ranches during the site visits in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash, the supervisors of the ranches were informed, in addition to the guards and the laborers in the ranch. They were informed about the project and asked to pass on the information to the owners. A week later another visit was paid to the same ranches to re- inform the owners.
5. During consultation process, the PAPs were worried about the following issues:
 - The area of land that will be affected
 - The duration of implementation
 - The recipient of their compensation
 - How they can raise their complaints
 - Can they benefit from tower through not paying electricity bill or have one of their children to work in Electricity Company
 - Following the preliminary introductory meeting held for preparation of the ESIA, the PAPs were again consulted during the process of conducting the socio-economic survey where they were interviewed and asked to present their ideas, concerns, and preferences on issues regarding land acquisition and replacement, resettlement sites, compensation, and income restoration measures

It was agreed that:

Each landowner and tenant would be in the negotiation for the compensation in order to ensure that compensation is at replacement value and at current market price.

Regarding the Army lands, the headquarter of EETC sent them letters seeking their approvals (Army approval attached in annex XI) .

After the approval of the funding agencies the RAP study will be translated and sent to the Governorate, Local Governmental Units and to the Union of the NGOs.

The EETC compensation committee sends an inventory of the affected people and valuation of their crops or land renting fees to the governors for final approval.

EETC will disseminate the results of the compensation and the valuation of crops after negotiation with the crop/land owners and the approval of the governor. The dissemination will be applied on different levels in:

- Agricultural association
- Local Governmental Unit



Figure 3: EETC compensation committee during negotiations in the site visit

2.3 Methodology of Assets valuation and the compensation packages

One of the most crucial parts of the report is the methodology of valuation for the compensation. The study team tried to focus on the project affected groups in order to evaluate the needed compensation. There were foreseen categories that might be affected:

a. Loss of Crops and trees

It was noted that the project will result in temporary impact on the crops and lands. Therefore, the study team relied upon the pricing lists provided for the crops (sample of prices is put in Annex II). However, such pricing lists were not sufficient as some other factors needed to be considered in valuation:

- 1- Type of irrigation system
- 2- Age of trees
- 3- Access to main roads
- 4- Quality of crop
- 5- Productivity of lands

However, prior to payment of compensation, a rapid verification for the current type of crops and the tenants will be undertaken to verify the information related to crops and trees and to account for the following changes (if they occur and where relevant)

- a) The potential change in the type of crops
- b) The potential change in the owners and tenants of lands entitled for compensation
- c) The access might be changed in case of having a nearby constructions
- d) Quality of crops are mainly tailored for the current crop status that might be changed during plantation
- e) Fertility of lands might be changed according to the type of crop cultivated.

All changes will be captured in an addendum to the RAP, cleared by the funding agencies, disclosed and implemented , prior to the start of any construction activity.

b. Temporary loss of lands

The lands that have no crops were valued according to their productivity. The fertility of lands varied according to its productivity (desert, reclaimed and agricultural lands are the main types of lands reported). It was essential to set a group of determinants that might influence the compensation valuation. The affected lands measured were the lands under the towers and the affected areas under the ROW, access to this land and storage places within these lands were estimated as they have not been identified yet and added to the needed plots of lands. These will not be acquired.

c. Temporary loss of assets

The main asset noted in the project area was the modern irrigation system. The valuation of this type of irrigation is mainly based on the pricing lists presented by the Agricultural Directorates in the governorates . According to the expropriation law 10/1990 and the institutional responsibility for crop valuation, the Ministry of agriculture is the responsible entity for crop valuation

2.4 Report Structure

The study team in cooperation with the EDF-AETS Consultant-Environmental Expert agreed on the following structure for the finalization of the RAP report:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: RAP approach and Methodology
- Chapter 3: The policy, legal and institutional framework
- Chapter 4: The scope of lands to be affected by creation of way leaves
- Chapter 5: Entitlement matrix for resettlement mitigation
- Chapter 6: Planning for land acquisition and resettlement mitigation

CHAPTER 3: THE POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter aims at summarizing social legislations, regulations, guidelines (both Egyptian and non-Egyptian) that govern the implementation of the project. Not only that but also to focus on the social consideration required for preparing the RAP as part of the documents required by EIB and the WB.

The main legislations and guidelines that will be discussed under this section are as follow:

3.1. Egyptian legislation related to Involuntary Resettlement

- Expropriation Law 10/1990 on property expropriation for public benefit
- Law 577 of year 1954 and Law 27 of year 1956 for land acquisition
- The Constitution (Year 1971, amended in year 1980)
- Constitutional Declaration 30th of March 2011
- Civil code 131 of year 1948
- Electricity Law 63 of year 1974

Table 3: National regulations related to Involuntary Resettlement

Title of legislation	Summary and how this legislation applies to this project
Law 10 of year 1990	<p>On Property Expropriation for Public Benefit identifies transportation projects as public benefit activities. It describes acquisition procedures as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The procedures start with the declaration of public interest pursuant to the presidential decree accompanied with memorandum on the required project and the complete plan for the project and its structures (Law 59/1979 & Law 3/1982 provided that the Prime Minister issues the decree); 2. The decree and the accompanying memorandum must be published in the official newspapers; • A copy for the public is placed in the main offices of the concerned local Government unit. <p>This law has specified, through Article 6, the members of the Compensation Assessment Commission. The commission is made at the Governorate level, and consisting of a delegate from the concerned Ministry's Surveying Body (as President), a delegate from the Agricultural Directorate, a delegate from the Housing and Utilities Directorate, and a delegate from the Real Estate Taxes Directorate in the Governorate. The compensation shall be estimated according to the prevailing market prices at the time of the issuance of the Decree for Expropriation.</p>
Law 577 of year 1954	<p>Law 577/54, which was later amended by Law 252/60 and Law 13/162, and establishes the provisions pertaining to the expropriation of real estate property for public benefit and improvement.</p>

Law 27 of year 1956

Law No. 27 of 1956, which stipulates the provisions for expropriation of districts for re-planning, upgrading, and improvement, and the amended and comprehensive Law No.10 of 1990 on the expropriation of real estate for public interest.

The **first article of Law No. 27 of 1956** allows for the expropriation of districts for their improvement, upgrading, re-planning, and reconstruction. Article 24 of Law 577/54 also stipulates that in case only partial expropriation of real estate property is required, and the remaining un-expropriated part will not be of benefit to the owner; the owner shall be given the right to submit a request within 30 days (beginning from the date of final disclosure of the list of the expropriated property) for the purchase of the entire area.

It should be noted, that the new law has not restricted the right to request the purchase of the remaining un-expropriated portion of real estate whether it is a building or land.

Egyptian Constitution (That was cancelled after the 25th of January Revolution but main issues related to private ownership was included in the new constitution declaration 2011

The Constitution Chapter Two Part One: Social and Moral components

The State shall guarantee equality of opportunity to all Egyptians and coordination between woman’s duties towards her family and her work in the society, considering her equal to man in the political, social, cultural and economic spheres without detriment to the rules of Islamic jurisprudence

The Constitution Chapter Two: Economical components

Article 29

States that ownership subject to the control of people is protected by the State, and is divided into three types: public, co-operative and private property.

The Constitution Chapter Two: Economical components

Article 34

Declared that “Private ownership shall be safeguarded and may not be placed under sequestration except in the cases defined by law and in accordance with a judicial decision.”

Acquisition can only be exercised with respect to real property belonging to persons (individuals or corporation) or to State private property. State public property may not be expropriated; rather concerned administrative parties would agree with respect to such property either by divesting the property in question of its public characterization or by re-appropriating the said property to another public use or entity.

The Constitution Chapter Three: Public Freedoms, Rights and Duties Article 40

	<p>All citizens are equal before the law. They have equal public rights and duties without discrimination due to sex, ethnic origin, language, religion or creed.</p>
	<p>The Constitution Chapter Three, Public Freedoms, Rights and Duties Article 50 Specifies that no citizen shall be prohibited from residing in any place or be forced to reside in a particular place except in cases defined by law.</p>
	<p>The Constitution Chapter Three, Public Freedoms, Rights and Duties Article 63 Specifies that every individual shall have the right to address public authorities.</p>
Constitutional Declaration 30th of year 2011	<p>Constitutional Declaration Article 6 Public ownership is prohibited ,It is the duty of every citizen to protect and support it in accordance with the law, private property is inviolable and may not be placed under sequestration except in circumstances prescribed by law and by virtue of a judicial, not be expropriated except for the public benefit and against compensation n accordance with law and the right of inheritances hall be guaranteed.</p>
Civil code 131 of year 1948	<p>Articles 802-805 recognizes private ownership right.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 802 states that the owner, pursuant to the Law, has the sole right of using and/or disposing his property. • Article 803 defines what is meant by land property • Article 805 states that no one may be deprived of his property except in cases prescribed by Law and would take place with an equitable compensation.
Electricity Law 63 of year 1974	<p>The People Assembly passes the bill of Electricity Law 63 of year 1974 (article 1 and 2) that regulates mechanism and the responsibilities of the owner or squatter that passes the land (overhead or underground cable) and the limit of the distance set for the different capacity of the power lines.</p> <p>The law has discussed in article 6, the limits of distances to be measured from the axis of the overhead /aerial lines route as well as the cables to be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Twenty five meters in the case of overhead ultrahigh voltage lines. 2) Thirteen meters in the case of overhead high voltage

lines.

- 3) Five meters from the medium voltage lines.
- 4) Five meters in the case of High Voltage Cables.
- 5) Two meters in the case of Medium and Low Voltage Cables.

Both articles 7 and 8 have discussed the compensation that shall be paid the owners of shareholders if any damage caused to them. It also discussed the estimation of the compensation through a committee to be selected by the Minister of Electricity and Energy, with the membership of (a representative of Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation- a representative of the Egyptian Survey Authority- a representative of the Governorate- and representatives of the Local Popular Council- plus an invitee to be selected by the committee).

Articles 10 and 11 of the Law emphasized on the importance of reaching an agreement with the owners on the compensation amount.

This law is applicable in RAP as it might necessitate certain mitigation measures to the farmers who will not be able to plant trees under the ROW.

According to the Egyptian law the following table presents the types of lands ownership in Egypt:

Table 4: Type of land ownership in Egypt

Land ownership type	Description
Public or State land⁵	(in Arabic <i>Amlak Amiriya</i>), which is divided into the State's public domain that cannot be alienated and the State's private domain, which can be alienated generally through sale, lease, <i>Takhsiss</i> (i.e. transfer of ownership conditional on meeting certain criteria, such as keeping the land use unchanged and paying the remaining installments of the land price) or through <i>Haq Intifaa</i> ,
Private land	(in Arabic <i>Mulk horr</i>), which may be alienated/transferred freely
Endowment land	<i>Waqf</i> and (land held as a trust/endowment for religious or charitable purposes), which is often subject to covenants on transfer or use, and which is typically transferred through leasehold or usufruct.
Customary rights	there are some areas in Sinai and in the northern coast with implicitly recognized to land (<i>Urfi</i>) to the benefit of Bedouins. In these areas, someone wishing to acquire land often has to make two payments, first to the Bedouin claimant(s) for the right of use and then to the State to regularize and register their land tenure/ownership and be able to obtain services.

⁵The large majority of land in Egypt is public or State-owned desert land that is for the most part undeveloped (estimated to be 90-95% of the national territory).

3.1. Expropriation procedures

According to the Law 10, 1990 the expropriation procedures involves:

Declaration of public interest pursuant to a Presidential Decree accompanied with a memorandum on the required project and a complete plan for the project and its buildings (Law 59/1979 and Law 3/1982 provide that the Prime Minister issues the decree) and,

The decree and the accompanying memorandum must be published in the Official Gazette.

A copy for the public is placed in the main offices of the concerned local government unit.

Generally speaking, the Egyptian Law for crop compensation is a well functioning system that goes in line with the OP 4.12 of the World Bank. This is in particular applicable to the irrigation and drainage projects as well as other types of projects.

The Egyptian Irrigation and Drainage Law number 12 year 1984 and relevant ministerial decrees set standards for the various types and amounts of compensations for the various levels of damage for crops and trees.

3.2. The EIB Statement of Social Principles and Standards

Involuntary Resettlement

People whose livelihoods are negatively affected by a project should have their livelihoods improved or at minimum restored and/or adequately compensated for any losses incurred. As such, where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the Bank requires the promoter to develop an acceptable Resettlement Action Plan. The plan should incorporate and follow the right to due process, and to meaningful and culturally appropriate consultation and participation, including that of host communities.

EIB Guidance Note 1: Involuntary Resettlement

The screening process should:

- Identify the nature and magnitude of likely displacement and establish with the promoter the baseline data and a cut-off time where needed;
- Review previous resettlement prior to Bank involvement;
- Assess willingness of population to move/consultation processes developed;
- Assess the promoter's commitment and capacity to deal fairly with the issues;
- Determine type and cost of any technical assistance that may be required;
- Assess the capacity of public authorities to support the processes involved (e.g. approaches to issues of land acquisition and compulsory purchase; procedures for handling disputes, land registration, and the provision of social safety nets);
- Explore with the promoter alternative designs that might minimize displacement;
- Address the feasibility and appropriateness of proposed measures for restoring and
- preferably improving livelihoods;

- Assess the availability of adequate resources, including staff, time and funding, to
- appropriately carry out resettlement;
- Address the impoverishment risks (e.g. those resulting from changes from land based
- livelihood strategies to wage-based strategies, the security of alternative employment
- strategies, opportunities for employment in the company); and,
- Address arrangements for internal and/or independent monitoring and evaluation

Indigenous People and Other Vulnerable Groups

All policies, practices, programmes and activities developed and implemented by the promoter should pay special attention to the rights of vulnerable groups. Such groups may include indigenous people, ethnic minorities, women, migrants, the very young and the very old. The livelihoods of vulnerable groups are especially sensitive to changes in the socio-economic context and are dependent on access to essential services and participation in decision-making.

Where the customary rights to land and resources of indigenous peoples are affected by a project, the Bank requires the promoter to prepare an acceptable Indigenous Peoples Development Plan. The plan must reflect the principles of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including free, prior and informed consent to any relocation.

3.3. World Bank Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12

World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, EIB Guidance Note 1 on Involuntary Resettlement as part of the Environmental and Social Practices Handbook. Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement are all safeguard guidance documents that were developed with main common objectives of mitigating the negative social impacts resulting from land taking or affecting the sources of livelihoods as a result of development project. The thorough review of the guidelines showed the following:

- All the mentioned policies are drawn in recognition for the protection of the ownerships and also safeguarding the interests of the poor and vulnerable groups in particular
- They accord in all the key principles and terminologies related to involuntary resettlement. The main guiding principle is that: where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the funding agency requires the promoter to develop an acceptable resettlement tool (this may include a Resettlement Policy Framework or a Resettlement Action Plan). The plan should incorporate and follow the right to due process, and to meaningful and culturally appropriate consultation and participation, including that of host communities.
- All the lists of reference of the various guidelines above include the WB OP 4.12 as an important and key reference addressing the international funding agencies requirements for addressing involuntary resettlement impacts.
- According to the WB's safeguard policy on Involuntary Resettlement, physical and economic dislocation resulting from WB funded developmental projects or sub-projects should be avoided or minimized as much as possible. Unavoidable

displacement should involve the preparation and implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), to address the direct economic and social impacts resulting from the project or sub-project's activities causing involuntary resettlement.

- It is not envisaged that the project on hand will result in the physical or economic dislocation of people. However, a RPF has been prepared in order to outline a proposed approach and work plan to guide the implementation, handover, and monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process, in case OP 4.12 is triggered at any point. And a RAP has now been prepared

The projects funded by the Bank that result in temporarily land acquisition are committed to the provision of compensation according to the Egyptian Law and OP 4.12 in cases when the implementation of the projects result in damaging crops

Notwithstanding the difference in the national laws and OP 4.12, for purpose of this RAP OP 4.12 has been the guiding principles as articulated in the entitlement matrix and will override any other law/ordinance/policy.

3.4. Valuation and Compensation Methods

Determination of the valuation methods and compensation to be given to PAPs is made at two separate levels:

- The first is made by the Expropriating Entity in order to meet the requirement that the estimated compensation amount is deposited with ESA prior to proceeding with the remaining formalities as described in the preceding section.
- The second level is a review of that estimated compensation by the Compensation Estimation Committee within ESA.

The first level, as stated in Article 6 of Law 10/1990, requires the Minister of Public Works and Water Resources to form a Committee within each governorate to be charged with the determination of compensation (this contradict with Article 47 of Law 3, 1982 which authorized the concerned Governor to formulate this committee!). The Committee shall be composed of a representative of ESA as chairman and the membership of representatives of certain departments within the governorate: the Agricultural, Housing and Infrastructure, and the Real Estate Tax Departments (in law 3, 1982, the committee is headed by the representative of Housing department and includes representative of Surveying Department, Real Estate Tax Department, Land Registration Department and local unit).

Compensation is determined pursuant to prevailing prices at the time the expropriation decree is issued and the estimated compensation amount shall be deposited with ESA within one month from the date of such decree. It is possible, if approved by the property owners or right holders to obtain in-kind compensation either in full or in part.

The second level is conducted by ESA. The Compensation Estimation Committee within ESA makes a final administrative determination of the compensation to be granted to property owners and rights' holders after having received a consultative report from the General Department for Appraisal within ESA.

All concerned parties, including the Expropriating Entity, have the right to object to the compensation determined in accordance with the foregoing rules before ESA and, thereafter, to ESA' ruling on the objection before the competent court. The following section describes the objection procedures.

The following rules concerning the determination of the compensation for expropriation of ownership are worth noting:

- Should the value of the un-expropriated part of the expropriated property increase or decrease due to the public interest works in projects other than zoning projects within cities, such decrease or increase shall be taken into consideration when determining the compensation amount.
- Compensation is determined in accordance with Article (20) of Law 10/1990 on the basis of prevailing prices at the date of issuance of the expropriation decree in question. The committee and the courts would look to expert opinion in determining the prevailing prices, taking into account prices stated in recorded contracts.
- Should the value of the expropriated property increase due to prior public interest works in a previous project, such increase shall not be calculated in determining the compensation value if expropriation is exercised within 5 years from the date of executing the previous public interest project.
- Compensation under Law 3/1982 can be in one of two ways: (i) taking the value of the property; or (ii) postponing the taking of such value in full or in part until all or part of the area in question is sold. In such event, the owner or holder of rights deserves compensation equal to the said value in proportion to the total value of the properties in question together with on behalf of the difference between the two values after deducting the costs of executing the project.

3.5. Institutional Responsibilities

Property expropriation and compensation in Egypt is initiated and executed at central, local and, stakeholders levels. On the central level, the governmental agency 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. ESA is charged with the formation of the expropriation and compensation committees.

Usually the executing body will be the concerned Ministry or Governorate. Accordingly, this executing agency would be responsible for paying the compensation to affected groups through ESA or under its supervision, offering alternative resettlement options, and implementing the resettlement project.

On the local level, several local departments and directorates are involved in the resettlement program which includes:

- **EETC**, is the main responsible entity for land acquisition for the electricity projects as it is the promoter. A committee formed from EETC staff (Electricity systems engineers, measurements' engineers and Lawyers) are the responsible entity for identifying plots of lands needed for the construction of towers and the ROW and the access to the towers site, estimate the compensation needed and pay it.

- **Local Governorate Units (LGUs)** where the resettlement project takes place, to manage the overall project activities in Ashmoun and Imbaba Markaz (that is the main Markaz under which Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash are located

- **Agricultural Associations**, they represent the Ministry of Agriculture on the villages level and they are the bodies in charge of assessing the compensation values related to the temporary or permanent acquisition of agriculture land and the compensation for crops and trees. Each agriculture association has its catchment area which is estimated with 175 Feddan. The distribution of the agriculture associations enabled them to know detailed information about the agriculture tenure within their catchment area.

CHAPTER 4: SOCIAL IMPACTS AND THE SCOPE OF LAND TO BE AFFECTED BY CREATION OF WAY LEAVES

As mentioned earlier in this report, the funding agencies of this project are the World Bank and the European Investment Bank

- The World Bank will finance the Giza North Power Plant extension and the transmission line 500 kV power line from Giza North to Cairo
- The EIB will finance the 220 kV interconnections (Ashmoun, Abu Ghaleb cable) and Giza North Power station⁶

The land needed for the way leave or the Right of Way are the lands that might be affected with the electromagnetic field. Article 6 of Electricity Law 63 for year 1974 has discussed the limits of distances to be measured from the axis of the OHTL routes as well as the underground cables, which should be kept away from the infrastructures and development areas, to be as follows:

- 25 meters in case of Ultra High Voltage OHTL
- 13 meters in case of High Voltage OHTL
- 5 meters in case of High Voltage underground cables
- 2 meters in case of Medium and low Voltage underground cables

This chapter will discuss the affected lands under the ROW that was identified by law.

4.1 Scope of the proposed project:

4-1-1 Physical scope

1) The proposed routes of traverse

Giza North –Cairo 500kV

The route of the interconnections starts at Giza North 500 kV Combined Cycle Power Plant and ends at Cairo 500 Substation. The routes were originally designed to pass by El Katta and Nekla villages which are currently affiliated to the Giza Governorate and El Marioutia from the southern side near the Cairo 500 Substation. However, during the RAP it was noticed that the line will pass by Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash villages.

Latitude 30° 14 '52.0"N

Longitude 30° 56..'43.1"E

Giza North –Ashmoun 220kV

For the 220 kV OHTL interconnection between the proposed power plant to the proposed substation at Ashmoun (14.5- 15 km length), approximately around 30 steel towers will be installed (estimated around 300 m distance between two towers).

⁶ Source: Eng. Mohsen El Banna EETC

Latitude 31° 17 '3.0"N
Longitude 30° 17..'58.5"E

Table 5: Routes Definition

Parameter	Giza North –Cairo 500kV	Giza North – Ashmoun 220kV
Start and end points	Start at Giza North 500 kV Combined cycle power plant and ends at Cairo 500 Substation.	From Giza North Power Plant to the proposed Ashmoun Substation.
Length	a length of about 30-35 km	14.5- 15 km length

2) Administrative territories to be traversed

The main issue related to the administrative territories is the affiliation of the lands to the governorate and the agricultural association Zone. It is the responsibility of the agricultural directorates in governorates to provide pricing lists for crops that will be compensated, and s the governorate authority needs to approve and disclose the compensations. Regarding the agricultural association affiliation, it is crucial to highlight it as they will be responsible for identifying the land measurements and the related compensation

The land needed by the project is mainly agricultural lands, reclaimed lands or desert lands, and the administrative territory is not clear neither to the owners of the lands nor to the compensation committee. **This is mainly in Abu Rawash and Abu Ghaleb which are affiliated to Imbaba Markaz.** However , the agriculture association representatives gave information about the jurisdictions of the lands which are affiliated to the following :

Giza North – Cairo 500

- ✚ 16 plot of lands (8400 m²) are affiliated to Abu Ghaleb- Markaz Imbaba, Giza Governorate
- ✚ 59 plot of lands (32025 m²) are located in Abu Rawash, Markaz Imbaba, Giza Governorate
- ✚ 10 Feddans (42000 m²) needed for the power station affiliated to Abu Ghaleb – Markaz Imbaba

Giza North –Ashmoun 220 kV

- ✚ 30 plot of lands from Ashmoun Giza North station (222600 m²) is located in Markaz Ashmoun, Menoufia Governorate .

Reviewing the area of lands in the two interconnections the study team noticed the following:

- 1- The areas allocated for towers construction are the main plots of lands that will be entitled for compensation. The lands will be expropriated temporary, all trees and constructions will be removed. The traditional crops will be damaged within the affected area. Access to the tower, construction area for the base of tower and waste accumulation areas around the tower will be the main affected plots. Based on the site visits conducted to the sites, the base of towers, and waste accumulation areas vary according to the type of tower (11x11 to 25x25). This is the range of affected lands needed for the base. However the land required for waste and storage is about 11x10 to 25x10 close to each tower. Access to those towers is relatively easier in Giza Governorate thus the estimated lands to be affected was only where the towers will be constructed in addition to an average of lands needed as an access and storage (estimated figure done by EETC compensation committee member which was based on about 350 m² for each tower access and storage in addition to around 175m² for the tower itself)
- 2- In Ashmoun the situation is completely different as the majority of lands are agriculture lands that needs long access roads and more lands for storage areas.
- 3- As the ROW is not compensated for unless trees are planted or have any constructed physical assets (this will be cleared before the construction phase) estimated compensation for the ROW was mentioned under crop compensation

..

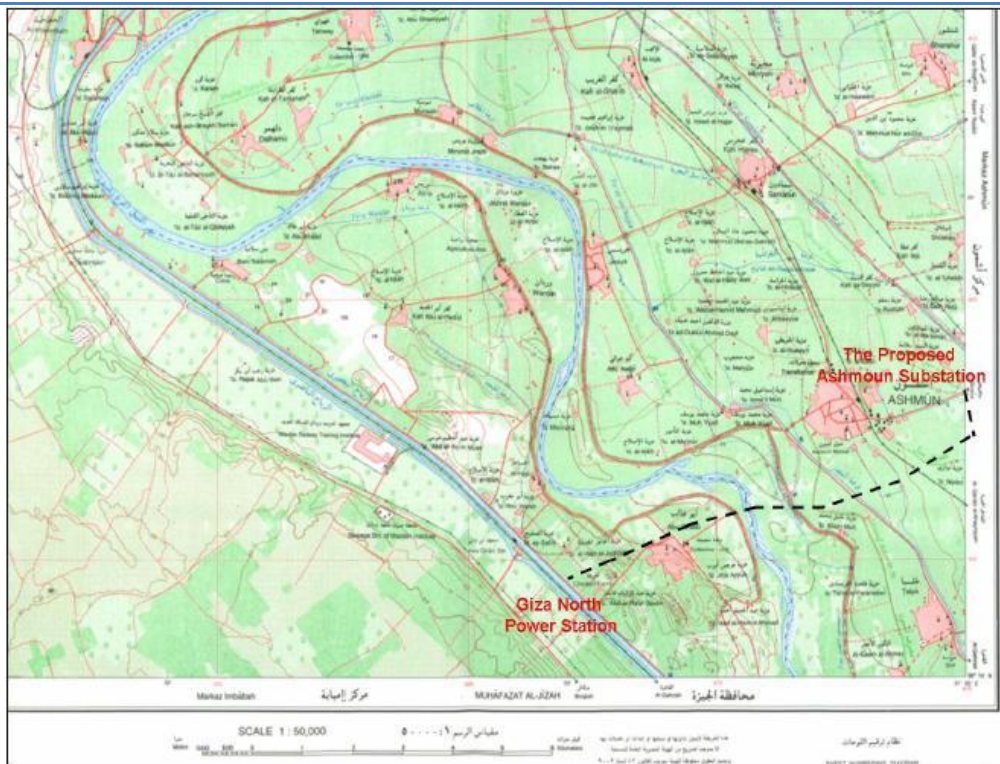
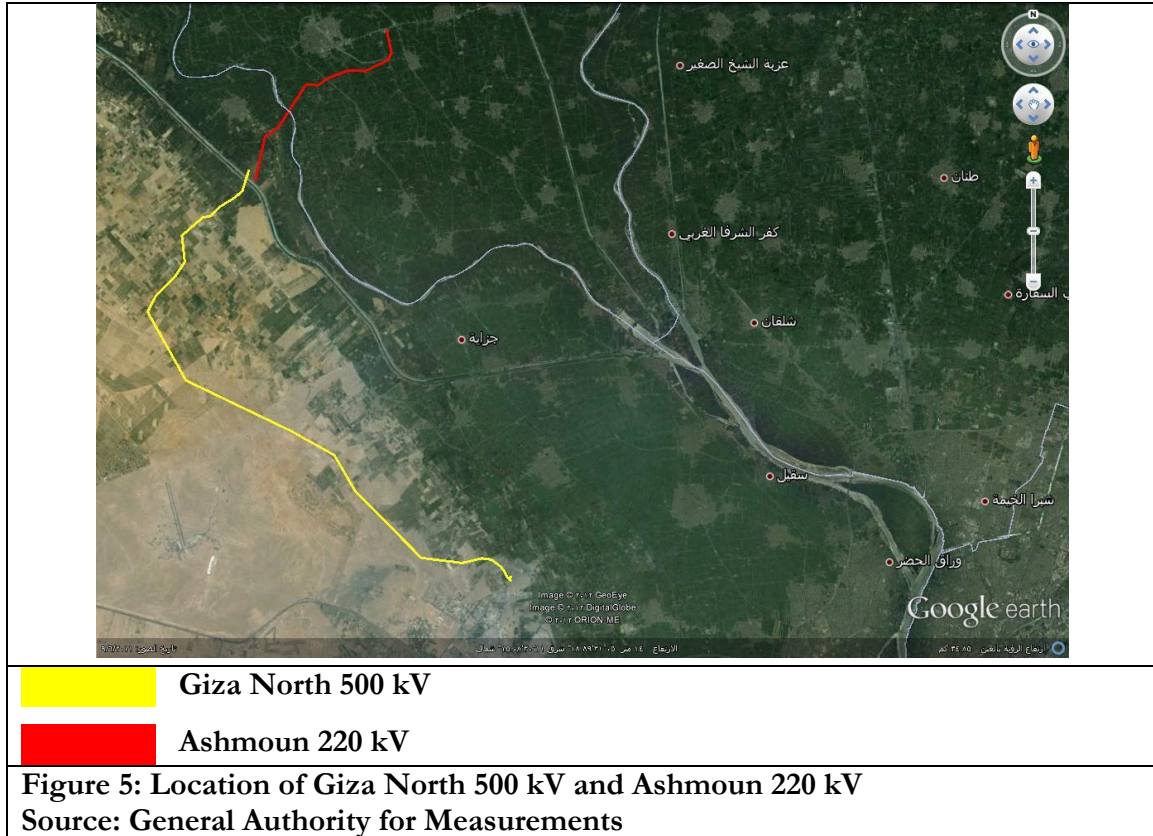


Figure 4: Location of Giza North and Ashmoun stations
Source: General Authority for Measurements



3) Configuration of transmission lines

Giza North - Ashmoun

- Construct a 3x125 MVA – 220/66/11 kV GIS Ashmoun substation in the Delta zone.
- Ashmoun GIS substation will be connected with the 220 kV network as follows:
 1. Opening the existing 220 kV double circuit OHTL Menouf/Qalubia in/out to the proposed Ashmoun substation (about 3 km length).
 2. Connecting the proposed Ashmoun substation to Giza North Power Plant via a 220 kV double circuit OHTL (about 15 km length).

Giza North –Cairo 500kV

The route of the interconnections starts at Giza North 500 kV Substation and ends at Cairo 500 Substation. The existing Cairo 500 substation will be connected to the Giza North Power Plant via a 500 kV double circuit OHTL of about 30-35 km distance, where 75 towers are estimated to be established along the pathway. The routes were originally designed to pass by El Katta and Nekla villages which are currently affiliated to the Giza Governorate and El Marioutia from the southern side near the Cairo 500 Substation. However, during the RAP it was observed that the line will pass by Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash villages.

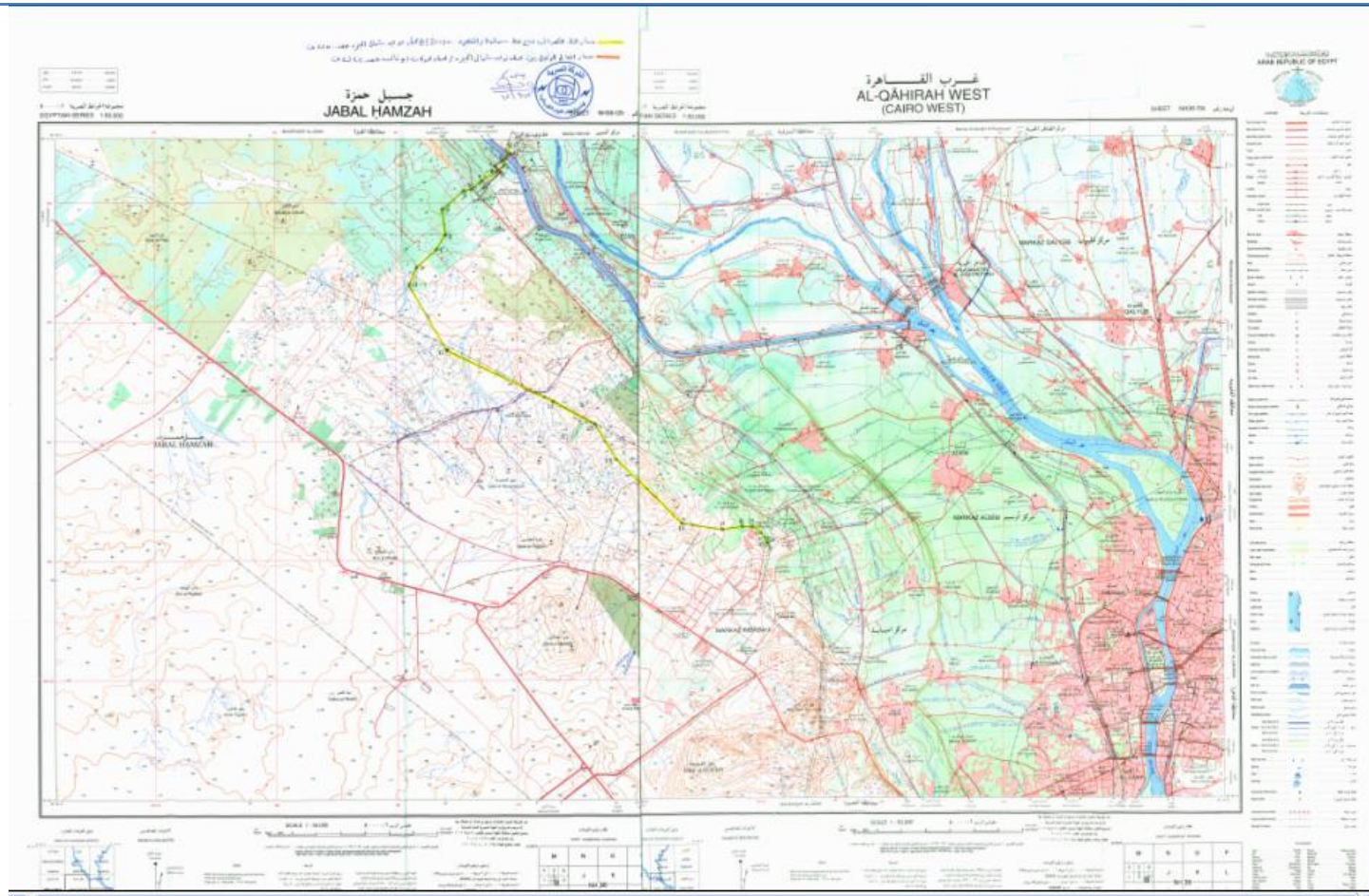


Figure 6: Location of Giza North Transmission line
Source: General Authority for Measurements

4) The towers and conductors

Regarding the steel tower, the EETC already has its own towers design, lattice steel self supporting double circuit towers should be used. The tower is designed to carry 3 phase conductors, one earth wire and one Composite Ground Wire with Optical Fiber (OPWG). Towers shall be made of self supported and the steel lattice towers shall be designed to carry the line conductors with the necessary insulators. Tower foundations shall be insulated footing in case of desert land. Raft and deep foundation may be used in case of agriculture land. Tower foundations shall be of reinforced with concrete padding & chimney. Each tower type shall have its own foundation design.

In order to maintain safety of the general public and minimize exposure to Electromagnetic Fields, EMFs some laws and guidelines require maintaining a suitable ROW distance so that the EMFs would effectively attenuate at the edge of this ROW. As mentioned in Chapter 2, The Egyptian electricity law No. 63/1974 indicates that the guidance ROW distance for transmission lines is 25 meters from each side for very high and 13 meters for high voltages.

The estimated area between towers vary between 250-300 m. It is mainly based on the landscape of areas.



Figure 7: Digging waste and equipments

5) Land requirement by the transmission lines

The main impact is that they are potential affected lands under the ROW (in case if there are trees to be moved); access to the land needed during the construction; land needed to store equipments; and the land needed to accumulate waste (as a result of digging during construction). This land might be summarized as follow:

Table 6: Land requirement by the project

Type of lands	Measurement of the lands	During construction	During operation
Lands under the ROW (without towers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The 220 kV double circuit OHTL interconnection between Giza North and Ashmoun substation (length about 14.5 – 15 km): In accordance with the Electricity law 63/1974, the construction and operation of the proposed line will require a right of way (ROW) of 13 m on each side of the center line of the transmission line. This total of 26 m wide corridor. ▪ The area of the ROW for this line is: $26 \times 15000\text{m} = 390000 \text{ m}^2$. ▪ The 500 kV double circuit OHTL interconnection between Giza North and Cairo 500 substation (length about 35 km), the construction and operation of the proposed line will require a right of way (ROW) of 25 m on each side of the center line of the transmission line. This total of 50 m wide corridor . The area of the ROW for this line is: $50 \times 35000 = 1750000 \text{ m}^2$. Above mentioned calculation did not deduct the canals and roads 	<p>The whole ROW should be cleared of trees and construction (not traditional crops). Therefore, EETC tries to avoid the trees and constructions during the design phase. (Standing trees and constructions are compensated).</p> <p>The only land needed under the ROW during construction are the empty lands and traditional crop cultivated land. An area of 14 meter will be affected due to the usage of equipment used for stinging</p>	<p>A number of activities would be prohibited in the ROW including mining, construction and cultivation of some type of trees. However, some vegetable gardening and temporary farming may be permitted inside the transmission lines ROW.</p> <p>(According to the Egyptian law these restrictions are not compensated unless the agriculture land is changed to construction lands. Only in this case the owner of land might be compensated</p>
Access roads	In order to minimize the area allocated for access roads, EETC have one access to the first tower, thereafter, the access road follow the corridor to the next tower. In addition, they try to have	During construction there will be temporary need for the access	No limitation to use it unless it is part of the ROW

Type of lands	Measurement of the lands	During construction	During operation
	access roads from main streets/ main roads. This strategy minimized the impact on affected lands	roads. The dusty or agriculture access routes will be suitable to be used. No need to construct roads to move equipments in order not to affect the agriculture lands permanently	
Waste collection and storage areas within the construction sites	Wastes area accumulated under the tower. The total area needed for waste accumulation vary between 11X10 to 23X 10. After moving the wastes the same area will be used to store the steel columns and construction materials	This area is needed during the construction phase	No need for this area during operation
Site offices and main storage areas	It is mainly the contractor who decides these facilities. In most cases he rents a building (for laborers) or an empty land to store materials.	During construction	Not applicable

■ Temporarily Land Acquisition in Ashmoun

The area of the footing of each tower varies between 11x11 to 25x 25 meters, which will be deducted from any land (temporarily) during the construction on which these towers will be placed. However, during operation the foot of base will not exceed 4x 20 X 20 for the steel foot. It is acceptable to plant traditional crops under the tower. Regarding the steel foot, the Egyptian Law does not consider this limited area of land as permanent land to be expropriated. Taking into consideration that these areas are scattered as the distance between each OHTL is about (250- 300 m). Therefore, the calculations suggest the lands as follow:

From Ashmoun/ North Giza: 30 towers along the 14.5-15 km.

- a) The total affected lands in the area are between Ashmoun/ North Giza: 5184 m² (30 towers x 144 m²). This is the needed areas for the towers⁷
- b) In addition to that the areas where machines will work and the access to the towers that should be expropriated temporarily. This is around 14 x 15.000 = 210.000 m² (+ any additional access for each tower).⁸
- c) However, during the site visits the compensation committee gave us more precise numbers about the identified towers and the agriculture association provided estimations for the rest of the unidentified towers. The total lands to be expropriated temporarily for the access roads outside the ROW + affected areas under the ROW and the waste storage areas is 222600 m². In the later part of the report, there will be a detailed discussion of lands, assets, trees, and loss of business along the routes

■ Temporarily Land Acquisition in Abu Ghaleb

Different plots of lands needed for the construction of the towers (75) in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash. The land will cover the ROW, access to the towers and storage/waste accumulation areas. As mentioned earlier, in a majority of cases there are empty desert lands affiliated to the Army (approvals of the Army to use the land are included in Annex XI) and Quarries' Organization (They don't get any compensation but they should be informed about the activities of the project. This is mainly because they are affiliated to the government. State properties are not entitled for compensation. However, they should be informed.). The roads made it easier to access the other land. These factors minimize the impacts on land acquisition. The total lands needed now for the **access roads outside the ROW + affected areas under the ROW and the waste storage** are 40425 m². (14x14 for the tower base= 196 m² + 140 m² for storage area. The area affected by stringing is limited, as it will pass through desert lands and the main roads. Thus an important element is that the majority of the impacted land is empty desert land Moreover all the towers have access roads that fall outside the agriculture lands (in the main streets and roads)

⁷ ESIA Giza North –Abu Ghaleb, 2011

⁸ This is the main areas of lands to be expropriated added to it the access of lands which might exceed 4000 m² in case if the lands are not accessible via the main roads.

6) Land requirement by the substations

■ Permanent Land Acquisition in Ashmoun

Ashmoun substation will be established on an area of 147m X 97m. It will be constructed within the area of the current substation of Ashmoun. No land needs to be acquired since the land is already owned by South Delta Transmission Company.

■ Permanent Land Acquisition in Abu Ghaleb

Abu Ghaleb's new substation will be built on new land, its area is about 10 feddans. This land is currently cultivated with mandarin trees. The owner of the land Mr. El Sayed Mohamed Mohamed Ibrahim El Manawy, was offering the land for sale to EETC. He estimated the cost of buying the land to be 10 million Egyptian Pounds. Primary contract has been issued between the owner and the electricity company, until the procurement and registration process is finalized. The price of the land has been estimated based on the average market price for farm lands which are cultivated with similar crops. This land is not to be expropriated, but purchased on willing buyer-willing seller basis at negotiated price.

4-1-2 Socioeconomic data

Ashmoun City and The area along the transmission line of Giza North/ Ashmoun

The total population of Ashmoun Markaz is 705925 (information Center of Ashmoun 2010), females represent 48% of the total population. The population of Ashmoun city is 90768. Those who are residing in the rural areas inside Ashmoun are estimated to be 615157, and in urban areas there are 90768 persons. The population size varies among the different districts and local units of Ashmoun.

The information Center of Ashmoun 2010 reported that the local units cover an area of about 71390 Egyptian Acres. The inhabited areas cover 4074 Egyptian Acres, whereas agricultural lands cover about 63277 Egyptian Acre. The state owned lands inside Ashmoun are only the construction and building lands; there are no state owned agricultural lands.

The residents of Ashmoun have good access to basic infrastructure such as electricity, potable water and sanitation. There are also well constructed and paved roads inside Ashmoun. There are about 48 electricity transformers distributed among the different villages and satellites of Ashmoun Markaz.

In 2005, the EHDR reported that Menoufia literacy rate as 67.5% (for 2004). Ashmoun is well known for the high education level of its citizens. There are over 400 schools for different educational stages, which are distributed in all Ashmoun's satellites and villages.

The residents of Ashmoun work in different professions, the majority of them work as employees in different governmental sectors. The stakeholders have stated that there is a high involvement of women in different governmental and teaching jobs. It was difficult to obtain the unemployment rate in Ashmoun from the Information Center. Ashmoun is well known for its small and micro enterprises which stood at 459 industries in 2008, especially in the production of handmade carpets, the pottery making, cutting and formation of seashells along with some other miscellaneous industries.

The main crops inside Ashmoun are maize, citrus fruits as well as wheat and cotton and other fruits. The productivity of the agricultural land has started to decline and the possession for the agricultural Land is now scattered among farmers. Agriculture does not constitute the main income source for Ashmoun residents. The average land size of the agricultural lands among farmers is between half an Egyptian acre to 5 Egyptian acres.

The analysis of Ashmoun questionnaires revealed that the affected people are working as farmers in their own or rented lands. The land is fertile and thus relatively more expensive than the ones in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash. The data collected revealed that 72.7% of land is planted with maize. Only 18.2% plant orange. This information is crucial for evaluating the compensation.

Giza City and The area along the transmission lines of Giza North/ Cairo 500

Giza is one of the governorates of Greater Cairo Region (Cairo- Giza- Qalubia). Its borders meet with the borders of Behira, Matrouh as well as the borders of Fayoum, Beni Suef and Menya Governorates. .

The total area of the governorate covers 13184 km², representing 1.3% of the Republic area. The governorate encompasses 10 Marakz, 12 cities, 7 districts, 51 rural local units by 171 villages, and 636 hamlets. According to the preliminary results of the 2006 census, population is 6.3 million people; 58.6% of them live in urban areas, and 41.4% in rural areas and population natural growth rate has reached 19.3 per thousand.

Besides being an agricultural governorate, Giza is also considered an industrial one as it hosts many industries such as: food, spinning and weaving, basic metals, engineering and electronics, as well as mining. Moreover, the governorate hosts two industrial zones; one of them is located along Cairo-Alexandria Desert Road and has big industrial companies. In addition to that, the governorate hosts many new projects such as the under construction new Egyptian Museum, the Smart Village, and the third underground line.

North Giza which is the scope of this study lies mostly in Imbaba Markaz. The Markaz encompasses several villages and most of them lie in the northern region of the governorate, the Giza North/Cairo 500 and Giza North/ Samalout interconnection lines pass across El Katta village which is one of the villages of Imbaba Markaz.

Most parts of the governorate benefit from good infrastructure services due to its proximity to the Capital. The number of housing units in Giza governorate is 12003 units in total. Also, In Giza there are around 2067 schools and sections in the general education, out of them there are 1208 schools at urban areas and 859 in rural areas.

Giza is considered an agricultural and an industrial governorate at the same time where there are food industries, spinning and weaving, chemical industry and metal and mining industries. There are around 2341 industrial establishments in Giza employing 153311 laborers as well as 1678 vocational workshops employing 3050 laborers of different jobs.

Tourism is considered to be the primary source of income for Giza Governorate and for Egypt. There are around 61 hotels and resorts in Giza Governorate, the total number of tourism nights in 2000 reached up to 2257 thousand nights (Ministry of Tourism, 2000).

Reviewing the socioeconomic characteristics of the owners of lands or tenants in the project areas in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash, it was observed that the vast majority of the affected people are among the higher income groups in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash . 54.5% of the sample in Abu Rawash were businessmen, 45.5% in Abu Ghaleb were business men as well. They are also found in professions such as governors, generals, professors in the university and some of them work abroad.

In Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash, few of the land were occupied by farmers who rent the land from the owners. There were two households who live in houses inside the lands. They are of relatively moderate socioeconomic means as one of them cultivates banana trees which generates a good income and the second cultivates garlic and onion which are considered lucrative crops.

The main crops noted in the area are orange trees and grapes which are also relatively lucrative crops. While only 20% plant onion, garlic and vegetables



Figure 8: House of land tenant



Figure 9: Part of the rented farm

i. Nature of land tenure within the routes of traverse

The majority of land in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash are desert lands or lands belonging to the military. Whereas, lands in Ashmoun project areas are owned agricultural lands.

As mentioned earlier in this report, the affected lands are as follow:

- Lands that are located under the right of way is $50 \times 35000 \text{ m} = 1.750.000 \text{ m}^2$ among which the lands that will be affected by the tower base $14 \times 14 \times 75 = 14.700 \text{ m}^2$
- Lands needed for stringing the OHTL is 14×35000 under the ROW **490.000 m²**
- Lands needed for storage is $14 \times 10 \times 75 = 10.500 \text{ m}^2$ (will be in the main roads and empty desert lands that are belong to the state)
- Lands that will be compensated for are the ones needed for the base of towers and the stringing if they are not passing roads, streets, Army lands, quarries and are not located outside the electricity power plant.

Thus, the study team relied upon the real situation in the field based on the site visits paid to the route. According to the census result, lands that should be expropriated temporarily in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash are 75 plots of lands. Each plot is about 525 m^2 . That in total will be about 40.425 m^2 . This calculation included **access roads outside the ROW + affected areas under the ROW and the waste storage areas**. However, the entrance and storage areas were not clear for the compensation team as fences surrounding some plots of lands might necessitate turning around from another entrance.

In Ashmoun the plots of lands identified are 30 plots among which one is located inside the station. As it was mentioned earlier in this report, the affected lands are as follow:

- Lands that are located under the right of way is The area of the ROW for this line is: $26 \times 15000 \text{ m} = 390000 \text{ m}^2$, among which the lands that will be affected by the tower base is **7060 m²**
- Lands needed for stringing the OHTL is 14×15000 under the ROW **210.000 m²**
- Lands needed for storage is **5040 m²**
- Access road to the first tower around **500 m²**
- Lands that will be compensated for are the ones needed for the base of towers and the stringing storage and access areas.

Based on the administrative distribution; 16 plots of affected lands are located in Abu Ghaleb, 59 in Abu Rawash and 30 plots of lands in Ashmoun.

Table 7: Distribution of plots of lands and their areas by project location

Place	Frequen cy	Agriculture land	Empty desert land	Empty agriculture land	Total area
*Abu Ghaleb	16	6825m ²	1050 m ²	525 m ²	8400 m ²
*Abu Rawash	59	13125 m ²	13125 m ²	4725 m ²	30975 m ²
** Ashmoun	14	222600 m ²			222600 m ²
Total	89	242550 m ²	14175 m ²	5250 m ²	261975 m ²

* Financed by the WB

** Financed by the EIB

Note the total area in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash is 39375 m² . 1050 m² is located inside the current Electricity Station that will not be expropriated or compensated

The 75 plots of land in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash were owned by 40 entities (sometimes the owners are companies, the Army, or one person own more than one plot of lands. Moreover, 2 towers were inside the electricity station itself). However the plots of lands in Ashmoun are owned until now by 13 people as one of the plots is already owned by the Electricity Company.

The owners of lands might have more than one plot of lands. The types of owners might be corporations, individuals, Army, quarries and Electricity Company. 48 plots of lands were owned by individuals while 18 plots were owned by corporations. The Army has 11 plots of lands in addition to 5 owned by Quarries, a Governmental Company which is Egyptian Mineral Resources Authority.

Table 8: Distribution of the affected lands by type of land owner by area

Type of land owner	Place			Total
	Abu Ghaleb	Abu Rawash	Ashmoun	
Owned by Individuals	12	25	11	48
Corporations	2	18	0	20
Army	0	11	0	11
Quarries	0	5	0	5
Electricity Company	2	0	3	5
Total	16	59	14	89

Source: RAP Survey Census Results

ii. Attitudes towards relocation and compensation and strategies to handle

Based on meetings conducted with local communities within the geographic scope of the project; one can conclude that people were suspicious about receiving fair compensations based on market process. Few cases seemed to be more reluctant to allow the company to construct the interconnection line in their lands. Few cases seemed to be hesitant to allow the building of the interconnections on their lands such as the International Company for Animal Productions, due to the limitation on the use of lands and the inability to construct houses under the interconnection line. People suffer due to the continuous outage of electricity . This might be a good entry point to the community to change their attitudes. In Ashmoun, the reluctance seemed to be more in some areas In order to alleviate the worries of the community, different strategies were adopted by the EETC such as the following: 1. Maneuvering with the line and towers . For the transmission lines the EETC might move to right or left in order to avoid their reluctance and prevent disputes with people.

1. Negotiation within the Egyptian law 10/1990. The EETC tried to negotiate with the farmers within the limitations of the Egyptian laws. It is acceptable to negotiate with the farmers in the presence of the agricultural association.

2 Job opportunities. Provision of job opportunities for the siblings of affected people is one of the mitigation strategies widely accepted among the community.

3. Mobilizing community based organizations and leaders' including the agriculture association is crucial to settle disputes with the farmers. The agricultural association for the farmers is a trustworthy entity. They have accurate valuation for the crop compensation and renting value for the uncultivated lands. Moreover, they offer the fertilizers, seeds and pesticides to the farmers.

4-1-3 Inventory of lands to be traversed

i. Quantities of land affected and diversity of land to be traversed

The following section of the report will be presenting an overview of the affected plots of lands and the valuation for affected crops. This presentation is based on the findings of the RAP census survey and the field observations of the consultant.

The project will cover the areas in Ashmoun Markaz in Menoufia Governorate and Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash in Giza Governorate. 66.3% of the affected people are located in Abu Rawash and 18.0% of PAPs are located in Abu Ghaleb. However, 15.7% are located in Ashmoun (this is mainly based on the number of plots not its measurements). The credibility of this figure is high due to having a representative from the EETC and from the agricultural association.

The EETC engineer had a GPS that enabled him to identify the locations thoroughly. However, it is worth mentioning that the expropriated area in Ashmoun is about 1272 Qirates (222600 m²) versus only 231 Qirates (40425 m²) in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash. That is mainly due to the relatively large amount of agricultural lands to be expropriated for the access to the towers. The detailed names of affected groups and the detailed types of lands are attached in Annex I

The majority of lands are legally owned or rented in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash. While 90.9% of the lands allocated for the project are owned or rented in Ashmoun. 20.3% of the lands in Abu Rawash is owned by the Army. Two plots of lands are the property of governmental quarries. There were also two plots of land disputed between the Army and Pico Company in Abu Rawash.

Table 9: % Distribution of Legality of ownership/ renting by project location

Legality of ownership	Project location			Total
	Abu Ghaleb	Abu Rawash	Ashmou n	
Legal ownership	91.7%	64.4%	90.9%	72.0%
* Illegal ownership	8.3%	3.4%		3.6%
Legal renting		8.5%	9.1%	7.3%
Land owned by Army		20.3%		14.6%
Governmental Quarries		3.4%		2.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Illegal ownership means that people possess the lands with no official documents

Regarding possession of legal documentation for proving ownership, In Abu Rawash 75.0% of the lands' owners or renters have documents that prove their ownership or renting relations for the lands. While 23.7% were owned by the governmental entities and the Army. Only 0.4% of the lands have no documents to prove ownership. 2.8% of the land that was disputed have some documents but the ownership is still not settled. The main owner until now is Pico Company. Ashmoun lands are all legally owned or rented.. For those who have no documents, the representative of the Agriculture Association identified the farmers as one of the affected people who has the land under (*Wadea Yad*). This type of ownership is not addressed by law, but due to having the same case all over the country, it is now traditionally accepted that farmers who own such type of land are addressed as those who have right to be compensated (*Ashab El Hoqoq*).

Table 10: % Distribution of availability of administrative documents by project location

Availability of administrative documents	Project location			Total
	Abu Ghaleb	Abu Rawash	Ashmoun	
Yes all documents	75.0%	72.9%	100.0%	76.8%
No documents	8.3%			1.2%
Governmental ownership	16.7%	23.7%		19.5%
Lands are disputed on (No clear documentation)		3.4%		2.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

ii. Nature of land traversed

After reviewing the type of lands it was noticed that the majority of land plots in Ashmoun are agricultural lands, whereas, 42.4% of the lands in Abu Rawash are agricultural lands. Regarding Abu Ghaleb, about 81.2% of the land plots there are agricultural lands

As indicated earlier, the study team developed some satellite maps using Google Earth before going to the areas.

The maps developed illustrated that the lands allocated for the project might be desert or agricultural lands. Thus during the valuation of lands, the compensation was mainly based on the type of land (desert, agricultural, with or without crops) and its productivity.



Figure 10: Satellite image for desert areas facing agriculture areas

Table 11: % Distribution Type of lands by area

Type of lands	Place			Total
	Abu Ghaleb	Abu Rawash	Ashmoun	
Agriculture land	81.2%	42.4%	92.9%	57.3%
Empty desert land	12.5%	42.4%		30.3%
Empty agriculture land	6.2%	15.3%		11.2%
Inside the Electricity Company			7.1%	1.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

4-1-4 Nature of losses that will be incurred

i. Damage to physical developments

Based on the meetings conducted in the areas, there will no foreseen damage to physical development. However, minor impact might be noted due to temporary land acquisition as the crops will be removed (sometimes before harvesting). However, due to the small number of land plots needed, this impact will be limited.

Removing the trees will have a negative impact on the environment as well as on the owners of these trees. In order to reduce the negative impact on the environment, any tree removed should be substituted by planting another tree in some other area away from the ROW by the EETC and local stakeholders. The compensation for the owners of these trees will also be provided.

ii. Removal of trees and crops

Tree removal is necessary within the ROW zone which is 13 X 2 meters for the high voltage electricity power (220 kV) and 25 X2 meters for the ultra high voltage electricity power (500 kV) (this is based on the Electricity Law). The removal of trees will require compensations. The steps followed are the following: :

- A. The compensation committee in EETC will be formed
- B. Negotiation with the agriculture directorate will be applied
- C. The affected plots should be tracked two months prior to the implementation,
- D. Trees will be identified with a certain color in their stem
- E. Compensation committee in cooperation with the agriculture association will count the trees, identify their type, age, productivity and the value of those trees. The number of trees will be documented in the form of the agriculture association
 - Name of the affected person
 - Type of trees
 - Number of trees and their age
 - The location of the plot of land (Plots' number as mentioned in the agriculture association)
 - Signature of the representatives of the EETC compensation committee and the agriculture association representative
- F. Traditional crops' area will be measured and documented in the form of the agriculture association that includes the following information:
 - Name of the affected person
 - Measurement of the affected plot of land

- Type of crops/ trees
 - The location of the plot of land (Plots' number as mentioned in the agriculture association)
 - Signature of the representatives of the EETC compensation committee and the agriculture association representative
- G. The owner of crops/ trees should be present during the measurement and will be informed about his affected lands
- H. The compensation will be identified according to the number of trees or the area of affected lands (only for the traditional crops planted lands, and the empty agriculture lands)
- I. Compensation committee will identify the amount of compensation based on the price lists provided by the agriculture directorate. This will be addressed in cooperation with the agriculture association
- J. Compensation committee will inform the affected owner/tenant of the crop/trees. Thereafter negotiations might take place. After reaching an agreement with the affected person. His approval will be documented to avoid any problems due to legal or illegal status of ownership/tenancy
- K. The compensation lists will be endorsed by the governor
- L. Payment of the compensation will be prior to implementation
- M. In case more lands or crops are affected, the farmer will register his complaint to the grievances officer in the EETC
- N. The compensation committee will respond to the affected person's complaint. In case of finding that he is entitled for additional compensation it should be paid with no delay
- O. The entire process will be documented and monitored by the PMU in EETC and the missions from the funding agency

4-1-5 Financial implications of the losses

i. Value of land under ROW

As it was discussed before the land's value is measured according to some determinants:

- 1- Its location close to the main roads
- 2- Land fertility and productivity
- 3- Being served by modern type of irrigation
- 4- The land owners started preparing the land for the new season

Based on all the above mentioned, it is worth mentioning that:

- Renting fee is paid for desert lands
- Empty lands also get compensation
- Lands prepared for construction are compensated according to the market price.

Table 12: Valuation of trees and crops

<i>Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash</i>		
Renting of empty desert lands belong to people	14175 m ²	83.000 EGP
Renting of empty agricultural lands that belong to people	5250 m ²	103.000 EGP
Governmental lands	10500 m ²	No cost
Total	29925 m²	186.000 EGP
<i>Ashmoun</i>		
Lands	222600 m ²	No compensation for lands as compensation will be for crops and trees
Total	222600 m²	186.000 EGP

Note: empty lands belong to the Army or Quarries are not compensated for. Empty lands belong to people should be compensated for, as well, the compensation will be based on the value of renting lands in the areas.

ii. Valuation of buildings and other structures

It is the policy of EETC to avoid any buildings or construction that might be faced on the route. Therefore the study team didn't report any buildings and constructions until July 2012. (The date of the census)

iii. Valuation of trees and crops within the affected areas

Detailed valuation of trees and crops has been submitted to EETC based on the census survey that includes the area of land plots and the type of crops...etc. The following table shows the detailed valuation for the crops and trees. The following are the estimated number of trees:

- 1- Mango trees space is two meters between each two trees. (the planted area with mango is 1575 m²) that in total about 787 trees
- 2- Orange trees in Abu Rawash and Abu Ghaleb space is only two meters between each two trees(6300 m²) that in total about 3150 trees
- 3- Nursling trees space is too limited (integrated among each two orange trees (6300 m²) that in total about 3150 nursling tree.
- 4- Orange trees in Ashmoun space is only one meter between each two trees(42000 m²) that in total about 42000 trees
- 5- Banana trees are 3-4 per each hole (*Gorah*) the space between each two *Gorahs* is two meters or less (525 m²) about 260 *Gorah* that includes 1050 trees of different ages
- 6- Regarding peach trees, it is about two meters between each two trees. As the planted area is up to 525 m² then the estimated number of trees is 260 tree. The estimated number of trees in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash are **7350** excluding banana (as they might be replaced by another crop in case of any delay in the project approval. while in Ashmoun**42000** trees. The calculation of trees is mainly based on the ROW, access routes and the towers.

Table 13: Valuation of trees and crops by area

<i>Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash</i>		
	Total number of trees/ area	Total compensation
Crops and trees	17325 m2 area	1.307.200 EGP
	<hr/> 7350 tree	
<i>Ashmoun</i>		
Crops and trees	222600 m ²	2.180.000 EGP
	<hr/> 42000 tree	
Total		3.487.200 EGP

CHAPTER 5: THE ENTITLEMENT MATRIX FOR RESETTLEMENT MITIGATION

A project triggering any resettlement actions is required to develop a procedure, satisfactory to the Bank, for establishing the criteria by which PAPs will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. The procedure includes provisions for 1) meaningful consultations with: (i) Project affected persons and communities, (ii) Local authorities, and, (iii) Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), 2) identification of impacts and affected persons 3) eligibility criteria and an entitlement matrix , 4) a consultation process, 5) A Grievance mechanism. And an institutional mechanism to implement the RAP.

It was concluded in the discussion of the entitlement for compensation that the main type of impact is the temporary land acquisition for some plots of lands that lie under the ROW. The project implementation will not affect the productivity of the lands. However, there will be a limitation on the cultivation of trees and some other types of crops. Therefore, the discussion of the entitlement matrix is crucial. In addition there will be a discussion of the type of compensation and the different organizations who will play a role in the provision of compensation.

5.1 Women and Vulnerable groups

The main affected groups due to the implementation of different projects are the directly affected persons and vulnerable groups who are the main focus of the Entitlement matrix. Following are the main groups that may be considered as vulnerable:

- 1- Land tenants who have no source of income other than small plots of lands
- 2- Land owners who have small plot of lands with limited productivity
- 3- Those who live in huts in their lands
- 4- Female headed families with small plots of lands
- 5- Old people or handicapped

The team didn't find any vulnerable groups in the ROW. However, should any of these groups get identified during implementation the impacts of the project on them will be mitigated as per the Entitlement Matrix

5.2 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlements of the project affected people for this RAP will be as follow:

Table 14: Entitlement matrix

No	Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Type of compensation to be applied	Responsible entity
A. LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND						
1	Loss of arable and grazing agricultural land or access to it	Temporary (complete or partial) loss of all or part of arable and grazing land located in the ROW	Farmers / Individuals who have formal legal ownership rights to land (Tenants or owners)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cash compensation equivalent to the replacement cost at market price of renting the land during the temporary use. • Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost and compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted for the duration of the lease. • For loss of land, cash compensation at replacement value and at current market prices. 	Cash compensation	EETC

No	Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Type of compensation to be applied	Responsible entity
2	Loss of arable and grazing agricultural land or access to it	Temporary (complete or partial) loss of all or part of arable and grazing land located in the sub-project site	Farmers / Individuals who do not have formal legal ownership rights to land but have temporary or leasing rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cash compensation equivalent to the replacement cost at market price of renting the land during the temporary use. • Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost and compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted for the duration of the lease. 	Cash compensation	EETC
3	Loss of arable and grazing agricultural land or access to it	Temporary (complete or partial) loss of all or part of arable and grazing land located in the sub-project site	Farmers / Individuals who do not have any recognizable legal right or claim to the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost. 	Cash compensation	EETC
B. LOSS OF RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL LAND						
4	Not applicable			•		
C. Loss of Structures or Buildings (Commercial, Business, Industrial, or Residential)						
5	Not applicable			•		

No	Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Type of compensation to be applied	Responsible entity
D. Loss of Standing Crops, Trees, and Plants						
6	Loss of standing crops, trees, or plants or access to them	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of standing crops, trees, or plants	Farmers or individuals who cultivate the land and who have formal legal ownership rights to the land on which the crops are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide cash compensation for loss of crops, trees, or plants at replacement cost. 	Cash compensation	EETC
7	Loss of standing crops, trees, or plants or access to them	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of standing crops, trees, or plants	Farmers or individuals who do not have formal legal ownership rights to land on which the crops are but have temporary or leasing rights (tenants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide cash compensation for loss of crops, trees, or plants at replacement cost. 	Cash compensation	EETC

No	Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Type of compensation to be applied	Responsible entity
8	Loss of standing crops, trees, or plants or access to them	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of standing crops, trees, or plants	Farmers or individuals who do not have any recognizable legal right or claim to the land on which the crops are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide cash compensation for loss of crops, trees, or plants at replacement cost. 	Cash compensation	EETC
E. LOSS OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY RESOURCES						
9	Not applicable					
F. Restriction to reuse the lands						
10	Restriction to reuse the lands according to electricity law	Permanent limitation of use for agriculture/ trees and other crops	Farmers who have legal or illegal status to reuse the lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training on how to cultivate other types of crops which has the same productivity 	Training	Ministry of agriculture
11	Restrictions to build under the ROW	Permanent prevention to construct under the ROW	Farmers who have legal status as well as farmers without land titles, to build on the land (if the land became officially an urbanized land)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide alternative plot of lands for the affected farmers with land title. 	Other land	Governorate

No	Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Standards	Policy &	Type of compensation to be applied	Responsible entity
	Restriction to build under the ROW	Permanent prevention to construct under the ROW	Farmers who have legal or illegal status to reuse the lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove any illegal construction with compensation 		cash compensation for structures/assets removed, at replacement value	

CHAPTER 6: PLANNING FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT MITIGATION

The following methodology will be used for valuation of crops. :

- 1- The type of crops to be compensated
- 2- Age of trees (below 5 years and above 5 years)
- 3- Fertility of lands and crops productivity
- 4- Type of irrigation used in the lands
- 5- The lists of compensation provided by the governorate
- 6- Other elements that might work for providing appropriate compensation for the farmer (i.e. Having access to roads, having facilities in the lands as covered disposing network or irrigation ditches...)

6.1 Finalization of the inventory of project affected people and asset register

- 1) All project affected persons (PAPs) have been identified and issues of compensation and involuntary resettlement have been appropriately addressed. This included identification of PAPs, the valuation of the affected properties at replacement cost. However, for any change of the current situations revalidation on inventory of PAPs through routes surveys would be undertaken to verify data according to the situation during the implementation.
- 2) Payment of compensation as per the Entitlement Matrix

6.2 Modalities for payment of compensation

Based on the “cut of date” identified during the RAP 23rd of May 2012, this is the cut-off date for Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash during which the census was prepared and the 9th of June 2012 for Ashmoun; the expenses involved in this RAP are the costs that the project has to cover for the compensation of temporary land acquisition to landowners and the prices of crops for affected crops. The irrigation system is also compensated for. The RAP presented the principles on which the costs have been estimated. They can be summarized as follow:

- 1- List of crop valuation from the Egyptian Public Authority for Drainage Projects
- 2- Estimated value of crops developed by the agriculture association representative
- 3- The type of irrigation system used (traditional – modern) sometimes the type of crop needs certain irrigation system i.e. rice and vegetables
- 4- Fertility of lands and productivity
- 5- Negotiations to accelerate the implementation procedures
- 6- Negotiations to avoid complaints and disputes
- 7- Compensations’ budget is completely transferred to the bank before the implementation of the project. This will happen after the approval of project by the funding agency. Identifying the types of crops was essential to estimate the appropriate compensation value. It was noted that there were two types of vegetation in the area. Trees were the main type of crops in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash; as about third of the land had

orange trees followed by 7.9% of mango trees in addition to 5.2% of banana and peach' trees in the two areas. However, it is worth mentioning that some farms had more than one type of trees. Moreover, some farms had trees of different ages. The traditional crops were also found inside the identified plots of lands as 72.7% of the lands carried maize in Ashmoun. While only 18.2% were with trees.

Investigating the agricultural season's crops revealed small diversity regarding the type of crops for lands cultivating clover. The farmers notified that they intend to cultivate maize instead.

A detailed list of affected groups is presented below with areas, names and potential compensation. Each land plot will receive appropriate compensation if they are:

- 1- Owned by an individual
- 2- Empty cultivated or empty desert lands (Renting should be paid if there is no crops)
- 3- Crops to be compensated according to the list provided by the agricultural directorate in Giza and Menoufia Governorates.

Table 15: Compensation and budgeting

Compensation parameter		Estimated compensation in EGP
Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash		
Agriculture lands and trees	17325 m ² area 7350 trees	1.307.200 EGP
Empty desert lands	14175m ²	83.000 EGP
Empty agricultural lands	5250m ²	103.000 EGP
Governmental lands	10500m ²	No cost
Land to be purchased	2625	15.000.000 EGP
Sub-total compensation		16.493.200 EGP
Ashmoun		
Lands, crops and trees	222600 m ² 42000 trees	2.180.000 EGP
Sub-total compensation		2.180.000 EGP
Lands needed for substations		
Abu Ghaleb substation lands	42000 m ²	10.000.000 EGP
Sub-total compensation		10.000.000 EGP
Monitoring and Evaluation		
Budget needed for monitoring	Midterm evaluation report Final evaluation report	150.000 EGP
Total		28.823.200 EGP

The following box illustrates the compensation procedures adopted by EETC

Box 1: Procedures Applied by EETC

Procedures of expropriation according to EETC

- 1- Formation of the compensation committee
 - Head of networking
 - General manager from agricultural directorate
 - Government representative
 - Technical member
- 2- Set the cutoff date
- 3- Measuring the plots of lands needed
- 4- Identifying the owner of the land or crop owner
- 5- Valuate the compensation with the help of agricultural association representative
- 6- Inform the owners with compensations and have negotiations
- 7- Send the inventory of compensated people to the governor to be endorsed
- 8- Disclose the results in the agricultural association
- 9- Pay compensation a week prior to the implementation
- 10- No disputes should take place
- 11- Sometimes in order to settle disputes, a son or relative for land owner might be employed with the company as unskilled work during the implementation of the project
- 12- Poor , handicapped and female headed families are supported by the compensation committee through applying merciful procedures (give them compensation with no delay- go to their area and pay compensation there-employ some of their children during the implementation.
- 13- Compensations to be paid before the installation of interconnection lines and during the maintenance of the lines
- 14- After receiving the compensation the farmer sign a receipt that he got his compensation and no other one is entitled to get any compensation for this plot of land. In case of having any problems with someone else the farmer should deal with the other persons (legally)
- 15- Right of way varies between 12-50 meter according to the tower type. In case of urbanization the plot of land might be entitled for compensation due to the right of way that obstructs any construction. Therefore, the compensation would be paid in full market price for the land itself .

6.3 Grievance redresses mechanism

This section will cover the following issues:

- 1- Responsible entity for implementing the grievances' mechanism

- 2- Grievances tiers that encourage inclusion of marginalized group (women, poor, illiterate and handicapped groups)
- 3- Grievances channels that is locally tailored
- 4- Response to grievances procedures
- 5- The role of locally based organizations
- 6- Dissemination of the results of the submitted grievances to the community
- 7- Monitoring of grievances activities

6.3.1 Institutional Responsibility for the Grievances

Regarding the responsible entity that will handle the grievances, it will be mainly the implementing agency (EETC). The Social Development Officer (SDO) working within the EETC in cooperation with the local government units, governorates, agriculture association, NGOs and the resident engineers will address all grievances raised by community people related to project interventions. The main tasks of the SDO are:

- 1- Raise people's awareness about the exact grievances mechanism
 - 2- Collect the grievances received by each communication channel
 - 3- Document grievances received
 - 4- Direct the grievance to the responsible entities to solve the problem
 - 5- Follow up on status of the complaint and its resolution
 - 6- Document, report and disseminate the report
 - 7- Monitoring of grievances activities
- Raising community awareness about the grievance mechanism should be handled as follow: brochures should be developed and sent to the main stakeholders, PAPs, NGOs, Local Governmental Units, agriculture associations, mayor, mosques and churches and youth centers
 - Documentation of the activities should be handled carefully and thoroughly. A monthly report should be prepared about received grievances, how they were solved and the level of satisfaction of the affected person towards the solution. This report should be published on the website.
 - During the disclosure of the RAP results, all affected persons should be informed about the Grievance Mechanism with detailed information
 - The grievance redressal mechanism will be gender sensitive and respond to complaints from men and women. Furthermore women will also be included in the dissemination of information about the GRM and RAP".

6.3.2 Grievances tiers

Grievances is an important process that should be tackled carefully, especially after the revolution, . The EETC receives grievances from the governorate, site engineers and compensation committee. Affected persons need to be informed about the appropriate

channels through which they can submit their grievances . Thus the following procedures will be applied:

First tier of grievances:

- 1- The EETC will assign a Social Development Officer(might be more than one) who will be responsible to receive all grievances from all categories of stakeholders.
- 2- The SDO will inform the community about grievances, whom to address to solve the complaints. The status of the resolution of the complaints will be documented for all grievances received. Moreover, he will follow up until the complaint has been resolved. The turnaround time for the response /resolution will be 15 days.

Furthermore, grievance procedures might be applied after construction related complaints forcases affecting crops or lands, other than those already compensated. The response to grievances will be through applying re-measuring procedures. Based on the re-measuring; compensation as per the Entitlement matrix will be paid and included in an addendum to the RAP.

Second tier of grievances:

In case of having unresolved complaint, the affected person might follow the second level of grievances:

- The compensation committee in the EETC which includes an accountant and a legal member) along with a representative of a governorate, representative of the Local Governmental Council and an influential stakeholder (maximum five people) will form a Grievance Mediation Committee that will be responsible for the discussion of the unresolved complaints.
 - 4- The Grievance Mediation Committee will take decision and play a mediation role with the affected persons. This Committee will be composed of 1)head of agriculture directorate/ association, 2) active NGOs/PAP, 3)mayor,4) head of EETC compensation committee, 5) representative of the contractor
 - A regular meeting will be announced by the Compensation Committee. The complainants can attend these meetings
- 3- Regarding compensation, Once the affected people are addressed and the crop and the land compensation registers are developed for the project (these registers identify affected farmers, area of land affected for each farmer, crop type and date of crop damage) they are publicly displayed at the bulletin board within the relevant agricultural association office, as well as, within the drainage directorate office and the village local council office. The information is maintained on display for a period of fifteen days. Any grievances related to the posted crop/land compensation information will be submitted within fifteen days to be investigated by the Crop Compensation Committee within the following fifteen days. The SDO will work closely with the committee in order to identify the actions taken to solve the problem.

- 4- In case no grievances are submitted during the grievance period, the crop and land compensation register is approved by the concerned committee and the relevant directorate is mandated to proceed with the payment of crop compensations to the affected farmers at the office of the agricultural association or the village council and in the presence of village leader and representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation.

6.3.3 Grievances channels

Due to the diversity of the socioeconomic characteristics of the PAPs the communication channels to receive grievances were locally tailored to address all affected groups. The following are the main channels through which grievances will be received:

- Hotline (a mobile number for the SDO to be informed to project affected areas).
- The second channel is through religious institutes in the area (mosque or church)
- NGOs will be appropriate channel among rural areas
- Regular meetings with community people to be conducted.
- Website for educated people who have access to the internet
- Resident engineer in the site
- Influential people and Mediation Committee

6.3.4 Response to grievances

Response to grievance will be through the following channels

- The response of the grievance will be through the same channel used to submit the problem. For example, those who sent their grievances in writing should receive their response in written form, those who used the website should receive an email, those who phoned should receive a telephone call from the SDO telling the solution of their problems
- The second channel is through religious institutes in the area (mosque or church)
- Response to grievances should be handled within 15days in order to assure the community that their complaints are addressed quickly and efficiently.

6.3.5 Monitoring Response to grievances

All grievances activities should be monitored in order to verify the process. Monitoring will be for the following indicators:

1. Number of grievances received monthly (Channel, gender, age, basic economic status of the complainants should be mentioned)
2. Type of grievance received (according to the topic of the complaint)

3. Number of grievances resolved
4. Dissemination activities undertaken Satisfaction with the solutions (where evidence is available in writing, but this should not be a value judgment of the focal point)
5. Documentation

6.4 Institutional coordination

Property expropriation and compensation in Egypt is initiated and executed at central, local and, at stakeholders' levels. At the central level, the governmental agency 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. ESA is charged with the formation of the expropriation and compensation committees.

In the Giza North interconnection project the EETC will handle compensation and grievance activities in cooperation with the Governorate and the agriculture associations.

Table 16: Institutional Responsibilities

The agencies that will be involved in crop compensation	Roles
EETC compensation committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the plots of lands needed - Measure the lands - Communicate with the governorate and the agricultural directorates for expropriation decree and valuation of crops - Have site visit with the agricultural association and governorate representative to address the needed compensations - Negotiate with the farmers - Disseminate census results - Pay the compensation - Receive any grievances related to the implementation - In case of any constructions or any change in the status of lands they renegotiate for appropriate compensation
Agricultural Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valuate crops - Accompany the compensation committee - Participate in the consultation with people - Approve and disseminate the results of compensation
The Governorate representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accompany the compensation committee - Participate in the consultation with people - Approve the results of compensation

6.5 Requirements for monitoring and evaluation

5.5.1 General monitoring by EETC

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are the key elements that the RAP is appropriately implemented. They have the following general objectives:

- Monitoring of specific situations or difficulties arising from the implementation, and of the compliance of the implementation with objectives and methods as set out in the RAP.
- Evaluation of the mid- and long-term impacts of the resettlement process on affected households' livelihood, environment, local capacities and economic development.

Monitoring aims at tracking project implementation. It will address the following aspects:

- Follow up the activities assigned under the RAP (valuation, payment of compensation, awareness raising events, disclosure, dissemination activities)
 - Follow-up on the status of the project affected persons
 - Follow up the process of grievances and outcome of the grievance mechanism
- Provision of all data needed to apply the mid-term evaluation and final assessment

Evaluation is intended at ensuring that policies have been complied with and should provide feedback needed for adjusting strategic directions. The evaluation has the following specific objectives:

- General assessment of the compliance of the implementation of resettlement activities with objectives and methods as set out in this RAP,
- Assessment of the compliance of the implementation of resettlement activities with laws, regulations and safeguard policies as stated above,
- Assessment of resettlement and relocation procedures as they have been implemented, Evaluation of the impact of the resettlement and relocation programs on incomes and standard of living, with focus on the “no worse-off if not better-off” requirement,
- Identification of actions to take as part of the on-going monitoring to improve the positive impacts of the program and mitigate its possible negative impacts, if any.

6.5.2 Internal monitoring

While Egyptian regulations do not offer any monitoring or evaluation measures, the Bank's OP 4.12 does. It embraces monitoring and evaluating the social and economic impact on the affected groups. It requires measurement of the amounts of compensation paid, time taken to ensure compensation payment, number of grievances cases received and addressed and objective feedback on the overall impact of the resettlement action on the affected group. .

EETC Committee will monitor the RAP process during all its phases. They will be responsible for ensuring efficient consultation with all land owners, their representatives, fairness of agreement, proper implementation of the compensation process and its effects on the PAPs socioeconomic status.

Agricultural association in full coordination with the EETC committee will undertake internal monitoring of RAP implementation. They will monitor the progress of RAP implementation against predetermined performance targets, and facilitate the work of the external and independent monitors through effective record keeping and the preparation of periodic Project Progress Reports. The Municipalities will provide early warning of RAP-related project difficulties and concerns and will ensure that the PAPs concerns are adequately addressed by the project. They will jointly ensure that compensations are paid to the eligible individuals in accordance with the entitlement matrix.

6.5.3 Resettlement Reports

According to the requirements of the Bank, after the resettlement implementation begins, the monitoring and assessment should be done. The resettlement monitoring and assessment report should be submitted after finalizing the mid -term evaluation report and Final Impact Report

6.5.3.1 External monitoring and evaluation

Independent Monitoring

The EETC s in cooperation with the RAP consultant will develop a detailed list of indicators as the RAP will be the baseline study for the project affected people. By mid of the RAP process, an independent consulting firm will be contracted by EETC to apply a rapid assessment for the activities done under the RAP, as well as, the impact of involuntary resettlement on the livelihood of community people. This assessment aims at providing the guidance for the EETC in case of obstacles affecting the implementation of the RAP. By the end of the project an independent consultant will be hired to evaluate the whole process of the RAP, in addition to providing a full assessment for the activities done, including documentation, grievances mechanism, valuation, entitlement and the lessons learned.

This consulting firm will be responsible for developing the following reports:

- 1- Developing a mid- term evaluation report about the different activities of the RAP (how project impacts on affected people were addressed, compensation valuation....etc)
- 2- By the end of the project a full evaluation report for all activities should be developed

6.5.3.2 Independent resettlement monitoring and evaluation report

A. Reporting period

Based on the work progress provided by resettlement organizations at various levels, the independent consultant should provide a Mid-term report during the construction and Final Impact Report by the end of the project implementation .

B. Reporting format and contents

According to the requirements of the EIB and World Bank, the report will be divided into two parts: the first part is text, summarizing of the project, land acquisition compensation, explaining the progress, problems and difficulties in the implementation, and the measures to solve the difficulties. The second part is a series of tables summarizing key information of resettlement, which should collect the relevant resettlement data for every half a year. The tables will provide a comparison between the actual implementation and the original RAP in terms of land acquisition and compensation of affected areas.

Contents of report

- 1- Baseline investigation on the affected people;
- 2- Progress of temporarily land acquisition compensation and affected person resettlement;
- 3- Resettlement and rehabilitation;
- 4- Living standards of the affected people;
- 5- Supports for the vulnerable groups;
- 6- The payment and use of the funds for temporarily land acquisition compensation and production resettlement;
- 7- Operation and efficiency assessment of the resettlement implementation organizations;
- 8- Existing problems and suggestions.
- 9- Approvals on expropriation signed by the farmers

Following are some of the indicators to be measured by internal and external monitoring and evaluation process:

Table 17: Proposed indicators needed for monitoring activities

Examples of proposed indicators during RAP implementation

Quantitative and qualitative indicators

1. Number of persons compensated for a) land b) crops c) trees, etc.
2. Number of persons not yet compensated (by types of losses)
3. Number of consultations held
 - Number of participants (According to the communication channel)
 - Gender of participants
 - Age of participants
 - Occupation of participants
 - Their comments
4. Number of complaints received (by types)

- Number of complainants
- Gender of complainants
- Main complains raised
- Number of complaints resolved
- Number of complains left unresolved (reasons should be reported)
- Number of meetings of Grievance Mediation Committee held

5. Level of satisfaction of affected people with the compensation
6. Number of awareness sessions held
7. Any training provided

Examples of proposed indicators during the final evaluation and assessment

1. Total Number of persons compensated for a) land b) crops c) trees, etc. versus the baseline information provided in the RAP
2. Number of persons left with no compensation (by types of losses) and reasons
3. Number of consultations held (A full assessment about their characteristics of participants, reason for holding consultation, comments, where they held different consultation
4. Number of complaints received (by types) (How they were dealt with
5. Number of grievances resolved
6. Number of grievances outstanding etc.
7. Standard of living of PAPs improved
8. Impact on gender

Bank monitoring: Bank supervision missions will regularly and systematically review the progress of the RAP implementation and documentation for different activities

6.6 Disclosure of the RAP

Different levels of disclosure

The RAP after being cleared by the Funding Agencies (WB & EIB) will be translated into Arabic and sent to the Governor for his information and approval. The governor will distribute it to the districts and agriculture directorates. Through a general meeting in the governorate the RAP will be publicly distributed to all stakeholders and PAPs. It will also be done through meetings with the affected persons and the stakeholders, print and electronic media informing stakeholders about where it is available and also done at local levels through various means. Copies of the translated RAP will be maintained in the site offices as well as head offices of the Project. The RAP will also be disclosed at the World Bank Info shop, EIB website and EETC website.

The RAP results will be published in the agriculture association and the governorate. The land plots needed, type of crops ...etcwill be disclosed.

It will be useful to send the results of RAP to the mayor or to the local council. This might give the affectedcommunities and stakeholders a wide range of channels to get information about the RAP.

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Annexes

Annex I: List of affected farmers

Before the discussion of this table it is important to identify how was it developed:

1. The compensation committee members was asked to put estimation for the cost according to his previous experience after negotiations with the Agricultural Association member
2. In Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash estimated lands needed for towers, access, storage and potential RoW were estimated base on 3 Qirates 525 m² in average. The exact measurements, places for storage and access to the tower was not precisely measured. In addition the RoW was estimated between different towers in case if trees are located.
3. Empty lands within the company for poultry was not estimated in the budget as they will trade in their lands a full amount is estimated for purchasing the lands which is 15 million EGP
4. Age of trees, its productivity, and access to roads might work for the valuation of the trees. Some of the trees are relatively older than others and more productive. However, the estimations of trees will be revisited during the implementation of compensation
5. Irrigation systems is composed of main pumping unit in addition to the irrigation net if it is modern systems (dripping irrigation) the compensation member provided estimated calculation for the cost of hocksetc

List of affected farmers under the route of Giza north- Cairo 500 transmission line. Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash

No	Date	Place	Type of lands	Name	A_Name	Total Area per Qirate	Crop	Impact on lands	Trees	Compensation	Potential crop for the coming season
1	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Empty desert land	Inside electricity station	داخل المحطة	3		Temporarily		0	
2	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Empty desert land	Inside electricity station	داخل المحطة	3		Temporarily		0	
3	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Agriculture land	Nagy Abd el Sahfy	ناجى عبد الشافى	3	Orange Trees	Temporarily	500	25000	Orange Trees

No	Date	Place	Type of lands	Name	A_Name	Total Area per Qirate	Crop	Impact on lands	Trees	Compensation	Potential crop for the coming season
4	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Agriculture land	Rezq Hemidah	رزق حميدة	3	Orange Trees	Temporarily	525	25000	Orange Trees
5	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Agriculture land	Sherief Abd el Salam El Magraby	الحاج شريف عبد السلام المغربي	3	Egg plant	Temporarily		2000	Any traditional crop
6	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Agriculture land	Allam Mohamed Badawy	علام محمد بدوى	3	Orange Trees	Temporarily	450	16000	Any traditional crop
7	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Agriculture land	Mohamed Hassan	العميد الحاج محمد حسن	3	Orange Trees	Temporarily	500	25000	Orange Trees
8	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Agriculture land	Adel Husein	عادل حسين	3	Onion and Garlic	Temporarily		2000	Any traditional crop
9	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Agriculture land	Awad Awny is the renter from Hisham El Mahdy	مستأجر عونى معوض وصاحبها هشام المهدي	3	Egg plant	Temporarily		1200	Any traditional crop
10	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Empty agriculture land	Abd el Haleim El Omda	أرض فضاء بجوار حديقة منجة وصاحبها عبد الحليم العمدة	3		Temporarily		1500	
11	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Agriculture land	Ahmed Gebriel Waer	أحمد جبريل واعر	3	Onion and Garlic	Temporarily		5000	Any traditional crop
12	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Agriculture land	Technogreen Company owned	شركة تكنوجرين	3	Grapes	Temporarily		16000	Grapes

No	Date	Place	Type of lands	Name	A_Name	Total Area per Qirate	Crop	Impact on lands	Trees	Compensation	Potential crop for the coming season
13	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Agriculture land	Technogreen Company owned by Magdy Mansour	اصحابها مجدى منصور شركة تكنوجرين اصحابها مجدى منصور	3	Grapes	Temporarily		16000	Grapes
14	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Agriculture land	Aly Maheeb	د. على مهيب	3	Clover	Temporarily		1500	Clover
15	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Agriculture land	El Yomn Ibraheim El Hamaqy	اليمن ابراهيم الحماقى	3	Grapes	Temporarily		25000	Grapes
16	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Agriculture land	El Yomn Ibraheim El Hamaqy	اليمن ابراهيم الحماقى	3	Grapes	Temporarily		25000	Grapes
17	22 nd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Dr. Shabrawishy Farm	د. الشبراويشى مزرعة عنب	3	Grapes	Temporarily		50000	Grapes
18	22 nd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Mokhtar Husein	مختار حسن	3	Onion and Garlic	Temporarily		3000	Any traditional crop
19	22 nd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Raouf Farm	مزرعة رؤوف	3	Onion and Garlic	Temporarily		3000	Any traditional crop
20	22 nd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Gabal Tarek Farm	مزرعة جبل طارق	3	Mango trees	Temporarily	300	30000	Mango trees
21	22 nd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Hassan Hasaneen	مزرعة حسن حسنين	3	Grapes	Temporarily		100000	Grapes

No	Date	Place	Type of lands	Name	A_Name	Total Area per Qirate	Crop	Impact on lands	Trees	Compensation	Potential crop for the coming season
22	22nd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Salah Ismail	المهندس صلاح إسماعيل	3	Mango trees	Temporarily	325	100000	Mango trees
23	22nd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Fathey Hassan	فتحي حسن مزرعة عنب	3	Grapes	Temporarily		50000	Grapes
24	22nd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Usama Yosef Shalaby	المستشار أسامة يوسف شلبي	3	Grapes	Temporarily		100000	Grapes
25	22nd May	Abu Rawash	Empty agriculture land	Mohamed Henedy Ahmed	محمد هنيدى أحمد - أرض فضاء	3		Temporarily		25000	
26	22nd May	Abu Rawash	Empty agriculture land	Mohamed Henedy Ahmed	محمد هنيدى أحمد - أرض فضاء	3		Temporarily		25000	
27	22nd May	Abu Rawash	Empty agriculture land	Mohamed Henedy Ahmed	محمد هنيدى أحمد - أرض فضاء	3		Temporarily		25000	
28	22nd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Taleb Hassan Farm	طالب حسن مشتهى (الهلال)	3	Mango trees	Temporarily	250	25000	Mango trees
29	22nd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Taleb Hassan Farm	طالب حسن مشتهى (الهلال)	3	Orange Trees	Temporarily	450	25000	Orange Trees
30	22nd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Compost project owned by El tony Frega	بوابة الكمبوست أرض صحراوية	3		Temporarily		25000	

No	Date	Place	Type of lands	Name	A_Name	Total Area per Qirate	Crop	Impact on lands	Trees	Compensation	Potential crop for the coming season
31	22nd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Compost project owned by El tony Frega	فضاء لصاحبها التونى فريجة بوابة الكمبوست أرض صحراوية فضاء لصاحبها التونى فريجة	3		Temporarily		25000	
32	22nd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Compost project owned by El tony Frega	بوابة الكمبوست أرض صحراوية فضاء لصاحبها التونى فريجة	3	Grapes	Temporarily		25000	Grapes
33	22nd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Compost project owned by El tony Frega	بوابة الكمبوست أرض صحراوية فضاء لصاحبها التونى فريجة	3		Temporarily		25000	
34	23rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty agriculture land	Palm Hills	بالم هيلز (الريف الأوروبي)	3		Temporarily		25000	

No	Date	Place	Type of lands	Name	A_Name	Total Area per Qirate	Crop	Impact on lands	Trees	Compensation	Potential crop for the coming season
35	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Palm Hills	سابقا) بالم هيلز (الريف الأوروبي	3	Orange Trees	Temporarily	450	25000	Orange Trees
36	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Palm Hills	سابقا) بالم هيلز (الريف الأوروبي	3	Orange Trees	Temporarily	450	25000	Orange Trees
37	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Palm Hills	سابقا) بالم هيلز (الريف الأوروبي	3	Orange Trees	Temporarily	450	25000	Orange Trees
38	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Inside the Airport ((Army Zone	داخل المطار غرب القاهرة	3		Temporarily			
39	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Inside the Airport ((Army Zone	داخل المطار غرب القاهرة	3		Temporarily			
40	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Inside the Airport ((Army Zone	داخل المطار غرب القاهرة	3		Temporarily			
41	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Inside the Airport ((Army Zone	داخل المطار غرب القاهرة	3		Temporarily			
42	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Inside the Airport ((Army Zone	داخل المطار غرب القاهرة	3		Temporarily			
43	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Land with disputes between the Airport an Piko Company	أرض متنازع عليها بين المطار وشركة بيكو	3		Temporarily			

No	Date	Place	Type of lands	Name	A_Name	Total Area per Qirate	Crop	Impact on lands	Trees	Compensation	Potential crop for the coming season
44	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Land with disputes between the Airport an Piko Company	أرض متنازع عليها بين المطار وشركة بيكو	3		Temporarily			
45	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Pico Company	شركة بيكو	3		Temporarily			
46	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Pico Company	شركة بيكو	3		Temporarily			
47	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Khaled Khaleel	خالد خليل	3	Egg plant	Temporarily		5000	Egg plant
48	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Khaled Khaleel	خالد خليل	3	Onion and Garlic	Temporarily		5000	Onion and Garlic
49	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Ali Khaleel Farm	مزرعة على خليل	3	Orange Trees	Temporarily	450	5000	Orange Trees
50	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Ali Khaleel Farm	مزرعة على خليل	3	Orange Trees	Temporarily	400	25000	Orange Trees
51	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Shehab Ahmed Mazhar	شهاب أحمد مظهر	3		Temporarily		5000	
52	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Mostafa Bahaa El Dein Abd El Rahman	مصطفى بهاء الدين عبد الرحمن	3	Melon	Temporarily		5000	Melon
53	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Desert land Quarries	أرض فضاء صحراوية محاجر	3		Temporarily			
54	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Desert land Quarries	أرض فضاء صحراوية	3		Temporarily			

No	Date	Place	Type of lands	Name	A_Name	Total Area per Qirate	Crop	Impact on lands	Trees	Compensation	Potential crop for the coming season
55	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Desert land Quarries	محاجر أرض فضاء صحراوية	3		Temporarily			
56	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Pico Company	محاجر مزرعة شركة بيكو علاء دياب	3	Peach trees	Temporarily	500	100000	Peach trees
57	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Inside Army Zone	قوات مسلحة	3		Temporarily			
58	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Inside Army Zone	قوات مسلحة	3		Temporarily			
59	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Inside Army Zone	قوات مسلحة	3		Temporarily			
60	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Inside Army Zone	قوات مسلحة	3		Temporarily			
61	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Inside Army Zone	قوات مسلحة	3		Temporarily			
62	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Inside Army Zone	قوات مسلحة	3		Temporarily			
63	20 th May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Governmental quarries	محاجر تابعة للحكومة	3		Temporarily			
64	20 th May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Governmental quarries	محاجر تابعة للحكومة	3		Temporarily			
65	20 th May	Abu Rawash	Empty desert land	Serag El Roby	سراج الروبي	3		Temporarily		3000	
66	20 th May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Fatma Morsy Mohamed	دكتورة فاطمة مرسى محمد	3	Banana trees	Temporarily		260000	Banana trees

No	Date	Place	Type of lands	Name	A_Name	Total Area per Qirate	Crop	Impact on lands	Trees	Compensation	Potential crop for the coming season
67	20th May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Ateia Abd El Gawad	اللواء عطية عبد الجواد	3	Orange Trees	Temporarily	450	100000	Orange Trees
68	20th May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Hassan Nabil	حسن نبيل	3	Onion and Garlic	Temporarily		5000	Tomato
69	20th May	Abu Rawash	Empty agriculture land	Hassan Nabil	حسن نبيل	3		Temporarily		1500	
70	20th May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	Ahmed yehia and Saad Besada	أحمد يحيى والمدخل من عند سعد بسادة	3	Orange Trees	Temporarily	450	25000	Clover
71	20th May	Abu Rawash	Empty agriculture land	International Company for animal productions	الشركة العالمية للثروة الحيوانية	3		Temporarily			
72	20th May	Abu Rawash	Empty agriculture land	International Company for animal productions	الشركة العالمية للثروة الحيوانية	3		Temporarily			
73	20th May	Abu Rawash	Empty agriculture land	International Company for animal productions	الشركة العالمية للثروة الحيوانية	3		Temporarily			
74	20th May	Abu Rawash	Empty agriculture land	International Company for animal productions	الشركة العالمية للثروة الحيوانية	3		Temporarily			

No	Date	Place	Type of lands	Name	A_Name	Total Area per Qirate	Crop	Impact on lands	Trees	Compensation	Potential crop for the coming season
75	20th May	Abu Rawash	Agriculture land	International Company for animal productions	الشركة العالمية للثروة الحيوانية	3	Clover	Temporarily		1500	Maize
76	9th June	Ashmoun	Inside Electricity station	Electric Company	شركة الكهرباء	0					
77	9th June	Ashmoun	Agriculture land	The land has been compensated under another project	تم دفع التعويض	0		Temporarily		40000	
78	9th June	Ashmoun	Agriculture land	The land has been compensated under another project	تم دفع التعويض	0		Temporarily		40000	
79	9th June	Ashmoun	Agriculture land	Mohamed Amer Aly Amer	محمد عامر على عامر	72	Grapes	Temporarily	1500	200000	Grapes
80	9th June	Ashmoun	Agriculture land	Eid Shahat	عيد شحات	48	Maize	Temporarily		150000	Any vegetable
81	9th June	Ashmoun	Agriculture land	Ramadan Abd El Gany	رمضان عبد الغنى	120	Maize	Temporarily		150000	Any vegetable
82	9th June	Ashmoun	Agriculture land	Shawqy Monier Abd El Salam	شوقي منير عبد السلام	144	Maize	Temporarily		250000	Any vegetable
83	9th June	Ashmoun	Agriculture land	Hemdan Abd El Wahab	حمدان عبد الوهاب	120	Maize	Temporarily		150000	Any vegetable
84	9th June	Ashmoun	Agriculture land	Reda Mohamed Howedy	رضا محمد هويدى	144	Maize	Temporarily		200000	Any vegetable

No	Date	Place	Type of lands	Name	A_Name	Total Area per Qirate	Crop	Impact on lands	Trees	Compensation	Potential crop for the coming season
85	9th June	Ashmoun	Agriculture land	Mostafa Aglan	مصطفى عجلان	120	Maize	Temporarily		150000	Any vegetable
86	9th June	Ashmoun	Agriculture land	Botheina Ahmed El Nas	بثينة أحمد النحاس	120	Maize	Temporarily		200000	Any vegetable
87	9th June	Ashmoun	Agriculture land	Saber Hasab Allah	صابر حسب الله	144	Maize	Temporarily		250000	Any vegetable
88	9th June	Ashmoun	Agriculture land	Sameer Abu Sennah from tower 15-23	سمير أبو سنة	120	Orange	Temporarily		150000	Orange
89	9th June	Ashmoun	Agriculture land	Saied El Nas from tower 24-30	سعيد النحاس	120	Orange	Temporarily	7000	250000	Any vegetable

The area is counted with Qirate which is about 175m²

Calculation of trees is estimated because inside the field some have trees of different age (the compensation is based on tree age and type). In the same plot of lands we might find some other types of trees (few number)

Table 1: Affected groups name, ownership, proposed compensation with lands to be expropriated

Place	Name of the land owner	Type of land owner	Proposed compensation	The area of land to be expropriated by Qirate	The area of land to be expropriated by Square meter
ABU GHALEB AND ABU RAWASH					
Abu Ghaleb	Technogreen Company owned by Magdy Mansour	Corporations	16000	3	525
Abu Ghaleb	Technogreen Company owned by Magdy Mansour	Corporations	16000	3	525
Abu Rawash	Compost project owned by El tony Frega	Corporations	100000	12	2100
Abu Rawash	Compost project owned by El tony Frega	Corporations			
Abu Rawash	Compost project owned by El tony Frega	Corporations			
Abu Rawash	Compost project owned by El tony Frega	Corporations			
Abu Rawash	Palm Hills	Corporations	100000	12	2100
Abu Rawash	Palm Hills	Corporations			
Abu Rawash	Palm Hills	Corporations			
Abu Rawash	Palm Hills	Corporations			
Abu Rawash	Pico Company	Corporations	75000	9	1575
Abu Rawash	Pico Company	Corporations	.		
Abu Rawash	Pico Company	Corporations			
Abu Rawash	International Company for animal productions	Corporations	125000	16	2800
Abu Rawash	International Company for animal productions	Corporations	.		
Abu Rawash	International Company for animal productions	Corporations	.		
Abu Rawash	International Company for animal productions	Corporations	.		
Abu Rawash	International Company for animal productions	Corporations			

Place	Name of the land owner	Type of land owner	Proposed compensation	The area of land to be expropriated by Qirate	The area of land to be expropriated by Square meter
Abu Ghaleb	Nagy Abd el Sahfy	Owned by Individuals	25000	3	525
Abu Ghaleb	Rezq Hemidah	Owned by Individuals	25000	3	525
Abu Ghaleb	Sherief Abd el Salam El Magraby	Owned by Individuals	2000	3	525
Abu Ghaleb	Allam Mohamed Badawy	Owned by Individuals	16000	3	525
Abu Ghaleb	Mohamed Hassan	Owned by Individuals	25000	3	525
Abu Ghaleb	Adel Husein	Owned by Individuals	2000	3	525
Abu Ghaleb	Awad Awny is the renter from Hisham El Mahdy	Owned by Individuals	1200	3	525
Abu Ghaleb	Abd el Haleim El Omda	Owned by Individuals	1500	3	525
Abu Ghaleb	Ahmed Gebriel Waer	Owned by Individuals	5000	3	525
Abu Ghaleb	Aly Maheeb	Owned by Individuals	1500	3	525
Abu Ghaleb	El Yomn Ibraheim El Hamaqy	Owned by Individuals	50000	6	1050
Abu Ghaleb	El Yomn Ibraheim El Hamaqy	Owned by Individuals			
Abu Rawash	Dr. Shabrawishy Farm	Owned by Individuals	50000	3	525
Abu Rawash	Mokhtar Husein	Owned by Individuals	3000	3	525
Abu Rawash	Raouf Farm	Owned by Individuals	3000	3	525
Abu Rawash	Gabal Tarek Farm	Owned by Individuals	30000	3	525
Abu Rawash	Hassan Hasaneen	Owned by Individuals	100000	3	525
Abu Rawash	Salah Ismail	Owned by Individuals	100000	3	525
Abu Rawash	Fathey Hassan	Owned by Individuals	50000	3	525
Abu Rawash	Usama Yosef Shalaby	Owned by Individuals	100000	3	525
Abu Rawash	Mohamed Henedy Ahmed	Owned by Individuals	75000	9	1575
Abu Rawash	Mohamed Henedy Ahmed	Owned by Individuals			

Place	Name of the land owner	Type of land owner	Proposed compensation	The area of land to be expropriated by Qirate	The area of land to be expropriated by Square meter
Abu Rawash	Mohamed Henedy Ahmed	Owned by Individuals			
Abu Rawash	Taleb Hassan Farm	Owned by Individuals	50000	6	1050
Abu Rawash	Taleb Hassan Farm	Owned by Individuals			
Abu Rawash	Khaled Khaleel	Owned by Individuals	10000	6	1050
Abu Rawash	Khaled Khaleel	Owned by Individuals			
Abu Rawash	Ali Khaleel Farm	Owned by Individuals	30000	6	1050
Abu Rawash	Ali Khaleel Farm	Owned by Individuals			
Abu Rawash	Shehab Ahmed Mazhar	Owned by Individuals	5000	3	525
Abu Rawash	Mostafa Bahaa El Dein Abd El Rahman	Owned by Individuals	5000	3	525
Abu Rawash	Serag El Roby	Owned by Individuals	3000	3	525
Abu Rawash	Fatma Morsy Mohamed	Owned by Individuals	260000	3	525
Abu Rawash	Ateia Abd El Gawad	Owned by Individuals	100000	3	525
Abu Rawash	Hassan Nabil	Owned by Individuals	6500	6	1050
Abu Rawash	Hassan Nabil	Owned by Individuals			
Abu Rawash	Ahmed yehia and Saad Besada	Owned by Individuals	25000	3	525
ASHMOUN					
Ashmoun	Mohamed Amer Aly Amer	Owned by Individuals	200000	72	12600
Ashmoun	Eid Shahat	Owned by Individuals	150000	48	8400
Ashmoun	Ramadan Abd El Gany	Owned by Individuals	150000	120	21000
Ashmoun	Shawqy Monier Abd El Salam	Owned by Individuals	250000	144	25200

Place	Name of the land owner	Type of land owner	Proposed compensation	The area of land to be expropriated by Qirate	The area of land to be expropriated by Square meter
Ashmoun	Hemdan Abd El Wahab	Owned by Individuals	150000	120	21000
Ashmoun	Reda Mohamed Howedy	Owned by Individuals	200000	144	25200
Ashmoun	Mostafa Aglan	Owned by Individuals	150000	120	21000
Ashmoun	Botheina Ahmed El Nas	Owned by Individuals	200000	120	21000
Ashmoun	Saber Hasab Allah	Owned by Individuals	250000	144	25200
Ashmoun	Sameer Abu Sennah	Owned by Individuals	150000	120	21000
Ashmoun	Saied El Nas	Owned by Individuals	250000	120	21000

Source: RAP Survey Census Results

* The EETC has already compensated two farmers in Ashmoun with 80.000 EGP

Annex II : Crops Prices

Agricultural Crops, Fruits and Vegetables price translation' Report

The Crop	1 Meter Compensation	Qirate (175 m ²) Compensation	Notes
Wheat	2.25	393.75	
Beans	2.25	393.75	
Clover	2.50	437.50	
Malt	1.75	306.25	
fenugreek	2.25	393.25	
Lentils	1.25	218.75	
Lupine	2	350	
Soybeans	4	70	
Sun Flower	1.75	306.25	
Peanuts	1.75	306.25	
Sorghum	1.50	262.5	
Sesame	1.50	262.50	
Hijazi Clover	2.50	437.50	
Corn	2	350	
Green maize leave	1.50	262.50	
Sugar Beet	3	525	
Sugar-Cane	2.25	393.75	
Potatoes Rows	5.75	1006.25	
Potatoes (local)	3.50	612.50	
Winter Tomatoes	5.75	106.25	
Summer Tomatoes	4.50	787.50	
Onions	4.50	787.50	
Russian Onions (Nakkari)	5.75	1006.25	
Arboretum Onions	5.75	1006.25	
Garlic	3	225	
Water Melon	5	875	
Melon	4.50	787.50	
Okra	3.50	612.50	
Zucchini	3.50	612.50	
Radishes Arugula - Kale	2.50	437.50	

Aubergine	3.50	612.50
Egg Plant	3	525
Cowpea	2.50	437
Spinach-Molokheya	2	3.50
Dill-parsley	2	350
Carrots-Beets	3	525
String Beans	3	525
Taro Plant	5.50	962.50
Peas	2	350
Sweet Potatoes	4.25	743.75
Cabbage	3.50	612.50
Cauliflower	3.50	612.50
Pumpkin	3.50	612.50
Bell Pepper	3.75	656.50
Green Pepper	3.75	656.50
Artichoke	3.50	612.50
Strawberries	7	1225
Cucumbers	3.25	568.75
Flower Nursery	5	875
Onion Nursery	7	1225
Flowers	2.50	437.50
Marjoram	2	350
Thyme	2.50	437.50
Jasmine	2.50	437.50
Hibiscus	2	35
Mint	2	350
<i>Mogat</i>	3	525
All Kinds of Cactus	2.50	437.50
Timber Tree Nurseries	3.50	612.50
Ornamental Plant Nurseries	4.50	787.50
Fruit plantation	3.50	612.20

The Crop	Compensation for the Palm in Pounds	Notes
Fruitful palm Trees over Five years	750	
Palm tree Half wet	750	
Palm tree (adult)	250	
Fruitful Palm Trees Less than Five Years	300	
Dacirdia Plams	75	3m Height
Latamania Palms	75	3m Height
Cocus Palms	400	3m Height
Ardoxia Palms	225	For Every Tie
Palm (camel tail	650	For every 50 cm of wood

Wood Trees

The Crop	Compensation For a tree more than 10 Years	Compensation For a tree less than 10 Years	Notes
Camphor	150	80	
Kazaronaa	125	70	
Mimosa	75	4	
Willow	60	35	
Bouansaana	75	40	
Sarsou	75	40	
Mulberry	100	50	
<u>Zevenzicht</u>	175	85	

Fruit Trees

The Crop	Compensation For a tree more than 5 Years	Compensation For a tree less than 5 Years	Compensation for New Plantation
Mangos	1200	5500	50
Summer Oranges	1000	300	35
Tangerine	575	20	25
Lemons	575	200	25
Warring	550	150	20
Pears	750	250	300
Grenadine	500	250	30
Guava	500	250	30
Green Keshta	500	250	30
kaka	450	225	25
Peaches	500	250	25

Prunes	700	350	35
Apricots	550	225	30
Apples	600	300	35
Loquat	500	250	30
Quince	500	250	30
Almonds	750	350	35
Peacan	500	250	30
Hazelnut	500	250	30
Olives	500	250	30
Fig	500	250	30
Babaz	500	250	30

The Crop	Compensation per tree			Notes
	ground	On wire	On stakes	
Fruitful Grape Trees	₹150	₹225	₹250	
Non-Fruitful Grape Trees	75	150	175	

The Crop	Compensation per Tree		Notes
	Fruitful	Non-Fruitful	
Bananas	45	150	
Egyptian Fig	100	50	

General observations:

1. The compensation assessments are for excellent items and good fruiting trees.
2. In all cases the value of crops grown inside Green Houses increases by 100% of the assessed value of the table
3. Open crops and crops irrigated by modern irrigation methods (spray - Tqbit) increase by 50% of the value in the table
4. Crops that were not estimated in the table will be assessed by the Commission during the process of business Implementation.

مدير الزراعة بالبحيرة
المحافظة الزراعية رقم 3 / القنطرة

١٥
١٤٧٥/١٤٧٥
١٤٧٥/١٤٧٥
١٤٧٥/١٤٧٥

بيان - تقدير المحاصيل الزراعية والخضراوات والفواكه
المتوقعة نتيجة أعمال حفر الغاز الطبيعي

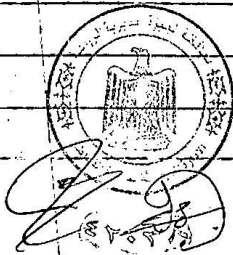
رقم الطلب	تعيين قيراط بالتين	تعيين ام بالتين	الموصوف
	٢٩٢,٧٥	٢,٤٥	القمح
	٢٩٢,٧٥	٢,٤٥	الفول البلدى
	٤٢,٧٥	٢,٥٠	البرسيم
	٢٠٦,٤٥	١,٧٥	الذرة
	٢٩٢,٤٥	٢,٤٥	الجلد
	٢١٨,٧٥	١,٤٥	العدس
	٢٥٠	٢	الثوم
	٧٠	٤	فول الصويا
	٢٠٦,٤٥	١,٧٥	عباس الشمر
	٢٠٦,٤٥	١,٧٥	الفول السودانى
	٢٦٢,٥٠	١,٥٠	الذرة الرفيعة
	٢٦٢,٥٠	١,٥٠	الذرة
	٤٢٧,٥٠	٢,٥٠	البرسيم الجاف
	٢٥٠	٢	الذرة البيضاء
	٢٦٢,٥٠	١,٥٠	الذرة
	٥٢٥	٢	باجى السكر
	٢٩٢,٧٥	٢,٤٥	قصب السكر
	١٠٠٦,٤٥	٥,٧٥	البطاطا (مخمس) وبنجر وبنجر وبنجر
	٦١٢,٥٠	٢,٥٠	البطاطا (مخمس) كسوليا
	١٠٠٦,٤٥	٥,٧٥	بطاطا (مخمس)
	٧٨٧,٥٠	٤,٥٠	بطاطا (مخمس)
	٧٨٧,٥٠	٤,٥٠	بطاطا
	١٠٠٦,٤٥	٥,٧٥	بطاطا (مخمس) (مخمس)

٥

تاريخ ١٠/١٠/٢٠١٥ - تقديم الحسابات الخيرية والخصومات والتكاليف

والتكاليف نتيجة أعمال حفر القاذور الطبيعية

الموصوف	تقويم قديس بالمكتب	تقويم اعم بالمكتب	الموصوف
	٥	٥	مقتل رطل
	١٠٠٦٧٠٥	٥٧٠٥	فوسم
	٢٢٥	٢	مطبخ - مطبخ ليد
	٨٧٥	٥	شام - حوض كمنالود
	٧٨٧٠٥	٤٥٥	باميه
	٦١٢٠٥	٢٠٥	كوسه
	٦١٢٠٥	٢٠٥	فجل - حفر لفة
	٤٧٧٠٥	٤٥٥	باركيا - روكا
	٦١٢٠٥	٢٠٥	باركيا - باميه - روكا
	٥٥٥	٢	لوبيا
	٤٧٧	٤٥٥	بانج - باروك
	٢٥	٢	حبه - روكا
	٢٥	٢	حزر - بانج
	٥٥٥	٢	فاصيريا - حفر
	٥٥٥	٢	علقات
	٩٦٢٠٥	٥٥٥	رطل
	٢٥	٢	كرب
	٧٤٤٧٥	٤٤٥	قنبيط
	٦١٢٠٥	٢٠٥	فوسم ليد
	٦١٢٠٥	٢٠٥	فلند روكا
	٦١٢٠٥	٢٠٥	فلند حبه
	٦٥٦٠٥	٤٧٥	فوسم
	٦٥٦٠٥	٤٧٥	
	٦١٢٠٥	٢٠٥	



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تأجير مبان تقدير المحاصيل الزراعية والخضراوات والفواكه
السائلة نتيجة أعمال عزز العازل الطبيعي

المحصول	تقويم ايم	تقويم قيراط	المحصول
فرواه	٧	١٢٠٥	
خبثار	٢٤٥	٥٦١,٧٥	
مخارم الورد	٥	١٠٧٥	
مخارم الارضيات	٧	١٢٤٥	
الزهور (موريات)	٢٥٠	٤٢٧,٥٠	
بورقوش	٤	٢٥	
عتر	٢٥٠	٤٢٧,٥٠	
با = ميم	٢٥٠	٤٢٧,٥٠	
كر كدي	٤	٢٥	
تفاح بلدي	٤	٢٥	
مغارة	٢	٥٥٥	
صنع ائزال الصبار	٢٥٠	٤٢٧,٥٠	
مخارم الاشجار الخشبية	٢٥٠	٦١٤,٥٠	
مخارم نباتات الزينة	٢٥٠	٧٨٧,٥٠	
مخارم الفاكهة غير النضجة	٢٥٠	٦١٤,٥٠	
مخارم الفواكه بعد النضج	٥	١٧٥	



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تابع برصيد - فقرة ١٣٣٤ من اللائحة والخصومات والفوائد
المتكاملة فليتم ايرادها من الفائز الطبيعي

التحويل وتحويل الزينة

الموصوف	تقوم به الجهة الواحدة ٢٠٠٠	الموصوف
	٧٥٠	تحويل مقر اقليم من استرات
	٧٥٠	تحويل مقر قضاء جلفن رطب
	٤٥٠	تحويل زكر ٧٠٠
	٤٠٠	تحويل مقر اقليم من استرات
ارتفاع ٢ م	٧٥	تحويل براءت كيارديا
ارتفاع ٢ م	٧٥	تحويل لانتانيا
ارتفاع ٢ م	٤٠	تحويل كركيا
كل بلاط	٤٠٥	تحويل اوردوكيا (ملوكية)
كل ١٥٠ م ^٢	٦٥٠	تحويل كرك وديان الجبل

الاستحباب الموصوف

الموصوف	تقوم به الجهة الواحدة ١٥٠٠	تقوم به الجهة الواحدة ١٥٠٠	الموصوف
	٨٠	١٥٠	كافور
	٧٠	١٤٥	كافور رينيا
	٤٠	٧٥	سنت
	٢٥	٦٠	صفتون
	٤٠	٧٥	بوانا يانا
	٤٠	٧٥	سرخ
	٥٠	١٠٠	توت
	٨٥	١٧٥	زنتون



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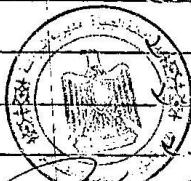
مديرية الزراعة بالجزيرة
القطرية الزراعية من القطر

٥

ماتهم ببيان - تقدير المحاصيل الزراعية والقطر والتكرار
المتكاتف نتيجة أعمال حفظ القطر الطبيعي

أوسمة التفتيش

المحصول	تقريباً النسبة المئوية من مساحة	تقريباً النسبة المئوية من مساحة	تقريباً النسبة المئوية من مساحة
ماضون	١٢٠٠	٥٠٠	٥٠
برتقال يسه	١٠٠	٢٠	٢٥
يوست	٥٧٥	٢٠	٢٥
لحمون	٥٧٥	٢٠	٢٥
نارجي	٥٥٠	١٥٠	٢٠
كشميري	٧٥٠	٢٥٠	٢٠
رمان	٥٠٠	٢٥٠	٢٠
جراقة	٥٠٠	٢٥٠	٢٠
قسط	٥٠٠	٢٥٠	٢٠
كافور	٤٥٠	٢٢٥	٢٥
خوخ	٥٠٠	٢٥٠	٢٥
برتقال	٧٠٠	٢٥٠	٢٥
هشيش	٥٥٠	٢٢٥	٢٠
تفاح	٦٠٠	٢٠٠	٢٥
بصل	٥٠٠	٢٥٠	٢٠
فلفل	٥٠٠	٢٥٠	٢٠
لوز	٧٥٠	٢٥٠	٢٥
بيكان	٥٠٠	٢٥٠	٢٠
بنفسج	٥٠٠	٢٥٠	٢٠
زيتون	٥٠٠	٢٥٠	٢٠
قصب	٥٠٠	٢٥٠	٢٠
بلاطة	٥٠٠	٢٥٠	٢٠



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تاريخ: ١٠ - بيان تقدير المحاصيل الزراعية والخضروات والبساتين
والتالي: تجميع - الحساب - من الفائز الطبيعي

المحصول	التعويض للشبه الواحدة بالجيزة		
	ار.م	م.س.ك	ع.ت.ك.ع.ب
عنب مفرح	١٥٠	٢٢٥	٢٥٠
عنب غير مفرح	٧٥	١٥٠	١٧٥

المحصول	التعويض للشبه الواحدة بالجيزة	
	مفرح	غير مفرح
عوز	٤٥	١٥٠
ليمون	١٥	٥٠

ملاحظات عامة:

- ١- التعويضات في المقترحة للاهتمامات الجمالية والاستراتيجية الأهم.
- ٢- لجميع المحاصيل تقريباً الحد من المخرقة من لائق الصريحين.
- ٣- الزراعة في المقترحة والمتميز في بطون الري الحديث.
- ٤- المقترحة في المقترحة والمتميز في بطون الري الحديث.
- ٥- المقترحة في المقترحة والمتميز في بطون الري الحديث.

والله

مدير الزراعة بالجيزة
مدير الزراعة بالجيزة
مدير الزراعة بالجيزة



٢٠٢٨

Annex III: The sheets and questionnaire to the farmers

A. Compensation form

Census form for affected areas (Giza North interconnection project)

Census Date:---/---/201 Responsible for Census:-----

Agricultural Association representative:-----

Measurement Engineers:-----

Electricity Tower Number	Place	Type of affected land 1- Agriculture 2- Empty Desert 3- Empty Agriculture	Name of the owner	Arabic _Name	Total area to be expropriated	Current Crop	Continuation of Impact 1- Permanent 2- Temporarily	Compensation	Following crop	Compensation for following crop
(---]	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
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Compensation form for affected people

B. Project Affected people Questionnaire

**Affected people compensation Questionnaire
RESETLEMENT ACTION PLAN
Giza North Power C.C. 3*750 MW Interconnections Project**

Data is highly confidential and will not be used for purposes other than compensation

Questionnaire code <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	1. Governorate : <input style="float: right; width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
2. District:	3. Local Unit: <input style="float: right; width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
4. Village:	5. Ezbit:
6. Agricultural Association Representative	7. Name of Agricultural Association
8. Date:---/---/-----	9. EETC Representative
For data collector: the shaded part should be filled by EETC	
	10. Total affected area in Qirate:
	11. Information about affected crops:-----
	12. Type of impact:-----
14. Date of compensation to be received	13. Total compensation :
15. Signature of the technical person responsible for the census	

16. Information about the affected person

a. Crop owner	-----
b. Gender	Male-----1 Female-----2
c. Age	[]
d. Educational status	[] -----
e. Main occupation	[] -----
f. Secondary Occupation	[] -----
g. Contact Data	Address:----- ----- Mobile----- Telephone:-----

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 17. Legal possession of land: | Legal ownership | 1 |
| | Illegal ownership | 2 |
| | Legal land tenant | 3 |
| | Illegal land tenant | 4 |
| | Other (specify-----) | 5 |

18. In case of legal possession, Does the affected person have all documents (Ask the agriculture association :

Yes all.....1 Yes some.....2

No.....3 Other Specify.....4

[]

19. What are the documents available? Please enclose a copy of them (if possible)

.....

.....

[]

20. In case of illegal possession, can you tell me the date of possession

.....

.....

21. Impact on the assets

.....

.....

22. Impact on the source of income

.....

.....

Annex IV: Document from the agricultural association to declare that the farmer has been consulted and approved

مديرية الزراعة ..
الإدارة الزراعية ..
جمعية للزراعية

محضر معاينة

أنه فى يوم... الموافق / / ٢٠١٢ وبناء على خطاب الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء.
بتاريخ ٢٠١٢ / / ٥ والخاص بصرف التعويضات للمتضررين عن عملية إنشاء الخط الكهربائى
أشمون / الباجور جهد ٦٦ ك.ف تم الانتقال على الطبيعه وبحضور كل من الساده :-
وذلك بمعرفة كل من السادة :-

السيد المهندس / مدير الجمعية الزراعية بناحية
السيد المهندس / مرشد الحوض
السيد المهندس / رئيس مجلس إدارة الجمعية الزراعية بناحية
السيد المهندس / مهندس الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء

وبالمعاينه على الطبيعه وجد الاتى :-


الأرض المسجلة بالجمعية باسم / السيد بمساحة من ظات جرد عشر قيراط
حيازة رقم :- (١١٢)
الأرض منزوعة محصول / نظام صين
والتالف منها مساحة في ظف والمستفيد من الأرض هو / السيد

والأمر مفوض لسيداتكم

اللجنة :

١-
٢-
٣-
٤-

يعتمد:



Annex V: Legal Framework that Governs the project

Egypt Legislation Related to Resettlement and Compensation

The RPF covered the legal framework in details, However more information about the legal framework should be presented in the RAP to have it in a more comprehensive way.

This project is governed by three main legislative framework, namely Egyptian generic legislations the EIB guidelines and the WB op 4.12. In addition the compensation system applied in EETC which is more close to the EIB and WB rules and regulations as EETC apply some procedures that is more compatible with the EIB and the WB regulations, especially, compensation for squatters and the crop owners (not necessary land owners) , grievances and consultation procedures

World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, EIB Guidance Note 1 on Involuntary Resettlement as part of the Environmental And Social Practices Handbook. Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement are all safeguard guidance documents that were developed with main common objectives of mitigating the negative social impacts resulting from land taking or affecting the sources of livelihoods as a result of development project. The thorough review for the mentioned guidelines showed the following:

- All the mentioned policies are drawn with the general human rights framework in recognition for the protection of the ownerships and also safeguarding the interests of the poor and vulnerable groups in particular
- They accord in all the key principles and terminologies related to involuntary resettlement. The main guiding principle is that: where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the funding agency requires the promoter to develop an acceptable resettlement tool (this may include a Resettlement Policy Framework or a Resettlement Action Plan). The plan should incorporate and follow the right to due process, and to meaningful and culturally appropriate consultation and participation, including that of host communities.
- All the lists of reference of the various guidelines above include the WB OP 4.12 as an important and key reference addressing the international funding agencies requirements for addressing involuntary resettlement impacts.

According to the WB's safeguard policy on Involuntary Resettlement, physical and economic dislocation resulting from WB funded developmental projects or sub-projects should be avoided or minimized as much as possible. Unavoidable displacement should involve the preparation and implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), to address the direct economic and social impacts resulting from the project or sub-project's activities causing involuntary resettlement.

It is not envisaged that the project on hand will result in the physical or economic dislocation of people. However, a RPF has been prepared in order to outline a proposed approach and work plan to guide the implementation, handover, and monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process, in case OP 4.12 is triggered at any point.

Egyptian Generic legislations

Resettlement and land acquisition issues under the proposed Project will be addressed under the guidance of the laws governing the Arab Republic of Egypt to this regard, EIB guidelines and the World Bank's OP 4.12. The RPF represents the reference to be used in managing land acquisition issues and addressing the involuntary resettlement and displacement of people related to WB financed projects. NAT be committed to complying with the national and WB laws and policies and to any future amendments to them. This chapter will discuss in detail the Egyptian legal framework

Institutional Arrangements

Property expropriation and compensation in Egypt is initiated and executed at central, local and, stakeholders levels. On the central level, the governmental agency 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. ESA is charged with the formation of the expropriation and compensation committees.

Usually the executing body will be the concerned Ministry or Governorate. Accordingly, this executing agency would be responsible for paying the compensation to affected groups through ESA or under its supervision, offering alternative resettlement options, and implementing the resettlement project.

On the local level, several local departments and directorates are involved in the resettlement program which includes:

- 1- **Directorate of Housing and Infrastructure**, this department is to be responsible for setting the alternative resettlement options for the affected group and participate in all operational procedures concerning defining compensation and setting improvement actions within informal settlements.
- 2- **Department of Physical Planning**, this department is to be responsible for preparing the detailed plans for areas subjected to resettlement and provide all detailed maps and documents required to define the affected groups (e.g., roads
- 3- right-of-ways, Set-backs,..)
- 4- **Department of Amlak**, is to be responsible for providing all required documents for ownerships or tenure status within the affected areas with all attached historical documents for those properties that show the different transactions of the properties.
- 5- **Department of Land Surveying**, is the main responsible body for defining the size, area and locations of different ownerships to be affected by the resettlement. It is also responsible for defining the compensation mechanisms and values in cooperation with ESA and other relevant local bodies.
- 6- **Department of Social Affairs**, is to be responsible for conducting all field surveys required to define the affected groups, their socio-economic status, affordability level, their preference against different resettlement options and compensations mechanisms. Another major role to be played by this department is to mitigate the negative impact of resettlement whether during or after resettlement, through preparing rehabilitation programs for those affected group, and monitoring the impact of the process.
- 7- **Department of Legal Affairs**, to deal with legal issues related to tenure and ownerships and resolve dispute between different involved parties
- 8- **Head of Local Governorate Units (LGUs)** where the resettlement project takes place, to manage the overall project

- 9- **Agricultural Associations**, they represent the Ministry of Agriculture on the villages level and they are the bodies in charge of assessing the compensation values related to the temporary or permanent acquisition of agriculture land and the compensation for crops and trees.
- 10- **On the stakeholders level**, the relevant NGOs, CBOs and elected councils together with PAPs play crucial roles in ensuring that the participatory decision making, planning, implementation and monitoring process is inclusive and transparent.

Government of Egypt Relevant Legislation

It is the Government of Egypt's policy to pay compensation or offer assistance to people whose lands and properties are affected by projects undertaken by the Government. This section pertains to the means, causes, and the competent authorities entrusted with the implementation of the provisions and rules of the administrative law, civil law, in addition to the law related to the expropriation of private property for public interest. In addition, this section also covers the restrictions, the conditions of the legality of procedures applied by the administration at its disposal, and the consequences of property expropriation, in addition to the legal procedures for the possession of private property.

a. Property Rights within the Egyptian Constitution

The main objective of the state, represented by its executive authority through the issuance of administrative decisions for the public benefit, is to achieve public interest. The state (administrative authority) uses various means to exercise this diversified activity that is readily perceived in the administrative affairs and reflected in the legal affairs.

The Egyptian Constitution recognizes three main types of ownership. Article 29 of the 1971 Constitution provides that "Ownership shall be under the supervision of the people and the protection of the State.

There are three kinds of ownership: public ownership, co-operative ownership and private ownership".

In accordance with Article 34 of the Constitution: "Private ownership shall be safeguarded and may not be placed under sequestration except in the cases defined by law and in accordance with a judicial decision. It may not be expropriated except for the general good and against a fair compensation as defined by law. The right of inheritance shall be guaranteed in it." According to this article, it is understood that procedures for private property expropriation are considered to be exceptional. The competent jurisdiction shall be entitled to take cognizance of the lawsuits raised by individuals against the administration for appropriate compensations.

It should be noted, however, that during the preparation of this RPF in April 2011, Egypt is passing a transition period after 25 January Revolution. This period involved a preparatory period for the production of a new constitution of the country since the enforcement of the mentioned Constitution was weakened due to several political reasons. It is anticipated that the new constitutional articles will pay the due attention to protecting the rights of private property.

b. Land Tenure and Related Laws to Land and Structures Expropriation

There are four main forms of land ownership in Egypt:

Land ownership type	
Public or State land¹	(in Arabic <i>Amlak Amiriya</i>), which is divided into the State's public domain that cannot be alienated and the State's private domain, which can be alienated generally through sale, lease, <i>Takhsiss</i> (i.e. transfer of ownership conditional on meeting certain criteria, such as keeping the land use unchanged and paying the remaining installments of the land price) or through <i>Haq Intifaa</i> ,
Private land	(in Arabic <i>Mulk harr</i>), which may be alienated/transferred freely
Endowment land	<i>Waqf</i> land (land held as a trust/endowment for religious or charitable purposes), which is often subject to covenants on transfer or use, and which is typically transferred through leasehold or usufruct.
Customary rights	there are some areas in Sinai and in the northern coast with implicitly recognized to land (<i>Urfi</i>) to the benefit of Bedouins. In these areas, someone wishing to acquire land often has to make two payments, first to the Bedouin claimant(s) for the right of use and then to the State to regularize and register their land tenure/ownership and be able to obtain services.

It is important to note that the Civil Code (No. 131 of 1948) recognizes *Hiyaza* (i.e. possession of immovable/movable property without ownership) as a legitimate channel to acquire ownership of the property in question through adverse possession, provided that the *Hiyaza* has been “peaceful, unchallenged and uninterrupted” for a period of 15 years². By Law, ownership through adverse possession does not, however, apply to State lands.

c. Egyptian Civil Code

Within the framework of the Constitution, ***the Civil Code, in articles 802-805 concerning private property***, has recognized the private ownership right. Article 802 has stated that the owner, pursuant to the law, has the sole right of using and/or disposing his property. In Article 803, land ownership has been defined as land with all things above and below it and pursuant to the law, the property of the surface may be separated from the property of what is above or below it. Then, Article 805 provides that “No one may be deprived of his property except in cases prescribed by law and this would take place with an equitable compensation.”

¹ The large majority of land in Egypt is public or State-owned desert land that is for the most part undeveloped (estimated to be 90-95% of the national territory).

² The Ministry of Local Administration estimates that 15.7 million Egyptians (22.3% of the population) live in 1,105 informal or squatter settlements, called ashwa'iyat, including unlawful urbanization of agricultural lands, unplanned/ unauthorized land subdivisions, and squatting on public or privately owned lands.

d. Main relevant laws governing expropriation and consequent compensation procedures

- **Physical Planning Law (Law3/1982)**

Law No. 3, 1982 for Physical Planning, in its Sixth chapter concerning District Renewal (this also applies for slums' redevelopment or resettlement projects) has obliged the concerned local body entitled to renewal to first plan and prepare the proposed relocation sites where the occupants of the original area under renewal or redevelopment, would be resettled. The concerned local body should first prepare these relocation sites to be suitable for housing and proceeding different activities of the relocates prior to their transfer to the new site.

Article 40 of this law stated that it is not allowed to commence with the resettlement before at least one month from officially notifying the PAPs with their new destination. Any occupant, who would be subjected to the resettlement and receives a new housing unit, has the right to complain of its unsuitability within 15 days of receiving the notification to a specialized committee formulated by the concerned governor. The committee should reach its decision concerning the complaint within a maximum one month period. However, the right to complaint does not include the location of the new resettlement site, rather it is only limited to the unit itself.

Law 3/1982 allows compensation by: (i) taking the value of the property; or (ii) postponing the taking of such value in full or in part until all or part of the area in question is sold.

Article 47 of Law 3, 1982 authorized the concerned Governor to formulate compensation committee.

In addition:

- Law 3 of 1982: 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 governmental educational buildings
- Prime Ministerial Decree No. 2166 of 1994: added fishery farms established by ministries, governmental departments, local government units, and public authorities.
- Law 577/54, which was later amended by Law 252/60 and Law 13/62, lays down the provisions pertaining to the expropriation of real estate property for public benefit and improvement.
- Law No. 27 of 1956, which stipulates the provisions for expropriation of districts for re-planning, upgrading, and improvement, and the amended and comprehensive
- Law No.10 of 1990 on the expropriation of real estate for public interest.

- **Expropriation of Ownership for Public Interest (Law 10/1990)**

Although, the constitution prohibits the expropriation of private property except for public interest against compensation determined pursuant to the law, Law 10 of 1990 concerning the Expropriation of Ownership for Public Interest was issued to reflect this constitutional mandate. In addition, expropriation of property is further regulated by Law 59 of 1979 concerning the Establishment of New Urban Communities and Law 3 of 1982 concerning Urban Planning.

The term **“public interest”** in the context of expropriation has been defined in Article 2 of Law 10/1990. The Article specifies the acts that are considered for public interest. These include:

- Constructing, widening, improving, or extending roads, streets, or squares, or the construction of new districts.

- Water supply and sewage projects, irrigation and drainages projects.
- Energy projects.
- Construction or improvement of bridges, cross roads for railway and tunnels
- Transportation and telecommunication projects.
- Urban planning purposes and improvements to public utilities.
- Other acts considered as acts for public interests mentioned in other laws.

Article 2 of law 10, 1990, further delegates the Cabinet of Ministers to add other acts to the foregoing lists. Expropriation may not be limited to those land or buildings directly subjected to the previous acts but it could include also any other neighboring properties that are deemed useful for the acts.

The law further stated that expropriation can be exercised only with respect to:

- Real property and not movable property. The term real property means, “Anything that is fixed in its space affirmed therein, which may not be moved without being damaged.” Accordingly, real property includes only land (whether agricultural or vacant, whether in urban or rural areas) and buildings above this land.
- Real property belonging to private persons (individuals or corporate) or to State private property.
- State public property may not be expropriated; rather the concerned administrative parties would enter into an agreement with respect to such property either by divesting the property in question from its public characterization or by re-appropriating the said property to another public use or entity.

According to Article 3 of the Executive Regulation of Law 10, a committee will be formed to determine the properties required for the public interest.

Article 6 of Law 10/1990, requires the Minister of Public Works and Water Resources to form a Committee within each governorate to be charged with the determination of compensation.

Article (20) of Law 10/1990 requires compensation to be determined on the basis of prevailing prices at the date of issuance of the expropriation decree.

- Law No. 63 of 1974 concerning safe distances on both sides of transmission lines and prohibited areas around transformers and electrical equipment according to their voltage levels.

The general provisions guiding expropriation of private property (according to Law 577/54, Law No. 27 of 1956, Law No. 252 of the year 1960, and Law 577/54) include the following:

1. Property expropriation shall be only on tangible real estate property, there shall be no expropriation of movable possessions.
2. Applicable only to property privately owned by individuals, thus, public property is excluded from the procedures.
3. The expropriation shall include land and constructions (structures).
4. The purpose of expropriation shall only be for realizing public interest.
5. The administrative authority has the right to assess the circumstances related to expropriation as well as the authority for implementation of property expropriation, which is justifiable by the objective of achieving public benefit. The administrative authority may not be challenged or judged on the grounds that it could have chosen more appropriate real estate property to achieve public benefit than the one that it has already chosen.
6. The administration shall estimate the area it sees necessary for the establishment of a project. This right shall not be only restricted to the real estate property required for the project; but the legislator empowered the administration to also include expropriated property.

According to Article 23 of Law 577/1954: “If the purpose of the property expropriation is the establishment of a squares, streets, or their expansion, modification, demarcation, or the establishment of a new district, or for its improvement/ upgrading or beautification, or for any health related matter; property expropriation may include, in addition to the real-estate property needed for the project, any other real-estate property which the administration in charge seems to be necessary to achieve the project’s objective or any other property whose current state (whether in size or form) is not consistent with the required improvement.

Moreover, the first article of Law No. 27 of 1956 allows for the expropriation of districts for their improvement, upgrading, re-planning, and reconstruction. Article 24 of Law 577/54 also stipulates that in case only partial expropriation of real estate property is required, and the remaining un-expropriated part will not be of benefit to the owner; the owner shall be given the right to submit a request within 30 days (beginning from the date of final disclosure of the list of the expropriated property) for the purchase of the entire area.

It should be noted that the new law has not restricted the right to request the purchase the remaining un-expropriated portion of real estate to buildings only, but it was also extended to include land as well.

Law No. 252 of the year 1960, amended by Law 577/54 was promulgated to equilibrate the rights and guarantees for individuals with the rights of the state in expropriating private property. Moreover, this law has stipulated that the assessment of public benefit / interest, which justifies property expropriation, shall be emanated in all cases by a Presidential Decree, while previously it was made by the competent minister.

The legislator deemed it necessary to amend the law to reflect new developments that have occurred, beginning from the administrative decentralization process in the local governance system and the transformation of many public entities into separate public bodies, each being a separate legal entity, independent from the state, and a budget, independent from the public budget.

This law was promulgated when the Egyptian Public Entity for Survey, one of the subsidiary departments for the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, was the competent authority for performing the expropriation procedures. It is required that the Entity allocate the compensations values in its budget. The new amendment of this law states that the authority requesting the property expropriation shall be responsible for the payment of compensation value and in representing itself in legal litigations before the jurisdiction.

Article 2 of the Law No. 10 of 1990 has identified public benefit activities to be:

- Construction of roads, streets, squares, or their broadening, modification, paving, or the constructing of entirely new districts.
- Sanitary drainage and water projects
- Irrigation and drainage projects
- Electricity / power projects
- Construction of bridges and the surface paths (slides, lower passages, or modifying them)
- Transportation projects
- Urban / rural planning and improvement of infrastructure
- All activities that are considered to be of public benefit as per any other law
- Other public benefit activities may be added as per Cabinet of Ministries Decree(s)
- The decision ruling public benefit activities shall be in accordance with a Presidential decree and shall have a memorandum of the project enclosed.

The new law has introduced / specified, through Article 6, the members of the compensation assessment commission. The commission is made at the Governorate level, upon a Decree by the Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation (identified by the Law as an issuing body), and consisting of a delegate from the Ministry’s Surveying Body (as President), a delegate from the Agricultural Directorate, a delegate from the Housing and Utilities Directorate, and a delegate

from the Real Estate Taxes Directorate in the Governorate. The compensation shall be estimated according to the prevailing market prices at the time of the issuance of the Decree for expropriation.

- **Legal and Administrative Procedures for Transfer of Ownership and Compensation**

The procedures taken to this regard are administrative, with no judicial interference except in the assessment of the compensation amount.

Article 1 of Law 252/60 (amended by Law 577/54) states that the determination of public benefit for the expropriation of private real estate property is subject to Presidential Decree. On the other hand, according to Article 2 of Law 27/1956, the determination of public interest for the expropriation of districts for re-planning and upgrading is subject to a Decree from the Cabinet.

Enclosed with the decree is:

- A memorandum demonstrating that the required project shall be considered of public benefit / interest (to be published with the Decree in an official newspaper and in relevant local administrative units).
- A map delineating the project scope
- Two weeks following the publication and promulgation, the official commissioned to the expropriation property procedures is permitted to enter into the real estate to perform the technical and surveying operations and all the necessary demarcations of the expropriated real estate.

The steps for ownership transfer are highlighted below:

1. Preparation of a census of all property: The census shall be performed by commissions which consist of a delegate of the entity commissioned to perform the expropriation (i.e. the Governorate, Ministry of Agriculture, etc.) and one of the local officials from the Governorate. A registered notice shall be sent to notify the concerned person. All owners and those with rights or entitlements to the expropriated property shall meet up with the commission in the project area during the census process in order to guide the commission members with regards to their property rights. The commission shall report the minutes of the procedures, which shall include all property and their owner names and addresses. The members of the commission and the owners shall sign the census report. If anyone refuses to sign, this will be noted in the minutes of the session by justifying the reason for refusal. Entering the expropriated properties from then on shall be subject to the notification of the concerned person.
2. Preparation of statements and evacuation warnings: The expropriating entity shall prepare statements with the number and types of property that shall be expropriated, their size, location, owner's names and addresses, and compensation values (as per the census report). These statements shall be published in an official newspaper. The owners and tenants shall be warned that they must evacuate the property within a period of maximum 5 months. The owners shall be given a period of 30 days (from the date of submission of the statements) to present their complaints or grievances regarding the data in the statement. If the complaints were not submitted during this 30-day period, the data included in the statements shall be considered conclusive and shall not be subject to any litigation or claim, and in this case the compensation amounts indicated in the statements shall be sent to the identified owners.

3. Transfer of ownership: For those owners with no complains or contestations, the transfer of ownership is simply made by having them sign specific forms for ownership transfer. For property which the owners have not signed the proper forms, the competent minister shall emanate a decision to expropriate the property. The forms and the Ministerial decrees shall then be deposited in the relevant Notary Office. This deposit regarding the real estate shall generate the effects caused by the declaration of the sale contract. According to it, the property shall be transferred to the administrative authority that expropriates the property, and the rights incumbent on the real estate shall be transferred to the compensation amounts.
4. Compensation assessment: Property expropriation shall only be made against a fair compensation in accordance to constitutional provisions. The legislator has put forth some principles which should be taken into consideration with regards to compensation assessment:

a. The compensation assessment for property expropriation shall not include structures, plants / crops, improvements / additions, or tenant agreements if it has been proved that the aforementioned acts were performed in order to acquire higher compensation. The legislator has provisioned that every act taken to this regard, after the publication of the decision for expropriation for public benefit in the official newspaper, shall be considered as an act performed for increasing the compensation value. Accordingly, these acts should be ruled out in the assessment of the compensation amount (Article 25: Law No. 577 of 1954, and Article 7: Law No. 27 of 1956).

b. If the compensation amount for the un-expropriated part, in projects other than urban planning, increases or decreases (due to activities causing general public benefit), the increase or decrease in amount should be taken into consideration so that the amount to be added or reduced shall not exceed 50% of the compensation value of the expropriated property (Article 19: Law No. 577 of 1954).

c. If the value of the property subject to expropriation for the upgrading or re-planning of districts /cities is increased as a result of the implementation of a public benefit project, the increase in value shall not be calculated in the compensation assessment if the property expropriation is performed within 5 years from the date of implementation in the previous project (Article 20: Law No. 477 of 1954).

d. For real estate subject to improvement due to public benefit works (district/city re-planning and upgrading projects), the owners shall be obliged to pay for the improvements, provided that the payment does not exceed 50% of the actual expenses for establishing or expanding the street or square which resulted in the improvement. This provision shall also be applicable if only part of the property within the district/city re-planning/upgrading projects is expropriated, and the authority in charge has deemed that that keeping part of the real estate by the owner does not conflict with the purpose of the intended project. The assessment of the aforementioned charges made by the authority in charge of organizing affairs shall not be subject to any appeal (Law No. 577 of 1954).

In order to avoid delays, which may prevent owners from acquiring their compensation in due time, Law No. 14 of 1962 has provided for a new provision in Article 21', which states that "Half of the value of the expropriated property that has entered into the improvements areas shall be disbursed, while the second half of the value shall be deposited in the trust funds of the competent authority, until the owner submits a certificate issued from the competent authority that demonstrates the payment in return for the improvements made to the property.

- Disputes

The procedures for expropriation are administrative by nature and usually rapidly implemented. Accordingly, the abrogation proceedings, compensation disputes, and all actions related to the expropriation property will not stop the expropriation procedures nor prevent its consequences; rather, the owner's right for compensation is addressed (*Article 26: Law No. 577 of 1954*). However, the rapidity of these procedures should not prevent the owners and concerned persons from claiming and ensuring their rights. Accordingly, the legislator has distinguished two different the redress mechanism:

1. For compensations not related to the compensation assessment: Such as those pertaining to the actual right of the expropriation. In this case, the authority in charge of the expropriation process shall be responsible for investigating these disputes in order to pay the due compensation value (*Article 11: Law No. 11 of 1954 and Law No. 11 of 1956*).
2. Disputes over compensation assessment: These disputes are subject to legal jurisdiction as follows: The authority in charge of the expropriation procedures shall refer the disputes over the compensation assessment submitted to court. The court shall examine the complaint quickly and its judgment shall be conclusive.

- Temporary Expropriation of Real Estate

The right of the public authority to expropriate needed real estate property also includes the right to temporarily occupy / take over this privately owned property. Law No. 577 of 1954, Law No. 27 of 1956, and the new Law No. 10 of 1990 pertaining to property expropriation, include provisions regarding temporarily occupying property:

Summarized below are the legal provisions for particular cases:

1. Occupation of Real Estate Property Prior to Expropriation: If the administration resorts to interim or temporary occupation of privately owned real estate, the time frame should be identified. However, if the temporary occupation is conclusive, the administration shall resort to the regular expropriation procedures (mentioned above). In order to save time, the new legislation has allowed the administration to occupy prior to the completion of the expropriation procedures (*Article 16: Law No. 577 of 1954*). According to the amendment of Law No. 252 of 1960, "except in emergencies and hasty cases that require the occupation of real estate to perform necessary preparation works, upgrading, and other work, temporary occupation of real estate for public benefit is subject to a Presidential Decree (to be published in an official newspaper). The legislator has included some provisions guiding this case:
 - a. The administration cannot resort to this before the issuance of the decision that the expropriation of this specific property is considered to be of public benefit.
 - b. The real estate owner has the right to compensation for not being able to get access or use his / her property, starting from the date of actual occupation until the payment of the due compensation as a result of the property expropriation.
 - c. The owner of the real estate has the right to dispute / contest the value of the assessed compensation, for preventing him/ her from using or gaining access to his / her property, through the same process for grievance redress on the assessed compensation for property expropriation. In this case, it will not be allowed to remove any structures or buildings (which have been occupied) until the re-estimation of value has been conclusively made.
 - d. In the case of expropriation of districts, the property and buildings will not be expropriated until alternative dwellings have been provided for those who lost their homes.
- e. Temporary Occupation: If the administration needs to manage a real estate for an interim / temporary period that does not justify the expropriation of the property, and accordingly the

administration takes over only the management while the ownership remains with its official owner.

Summarized below are the legal provisions for two particular cases:

- **Necessity (Hastiness / Rapidity):** As stated in Article 17 "...in case of sinking, or severing of a bridge, or the outbreak of an epidemic, and in all emergency cases, it is permissible to temporarily take over / occupy the needed real estate to perform reparation works, prevention, or other kinds of work".
- **Public Benefit Project:** Law No. 577 of 1954 states that the occupation decision in both cases aforementioned shall be issued by the "Director" or the Governor (Article 17), while Article 2 of the previous law concerning the occupation decisions identified the Governor as the person in charge issuing temporary occupation decisions in case of emergency / hastiness. In any other case, the aforementioned law designates a Presidential Decree for the implementation of temporary occupation.
- **Procedures:** Real estate temporary occupation only requires that a representative from the competent entity to identify the type of real estate, size, and condition upon occupation. If this is done, the competent entity is then able to occupy the real estate without having to take other measures." To simplify the procedures to the previous figure, that could be justified in the occupation case for emergency or rapidity.
- **Compensation:** Within a week of the occupation date, the competent authority shall determine the compensation value for the concerned persons / owners in return for losing access and use to their property temporarily. The owners shall have the right to dispute the assessed compensation as previously noted.
- **Occupation Period:** The maximum period for temporary occupation is 3 years, beginning from the actual occupation date. If the administration deemed it necessary to extend the occupation period for over 3 years, this may be done through agreement with the owner. However, if no agreement is reached the property shall be expropriated and the administration shall be responsible for returning the property to the owner in its original status, at the time of occupation, along with compensation for any of spoilage or decrease in its value.

- **Expropriation Procedures**

According to the Law 10, 1990 the expropriation procedures involves (i) declaration of public interest pursuant to a Presidential Decree accompanied with a memorandum on the required project and a complete plan for the project and its buildings (*Law 59/1979 and Law 3/1982 provide that the Prime Minister issues the decree*) and, (ii) the decree and the accompanying memorandum must be published in the Official Gazette. A copy for the public is placed in the main offices of the concerned local government unit. Based on these procedures, the operational steps go as follows:

1. The entity requesting the expropriation of the ownership of a real property for public interest ("Expropriating Entity") submits a memorandum with the request to the President or the Prime Minister (if a delegation of authority by the President is granted). The Egyptian General Authority for Land Survey ("ESA") has been defined as the Expropriation Entity, except for projects handled by other entities pursuant to a law to be issued in this respect.
2. The memorandum would explain the reasons for the request, stating the compensation to be offered to the concerned owner of the property, together with evidence that the compensation amount has been issued in the form a bank check in favor of Egyptian General Authority for Land Survey "ESA".

3. The compensation is usually determined in accordance to the prevailing price for land surrounding the expropriated land (the market price). These prices are taken from recorded contracts in the Real Estate & Authentication Offices. However, usually this entails a crucial problem that always faces such expropriation projects, as these prices are, in most cases, not real, since the parties to the contracts usually state lower prices in order to reduce charges and fees decided on the basis of data recorded in the contracts. Also it should be noted that the representatives of Egyptian Survey Authority (ESA) are assumed to be experts in evaluating land prices.

4. If approved, the President or the Prime Minister would issue the required decree declaring the property in question appropriated in the public interest and authorizing taking the property pursuant to direct enforcement procedures by the Expropriating Entity.

5. Once the authorizing decree is published, the concerned Expropriating Entity is authorized to enter into the property in question in the case of long-term projects and after giving notice of its intention to do so for other projects. The objective of such immediate authorization is to conduct necessary technical and survey operations, position landmarks, and obtain information on the property.

6. The Expropriating Entity shall communicate the authorizing decree to ESA, together with the information on the project to be executed and a drawing of the full project and the real property needed in order to take procedures for expropriating the property in question.

7. A committee will be formed to determine the properties required for the public interest. The committee is to be composed of:

- a- A representative of ESA,
- b- A representative of the local government unit within which jurisdiction the project is located,
- c- The treasurer of the local area in question.

8. The committee shall declare its activities to the public 15 days prior to the commencement of its works.

9. The land survey department shall verify the information collected by the committee referred to in the preceding paragraph by comparing such information with that found in the official records.

10. The General Department for Appraisal within ESA shall inspect the property of the project in question, examine and complete the appraisal maps and lists of transactions concerning the property within the area of the project. It shall also prepare a consultative report with the estimated compensation for consideration by the Compensation Estimation Committee within ESA.

11. After depositing the compensation amount by the Expropriating Entity within ESA—the concerned local office—lists of all real properties and facilities being identified shall be prepared, their areas, location, description, names of their owners, and holders of property rights therein, their addresses, and the compensation determined by the Compensation Estimation Committee.

12. ESA shall thereafter officially notify the property owners, other concerned parties and the Expropriating Entity with the dates on which the lists prepared in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be presented to them, at least 1 week prior to such presentation. These lists will be posted for a period of 1 month in the offices of the concerned local government unit and shall also be published in the Official Gazette and two widespread daily newspapers.

13. Owners of the properties and holders of rights therein shall be officially notified with an evacuation request within a period not to exceed 5 months from the date of their notification.

14. The holders of rights include: owners of beneficiary rights, using rights, housing rights, mortgaging rights, concession rights, hekr right holders

15. Court of Cassation decisions have resolved that rights holders are those who hold rights on the tenement and that, accordingly, the holders of leasing rights are regarded as right holders since they are holders of personal rights.

16. It is further resolved that lease agreements are terminated upon expropriation. Examples are: Court of Cassation, session of 1 January 1981 Technical office year 32 and Court of Cassation, session of 25 May 1967 Technical office year 18 no. 167.

17. Article (26) of Law 577 of 1954 states, “All the real suits shall not stop the procedures of the expropriation and shall not stop its results. The rights of the right holders are transferred to the compensation.”

- Valuation and Compensation Methods

Determination of the valuation methods and compensation to be given to PAPs is made at two separate levels:

- The first is made by the Expropriating Entity in order to meet the requirement that the estimated compensation amount is deposited with ESA prior to proceeding with the remaining formalities as described in the preceding section.
- The second level is a review of that estimated compensation by the Compensation Estimation Committee within ESA.

The first level, as stated in Article 6 of Law 10/1990, requires the Minister of Public Works and Water Resources to form a Committee within each governorate to be charged with the determination of compensation (this contradict with Article 47 of Law 3, 1982 which authorized the concerned Governor to formulate this committee!). The Committee shall be composed of a representative of ESA as chairman and the membership of representatives of certain departments within the governorate: the Agricultural, Housing and Infrastructure, and the Real Estate Tax Departments (in law 3, 1982, the committee is headed by the representative of Housing department and includes representative of Surveying Department, Real Estate Tax Department, Land Registration Department and local unit).

Compensation is determined pursuant to prevailing prices at the time the expropriation decree is issued and the estimated compensation amount shall be deposited with ESA within one month from the date of such decree. It is possible, if approved by the property owners or right holders to obtain in-kind compensation either in full or in part.

The second level is conducted by ESA. The Compensation Estimation Committee within ESA makes a final administrative determination of the compensation to be granted to property owners and rights' holders after having received a consultative report from the General Department for Appraisal within ESA.

All concerned parties, including the Expropriating Entity, have the right to object to the compensation determined in accordance with the foregoing rules before ESA and, thereafter, to ESA' ruling on the objection before the competent court. The following section describes the objection procedures.

The following rules concerning the determination of the compensation for expropriation of ownership are worth noting:

- Should the value of the un-expropriated part of the expropriated property increase or decrease due to the public interest works in projects other than zoning projects within cities, such decrease or increase shall be taken into consideration when determining the compensation amount.
- Compensation is determined in accordance with Article (20) of Law 10/1990 on the basis of prevailing prices at the date of issuance of the expropriation decree in question. The

committee and the courts would look to expert opinion in determining the prevailing prices, taking into account prices stated in recorded contracts.

- Should the value of the expropriated property increase due to prior public interest works in a previous project, such increase shall not be calculated in determining the compensation value if expropriation is exercised within 5 years from the date of executing the previous public interest project.
- Compensation under Law 3/1982 can be in one of two ways: (i) taking the value of the property; or (ii) postponing the taking of such value in full or in part until all or part of the area in question is sold. In such event, the owner or holder of rights deserves compensation equal to the said value in proportion to the total value of the properties in question together with on behalf of the difference between the two values after deducting the costs of executing the project.

- **Grievance & Redress Procedures**

The current Egyptian laws and regulation stated that the concerned owners and holders of rights have the right, within 30 days from the date of posting and publishing the lists and information of the expropriated properties, to object to the information contained in such lists. The objection is made to the main offices of the Expropriating Entity or the administration to which it is attached within the governorate in which the property is located.

In case of dispute between several individuals or parties on a single property, each party should present all evidences or documents that proof his/her rights within the next 90 days from submitting the memorandum of objection/ grievance. In case of failing to submit those required evidences, the grievance would be considered as not submitted. The responsible body for expropriation has the right to request additional documents deemed necessary and define proper period for submitting these documents. Usually in cases of informal settlements or illegal positions these documents might include:

- Registered contracts
- Cadastre registers, to determine source of ownership (or the history of the properties)
- Real estate tax registers (the compilation of these registers depended on the cadastre registers)
- "Forms of Change," which enabled the authorities to determine the changes in ownership of each property before the date of completing cadastre.
- Any official documents recognizing the rights of the claimers such as court decision "Seha wa Nafaz".

The ruling of the Expropriating Entity on the grievance can be appealed to the court of first instance within whose jurisdiction the expropriated property is located. The appeal must be made within 60 days from the date of notifying the concerned parties with the Expropriating Entity's ruling on their objection.

1. The Expropriating Entity and the concerned owners and holders of rights have the right within 4 months from the last date on which the lists and other information are posted (1 month after the posting date) to object to the determination of compensation by ESA before the competent court of first instance.
2. A list of properties for which no objection or appeal is made shall be prepared. No objection or dispute may thereafter arise with respect to these particular properties. Payment made to the owners and holders of rights in these properties shall be conclusive as to the fulfillment of the Expropriating Entity's payment obligations.

3. Non-objecting concerned persons shall execute and sign transfer of title forms in favor of the Expropriating Entity. For properties for which signed forms cannot be obtained, a ministerial decree declaring such transfer shall be issued in lieu thereof. The signed forms and the ministerial decree shall be deposited with the concerned Real Estate Office. The deposit thereof shall result in the full transfer of title ordinarily associated with a recordation of a deed of sale.

4. The non-deposit of the executed forms or ministerial decree with the concerned Real Estate Office for a period exceeding 2 years from the date of publishing the expropriating decree shall render the decree as null and void with respect to the properties for which the executed forms or the decree have not been deposited.

5. No objection or appeal shall prevent the property owner or holder of rights therein from collecting the estimated compensation amount.

6. Under current law and practice, the Government has wide powers in determining whether a project is a public interest project. This falls within the full discretion of the Government. Accordingly, objections to an expropriation decree cannot interfere with or limit the Government powers in this respect except where there is a clear misuse or abuse of this right that amount to bad faith on the part of the Government. An example of this bad faith is a case where a property is merely expropriated to harm the owner of the property. Allowable objections are usually based on whether the amount of compensation is sufficient or whether the property falls within the area defined under the expropriation decree.

7. The involvement of right holders usually results in one of the following scenarios with respect to objection procedures:

- The holders of rights may object to the amount of compensation in the event that they are of the opinion that the decided amount is not fair and that the title owner has not taken any objection. In such case, the holders of rights may use the right of their debtor (the titleholder) to preserve their interest.
- If the holders of rights decide not to object to the amount of compensation on behalf of the titleholder, they effect an attachment of the compensation amount to repay amounts due to them from the titleholders, if any.

NAT has a Compensation Committee They work closely with land holders and the Agriculture Associations in the Villages and other stakeholders.

- **Administrative Mechanisms and Appeal to Court**

The Egyptian constitution allows any aggrieved person the right of access to Court of law as described by Law 10/1990 as follows:

1. The concerned owners and holders of rights have the right, within 30 days from the date of posting and publishing the lists and information of the expropriated properties, to object to the information contained in such lists. The objection is made to the main offices of the Expropriating Entity or the administration to which it is attached within the governorate in which the property is located.

2. The ruling of the Expropriating Entity on the objection can be appealed to the court of first instance within whose jurisdiction the expropriated property is located. The appeal must be made within 60 days from the date of notifying the concerned parties with the Expropriating Entity's ruling on their objection.

The Expropriating Entity and the concerned owners and holders of rights have the right within 4 months from the last date on which the lists and other information are posted (1 month after the

posting date) to object to the determination of compensation by ESA before the competent court of first instance.

4. A list of properties for which no objection or appeal is made shall be prepared. No objection or dispute may thereafter arise with respect to these particular properties. Payment made to the owners and holders of rights in these properties shall be conclusive as to the fulfillment of the Expropriating Entity's payment obligations.

The following are principles set by the Administrative Courts:

- The competent administrative authority has freedom in selecting the appropriate property for expropriation. Accordingly, it was ruled that as long as the administration is not abusing its powers, its decision to select a particular plot to build a hospital is not subject to review. Similarly, the administration selection of a particular site to build a water treatment plant is not subject to review.
- The determination of the exact area (in square meters) to be expropriated is subject to the discretion of the administration and not subject to judicial review.
- Expropriating the ownership of land to extend sewage pipelines underneath it does not prevent the administration from appropriating the surface of the same land for public use.
- Courts have asserted their judicial review authority whenever the administration's exercises of its discretionary powers are for political or personal objectives aimed at spite.

The State Council opined that the administration might not expropriate property for merely achieving monetary gains. Accordingly, it opined that the expropriation act by the local council of an area adjacent to the location where a new station will be relocated aiming merely at making a profit was void.

- **Legal Requirements for Disclosure**

The Egyptian legal requirements for disclosure as stated in Law 10/1990 can be explained in the following steps:

- After depositing the compensation amount by the expropriating entity with ESA -the concerned local office- lists of all real properties and facilities being identified shall be prepared, their areas, location, description, names of their owners, and holders of property rights therein, their addresses, and the compensation determined by the compensation estimation committee.
- ESA shall thereafter officially notify the property owners, other concerned parties and the expropriating entity with the dates on which the lists prepared in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be presented to them, at least 1 week prior to such presentation. These lists will be posted for a period of 1 month in the offices of the concerned local government unit and shall also be published in the official gazette and two widespread daily newspapers.
- Owners of the properties and holders of rights therein shall be officially notified with an evacuation request within a period not to exceed 5 months from the date of their notification.

World Bank Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12

World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, EIB Guidance Note 1 on Involuntary Resettlement as part of the Environmental And Social Practices Handbook. Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement are all safeguard guidance documents that were

developed with main common objectives of mitigating the negative social impacts resulting from land taking or affecting the sources of livelihoods as a result of development project. The thorough review for the mentioned guidelines showed the following:

- All the mentioned policies are drawn with the general human rights framework in recognition for the protection of the ownerships and also safeguarding the interests of the poor and vulnerable groups in particular
- They accord in all the key principles and terminologies related to involuntary resettlement. The main guiding principle is that: where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the funding agency requires the promoter to develop an acceptable resettlement tool (this may include a Resettlement Policy Framework or a Resettlement Action Plan). The plan should incorporate and follow the right to due process, and to meaningful and culturally appropriate consultation and participation, including that of host communities.
- All the lists of reference of the various guidelines above include the WB OP 4.12 as an important and key reference addressing the international funding agencies requirements for addressing involuntary resettlement impacts.
- According to the WB's safeguard policy on Involuntary Resettlement, physical and economic dislocation resulting from WB funded developmental projects or sub-projects should be avoided or minimized as much as possible. Unavoidable displacement should involve the preparation and implementation of a Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), to address the direct economic and social impacts resulting from the project or sub-project's activities causing involuntary resettlement.

The WB's policy on involuntary resettlement and the compensation of Project Affected Persons is clearly spelled out under the Bank's operational safeguard policy (OP) # 4.12.

- **Resettlement Instruments**

- Resettlement Action Plan
- Resettlement Policy Framework
- Process Framework

In projects triggering OP 4.12 the task team must decide which of the above three instruments are appropriate for the project in question, and the necessary documentation must be prepared by appraisal.

A *Resettlement Action Plan* (RAP) or abbreviated RAP – depending upon the scale of impacts - is prepared when all the details of the project are known at appraisal.

In projects where the extent and location of resettlement and/or land acquisition cannot be known at appraisal, e.g. in projects with multiple sub projects, a *Resettlement Policy Framework* is prepared. An RPF should include information on how subsequent RAPs are developed both with regard to substance and process.

The third instrument, a *Process Framework* is applied in conservation projects that restrict access to legally designated parks or protected areas without acquiring the land outright.

Involuntary resettlement resulting from development projects, if unmitigated, will give rise to difficult economic, social, and environmental risks which may lead to: i) dismantling production systems, ii) impoverishing people when their productive assets or income sources are lost, iii)

relocating people to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources is greater, iv) resettling people into community institutions and social networks are weakened, v) dispersing kin groups and, vi) diminishing or losing cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help.

On the other hand well-designed and well-implemented resettlement programs may represent good development opportunities. By providing proactive mitigation measures, the policy is used to ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are not negatively affected by Bank financed projects. The Bank's involuntary resettlement policy is a road map to be used by practitioners in the identification, preparation, and implementation of WB funded programs with a focus on minimizing negative social and economic impacts on PAPs and their community as a whole.

With the above focus in mind, the following discussion presents a brief overview of OP 4.12 Policy Objective and Principles. The scope and coverage of the RPF and the subsequent process of preparing and approving a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) are highlighted including the identification of different categories of PAPs, measures for protecting vulnerable PAPs, eligibility procedures and criteria as well as assets valuation.

- **Policy Objective and Principles**

The principle policy objectives of OP 4.12 are:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

- **Scope and Coverage of RPF**

A Policy Framework covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from, and are caused by project:

(a) The involuntary taking of land resulting in: (i) relocation or loss of shelter, (ii) lost of assets or access to assets and, (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.

(b) The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

(c) Project activities resulting in involuntary resettlement that in the judgment of the Bank, are (i) directly and significantly related to the project, (ii) necessary to achieve project objectives as set

forth in the project documents and, (iii) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.

- **RAP Preparation and Approval Process**

The RAP process involves the following and should be done at early design stage of project component:

- Categorization of project activities with respect to land needs
- Conduct socio-economic survey to determine assets and households affected
- Use of RAP where more than 200 individuals are affected, abbreviated RAP if scale and severity of impacts are more limited.
- Organize and conduct stakeholders consultation
- Linking the RAP with projects and projects

More details about the RAP/ ARP preparation process are included in Annex 3

- **Categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**

PAPs eligible for support may be classified in one of the following three groups:

- a) those who have formal, legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country),
- b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP),
- c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

- **Vulnerable Groups**

Specific attention should be paid to the needs of the following vulnerable groups, including:

- i) Persons below the poverty line, the landless,
- ii) Elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities,
- iii) Project affected persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

Vulnerable people will be identified at socio-economic survey stage. Each RAP developed under the project will make precise provisions with respect to identifying and assisting vulnerable groups which include:

- i) Identification of vulnerable people and identification of the cause and impacts of their vulnerability, either through direct interviews by the Project social worker or through the community; this step is critical because vulnerable people often do not participate in community meetings, and their disability/vulnerability may remain unknown,

- ii) Identification of required assistance at the various stages of the process: negotiation, compensation, moving,
- iii) Implementation of the measures necessary to assist the vulnerable person,
- iv) Monitoring and evaluating continuation of assistance after resettlement and/or compensation took place.

Assistance may take the following forms, depending upon vulnerable persons' requests and needs:

- i) Assistance in the compensation payment procedure (e.g., going to the bank with the person to cash the compensation check),
- ii) Assistance in the post payment period to secure the compensation money and reduce risks of misuse/robbery,
- iii) Assistance in moving: providing vehicle, driver and assistance at the moving stage,
- iv) Assistance in building: providing materials, workforce, or building houses.
- v) Health care if required at critical periods: moving and transition period.

- Eligibility Procedures and Criteria

A project triggering OP 4.12 is required to develop a procedure, satisfactory to the Bank, for establishing the criteria by which PAPs will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. The procedure includes provisions for meaningful consultations with: (i) Project affected persons and communities, (ii) Local authorities, and, as appropriate, (iii) Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and (iv) Grievance mechanisms.

Consistent to paragraph 16 of OP 4.12, the following categories of persons will be qualified for compensation:

- Persons covered under paragraph 15(a) and (b) shall be provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with paragraph 6.
- Persons covered under paragraph 15(c) shall be provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank.
- Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.
- All persons included in paragraph 15(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

More information on Eligibility criteria is presented on Annex 4

- Valuation of Assets

In compliance with paragraph 6 of the OP 4.12, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or a resettlement policy framework should apply to impacts covered under paragraph 3 (a) of Bank's resettlement policy. Hence, the project covers the following measure:

(a) Measures to ensure that the PAPs are:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement,
- Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives,
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost³ for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

(b) If the impacts include physical relocation, the project includes measures to ensure that the PAPs are:

- Provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation,
- Provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors are at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

(c) Where necessary to achieve the objectives of this policy, the RAP or RPF also includes measures to ensure that PAPs are:

- Offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living,
- Provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 6(a) of the OP4.12,
- Provided with land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

According to paragraph 11 of the OP 4.12, preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. Thus the project resettlement strategy should include:

- Resettlement on public land or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement,

³ "Replacement cost" is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g., access to public services, customers, and suppliers; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standard. Such additional assistance is distinct from resettlement assistance to be provided under other clauses of para. 6. If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and other resettlement assistance are provided as if the entire asset had been taken. The alternative assets are provided with adequate tenure arrangements. The cost of alternative residential housing, housing sites, business premises, and agricultural sites to be provided can be set off against all or part of the compensation payable for the corresponding asset lost.

- Whenever replacement land is offered, PAPs are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken,
- If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, the provision of land would adversely affect the sustainability of a park or protected area, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented to the satisfaction of the Bank.

According to paragraph 12 of the Bank's OP4.12, payment of cash compensation by project for lost assets is appropriate in situations where:

- Livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable,
- Active markets for land, housing, and labor exist, PAPs use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing,
- Livelihoods are not land-based. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.

In a situation where the PAPs incurred losses of income from business, the compensation method should be the following: (i) Estimate of net monthly profit of the business, based on records if any, on operator's statements, cross-checked by an assessment of visible stocks and activity, (ii) Application of this net monthly profit to the period during which the business is prevented to operate, (iii) A disturbance allowance of 10% of total compensation.

Annex 5 presents more information about assets valuation including types of affected assets and method of valuation. Annex 5 also presents the entitlement matrix for affected persons.

- **Implementation Procedures**

Each eligible PAP will sign a compensation certificate together with the authorized project representative. The compensation certificate will clarify mutual commitments as follows:

- **On the Project side:** commitment to pay the agreed compensation, including all its components (resettlement package, in-kind compensation and cash compensation),
- **On the PAP's side:** commitment to vacate the land by the agreed date.

The format of payment certificates will be developed in order to be as easily understandable as possible to PAPs.

Compensation will be paid prior to the PAP vacating the land. Actual vacation will be monitored by project in cooperation with local authorities.

Several stakeholders are going to be involved in the implantation process of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). However, their role would vary from leading the assigned task or just involved in implementation.

The financial resources to deal with resettlement would be determined based on the detailed plans for the proposed components that may entail resettlement action. However, both World

Bank and the Government would allocate the necessary resources to carry out this task when it would be deemed necessary

- Budget and Funding

Based on the preliminary quantitative estimate of affected assets and affected people presented, the budget for resettlement activities associated with the First Year should be prepared and a summary of implementation Plan presented.

It is assumed that compensation and land acquisition for resettlement sites will be funded by the project. Fund channeling arrangements are to be determined by the project.

As soon as the activities triggering IR have been identified and approved by NAT and the WB, realistic cost estimates shall be calculated based on the data collected from the socioeconomic survey on the estimated number of PAPs that are likely to be affected by the subprojects and the quantity and types of affected assets. The budget shall consider all of the anticipated impacts under the sub-project and calculate the cost (compensation, administrative costs and monitoring... etc) according to actual replacement costs (at market value). NAT is fully responsible for any compensation for land acquisition. At the time of writing this report, as the exact routes have not yet been determined, it is very difficult to estimate the requirements and sources for a budget associated with the implementation of the OP 4.12.

- Disclosure Requirements for Bank Resettlement Documents

The Bank insists on both the participation of PAPs and public disclosure of relevant resettlement documents. PAPs should be meaningfully consulted and should be given the opportunity to participate in both planning and implementation of resettlement programs.

As part of the disclosure and transparent sharing of information, it is recommended that the lists of PAPs along with the types of compensations that are entitled to should be disclosed on a visible neutral location within the village (e.g. the Agriculture Association)

- Consultation & Implementation Process

With regard to RPF/RAP disclosure, certain key steps should be followed:

- OP 4.12 requires that project discloses information: "As a condition of appraisal of projects involving resettlement, the borrower provides the Bank with the relevant draft resettlement instrument which conforms to this policy, and makes it available at a place accessible to displaced persons and local NGOs, in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to them. Once the Bank accepts this instrument
- as providing an adequate basis for project appraisal, the Bank makes it available to the public through its Info Shop. After the Bank has approved the final resettlement instrument, the Bank and the borrower disclose it again in the same manner."
- Circulation of the draft RPF for comments to all relevant institutions (e.g. concerned ministry, governorate, relevant land agencies, and others as appropriate),

- Communication of comments to the Consultant for incorporation into a final RPF, together with WB comments,
- Presentation of the executive summary of the draft RPF to the appropriate Egyptian authority by the Project.

Consultation on the RPF is to be organized by the appropriate government agency through the project. Information and consultation are proposed to be implemented in the course of the preparation of RAPs and ARPs.

Box 1: PAPs Participation Along the project Cycle

<p><u>1) Project Identification / Preparation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Participate in the introductory public meetings ➤ Informed about the project and RPF ➤ Consulted During the socio-economic survey and spell out fears, 	<p><u>2) Project Appraisal / Approval</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Communities (PAPs) are informed about the approved RAP/ARP
<p><u>3) Project Implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ PAP will be part of the compensation contracts ➤ PAPs will be given the chance to express grievance and redress 	<p><u>4) Project Monitoring & Evaluation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure PAPs views and concerns are concerned ➤ Participate in evaluating the RAP/ARP process by being consulted

Source: Mokha 60 MW Wind Farm Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Yemen, EcoConServ, 2010

Initial information:

- sharing should coincide with the cut-off date (information should not be delivered in advance of the cut-off date to avoid encroachment of new arrivals);
- will be provided to potential PAPs on the project including resettlement and compensation principles as they are outlined in the RPF;
- should take the form of one public meeting for each project; and
- and consultation on RAP: once these are available in draft form, they should be discussed with local authorities (e.g. District executive and elected Councils) and affected communities, whose comments will be incorporated into final documents.

The above consultation process should be carefully documented. As the scope of works is not fully defined at this stage, consultations will be carried out once the interventions are definitely defined and PAPs are identified. This will be at the stage of development of individual RAP's.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are key components of the RPF/RAP. They have the following general objectives:

- Monitoring of specific situations or difficulties arising from the implementation, and of the compliance of the implementation with objectives and methods as set out in the RPF/RAP.
- Evaluation of the mid- and long-term impacts of the resettlement process on affected households' livelihood, environment, local capacities and economic development.

Monitoring aims to track project implementation will address the following aspects:

i) Social and economic monitoring:

- a) follow-up of the status of project affected persons,
- b) cost of housing in the displacement area,
- c) re-establishment of livelihoods including agriculture and other activities.

ii) Technical monitoring:

- a) supervision of infrastructure and housing construction where relevant,
- b) commissioning and testing of the technical components of the resettlement housing,

iii) Grievances and grievance management system,

iv) Assistance in livelihood restoration: agriculture and business re-establishment and assistance,

v) Keep and provide the following statistics on an annual basis:

- a) Numbers of households and individuals affected by Project activities,
- b) Numbers of households and individuals relocated as a result of Project activities and their destinations,
- c) Amounts of compensation paid,
- d) Number of grievances registered.
- vi) Annual monitoring report will be developed and issued by the project.

Evaluation is intended at ensuring that policies have been complied with and should provide feedback needed for adjusting strategic directions. The evaluation has the following specific objectives:

- General assessment of the compliance of the implementation of resettlement activities with objectives and methods as set out in this RPF,
- Assessment of the compliance of the implementation of resettlement activities with laws, regulations and safeguard policies as stated above,
- Assessment of resettlement and relocation procedures as they have been implemented, Evaluation of the impact of the resettlement and relocation programs on incomes and standard of living, with focus on the “no worse-off if not better-off” requirement,
- Identification of actions to take as part of the on-going monitoring to improve the positive impacts of the program and mitigate its possible negative impacts, if any.

While ensuring the evaluation process, the project will utilize:

- This RPF as its guiding instrument,
- The Egyptian laws and regulations as described above in Section 2 and as they stand as of the approval of this RPF.
- The applicable World Bank Safeguard Policies as they stand as of the approval of this RPF, i.e. OP 4.12 on “Involuntary Resettlement”.

Evaluation of resettlement activities will be part of general assessment and review activities undertaken for the Project as a whole.

The EIB Statement of Social Principles and Standards

- A Human Rights-based Approach

1. Just as environmental standards aim to protect and improve the natural and built environment, social standards aim to protect the rights and enhance the livelihoods of people directly and indirectly affected by projects financed by the EIB. Social standards are intended to promote outcomes to the benefit of individual well-being, social inclusion and sustainable communities.
2. The EIB restricts its financing to projects that respect human rights and comply with EIB social standards, based on the principles of the Charter of the Fundamental Rights of the European Union and international good practices. The Bank does not finance projects located in countries declared “off-limits” by the European Council for EU financing, particularly due to violations of human rights.
3. Similarly, the EIB does not finance projects that give rise to conflicts or intensify existing conflicts. Additionally, the Bank takes into account that a number of countries where it operates face difficult post-conflict recovery and reconstruction efforts. When financing projects in such fragile states, the Bank is guided by the EU approach⁴⁰.
4. Within the EU and the Enlargement Countries, subject to any agreed phasing, the EIB assumes that EU social requirements, including international human rights conventions ratified by the EU, are correctly implemented within the framework of national law. However, where there is evidence that suggests otherwise, an appropriate social assessment is carried out by the Bank.
5. In all other regions of EIB operations, the approach of the EIB to social matters is based on the rights-based approach mainstreaming the principles of human rights law into practices through the application of its Social Assessment Guidelines (SAGs) (see Handbook). These requirements are also consistent with the social safeguard measures developed and applied by those MFIs with whom the Bank works closely.
6. There are relationships between environmental and social concerns and project quality and sustainability. For example, improved resource management, including stakeholder participation in decision-making, is related to opportunities that afford the promotion of more sustainable livelihoods. It is therefore recognized that in a project context, environmental and social concerns are often intertwined and are hence best assessed in an integrated framework. Promoters that seek EIB finance outside the EU are required

to adopt the social standards regarding involuntary resettlement, indigenous people and other vulnerable groups, the core labour standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and occupational and community health and safety.

- **Involuntary Resettlement**

7. People whose livelihoods are negatively affected by a project should have their livelihoods improved or at minimum restored and/or adequately compensated for any losses incurred. As such, where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the Bank requires the promoter to develop an acceptable Resettlement Action Plan. The plan should incorporate and follow the right to due process, and to meaningful and culturally appropriate consultation and participation, including that of host communities.

Box 2: EIB roles and regulations regarding Involuntary Resettlement

Guidance Note 1: Involuntary Resettlement

The screening process should:

- Identify the nature and magnitude of likely displacement and establish with the promoter the baseline data and a cut-off time where needed;
- Review previous resettlement prior to Bank involvement;
- Assess willingness of population to move/consultation processes developed;
- Assess the promoter's commitment and capacity to deal fairly with the issues;
- Determine type and cost of any technical assistance that may be required;
- Assess the capacity of public authorities to support the processes involved (e.g. approaches to issues of land acquisition and compulsory purchase; procedures for handling disputes, land registration, and the provision of social safety nets);
- Explore with the promoter alternative designs that might minimize displacement;
- Address the feasibility and appropriateness of proposed measures for restoring and preferably improving livelihoods;
- Assess the availability of adequate resources, including staff, time and funding, to appropriately carry out resettlement;
- Address the impoverishment risks (e.g. those resulting from changes from land based livelihood strategies to wage-based strategies, the security of alternative employment strategies, opportunities for employment in the company); and,
- Address arrangements for internal and/or independent monitoring and evaluation

- **Indigenous People and Other Vulnerable Groups**

8. All policies, practices, programmes and activities developed and implemented by the promoter should pay special attention to the rights of vulnerable groups. Such groups may include indigenous people, ethnic minorities, women, migrants, the very young and the very old. The livelihoods of vulnerable groups are especially sensitive to changes in the socio-economic context and are dependent on access to essential services and participation in decision-making.
9. Where the customary rights to land and resources of indigenous peoples are affected by a project, the Bank requires the promoter to prepare an acceptable Indigenous Peoples Development Plan. The plan must reflect the principles of the UN Declaration on the

Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including free, prior and informed consent to any relocation.

ILO Core Labour Standards In the case where there are gaps in implementing the core labour standards of the ILO, the promoter shall develop and implement verifiable programmes and procedures to ensure that the core labour principles and standards are adhered to or would be reached during project implementation. The objective is to prevent unacceptable forms of labour and employment practices and promote the development of the sound management of worker relations⁴¹.

- **Occupational and Community Health and Safety**

1. Where there are risks to worker and/or community health, promoters should develop and implement verifiable programmes and procedures to ensure community and occupational health and safety standards are aligned with good international practices. The purpose is to avoid or minimize risks and impacts to the health and safety of workers and communities, ensure that employees and company property are safeguarded in a legitimate manner, support the promotion of programmes for community health, and reduce the spread of major communicable diseases.

- **Cultural Heritage**

The EIB approach to cultural heritage is based on a number of conventions ratified by the EU⁴², and reflects a broad concept of cultural heritage as an instrument for human development and intercultural dialogue and an element that contributes to the achievement of balanced spatial development.

While retaining a focus on the conservation of physical cultural resources, the approach of the EIB recognizes the links between tangible cultural resources and intangible cultural practices. In particular, the Bank recognises the close links between the physical resources associated with prehistoric, historic, cultural, artistic and religious sites and the cultural practices associated with their use. Treatment of cultural heritage is thus closely tied to basic human rights expressed in the Charter, in the pursuit of social cohesion, strengthening policies of non-discrimination, and supporting the rights of minorities and indigenous peoples. The treatment of cultural heritage is therefore intertwined with the social standards of the Bank summarized above.

Legal requirements for temporally land acquisition

Although, the constitution prohibits the expropriation of private property except for public interest against compensation determined pursuant to the law, Law 10 of 1990 concerning the Expropriation of Ownership for Public Interest was issued to reflect this constitutional mandate. In addition, expropriation of property is further regulated by Law 59 of 1979 concerning the Establishment of New Urban Communities and Law 3 of 1982 concerning Urban Planning.

The term “**public interest**” in the context of expropriation has been defined in Article 2 of Law 10/1990. The Article specifies the acts that are considered for public interest.

The procedures taken to the transfer of ownership and compensation are administrative, with no judicial interference except in the assessment of the compensation amount.

Disputes over compensation assessment: These disputes are subject to legal jurisdiction as follows: The authority in charge of the expropriation procedures shall refer the disputes over the compensation assessment submitted to court. The court shall examine the complaint quickly and its judgment shall be conclusive.

The right of the public authority to expropriate needed real estate property also includes the right to temporarily occupy / take over this privately owned property. Law No. 577 of 1954, Law No. 27 of 1956, and the new Law No. 10 of 1990 pertaining to property expropriation, includes provisions regarding temporarily occupying property.

Procedures and mechanisms for land expropriation

According to the Law 10, 1990 the expropriation procedures involves

- 1) Declaration of public interest pursuant to a Presidential Decree accompanied with a memorandum on the required project and a complete plan for the project and its buildings (*Law 59/1979 and Law 3/1982 provide that the Prime Minister issues the decree*) and,
- 2) The decree and the accompanying memorandum must be published in the Official Gazette. A copy for the public is placed in the main offices of the concerned local government unit.

According to the WB,

The projects funded by the Bank that associate with temporarily land acquisition are committed to the provision of fair compensation according to the Egyptian Law in cases when the implementation of the projects result in damaging crops.

Generally speaking, the Egyptian Law for crop compensation is a well functioning system that goes in line with the OP 4.12 of the World Bank. This is in particular applicable to the irrigation and drainage projects as well as other types of projects.

- 3) The Egyptian Irrigation and Drainage Law number 12 year 1984 and relevant ministerial decrees set standards for the various types and amounts of compensations for the various levels of damage for crops and trees.
- 4) The WB is assisting the Ministry of Irrigation in reviewing the Law every other year in order to make sure that the provided compensations are fair and reflect the actual market value.
- 5) The WB procedures in the framework of such project involve the preparation of a full survey/inventory/ census. This should be made prior to the actual project implementation
- 6) The WB OP 4.12 gives big attention and consideration to the complaints of the vulnerable groups. In that sense, under certain projects where a farmer (s) shows serious reluctance and resistance and in the worst cases where negotiations proved unsuccessful, the project implementation might be terminated.

Annex VI: Coordinates Maps and maps based on these coordinates

Cairo 500 / Giza North / Samalout
500 KV OHTL Route Coordinates

ID	Coordinates
1	N30 14 52.0 E30 56 43.1
2	N30 14 24.2 E30 56 32.9
3	N30 14 15.6 E30 56 21.5
4	N30 14 03.7 E30 55 59.0
5	N30 13 50.6 E30 55 43.1
6	N30 13 48.6 E30 55 31.1
7	N30 13 24.5 E30 54 59.2
8	N30 12 49.9 E30 55 03.6
9	N30 12 30.5 E30 54 49.0
10	N30 12 05.0 E30 54 19.3
11	N30 11 43.2 E30 54 06.2
12	N30 10 11.7 E30 55 05.9
13	N30 09 03.2 E30 57 49.6
14	N30 08 31.2 E30 58 54.1
15	N30 07 43.2 E30 59 26.4
16	N30 06 14.3 E31 01 07.6
17	N30 06 06.9 E31 02 10.6
18	N30 06 12.5 E31 02 40.7
19	N30 06 10.8 E31 02 55.8
20	N30 06 01.5 E31 03 09.7
21	N30 05 55.5 E31 03 15.3
22	N30 05 46.3 E31 03 20.3
23	N30 05 44.3 E31 03 23.5
24	N30 05 41.7 E31 03 25.7
25	N30 05 46.7 E31 03 23.7
26	N30 05 48.1 E31 03 27.2

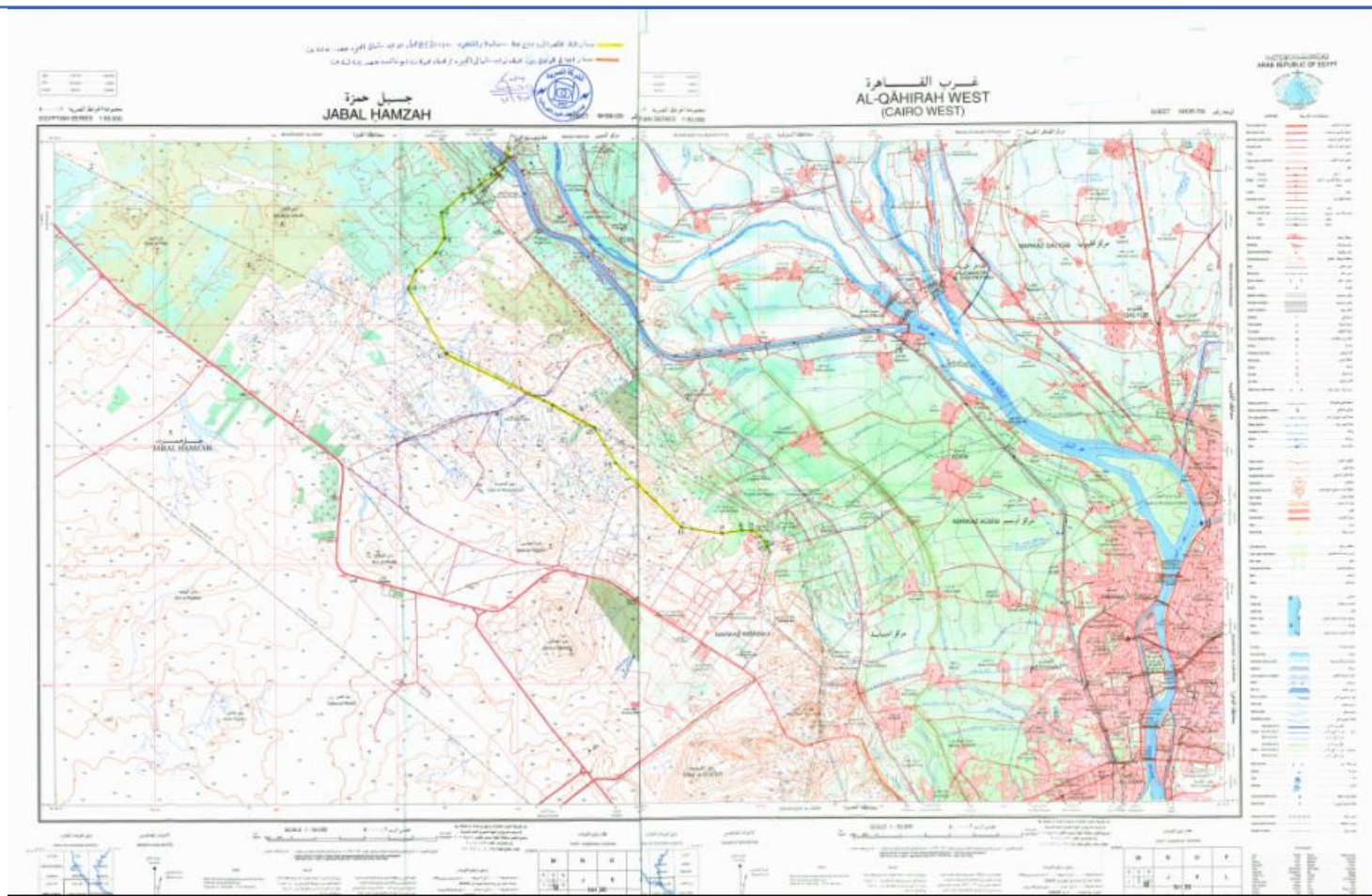


Figure 1: Location of Giza North Transmission line

Source: General Authority for Measurements

ملاحظات	الشرقيات	الشماليات	رقم النقطة
محطة محولات اشمون	31 00 17.3	30 17 58.5	1
	31 00 23.4	30 17 27.0	2
	31 00 18.0	30 17 17.4	3
	30 59 43.2	30 17 02.8	4
	30 59 17.7	30 17 04.7	5
	30 58 43.3	30 16 52.8	6
	30 58 30.5	30 16 44.1	7
	30 58 11.8	30 16 45.6	8
	30 57 27	30 15 4705	9
	30 57 7.7	30 15 36	10
حطة محولات شمال الجيزه	30 56 51.4	30 14 35.9	11

Figure 2: Coordinates of Giza North and Ashmoun stations
Source: General Authority for Measurements

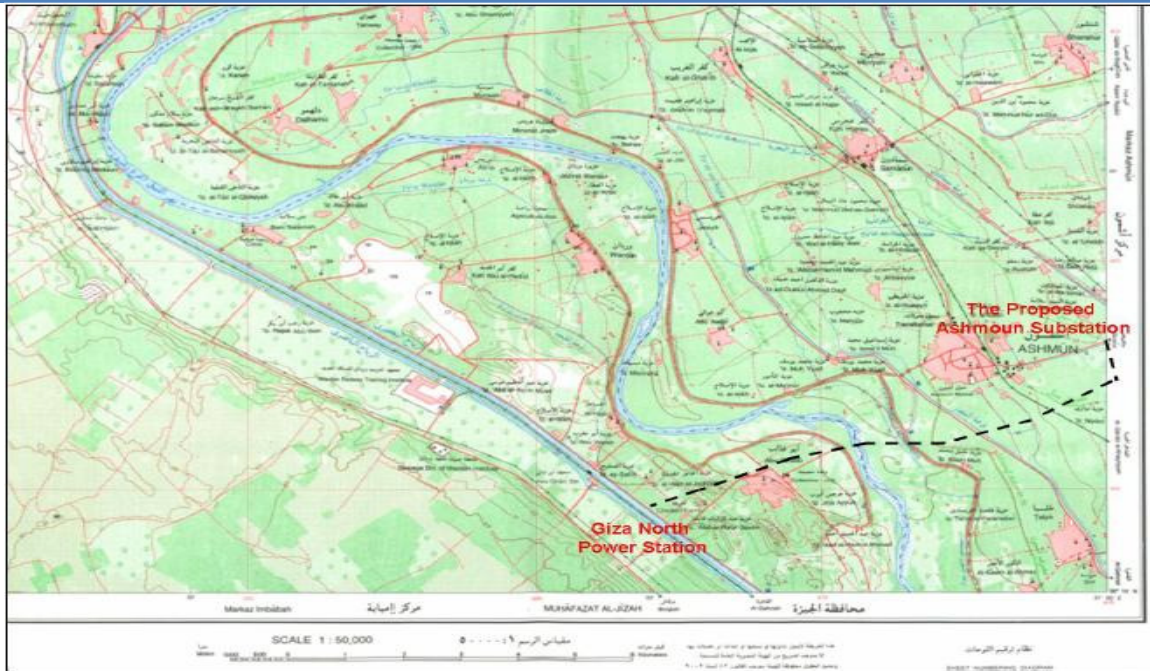
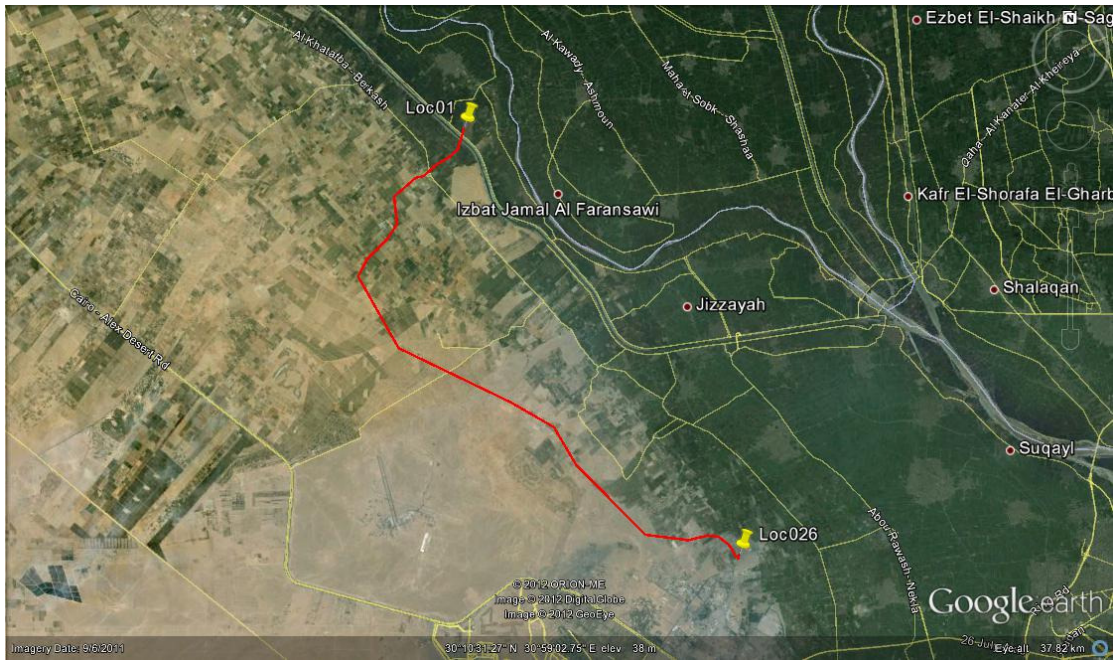


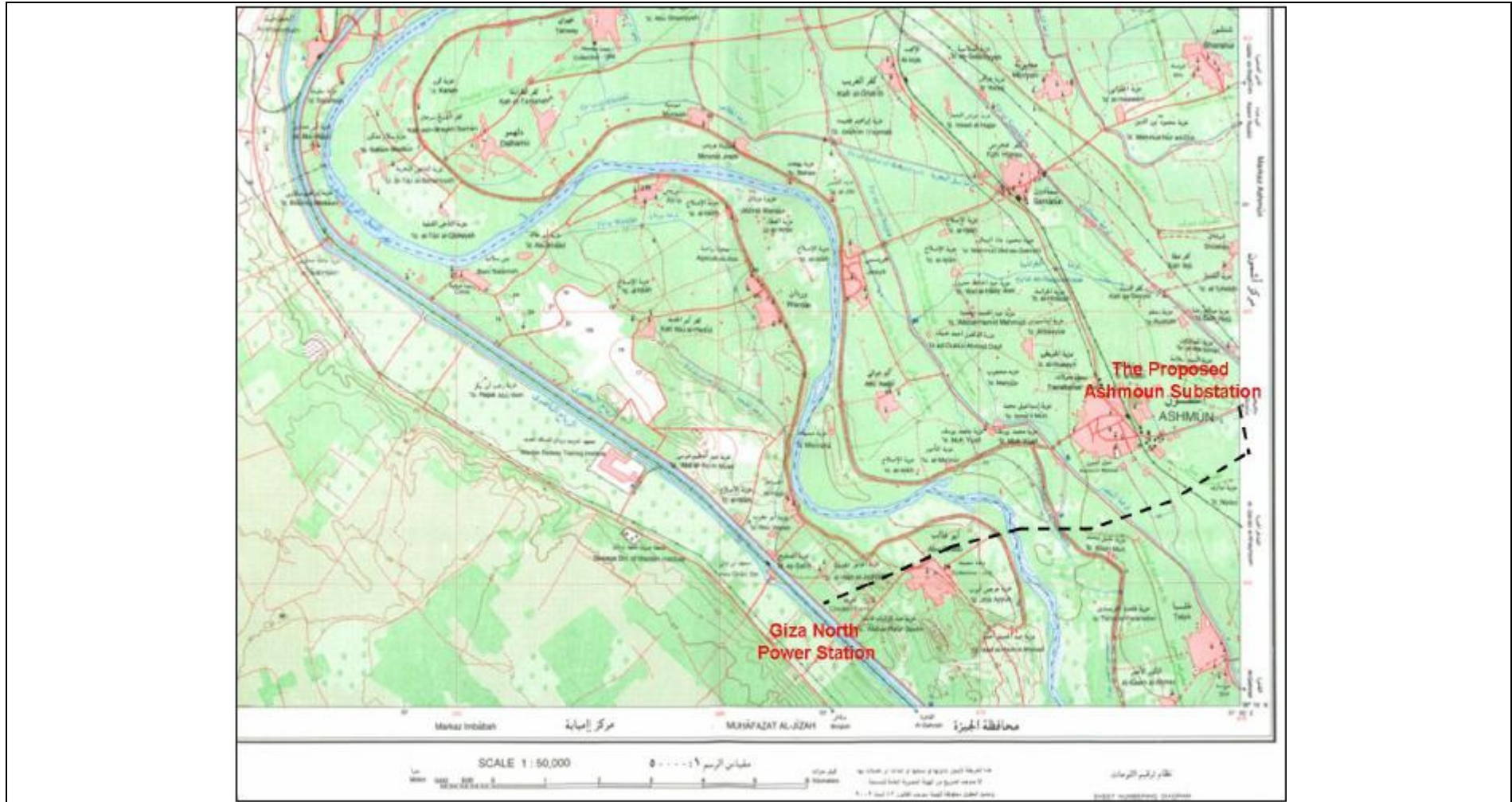
Figure 3: Location of Giza North and Ashmoun stations

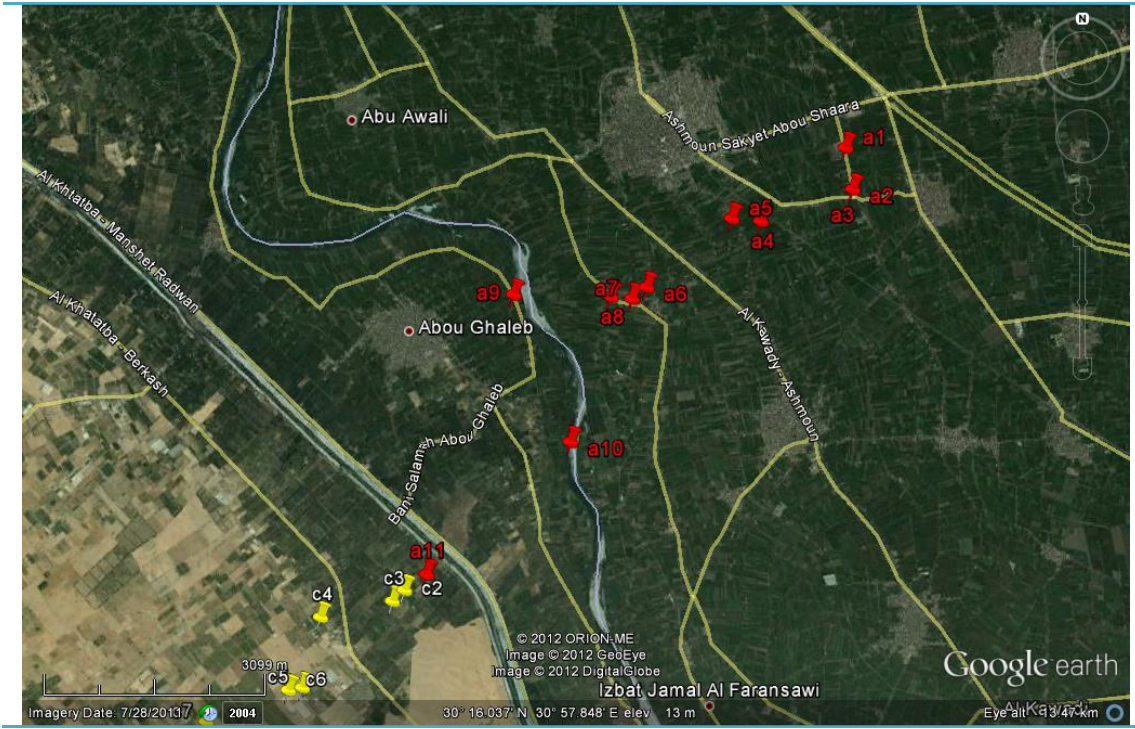
Source: General Authority for Measurements

Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash



Ashmoun





Annex VII: RAP team

Table 2: RAP team

Name	Responsibilities
<i>EcoConserv team</i>	
Ms. Zeinab Mohamed Hafez	Principal investigator and monitoring data collection
Ms. Amal Faltas	Co-principal investigator
Mr. Taha Mohamed Abd El Aziz	Interviewer
Ms. Seham Mohamed Mohamed	Interviewer
Mr. Mohamed Hassan	Data management manager and data analyst
Ms. Zeinab Aly Mahmoud	Data entry
Ms. Hanan Mohamed	Coding officer
<i>EETC</i>	
Eng. Mohamed Gamal Husein	GM for projects, lines and cables Delta Electricity Zone
Eng. Mohamed Ateiah Moselhy	Head of measurement department Interconnection lines Department, Central Zone
Eng. Ayman Abbas Kandeel	Resident engineer
Eng. Salah Aly El Sheshiny	Measurement engineer in Apple Jet
Eng. Esam Mousa Mahmoud	Resident engineer and compensation committee member
Eng. Aly Ragab Abd El Aziz	Resident engineer and compensation committee member
<i>Agricultural Association</i>	
Mr. Mohamed Nagah Shaaban	Lands supervisor
Mr. Sameir Bayoumy	Head of agricultural association in Ashmoun
Mr. Mohamed Zaky	Agriculture association in Abu Rawash
Mr. Mahmoud Magdy Zaki	Agricultural association representative in Abu Ghaleb

Annex VIII: Structure of RAP

Chapter (1) : Introduction

The RAP is prepared to deal exclusively with any land acquisition and displacement impacts borne of the project. It outlines the modalities of paying compensation to all people whose land and property are likely to be affected by the development of the proposed transmission lines.

(1-1) Description of the project :

substations, transmissions lines: sections

Proposed routes of traverse:

Administrative territories to be traversed: districts, locations and sub-location which would be traversed by the project.

Very brief idea on physical tracing of the route of traverse: sections of transmission lines, the routes of traverse should be identified and clearly delineated in 1:50000 scale maps.

Components of the transmission line: the towers, tower foundations, conductors.

Land requirement by the transmission lines:

Dimension of the way leave: the corridor (within the corridor is generally permitted farming and some agriculture activities)

Land ownership within routes of traverse (briefly)

(1-2) About the RAP

The need and justification of resettlement action plan

Objectives of the RAP

Principles of the RAP (to be presented briefly)

The RAP Team (EcoConServ)

Chapter 2: RAP approach and Methodology:

Methodology of the RAP study: methodology set out to capture details of all individuals likely to be affected by the transmission lines, their social economic background, to allow realistic compensation packages in line with national and international requirement in land acquisition.

(2-1) Inventory of all affected persons

- Design of questionnaires
- On the ground mapping of the routes of traverse: 1:50000 scale maps and /or Google Earth maps at appropriate scale. (GIS maps could be considered)
- Socio-economic survey and inventory of PAPs undertaken along the routes of traverse in all the sections.
 - Personal details of respondent,
 - Administrative details including village, location and district,
 - Current asset base of respondent family including ownership and use, total trees owned, number of houses etc..
 - Total length of ROW and analysis of asset there in,

(2-2) Consultations

- Discussion with the client representatives (EETC): to better understanding project scope, design and motivation.
- Consultation with secondary stakeholders,
- Consultation with PAPs

(2-3) Assets valuation and the compensation packages

Information collected, resettlement plan, asset register and entitlement matrix to guide compensation to all people likely to be affected.

- Asset valuation and compensation packages: recognizing three main parameters: land under to be acquired for the ROW, structures falling within the ROW, trees and crops falling under the ROW.
 - The compensation package: summation of the cost to affected land, buildings, trees and crops.

(2-4) Report Structure

- Finalization of the RAP report:
 - Chapter 1: background information
 - Chapter 2: reviews the related legal and policy framework
 - Chapter3: analysis of the anticipated damage and proposed compensation package
 - Chapter 4: proposed implementation arrangements
 - Chapter 5: recommendations for the smooth implementation of the RAP

(2-5) Key Challenges and Constraints of the RAP preparation

Chapter 3: The policy, legal and institutional framework

(3-1) Brief summary and detailed annex

Chapter 4: The scope of land to be affected by creation of way leaves

(4-1) Scope of the proposed project:

4-1-1 Physical scope

- i. the proposed routes of traverse (brief)
- ii. administrative territories to be traversed (brief)
- iii. configuration of transmission lines:
- iv. the Towers : construction materials, tower foundations,
- v. conductors
- vi. land requirement by the transmission lines

4-1-2 Socioeconomic scope

socio-economic dynamics in the route of traverse: a brief account of the socio-economic profile in the routes of traverse, with concentration only those aspects with crucial bearing to land acquisition: status of well being, occurrence of vulnerable groups

- i. Nature of land tenure within the routes of traverse
- ii. Attitudes towards relocation and compensation

4-1-3 Inventory of lands to be traversed

- i. Quantities of land affected and diversity of land to be traversed
- ii. Dynamics of land distributed within the routes of traverse
- iii. Nature of land traversed

4-1-4 Nature of losses likely to be incurred

- i. Damage to physical developments
- ii. Removal of trees and crops
- iii. Possible damage to ecologically sensitive assets

4-1-5 Financial implications of the losses

- i. Value of land under ROW
- ii. Valuation of buildings and other structures
- iii. Valuation of trees and crops with the ROW

Total cost of damages associated with creation of way leaves

Chapter 5: The entitlement matrix for resettlement mitigation

(5-1) The entitlement Matrix – table

Chapter 6: Planning for land acquisition and resettlement mitigation

- b. Finalization of the inventory of project affected people and asset register
 - i. Revalidation on inventory of PASPs through routes surveys
 - ii. Negotiations on modalities for compensation
- c. Modalities for payment of compensation
- d. Time Schedule and the cut-off date
- e. Grievance redresses mechanism
- f. Institutional coordination
- g. Requirements for monitoring and evaluation
 - i. Post project impact assessment
- h. Monitoring reports
- i. Disclosure of the RAP

Chapter 7: Conclusion and recommendations

Annex IX: Consultation with EETC

محضر الجلسة الخاص بالاجتماع

بين القائمين على مشروع محطة كهرباء شمال الجيزة وإستشارى أكوونسييف

17 مايو 2012

قائمة الحضور

أنه في يوم 17 مايو 2012 وبحضور السادة التالي أسمائهم:

الإسم	
م/ أحمد جبارة	الهيئة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء
م/ فاطمة ندا	الهيئة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء
م/ أحمد هاشم	الهيئة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء
م/ عفاف مهدى محمد	الهيئة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء
م/ عصام موسى محمود	الهيئة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء
م/ على رجب عبد العزيز	الهيئة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء
م/ مدحت حسن	الهيئة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء
أ/ زينب محمد حافظ	إكوونسييف

وقائع الاجتماع

بدأ الاجتماع في العاشرة صباحا وتم مناقشة عدة عناصر كالتالي:

- 1- الأعمال التي تقوم بها الهيئة وقد تتسبب في إلحاق الضرر بالمحاصيل والمزارع
- 2- نوع أبراج الضغط المستخدمة. وحرم كل نوع من الأبراج ونوعية الزراعة المسموح بها تحت البرج
- 3- حجم الحيازة التي يحتاجها كل برج من الأبراج (للتشوينات والإنشاءات)
- 4- أسس قواعد التعويض المستخدمة حاليا والتي تم تطبيقها على مختلف المشروعات السابقة
- 5- تشكيل اللجان التي تقوم بالتعويض ومدى التنسيق مع الهيئات الأخرى كالجمعيات الزراعية والمحافظات
- 6- آلية تنفيذ الدراسة الخاصة بخطة إعادة التوطين والتعويضات RAP
- 7- وقت دفع التعويضات والميزانية
- 8- كيفية احتواء المجتمع وآليات تسوية النزاعات
- 9- المشكلات والمعوقات التي قد نتواجه لجنة التعويضات وآليات الاحتواء

- 10-مراحل التعويضات التي تتم : مرحلة أثناء الإنشاءات ومرحلة أثناء شد السلك. وآليات التعامل مع الأوضاع غير القانونية للحيازة
- 11-نمط المشاركة المجتمعية
- 12-مدى مرونة المسار
- 13-إمكانية تنفيذ استمارة الحصر
- 14-الاتفاق على خطة العمل

ما خلاص إليه الاجتماع

وقد تم الاتفاق على ما يلي:

- 1- بدأ العمل الميداني بمعاونة المهندس احمد هاشم ومساعدوه وحضور فريق العمل الخاص بشركة إكوكونسيرف يوم الأحد الثامنة صباحا. وذلك عند مدخل طريق مصر الإسكندرية الصحراوي
- 2- توفير مهندس من النظم للإعلام بالمسار وحبذا أن كان معه GPS
- 3- مشاركة عضو من الجمعية الزراعية للإعلام بحجم التعويضات والحيازة ونوعها. على أن تتولى شركة إكوكونسيرف دفع مبلغ 50 جنيه لممثلي الجمعية زراعية
- 4- وضع تصور تقديري لتوزيع الأبراج
- 5- مراعاة أقصى درجات السرية عند العمل ومراعاة أسس التعامل مع الفلاحين وعدم استشارتهم بأي وضع من الأوضاع
- 6- محاولة إنهاء العمل الميداني في فترة لا تتجاوز أسبوع على أن تسلم الدراسة بعد انتهاء العمل في موعد أقصاه 5 أيام عمل
- 7- يقوم المهندس أحمد هاشم بتوفير خطابات موجهة للجمعيات الزراعية لمساعدة فريق الدراسة. وكذلك يقوم بتوفير إقرار تسلم التعويض للاستشاري
- 8- تتولى المهندسة فاطمة إرسال خطاب للعمل إلى إكوكونسيرف على يوم الاثنين الموافق 21 مايو
- 9- يتم تحديد استمارة الحصر في عدة عناصر:

رقم البرج	موقع البرج بالإحداثيات
موقع القطعة الزراعية بالحوض	أسم صاحب القطعة الزراعية
نمط المحصول الحالي	مساحة الأرض المتضررة (شاملة التشوينات والبرج والمدخل)
نوع الزرعة الحالية	التعويض المقترح
نوع الزرعة التالية	التعويض المقترح

Meetings with EETC and EDF-AETS Consultant-Environmental Expert

Resettlement Action Plan for

*Giza North Power C.C. 3*750 MW Interconnections Project*

220 kV Giza North/Ashmoun

500 kV Giza North/Cairo 500

500 kV Giza North/Samalout

26th of July 2012

Meeting : Between EETC, Ecoconserv and EIB Environmental Expert

Venue: EETC Premises

Time: 10:00 -12:00 p.m.

Participants

Name	Title	Mail
Dr. Eng. Naji Kodeih	Environmental Expert	najikodeih@gmail.com
Eng. Fatma Nada	Advisor (A) Studies مستشار (أ) دراسات	Boo.wind.egypt@gmail.com
Dr. Dalal Helmy	Head of Private Sector Studies مدير إدارة قطاع دراسات القطاع الخاص	dalalhelmi@hotmail.com
Eng. Lamyaa Youssef Abd El Hady	General manager for private Power Stations	Wind.egypt@gmail.com
Eng. Iman		
Eng. Amr El Barawy		
Ms. Zeinab Hafez	EcoConServ Social Expert	Zeinabhafez@yahoo.com

Key issues discussed

A. Tendering related issues

Dr. Naji started the meeting with a discussion on tendering procedures and bidding applied in the EETC for different consultation activities. In response to his questions EETC representatives, Dr. Dalal, Eng Iman and Eng Lamyaa informed him the following:

- The EETC has clear procedures for tendering that could be summarized as follows:
 - 1- First, EETC prepares the ToRs for the study they want to conduct
 - 2- They bid for the study under two separate procedures either through having a Limited Tender it is short list for three of the consultants who have a good experience in the field of study and they had previously worked for the EETC and delivered acceptable satisfactory work. The other type for bidding is open tender through having an advertisement in the newspaper and invite tenderers to submit their proposals according to the predefined ToRs,
 - 3- EETC evaluates the proposals technically (methodology – team – time frame) separately in case of accepting the proposals, they evaluate the financial procedures (Dr. Naji noted that the cheapest offer not necessary be accepted, but we should give special attention to the quality of the offer and the methodology) .

Dr. Dalal noted that:

- The technical proposal has a larger weight in the evaluation
- The team proposed by the Consultant for conducting the study is evaluated
- If the financial offer is cheaper but the technical is weak, the tenderer is excluded
- But if the financial offer is high and the technical is good then negotiations might be considered with the tenderer

- Time plan should be included in the offer
- 4- After the selection of the acceptable proposal , a contract is signed with the proponent and the time plan is settled
- 5- Dr. Naji noted that the team should be evaluated and monitored in order to avoid any deceiving actions. As some companies might present a list of experts and during work some other experts (probably younger and less experienced) do the work
- 6- Dr. Naji noted that we will work to reconsider and complete the Terms of Reference (TOR) in order to comply completely with the requirements and the standards of EIB. We will also work to setting a checklist to facilitate the process of revision, evaluation and monitoring the quality of reports.

B. Different approvals on the reports

- 1- The different approvals that needed for the reports submitted are as follows:
 - EEAA Approval
 - EIB consultant acceptance
 - EIB approval
- 2- Dr. Dalal showed concern that the EIB consultant acceptance might not be a guarantee to the EIB approval.
- 3- Dr. Naji noted that it is rarely happened. He asked for all the comments received from the EIB on the reports submitted in order to well understand the remarks and comments of the Bank and to know what are the real causes for which the Bank didn't give its approval.

C. ESIA and RAP Reports

- 1- Dr. Naji noted that the reports should be based on the requirements of the EIB regarding the ESIA.
- Based on the EIB comments sent to EETC and EcoConServ, the bird study should be complied according to the EIB guidelines and the European Bird Directive. Therefore, more detailed section about birds could be added to the reports.
 - Dr. Naji noted that, in principle, it is preferable to have an ESIA for each, transmission lines and power stations or at least separate chapters for each component. The power station or substation is located at a determine site, while the transmission lines are elongated along a route long to more or less of tens of kilometers.
 - Dr. Dalal noted that the reports are already divided into areas and some of them have sections for each subcomponent. Ms. Zeinab added that the reports are divided by area (Ashmoun – Abu Ghaleb and Badr)
 - Dr. Naji noted that RAP should be based on a detailed technical design of the route of the transmission lines. Ms. Zeinab showed the routes coordinates and maps.
 - Dr. Naji added that the RPF could be based on conceptual design of the project, but for the RAP, it needs detailed information on the route of the transmissions lines.
 - (that was already covered by the RAP study i.e. names of the affected persons, type of impact, affected crops, budget)
- 2- Dr. Dalal was worried that the EIB consultant acceptance might not be committed to the EIB. Thus the consultant might accept but the EIB might not give the approval.
- 3- But Dr. Naji noted that it is rarely happened.
- 4- He asked for all the comments received from the EIB on the reports submitted in order to well understand the remarks and comments of the Bank and to know what are the real causes for which the Bank didn't give its approval.
- 5- Budget needed for the compensation was raised with the EETC. It was notable that the budget will be under EETC from their own resources

Actions to be taken

EETC should send to Eng. Naji the following:

- 1- RAP modified report
 - 2- EIB comments on the previous documents
 - 3- Approval on Samalout study where the EIB approved on without having a RAP
- EcoConserv to send the MoM

Summary of the approvals status on the submitted reports

Reports submitted by EcoConserv	Approved by the EEAA	Approved by the EIB consultant	Approved by the EIB
ESIA for Badr	√	√	
ESIA for Ashmoun Abu Ghaleb	√	√	
ESIA for Giza North	√	√	
RPF for Badr, Ashmoun and Abu Ghaleb	Not Applicable	√	
RAP for Giza North Power C.C. 3*750 MW Interconnections Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 220 kV Giza North/Ashmoun • 500 kV Giza North/Cairo 500 	Not Applicable		

Source: EcoConserv

Meetings with EETC and EDF-AETS Consultant-Environmental Expert regarding

Resettlement Action Plan for

*Giza North Power C.C. 3*750 MW Interconnections Project*

220 kV Giza North/Ashmoun

500 kV Giza North/Cairo 500

500 kV Giza North/Samalout

30th of August 2012

Meeting : Between EETC, Ecoconserv and EDF-AETS Consultant-Environmental Expert		
Venue: EETC Premises		
Time: 11:00 -12:30 p.m.		
Participants		
Name	Title	Mail
Dr. Eng. Naji Kodeih	Environmental Expert	najikodeih@gmail.com
Eng. Fatma Nada	Consultant (A) for Studies مستشار (أ) دراسات	Boo.wind.egypt@gmail.com
Eng. Ivone Fahim Armanios	Head Sector International studies for Renewable Private Power Project	ivonefahim@hotmail.com
Dr. Tarek Genena	Chairman of EcoConserv	genena@ecoconserv.com
Ms. Amal Faltas	EcoConServ Social Expert	amal.faltas@ecoconserv.com
Ms. Zeinab Hafez	EcoConServ Social Expert	Zeinabhafez@yahoo.com

Key issues discussed

D. RAP report

a.1 Route for the project

Dr. Naji started the meeting with a discussion on having the exact established routes for the transmissions lines of the project and discussion for the project components.

Dr. Naji has stated the need to put maps of scale 1:50000 for the routes of the transmission lines.

Dr. Naji stated the need to work on the corridor and the ROW of the transmission lines according to the Electricity Law No 63 / 1974 which identified the limits of distances to measured from the axis of OHTL routes as well as the underground cables in order to identify the Right of Way (ROW).

Eng. Fatma noted that the project has three main lines which are:

220 kV Giza North/Ashmoun

500 kV Giza North/Cairo 500

500 kV Giza North/Samalout (This one is already exists therefore EcoConserv was asked to make the RAP for the first two interconnections

Ms. Zeinab Noted that the coordinates for the routes of transmission lines of the project were sent before starting the RAP and the study team developed maps for the whole coordinates and paid visits with the compensation committee and agriculture association in Abu Ghaleb and Abu Rawash but for Ashmoun the team paid visit for only 30% of the route as the rest of the route was very difficult to visit due to problems with the

community. The information related to the remaining part of the route were obtained from the Agriculture Association and included in the report. The RAP methodology will clearly reflect the challenges encountered in the field and the Consultant approach to overcome these challenges.

a.2 Lands to be expropriated

Dr. Naji noted that the lands to be expropriated temporarily should include the Right of Way and the methodology of measuring the affected lands should be mentioned.

Ms Zeinab clarified this issue through addressing that the measurements of the affected lands was for the ROW, the basement, the storage areas and the access to the towers.

Dr. Naji discussed the structure with the team and agreed that the structure should be modified according to his suggestions.

a. 4 Entitlements Issues

The RAP team raised the issue of entitlement and whether they should comply only with the Egyptian standards. It was agreed that the Egyptian standards will be the main reference for defining the entitlement and that additional measures should be considered to raise the level of compliance to international standards where applicable.

a. 5 Cut-off date

the cut off-date will be defined to be one month before the actual implementation of the project. The survey (inventory) that will be included in the RAP should be verified by EETC upon the project implementation.

a. 3 RAP Report structure and content

The meeting included a detailed long discussion on the contents of the RAP report and the structure of the report. It was agreed between Dr. Naji and the RAP team that the following will be considered:

- The structure proposed by Dr. Naji in his email dated August 28 will be revisited by the team according to the meeting and the discussion and will be sent to Dr. Naji for his approval. **The agreed upon structure of the report is attached in Annex ???**
- Regarding the content of the RAP, the points raised during the meeting as well as the remarks received from Dr. Naji in his email dated August 28 **attached in Annex ???** will be considered in the modifying the RAP report.

E. Conclusion

The following are issues agreed upon with Dr. Naji:

- 1- Structure after revisiting by the RAP team based on the meeting to be sent for approval on Thursday
- 2- Second Draft of the RAP Report to be sent on Tuesday 4th of September 2012
- 3- Comments from Dr. Naji to be sent on the 9th September 2012 and a discussion will be arranged through meetings of email communication
- 4- Final report to be sent on the 11th of September 2012

Dr. Naji's authority is to give an **acceptance note** of the report but the

approval is the competence of the EIB. The Consultants will fully comply with the directions, requirements and instructions of Dr. Naji in order to secure EIB approval.

Summary of the approvals status on the submitted reports

Reports submitted by EcoConserv	Approved by the EEAA	Approved by the EIB consultant	Approved by the EIB
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Final Report Badr Substation and Its Interconnections June 2011	June 2011	2 nd of November 2011	
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Final Report Ashmoun and Abu-Ghaleb Substations and their Interconnections June 2011	June 2011	10 th of November 2011	
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Final Draft Report Giza North Power C.C. 3*750 MW Interconnections Project 220 kV Giza North/Ashmoun 500 kV Giza North/Cairo 500 500 kV Giza North/Samalout June 2011	June 2011	10 th of November 2011	
BADR SUBSTATION AND INTERCONNECTIONS and ASHMOUN and ABU	Not Applicable		

<p>GHALEB SUBSTATIONS AND INTERCONNECTIONS</p> <p>RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK</p> <p>Final Report July 2011</p>			
<p>Resettlement Action Plan</p> <p>Draft Report unedited unrevised</p> <p>Giza North Power C.C. 3*750 MW Interconnections Project 220 kV Giza North/Ashmoun 500 kV Giza North/Cairo 500 500 kV Giza North/Samalout</p> <p>August 2012</p>	Not Applicable		

Source: EcoConserv

Annex X: Consultation with stakeholders and PAPs

a. Consultation during the ESIA and the RPF

Consultations During the Scoping Phase

In order to examine the social and environmental considerations about the project, a consultation process took place with different stakeholders. The consultation with stakeholders is divided into two stages: the consultation activities during the scoping phase and the consultation workshop after the completion of the first draft report of the ESIA.

Public consultation workshop

In order to ensure the announcement for the new project to the local people, an invitation was directed to some representative stakeholders from the targeted region (Ashmoun- Abu Ghaleb- North Giza) in order to attend the public consultation workshops that was organized on 31st May, 2011 in Cairo and 1st June, 2011 in Shebin El Koum. During the workshops, the new project and its interconnections has been introduced and detailed with the local stakeholders.

In order to hold accountability and transparency with the targeted groups, they were promised to disclose the information and the findings for them by EcoConServ after finalizing the research and after developing the first draft of the report. After conducting the public consultation workshop, the outcomes of the two public consultations were integrated into the contents of the ESIA to ensure the compliance with the WB policy requirement on disclosure of information as stated in OP 17.50.

Moreover, there will be an on-going consultation during the different phases of the project. As part of the information disclosure to the public about the main findings of the study, a leaflet in Arabic can be printed out and distributed amongst them in public gathering places by the management of the new projects.

Assessment for the consultation methodology

The consultation process was a good opportunity to make an announcement about the project in the targeted area. It also raised the sense of ownership of the local people about the project. It

was explained during the field visit and the meeting with the stakeholders that the public hearing is very crucial for the development and planning of the project as it will help in forecasting the possible mitigation measures for having better impacts on both the environment and social life.

The used PRA tools like the SSIs and observations helped in understanding the socio-economic characteristics of the targeted areas as well as the current conditions of the utilization of energy. It also ensured the inclusion of different groups inside the community especially the vulnerable and marginalized groups and obtain their views to be integrated in the current study.

There was a good combination between primary sources from the Information Center of each Executive Local Council and secondary sources in addition to the variation between quantitative data and qualitative data, which helped in achieving the objectives of the study. Dividing the consultation process into two stages as designed is beneficial for the triangulation of information as it gives each party a chance to correct or add to the information. The methodology considered the gender representation during the process and respected the cultural privacy of each community.

Future consultations

For avoiding the misconception from the local people about the new project, it is planned to organize future announcements and consultations with the local people before and during the constructions. The EETC will be responsible for informing the local people through the following activities:

Coordinate with the local NGOs to organize community conferences for the local people.

Using the local media methods (Local Radio- local newspapers).

Printing pamphlets and distribute it among people in the public gathering areas.

Hang banners in the public places.

Announcement through mosques and churches.

Announcement through the local municipality.

Findings of the consultations during the scoping phase

A field visit has been conducted in the third week of May 2011. The aim was to do an inspection for the site of the new project and identify the targeted areas. The representatives of the EETC at local level were interviewed in addition to other stakeholders as shown below:-

Interviewed Stakeholders:-

Eng. Eng. Rafaat Abdel Aziz – Giza North Project Manger

Eng. Yousef El Gebaly - Giza North

Eng. Rammadan Ragab – Head of Cairo 500 Substation

Eng. Khaliry Abde Aziz – Head of the Lines Dept. Cairo 500 Substation

Eng. Sayed Gabra - Cairo 500 Substation

Eng. Asaad Saeed - Cairo 500 Substation

Eng Reda Mahmoud – Technician at Cairo 500 Substation

The main findings of the field visit:-

The route of the interconnection starts at Giza North 500 kV Substation and ends at Cairo 500 Substation. The route passes by El Qatta and Nekla villages which currently affiliate to Giza Governorate and El Marioutia from the southern side near Cairo 500 Substation. It is estimated that 50% of the rout is passing through agriculture land (mostly of reclaimed land), while the remaining part of the route crosses canals (two main canals El Naseri and El Behairy), the rail way and desert areas.

Currently, the site of Giza North Power station is under preparation. The Contractor in charge of the civil works started to clear the site by removing trees. According to the Giza North Project Manager, the land was privately owned and they purchased it from the owners. In order to minimize any potential conflicts between the Electricity Production Company and the owners of the land, the former provide very satisfactory levels of compensations for purchasing the land. Moreover, other opportunities are provided to the local communities as part of the project. This includes several job in different fields.

" we hire more than 50 of the local residents of El Katta, Abu Ghalb and Al Wardan in the project. They are mainly guards and technicians. The local communities have shortage in special specializations like engineering"

Eng. Rafaat Abdel Aziz – Giza North Project Manger

Generally speaking, the Company try to eliminate any potential clashes with the local communities by avoiding the sites whose owners are reluctant to sell for the project and select other sites.

According to the discussion with the Eng. Ramadan Ragab, the manager of Cairo 500 Substation, in order to accommodate the new interconnection to Cairo 500 substation, a new cell will be needed (50 m x 200 m). The land for this purpose need to be purchased from the community since there is no choice with State-owned land.

The operation of the lines requires input from workers in the fields of regular maintenance for the line. This is done in the form of dry cleaning which is carried out every 2 months. This method is largely considered in desert areas. The second method is through mechanical wash. Safety measures are strictly considered during these processes.

EETC provides compensation to farmers for the destruction of crops during the construction phase. According to the interviewees at Cairo 500 substations, the owners of lands could not object on the route passing their lands because these are public interest projects. However, it was widely agreed that the land value is reduced as a result of locating the towers and the route.

Regular training on maintenance, operation, and occupational health and safety issues is usually provided to the field personnel. However, there is limited understanding for environmental issues due to the limited number of trainings in this field.

Findings of the public consultation and the list of participants are presented in Annex IX The following photolog is for the public consultation workshop.

Date: June, 1st 2011

Venue: Menufiya University Hotel

Objective: as follows

- 1) To discuss the findings of the ESIA of Ashmoun substation and its interconnections.
- 2) To discuss the findings of the ESIA of Abu Ghaleb substation and its interconnections.

Total number of participants: 63 participants

After submission of the first draft of the ESIA report, a public consultation workshop was organized by EcoConServ in coordination with the EETC. The event was held on Wednesday, June 1st, 2011 in Meufiya University hotel in Shebin El Koum in order to review and discuss the findings of the ESIA study of each project. Acknowledging the importance of the disclosure of information to the public (WB OP 17.50) was the main purpose for organizing the public consultation workshop in order to hold transparent and accountable to them regarding discussing all the details of the project components and activities.

The workshop event was announced through advertisement in a national newspaper. Moreover, EcoConServ in coordination with the EETC and El-Menoufia Governorate invited some of the stakeholders individually either by phone or through sending them formal invitations. Non technical Arabic executive summary of the project was send to the invitees with the invitations and the executive summary has also been uploaded on EcoConServ's website.

The participants of the workshop have represented different categories and different stakeholders from the targeted areas, the participants have represented different Governmental organizations such as (EETC, Electricity Distribution Company, Ministry of Energy and Electricity, EMUs, Water and Sanitation Company, Health Directorate, Housing Directorate, Agricultural Cooperatives, Agricultural Reclamation Directorate, Nile Protection Department, Roads and Transportation Directorate, Agriculture Directorate, Water Resources and Irrigation Directorate), Regional Federation of NGOs, different NGOs, representatives from Ashmoun LGU, representatives from Abu Ghaleb LGU, representatives from Shebin El Koum LGU, representatives from Menufiya Governorate, and representatives from Local Popular Councils at different levels (List of workshop participants is attached in Annex L.

The workshop started by an introduction about the objectives of the new planned projects, and a detailed technical description for each project which was introduced by the EETC. Then EcoConserv presented the findings of the ESIA study for each project, which was followed by allocating sufficient time for the participants to comment, discuss and raise any issues related to the ESIA study. It was explained before commencing the open discussion that the participants' comments and concerns will be incorporated into the final draft of the ESIA report.

It was explained that the presentation cannot cover all what have been included in the study; therefore, an Arabic executive summary was distributed among all workshop participants, and the EETC has announced that the final report will be made available to the public in the public gathering places, the local municipalities, as well as will be published in the website of the EETC.

The discussions as well as the comments which have been raised by the participants have reflected that there are no significant objections on any of the components of any project. However, they emphasized on applying the mitigation measures as proposed in order to alleviate any negative impacts that may arise throughout the different phases of the projects. The different issues raised during this workshop were highly considered during the production of this final version of the ESIA.

The participants were asked to evaluate the workshop at the end of the day. The overall impression about the workshop was positive as most of the participants stated that the ESIA study was inclusive and responded to their main concerns. They were satisfied about the mitigation plan as well as the monitoring and evaluation plan. Some of the participants have emphasized that it is important to consider fair compensation schemes as well as hiring more people from the local communities.

The following is a photo log on the public consultation workshop.



The main comments that were raised by the participants included:-

Environmental issues:-

- Eng. Fath Allah Lotfy- The Chairman of the EETC

- Dr. Dalal Hussien Moustafa- Head of Department-EETC
- It was expressed by the majority of the participants the importance of the new project especially for Ashmoun because of the frequent interruptions of electricity. The consultant has explained that the unreliability of the current service is the main problem in Ashmoun and its villages due to the variations in voltage, and interruptions from time to time. Most of the electrical appliances get damaged by sudden interruption of electricity. It is expected to solve all these problems through the new project.
- Eng. Maher Mohamed Taiel- El Shohdaa LGU has requested to put a net under the high tension wires in order to protect the passengers just in case there is a cut in these wires especially in the public roads and the residential areas. He also asked to focus on the periodic maintenance of the high voltage towers especially those are found in the agricultural lands in order to protect the farmers. Eng. Fath Allah Lotfy- The Chairman of the EETC has responded that the EETC is paying high attention to these technical issues, the OHTL which are having nets underneath are those with the medium voltage and which are installed by the Electricity Distribution Companies. He also added that there is no danger has resulted before from the wires when there is a cut and it is designed to switch off before reaching the ground.
- Mr. Abdel Moniem Kamel El Gendy- EMU of East District of Shebin El El Koum has commented on the idea of constructing the new substations inside Delta which are densely populated and have lots of agricultural lands, he suggested to use the money in purchasing new lands in the desert areas beside the nearby Sadat City instead of selecting private owned lands in Ashmoun or Abu Ghaleb. Eng. Fath Allah Lotfy- the Chairman of the EETC has responded that normally the locations of the substation are chosen to be in the areas where there are high loads of electricity. For such projects the different technical options are studied and the best alternative has to be chosen in order to have a product (electricity) with high quality of specifications. He also added that the EETC is keen to reclaim an alternative land instead of the one that is used for constructing the substation or constructing the towers.
- Mr. Mahmoud Abdel Satar- The head of Nile Protection Department of Rasheed sub-branch has asked about the possibility of replacing the current OHTL with underground cables as there are more than 400 meter high tension wires passing across the residential areas in Menufya Governorate. Eng. Fath Allah Lotfy- the Chairman of the EETC has answered that the underground cables are more expensive than the OHTLs; the EETC can only do that whenever there are sufficient resources.
- Eng. Tawfeeq Mohamed Gad- Menufia Directorate of Roads and Transportation has asked about the underground cables and whether it is placed inside covers in order to protect it, he also asked about the possibility of planting on the lands, in which these cables are placed. Dr. Dalal Helmy Hussien Moustaf- Head of Department-EETC has answered that there are technical specifications that the ROW is should be respected even for the underground cables. She also added that there will be warning signs that will be placed on the agricultural lands in order to prevent people from digging in the locations where these underground cables are found or it will be damaged.
- Eng. Hamdy Mohamed Sharaf- GM of Agriculture Department of Menufia- has asked about the effects of the underground cables on the composition of the soil. Dr. Dalal Helmy Hussien Moustaf- Head of Private Sector Studies Department-EETC has answered that there are technical specifications of such underground cables, which are

triple-faceted cables which have neutral effect on each other's; therefore, the result is to have zero impact on the soil or the surrounding areas.

- Dr. Ali Mohamed Salem- The head of the one day surgery hospital has asked about the possibility of recycling the residues of the generators oils to be reused again. Eng. Fath Allah Lotfy- the Chairman of the EETC has answered that the only company who is responsible for recycling the oils is the PetroTrade Petroleum Company who is authorized of recycling the oil residues.
- Mr. Fathy Imam Mohamed Hamad- Ashmoun EMU has asked the EETC to develop a plan for trees re-plantations to replace the removed trees. He also advised to include a contingency plan just in case of finding any cases that will require the involuntary resettlement. Eng. Fath Allah Lotfy- the Chairman of the EETC has answered that the EETC is only responsible for paying the compensations; the responsible stakeholders for planting trees are the inhabitants, the local NGOs, the local municipalities as well as the Agriculture Department. About the involuntary resettlement, the consultant has stated that the possibility of involuntary resettlement has been studied and included in a detailed report about the policy of the involuntary resettlements which will be placed together with the ESIA report in the Governorate building, the EMU, the Distribution Company. Moreover, electronic copies will be available at the website of the EETC.

Social issues:-

- Ms. Marwa Amin Fekry- EMU of Menufya Governorate has suggested to focus on raising the awareness of local people especially in the rural areas to explain the importance of such projects and explain to them the negative impacts of living close or underneath the OHTLs explaining to them what are the mitigation measures that should be adopted in order to alleviate these negative impacts. The EETC should also organize different community conferences in order to explain to the local people that the compensations are being paid to people based on fair and a satisfactory process.
- Eng. Tawfeeq Mohamed Gad- Menufia Directorate of Roads and Transportation has suggested hanging guidance and precaution banners in the places where the constructions take place in order to keep the local people away from these places. He also suggested fixing enough lampposts for lighting the construction sites in order to secure the passengers and the crew who are working in these sites.
- Mr. Fathy Imam Mohamed Hamad- Ashmoun EMU has suggested to develop a Health and Safety plan for the inhabitants for mitigating the negative impacts of being exposed to the electromagnetic waves as well as to provide for them protection from the fall down or cut of the wires. He also suggested to guide the farmers about the locations of the underground cables and to raise their awareness about the safety measures that should be applied in case of having OHTL passing across their agricultural lands.
- Most of the participants have emphasized the importance of hiring and training local people in order to enable them to find jobs in the new proposed projects. They also emphasized the importance of compensating the affected people fairly.



31/5/2011 11:02



31/5/2011 10:52



31/5/2011 12:04



Public Consultation at Pyramisa on 31 May, 2011

Agendas

**The Public Consultation Workshop for presenting the results of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of Ashmoun and Abu Ghaleb Substations and their Interconnections Project
El-Menoufia University Hotel in El-Menoufia**

Wednesday 1 June 2011

Workshop Agenda

Time	Activity	Speaker
10.00 –10.30	Registration	
10.30 –10.45	Welcoming	Secretary General of El-Menoufia Governorate
		Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company
10.45 –11.00	Project description	Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company
11.00 –11.45	Presenting The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Study – EcoConServ Environmental Solutions	
	• Analysis of environmental impact and management and monitoring plan	EcoConServ Environmental Solutions
	• Analysis of social impact and management and monitoring plan	EcoConServ Environmental Solutions
11.45 –12.00	Coffee Break	
12.15 –13.00	Open Discussions	
13.00 –13.15	Close of the workshop	
13.15 –14.15	Lunch	

The Public Consultation Workshop for presenting the results of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of Badr Substation and its Interconnections Project

Pyramiza Hotel in El-Dokki, Cairo

Tuesday 31 May 2011

Workshop Agenda

Time	Activity	Speaker
10.00 –10.30	Registration	
10.30 –10.45	Welcoming	Secretary General of El-Menoufia Governorate
		Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company
10.45 –11.00	project description	Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company
11.00 –11.45	Presenting The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Study – EcoConServ Environmental Solutions	
	• Analysis of environmental impact and management and monitoring plan	EcoConServ Environmental Solutions
	• Analysis of social impact and management and monitoring plan	EcoConServ Environmental Solutions
11.45 –12.00	Coffee Break	
12.15 –13.00	Open Discussions	
13.00 –13.15	Close of the workshop	

الجلسة التشاورية لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي

لمشروع إنشاء محطة محولات بدر جهد 220/500 ك. ف. وخطوط ربطها

ومشروع الربط الكهربائي لمحطة توليد كهرباء شمال الجيزة

بنظام الدورة المركبة قدرة 3×750 ميجاوات

فندق بيراميزا بالدقى

الثلاثاء 31 مايو 2011

أجندة الجلسة

التوقيت	النشاط	المتحدث
10.00 - 10.30	تسجيل السادة المشاركين	
10.30 - 10.45	ترحيب و كلمات افتتاحية	اللواء / سكرتير عام محافظة الجيزة
		الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء
10.45 - 11.00	نبذة عن المشروع (متضمنة وصف المشروع)	الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء
11.00 - 11.45	عرض دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي و الاجتماعي - إكوكنسرف للحلول البيئية	
	• تحليل الأثر البيئي و خطة الرصد و المتابعة	شركة إكوكنسرف
	• تحليل الأثر الاجتماعي و خطة الرصد و المتابعة	شركة إكوكنسرف
11.45 - 12.15	استراحة شاي	
12.15 - 13.00	مناقشة مفتوحة	
13.00 - 13.15	ختام الجلسة	



دعوة

تتشرف الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء بالتعاون مع شركة إكوكونسرف
للحلول البيئية

أن تعقد الجلسة التشارورية

لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي

66 ك.ف. / لمشروع إنشاء محطتى محولات أشمون جهد 220

66 ك.ف. وخطوط ربطهما / وأبو غالب جهد 220

و ذلك بمشيئة الله

يوم الأربعاء الموافق 1 يونيو 2011

بفندق جامعة المنوفية في تمام الساعة العاشرة صباحا

و أننا لنتطلع لمشاركة سيادتكم في هذه الجلسة

مرفق أجددة الجلسة التشارورية

دعوة

تتشرف الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء بالتعاون مع شركة إكوكونسرف
للحلول البيئية

أن تعقد الجلسة التشاورية

لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي

220 ك. ف. وخطوط ربطها / لمشروع إنشاء محطة محولات بدر جهد 500
ومشروع الربط الكهربائي لمحطة توليد كهرباء شمال الجيزة
بنظام الدورة المركبة قدرة 750×3 ميجاوات

و ذلك بمشيئة الله

يوم الثلاثاء الموافق 31 مايو 2011

بفندق بيراميزا بالجيزة في تمام الساعة العاشرة صباحا

و أننا لنتطلع لمشاركة سيادتكم في هذه الجلسة

مرفق أجددة الجلسة التشاورية

القاهرة فى 25 مايو 2011

الموضوع: الجلسة التشاورية لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي و الاجتماعي و سياسة إعادة التوطين لمشروع إنشاء محطة محولات بدر جهد 220/500 ك. ف. وخطوط ربطها ومشروع الربط الكهربائي لمحطة توليد كهرباء شمال الجيزة بنظام الدورة المركبة قدرة 3×750 ميغاوات يوم الخميس الموافق 31 مايو 2011

السيد اللواء/ عبد الفتاح عبد العزيز

سكرتير عام محافظة القاهرة

تحية طيبة و بعد

يسر الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء بالتعاون مع شركة إكوكنسرف - أن تعقد الجلسة التشاورية الخاصة بعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي و الاجتماعي و سياسة إعادة التوطين لمشروع إنشاء محطة محولات بدر جهد 220/500 ك. ف. وخطوط ربطها ومشروع الربط الكهربائي لمحطة توليد كهرباء شمال الجيزة بنظام الدورة المركبة قدرة 3×750 ميغاوات يوم الخميس الموافق 31 مايو 2011 بفندق بيراميزا بالدقى في تمام الساعة العاشرة صباحا. وأنا في هذا الصدد نتطلع لمشاركة سيادتكم في هذه الجلسة، كما نتطلع لتعاون سيادتكم معنا بتوجيه الدعوات للسادة المعنيين المرتبطين بالمشروع طبقا للقائمة المرفقة. و عليه نرجو من سيادتكم التكرم بدعوة ممثلين عن كل جهة من الجهات المذكورة بالقائمة المرفقة.

مرفق لسيادتكم الاتى:

- الدعوة العامة للجلسة والتي تم نشرها في جريدة الأهرام يوم الأحد الموافق 22 مايو 2011
- الملخص التنفيذي للدراسة
- نموذج للدعوة التي يمكن لسيادتكم توجيهها للمشاركين
- أجنحة الجلسة

شاكرين لسيادتكم حسن تعاونكم و تفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام ،،،

د. طارق جنينة

رئيس مجلس الإدارة والعضو المنتدب

القاهرة فى 25 مايو 2011

الموضوع: الجلسة التشاورية لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي و الاجتماعي و سياسة إعادة التوطين لمشروع إنشاء محطة محولات بدر جهد 220/500 ك. ف. وخطوط ربطها ومشروع الربط الكهربائي لمحطة توليد كهرباء شمال الجيزة بنظام الدورة المركبة قدرة 3×750 ميغاوات يوم الخميس الموافق 31 مايو 2011

السيد اللواء / يوسف أحمد وصال

سكرتير عام محافظة الجيزة

تحية طيبة و بعد

يسر الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء بالتعاون مع شركة إكوكنسرف – أن تعقد الجلسة التشاورية الخاصة بعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي و الاجتماعي و سياسة إعادة التوطين لمشروع إنشاء محطة محولات بدر جهد 220/500 ك. ف. وخطوط ربطها ومشروع الربط الكهربائي لمحطة توليد كهرباء شمال الجيزة بنظام الدورة المركبة قدرة 3×750 ميغاوات يوم الخميس الموافق 31 مايو 2011 بفندق بيراميزا بالدقى في تمام الساعة العاشرة صباحاً. و أننا في هذا الصدد نتطلع لمشاركة سيادتكم في هذه الجلسة، كما نتطلع لتعاون سيادتكم معنا بتوجيه الدعوات للسادة المعنيين المرتبطين بالمشروع طبقاً للقائمة المرفقة. و عليه نرجو من سيادتكم التكرم بدعوة ممثلين عن كل جهة من الجهات المذكورة بالقائمة المرفقة.

مرفق لسيادتكم الاتي:

- الدعوة العامة للجلسة و التي تم نشرها في جريدة الأهرام يوم الأحد الموافق 22 مايو 2011
- الملخص التنفيذي للدراسة
- نموذج للدعوة التي يمكن لسيادتكم توجيهها للمشاركين
- أجنحة الجلسة

شاكرين لسيادتكم حسن تعاونكم و تفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام ،،،

د. طارق جنينة

رئيس مجلس الإدارة و العضو المنتدب

قائمة بالسادة المرشحين لحضور الجلسة التشاورية لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي و الاجتماعي

وسياسة إعادة التوطين لمشروع إنشاء محطة محولات بدر جهد 220/500 ك. ف. وخطوط ربطها ومشروع الربط الكهربائي لمحطة توليد كهرباء شمال الجيزة بنظام الدورة المركبة قدرة 3×750 ميجاوات

31 مايو 2011

- السيد اللواء/ سكرتير عام المحافظة
- إدارة البيئة و مكاتب البيئة بالمحافظة
- ممثلون من المجلس الشعبي المحلى بالمحافظة
- مديرية و إدارات الزراعة و استصلاح الأراضي
- مديرية و إدارات الري و الصرف
- مديرية و إدارات الطرق والكباري
- مياه الشرب و الصرف و الصحي
- هيئة الكهرباء و الطاقة
- هيئة الآثار
- الدفاع المدني
- جمعيات أهلية عاملة بالبيئة بالمحافظة

العامة مع أمريكا ، كما رحب منصور بإقرار أوباما بأن الدولة الفلسطينية المستقلة يجب أن تقوم على أساس حدود ١٩٦٧ مع بعض التعديلات المتفق عليها وهو ما يمثل تقدما نحو تحقيق السلام العادل والشامل والدائم.
وتشدد الحكومة المصرية على أن ما أعلنه أوباما في هذا الصدد يتسق مع الشرعية الدولية وقرارات الأمم المتحدة.
وقال البيان اتساقا مع ما سبق ، تلاحظ الحكومة المصرية أن الرفض الإسرائيلي السريع لما جاء في الخطاب في هذا الشأن لا يوحى بآية إيجابية من جانب إسرائيل ويؤكد مجددا على عدم رغبتها في عدم إنهاء النزاع واستمرارها في سياسة استهلاك الوقت ، وهو ما يحتم على أمريكا الإضطلاع بدورها لتنفيذ ما جاء في خطاب أوباما وحمل إسرائيل على الاستجابة لوقف المجتمع الدولي محل الإجماع.

رهب انتحلت أساتذة الجامعات المصرية بالبيان الذي أصدره أمس الدكتور عصام شرف رئيس مجلس الوزراء، والذي أعلن فيه استجابته لمطالب الأساتذة، وأهمها التغيير لجميع القيادات الجامعية في نهاية العام الدراسي الحالي وزيادة مرتبات أعضاء هيئة التدريس وميزانية البحث العلمي.



قمة العربية، الإعدائية

في جاءت في ٣ ورقات وتضمنت الطلاب بعنوان تصويب الخطأ. معبر الكتابة في موضوعين الأول الدستور وتعديلاته والثاني عن بيئة بالمودة والمحبة وكتابة لافتة. وقد تفقد الدكتوران عبد القوى حمن محافظا القاهرة والجيزة في محافظته للتأكد من توفير

من الحمص الدنمجة

بوزارة الزراعة واستصلاح ت تجارة الأسمدة، تصر على الضغوط على الحكومة لزيادة كمية بصغار المزارعين، والتي سبق زير رغم أن قيمتها تصل إلى لها من الربح هامش مميز. إلا معها الفضلهم في وضع منظومة سول الأسمدة لمستحقيها من سربها للسوق السوداء.

نوقفت عجلة الإنتاج

حادات النفر أصحاب الأعمال ٤ قطاعات في زل والتشديد. لتمييزه في المجال أن ثورة الجياع الاقتصادية التي

عيسوى يؤكد ضرورة احترام الشرطة لحقوق الإنسان

أكد اللواء منصور عيسوى وزير الداخلية خلال زيارته المفاجئة أمس لقطاع الأمن الوطنى ضرورة تفعيل الوجود الشرطى وإعادة الانضباط للشارع المصرى مع التزام العاملين بجهان الشرطة بجميع قطاعاته باحترام الدستور والقانون وحقوق الإنسان خلال ممارستهم عملهم فى ظل المناخ الديمقراطي الذى يسود البلاد.

مشروع لمكافحة جلطات القلب

أعلن مؤتمر الجمعية المصرية لتصلب الشرايين أمس استمرار التنسيق بين وزارة الصحة ومرفق الاسعاف ووزارتى الاتصالات والنقل وجمعيات المجتمع المدني الطبية لاطلاق مشروع مكافحة الجلطات القلبية والذي يهدف الى انشاء نظام لنقل المرضى عبر مرفق الاسعاف الى مستشفى مجهز لاجراء القسطرة القلبية عن طريق شبكة اتصالات مؤهلة لنقل المرضى فى اقل من ٦ ساعات.

دعوة عامة

تتشرف الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء بالتعاون مع شركة إكوكونسرف

بدعوة سيادتكم للمشاركة في الجلستين التشاوريتين لعرض نتائج دراسات تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية الخاصة بالمشروعات التالية:

١- مشروع إنشاء محطة محولات بدر جهد ٢٢٠/٥٠٠ ك. ف. وخطوط ربطها ومشروع الربط الكهربائي لمحطة توليد كهرياء شمال الجيزة بنظام الدورة المركبة قدرة ٣٠٠ × ٧٥٠ ميجاوات.

وذلك يوم الثلاثاء الموافق ٢١ مايو ٢٠١١ في فندق بيراميز بالجيزة في تمام الساعة العاشرة صباحا

٢- مشروع إنشاء محطتى محولات أشمون جهد ٢٢٠/٦٦ ك. ف. وأبو غالب جهد ٢٢٠/٦٦ ك. ف. وخطوط ربطهما

وذلك يوم الأربعاء الموافق ١ يونيو ٢٠١١ بفندق جامعة المنوفية في تمام الساعة العاشرة صباحا

لمزيد من المعلومات يرجى الاتصال بالمكتب الاستشارى إكوكونسرف تليفون: ٢٧٨٠٠٧٨ / ٢٢٧٢٥٩٧ أو فاكس: ٢٧٣٦٥٢٩٧

أو البريد الإلكتروني: genena@ecoconserv.com

المدينة	كبري	صفري	المدينة	كبري	صفري	المدينة	كبري	صفري
مكة	٤١	٢٩	دمشق	٢٨	١٢	مسقط	٤٠	٣٤
صنعاء	٢٦	١٣	بيروت	٢٦	١٩	نيويورك	٢٠	١٦
ابوظبى	٣٩	٢٨	عمان	٢٧	١٥	أثينا	٢٢	١٣
الدوحة	٤٢	٣١	الخرطوم	٤٠	٢٧	روما	٢٣	١٢
الكويت	٤٢	٢٩	بغداد	٣٧	٢٦	باريس	٢٣	١٢
مدريد	٢٩	٢٩	باريس	٣٧	٢٦	باريس	٢٣	١٢
باريس	٣٧	٢٦	باريس	٣٧	٢٦	باريس	٢٣	١٢
باريس	٣٧	٢٦	باريس	٣٧	٢٦	باريس	٢٣	١٢
باريس	٣٧	٢٦	باريس	٣٧	٢٦	باريس	٢٣	١٢
باريس	٣٧	٢٦	باريس	٣٧	٢٦	باريس	٢٣	١٢
باريس	٣٧	٢٦	باريس	٣٧	٢٦	باريس	٢٣	١٢
باريس	٣٧	٢٦	باريس	٣٧	٢٦	باريس	٢٣	١٢

الاجرام ١١/٥/١٢

هناك مشاريع استثمارية ضخمة في مصر
يتاح استثمار في مشاريع مختلفة

List of participants

الجلسة التشاورية لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي لمشروع إنشاء محطتي
أشمون جهد ٦٦/٢٢٠ ك.ف. وأبو غالب جهد ٦٦/٢٢٠ ك.ف. وخطوط ربطهما

فندق جامعة المنوفية
الأربعاء ١ يونيو ٢٠١١

استمارة تسجيل

No.	الاسم	الوظيفة و الجهة التابع لها	الإيميل	تليفون	التوقيع
١	م. محمد	طبيب		33030959	
٢	أ. محمد	مدير إدارة ألتكنولوجيا			
٣	م. محمد	مدير إدارة تكنولوجيا المعلومات			
٤					
٥	م. محمد	مدير إدارة	sawsanlaasar@yahoo.com	0111985009	
٦	م. محمد	مدير إدارة	magnum_mosad@yahoo.com	0127320960	
٧	م. محمد	مدير إدارة	datahelmi@hotmail.com	0122730828	
٨	م. محمد	مدير إدارة	KhairKhadr@yahoo.com	0127154442	
٩	م. محمد	مدير إدارة		0125765277	
١٠	م. محمد	مدير إدارة		0102711424	
١١	م. محمد	مدير إدارة		0111177607	

الجلسة التشاورية لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي لمشروع إنشاء محطة
أشمون جهد ٦٦/٢٢٠ ك.ف. وأبو غالب جهد ٦٦/٢٢٠ ك.ف. وخطوط ربطهما

فندق جامعة المنوفية

الأربعاء ١ يونيو ٢٠١١

استمارة تسجيل

No.	الاسم	الوظيفة و الجهة التابع لها	الإيميل	تليفون	التوقيع
١٣	انجيل كمال	مدرس بيئي - معهد الجولف بطنطا		٠١٧٨٦٤٦٥٠٠٢	
١٤	احمد محمد جمال	كيميائي افراسيوس بمرسى مطرية	hamada.ahmed@gmail.com	٠١٢٩٤٢٠٦٣٧	
١٥	احمد فؤاد عبد العزيز	مهندس		٠١٤٦٤٨٨٦٤٠	
١٦	د. هاني محمد كمال	مدرس م. ا. ص. (البيئ)		٠١٠١١٠٤٠١٥	
١٧	احمد مصطفى مكرم	رئيس المجلس البيئي بالبحر الأحمر مدير ادارة مشروع سد حطاط		٠١١٣٤٨٦٩٧٠	
١٨	اقراشي غريب بلبل لبادر	رئيس قطاع المشروعات - منطقة سكة		٠١٠٥٩٧٠٦٧	
١٩	احمد رضا عصام	مدرس بيئي بالبحر الأحمر		٠١٠٧٧٤٠٥٥٤	
٢٠	احمد محمد السيد	مدرس البيئي بالبحر الأحمر		٠١٤٩٤٩٤٥٤٤	
٢١	م/ انور احمد	مدير مشروع سد حطاط		٠١٢٧١٦٢٩١٩	
٢٢	احمد هادي احمد	مهندس وفيلد سكاك بالبحر الأحمر		٠١٠٥٠٨٠٦٦٣	
٢٣	احمد مصطفى بلبل	مدير مشروع سد حطاط		٠١٤٢٧٤٧٦٦٥	
٢٤	اسرار خالد محمود	مدرس بيئي بالبحر الأحمر		٠١٠٩١٥٤٤٤٩	

الجلسة التشاورية لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي لمشروع إنشاء محطة
أشمون جهد ٦٦/٢٢٠ ك.ف. وأبو غالب جهد ٦٦/٢٢٠ ك.ف. وخطوط ربطهما

فندق جامعة المنوفية
الأربعاء ١ يونيو ٢٠١١

استمارة تسجيل

No.	الاسم	الوظيفة و الجهة التابع لها	الإيميل	تليفون	التوقيع
٢٥	عمر محمد بسوي أبو صالح	رئيس قسم البيئة والبيئة		٠١٠٤١١١٧١٤	
٢٦	مروة أمين فكرى محمود	بانت بيثى بيونى كى الخاويزة		٠١٠٤٦٨٢٦٤٦	
٢٧	محمد قنصل	باحث بيثى بيونى كى الخاويزة		٠١٠٤٧٩٩٨٠٧	
٢٨	كلا ر. رمضان	مساعد		٠١٤٧٥١٣٥١	
٢٩	محمود السيد	مساعد		٠١٦٤٩٥٠٩٨١	
٣٠	محمد محمد محمد	مساعد		٠١٠٤٩١٧٢١	
٣١	مريم محمد طاهر	مساعد		٠١٦٩٨٩٨٢٤	
٣٢	فتح سم	مساعد		١١٠٥٤٤١٩٦	
٣٣	سوزن محمد	مساعد		٠١٢٥٥١٤٤	
٣٤	محمد محمد محمد	مساعد		٢٤٠١٨٦	
٣٥					
٣٦					

الجلسة التشاورية لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي لمشروع إنشاء محطة
أشمون جهد ٦٦/٢٢٠ ك.ف. وأبو غالب جهد ٦٦/٢٢٠ ك.ف. وخطوط ربطهما

فندق جامعة المنوفية

الأربعاء ١ يونيو ٢٠١١

استمارة تسجيل

No.	الاسم	الوظيفة و الجهة التابع لها	الإيميل	تليفون	التوقيع
٢٥	عز عبد العز ال	مستوفى البنية التحتية		٠١٦٩٠٩٩٥٥٠	
٢٦	إبراهيم صبطاوى	مدير نظام إدارة - شركة			
٢٧	أحمد البنا	مدير عام المرافق العامة - شركة		٠١١٤٨٤٠٨٤٨	
٢٨	محمد هاشم محمد	مدير إدارة المرافق العامة		٠١٤٠٥٤٥١٤	
٢٩	أحمد محمد حسن	مدير إدارة المرافق العامة		٠١٤٠٢٠٢٠١٨	
٣٠	أحمد محمد حسن	مدير إدارة المرافق العامة			
٣١	أحمد محمد حسن	مدير إدارة المرافق العامة		٠١٤٠١٦٩٧١٥٠	
٣٢	أحمد محمد حسن	مدير إدارة المرافق العامة		٠١٦/١٨٧١٧٠٢	
٣٣	أحمد محمد حسن	مدير إدارة المرافق العامة		٠١٠٧٠٨٩٠٢٢	
٣٤	أحمد محمد حسن	مدير إدارة المرافق العامة		٠١١٧٢٠٩٩٥٩	
٣٥	أحمد محمد حسن	مدير إدارة المرافق العامة		٠١٠٧١٨٧٠٢	
٣٦	أحمد محمد حسن	مدير إدارة المرافق العامة		٠١١٦٦٢٩٤٦٦٧	

الجلسة التشاورية لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي لمشروع إنشاء محطة
أشمون جهد ٦٦/٢٢٠ ك.ف. وأبو غالب جهد ٦٦/٢٢٠ ك.ف. وخطوط ربطهما

فندق جامعة المنوفية
الأربعاء ١ يونيو ٢٠١١

استمارة تسجيل

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No.	الاسم	الوظيفة و الجهة التابع لها	الإيميل	تليفون	التوقيع
٣	عبد العزيز سليمان عيسى	رئيس لجنة ابحاث بحوث بحريه		٠١٠٥٦٨٩٧٩١	
٤	عبد الوهاب محمد	مدير عام		٠١٩٧٥٧٨٥٤٦	
٥	عبد السلام كامل كبرى	مدير عام		٠١٩٤٧٤٥١٥	
٦	محمد عبد السلام	مدير عام		٠١٧٥٥٥٥٩٨٧	
٧	فتحي امام صمد	مدير عام		٠١٠٩٦٩٢٣٢٢	
٨	محمد عبد السلام	مدير عام		٠١٩٨٨٥٠٨٤٦	
٩	محمد عبد السلام	مدير عام		٠١٠٤١٥٥٥١	
١٠	محمد عبد السلام	مدير عام		٠١٧٣٠٦٠٠٨	
١١	محمد عبد السلام	مدير عام		٠١٤٠٠٤٦٤٤	
١٢	محمد عبد السلام	مدير عام		٠١٧٢٢٧٤٦٧	
١٣	محمد عبد السلام	مدير عام		٠١٦٢٢٧٦٩٤	
١٤	محمد عبد السلام	مدير عام		٠١٥١٥٠٦٨٨٧٢	

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الجلسة التشاورية لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي لمشروع إنشاء محطة
أشمون جهد ٦٦/٢٢٠ ك.ف. وأبو غالب جهد ٦٦/٢٢٠ ك.ف. وخطوط ربطهما

فندق جامعة المنوفية

الأربعاء ١ يونيو ٢٠١١

استمارة تسجيل

No.	الاسم	الوظيفة و الجهة التابع لها	الإيميل	تليفون	التوقيع
٣٧	إسماعيل طاهر	المستشار العام للمهندسين		٠١٠٦٢٠٠٠٠٦	
٣٨	مهندس مكرم	الترقيم المصرى لنقل الترخيم		٠١٤٨٤٤٤٤٤	
٣٩	مهندس إسماعيل	مهندس مهايير النقل جوده		٠١٠٦٢٩٩٩٠	
٤٠	عبدلحميد	أعمال حرة		٠١٠٧٥١٨٩٦	
٤١	مهندس عبد الرحمن	مهندس بالترقيم المصرى لنقل الترخيم		٠١٠٥٨١٨٢٤	
٤٢	فاهد عبد الصمد	مهندس مهندس أشراف		٠١٤٩٨٦٩٧٨١	
٤٣	جمال	مهندس بالترقيم المصرى لنقل الترخيم		٠١٠٦٢٩٩٤٤	
٤٤					
٤٥					
٤٦					
٤٧					
٤٨					

الجلسة التشاركية لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي لمشروع إنشاء محطة محولات بدر جهد ٢٢٠/٥٠٠ ك.ف. وخطوط ربطها
ومشروع الربط الكهربائي لمحطة توليد كهرباء شمال الجزيرة بنظام الدورة المركبة قدرة ٧٥٠X٣ ميغاوات

فندق بيراميزا بالدقي

الثلاثاء ٣١ مايو ٢٠١١

استمارة تسجيل

No.	الاسم	الوظيفة و الجهة التابع لها	الإيميل	تليفون	التوقيع
١	د. رمزي لامل فزوع	صحفي - العالم اليوم		٠١٢٢٨٩٨١٩١	رمزي
٢	م. مصطفى راتب حكمة	رئيسة قطاع الهندسة والفن		٠١٠٣٣٧٤٩٠٥	
٣	م. عفاف ممدى محمد	مديرة قطاع الجيوفيزياء		٠١٥٩٩١٤٧٥١	
٤	د. امل عبد	صحفية - انا العالم		٠١٢٧٥٣٥١٥٧	
٥	م. شادية محمد درة	مديرة شركة الجيزة لهندسة الكهرباء		٠١١٨٩٨٥٥٥٥	
٦	م. محمد سعيد حسي	اخصائي تكنولوجيا قايونته و زياره البيئية		٠١٠١٨٠٩٣١٧	
٧	م. ابراهيم منظره احمد	مدير عام شركة الجيزة لهندسة الكهرباء		٠١٠١٧٤١٨٩٧	
٨	م. شادي احمد	مدير عام شركة الجيزة لهندسة الكهرباء	E.Bothain@yahoo.com	22616531	
٩	م. كريمة فتاح عبد الحميد	مهندسة بالمرحلة التنفيذية		٠١٩٣٨٦٩٦٣٨	
١٠	م. كهنه بسب	مديرة عام شركة الجيزة لهندسة الكهرباء		٠١١٤٨٤٥٨٤٨	
١١	م. منى نبيل عبد الحامد	مهندسة بالمرحلة التنفيذية		٠١٥٦٥٥٩٢١٥	
١٢	م. مervin شريف	مهندس بالمرحلة التنفيذية		٠١١٧٥٧٧٥١	
١٣	م. محمد الصادق حنين	مهندس بالمرحلة التنفيذية		٠١٢٢٢٧٧٧٧٧	
١٤		مهندس بالمرحلة التنفيذية			

الجلسة التشاورية لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي لمشروع إنشاء محطة محولات بدر جهد ٢٢٠/٥٠٠ ك.ف. وخطوط ربطها
ومشروع الربط الكهربائي لمحطة توليد كهرباء شمال الجزيرة بنظام الدورة المركبة قدرة ٧٥٠.X٣ ميجاوات

فندق بيراميزا بالدقي

الثلاثاء ٣١ مايو ٢٠١١

استمارة تسجيل

No.	الاسم	الوظيفة و الجهة التابع لها	الإيميل	تليفون	التوقيع
١٥	اسماء احمد	مشارف نيلان	SHABANAVAL	٠١٤٧٨٢٦٠٨٧	
١٦			Zotti		
١٧	محمد عبد الله واھب	مهندس	4H50.com	٠١٠٨٥٠٠٠٠٠	
١٨	م. ماهر عزب	مشارف الراس البيئية	mother_21249@yahoo.com	012-368-9795	
١٩	م. عبد الله محمد	مشارف الراس البيئية		0103468373	
٢٠	م. محمد عبد الحليم	مشارف الراس البيئية		٠١٧٧٩٤٢٢٢	
٢١				٠١٧٤٨٤٨٥٠	
٢٢	م. علاء حسن	مشارف الراس البيئية		٠١٤٤٩٤٠٨٠٨	
٢٣	م. محمد عبد الحليم	مشارف الراس البيئية		٠١٠٢٧١٠٥٩٤	
٢٤	م. محمد عبد الحليم	مشارف الراس البيئية		٠١٠٦٧٩١٥٢	
٢٥	م. محمد عبد الحليم	مشارف الراس البيئية		٠١٥٤١١٤٥٥٥٩	
٢٦	م. محمد عبد الحليم	مشارف الراس البيئية		٠١٨٣٤٦٨٩٦٦	
٢٧	م. أميرة عبد الحكيم	وزارة البيئة	Amira_1475@hotmail.com	012 3874929	Amira
٢٨					

الجلسة التشاورية لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي لمشروع إنشاء محطة محولات بدر جهد ٢٢٠/٥٠٠ ك.ف. وخطوط ربطها
ومشروع الربط الكهربائي لمحطة توليد كهرباء شمال الجيزة بنظام الدورة المركبة قدرة ٧٥٠X٣ ميجاوات

فندق بيراميزا بالدقي

الثلاثاء ٣١ مايو ٢٠١١

استمارة تسجيل

No.	الاسم	الوظيفة و الجهة التابع لها	الإيميل	تليفون	التوقيع
٢٩	رفعت عزرا سعيد	مهندسة	refatkad@yahoo.com	٢٤١٩١٢١٩	[Signature]
٣٠	جمال محمد سرابير	مهندس	kamar_khalab@yahoo.com	١٤٠٦٤٤٠٨٢	[Signature]
٣١	د. داليا محمد	م.د		١٤٦٨٤٨٤٥	[Signature]
٣٢	محمد محمد	مهندس	F.M.Khalab@hstis.com	١٥٠٠٤٦٢٤	[Signature]
٣٣	د. هادي محمد	مهندس	oman_chake@yahoo.com	١١٢٧٩٠١٢	[Signature]
٣٤	فهد محمد	مهندس	samar_hammad2000@yahoo.com	١٠٢٥٥٩٧٦٨	[Signature]
٣٥	محمد محمد	مهندس	yahoo.com	١٤٥٤٦٢٥٩٣	[Signature]
٣٦	محمد محمد	مهندس	abeersport@yahoo.com	١١٦٦٧٠٨٤٤	[Signature]
٣٧	محمد محمد	مهندس			[Signature]
٣٨					
٣٩					
٤٠					
٤١					
٤٢					

الجلسة التشاورية لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي لمشروع إنشاء محطة محولات بدر جهد ٢٢٠/٥٠٠ ك.ف. وخطوط ربطها
ومشروع الربط الكهربائي لمحطة توليد كهرباء شمال الجيزة بنظام الدورة المركبة قدرة ٧٥٠X٣ ميغاوات

فندق بيراميزا بالدقي

الثلاثاء ٣١ مايو ٢٠١١

استمارة تسجيل

No.	الاسم	الوظيفة و الجهة التابع لها	الإيميل	تليفون	التوقيع
١٥	محمد مصطفى	مدير عام التخطيط	moh.ettab@alamaya.com	٧٤٤٨٢٦٦٣٣	
١٦	د/علاء الدين عبد كافي محمد	باحث بيئي - ديوانه رقم ١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠		٠١٠٥١٤٨٦٠٧	
١٧	أ. ش. ش. السيد	وكيل مديرية اقليم دلتا بالير		٠١٠٦٤٦٥٨٢٩	
١٨	د. محمد عبد الحليم	مدير ادارة اقليم شرق الدلتا		٠١٢٩٠٢٠٤١٢	
١٩	د. محمد عبد الحليم	مدير ادارة اقليم شرق الدلتا			
٢٠	اميرة عبدالقادر	مدير عام ادارة المنطقة للبيئة بمحافظة القاهرة		٠١٠٥٤٤٠٥٧٧	
٢١	تامر محمود لطف	مدير التسويق بالتمركزة الغربية	Lotfy Tamer@Khar-Cem	٠١٢٧٩٢٨٨١	
٢٢	إيهاب السيد	إيهاب		٢٢١٤.٨	
٢٣	محمد السيد	كبير مهندسين بالتمركزة الغربية		٠١٠١١٢٠١٩٦	
٢٤	أ. م. ابراهيم وليد أحمد	رئيس لجنة الرضح والطاقم بحوض القاهرة		٠١٢٢٨٨٧٩١٤	
٢٥	رضا كريمة	ل. نقا		٠١١٧١٨٩٦٦١	
٢٦	محمد محمد علي	مهندس ادارة الكهرباء وطاقمها			
٢٧	مراد محمد محمد نصار	عاشق (الشركة المصرية)		٠١٢٥٠١٥٨٨٨	
٢٨	د. كريمة السيد	موسسة الكهرباء		٠١٢٥٨٤٨٤١٦	

الجلسة التشاورية لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي لمشروع إنشاء محطة محولات بدر جهد ٢٢٠/٥٠٠ ك.ف. وخطوط ربطها
ومشروع الربط الكهربائي لمحطة توليد كهرباء شمال الجيزة بنظام الدورة المركبة قدرة ٧٥٠X٣ ميغاوات

فندق بيراميزا بالدقي

الثلاثاء ٣١ مايو ٢٠١١

استمارة تسجيل




No.	الاسم	الوظيفة و الجهة التابع لها	الإيميل	تليفون	التوقيع
١	د/كلاudia	مدير إدارة الأثر البيئي	dalalhelmia@hotmail.com	٠١٥٥٧٠١٨٥١	
٢	م/محمد حسن	مدير قسم الأثر البيئي	eg. Green	٠١٥٥٥٧٧٦	
٣	م/محمد حسن	مدير قسم الأثر البيئي	eg. Green	٠١١١٩١٥٦٩	
٤	م/محمد حسن	مدير قسم الأثر البيئي	eg. Green	٠١١١٩١٥٦٩	
٥	م/محمد حسن	مدير قسم الأثر البيئي	eg. Green	٠١١١٩١٥٦٩	
٦	م/محمد حسن	مدير قسم الأثر البيئي	eg. Green	٠١١١٩١٥٦٩	
٧	م/محمد حسن	مدير قسم الأثر البيئي	eg. Green	٠١١١٩١٥٦٩	
٨	م/محمد حسن	مدير قسم الأثر البيئي	eg. Green	٠١١١٩١٥٦٩	
٩	م/محمد حسن	مدير قسم الأثر البيئي	eg. Green	٠١١١٩١٥٦٩	
١٠	م/محمد حسن	مدير قسم الأثر البيئي	eg. Green	٠١١١٩١٥٦٩	
١١	م/محمد حسن	مدير قسم الأثر البيئي	eg. Green	٠١١١٩١٥٦٩	
١٢	م/محمد حسن	مدير قسم الأثر البيئي	eg. Green	٠١١١٩١٥٦٩	
١٣	م/محمد حسن	مدير قسم الأثر البيئي	eg. Green	٠١١١٩١٥٦٩	
١٤	م/محمد حسن	مدير قسم الأثر البيئي	eg. Green	٠١١١٩١٥٦٩	

الجلسة التشاورية لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي لمشروع إنشاء محطة محولات بدر جهد ٢٢٠/٥٠٠ ك.ف. وخطوط ربطها
ومشروع الربط الكهربائي لمحطة توليد كهرباء شمال الجزيرة بنظام الدورة المركبة قدرة ٧٥٠X٣ ميجاوات

فندق بيراميزا بالدقي

الثلاثاء ٣١ مايو ٢٠١١

استمارة تسجيل

No.	الاسم	الوظيفة و الجهة التابع لها	الإيميل	تليفون	التوقيع
٤٣	إبراهيم	مدير عام	ibrahim@eciconserv.com	٠١٤١٠٤٦٦٩٩	
٤٤	إبراهيم	مدير عام	ibrahim@eciconserv.com	٠١٤١٠٤٦٦٩٩	
٤٥	إبراهيم	مدير عام	-	٠١٦١٤٤٤٤	
٤٦					
٤٧	عبدالله كبرياء	مدير عام		٠١٤٣٣١٥٩٩٧	
٤٨	م. خالد عبد	مدير عام		٥١١٨٥١٣٧٥٥	
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الجلسة التشاورية لعرض نتائج دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي لمشروع إنشاء محطة محولات بدر جهد ٢٢٠/٥٠٠ ك.ف. وخطوط ربطها
ومشروع الربط الكهربائي لمحطة توليد كهرباء شمال الجيزة بنظام الدورة المركبة قدرة ٧٥٠.X٣ ميغاوات

فندق بيراميزا بالدقي

الثلاثاء ٣١ مايو ٢٠١١

استمارة تسجيل

No.	الاسم	الوظيفة و الجهة التابع لها	الإيميل	تليفون	التوقيع
٢٩	إيمان صلاح العبد	مدير مشروع الكبرباد		٥٥٤٥٦٤٥٥	أمان صلاح
٣٠	إيهاب محمد	مدير مشروع الكبرباد		٥٥٤٢٦٦٨	
٣١	إيهاب محمد	مدير مشروع الكبرباد			
٣٢	إيهاب محمد	مدير مشروع الكبرباد		١٠١٩٠٤١٠٤	
٣٣	إيهاب محمد	مدير مشروع الكبرباد		٠١١٥٤٤٢٢٢	
٣٤	إيهاب محمد	مدير مشروع الكبرباد		٠١٦٦٦٠٢٧٥٨	
٣٥	إيهاب محمد	مدير مشروع الكبرباد		٠١٤٣٠١٣٧٦	
٣٦	إيهاب محمد	مدير مشروع الكبرباد		٠١٢٤٤١٠١٠	
٣٧	إيهاب محمد	مدير مشروع الكبرباد		٠١٤٢١٥٤٩٨٩	
٣٨	إيهاب محمد	مدير مشروع الكبرباد		٠١٠٦٧٦٠٤٤٤	
٣٩	إيهاب محمد	مدير مشروع الكبرباد		٠١٤٤٤٨٥٠٤٨	
٤٠	إيهاب محمد	مدير مشروع الكبرباد		٠١٠٤٤٤٤٤٤٦	
٤١	إيهاب محمد	مدير مشروع الكبرباد		٠١٠٧٦٥٢١٥١	
٤٢	إيهاب محمد	مدير مشروع الكبرباد		٠١٤٤٤٢٠٧١	

**List of participants in the public consultation workshop for discussing the findings of the EETC projects,
Constructing Ashmoun substation 220/66 k.v and its interconnections and Constructing Abu Ghaleb substation 220/66 k.v and
its interconnections**

Menufia University Hotel

1 June, 2011

Registration Form

No.	Name	Job Title	Phone no.
1	Abd El Aziz Shaaban	Head of electricity committee- Governorate Local Popular Council	0105689791
2	Khaled Tawfik Marzouk	EMU- El Bagour LGU	0127578546
3	Abd El Monaem Kamel El Gendy	Head of Eastern District of Shebin El Koum	0194745010
4	Mohamed Said Salam	Head of Menouf Markaz	0175525987
5	Fathy Emam Hamad	Head of EMU- Ashmoun	0109623239
6	Ahmed Aly Sayam	Head of Shebin El Koum Markaz	0198850846
7	Eng. Fawzy Abd El Samad	Head of security committee of Menufia Governorate	0100415551
8	Eng. Basam El Kady	Representative of Potable Water and Sanitation company	0103065008
9	Eng. Mohamed Mostafa El Shazly	Menufia Water Company	0125040632
10	Eng. Hamdy Abd Allah Zahran	Head of EMU- Sers El Laian LGU	0173372687
11	Ahmed Ragab Gaafar	Head of Menufia Governorate EMU	0163327692
12	Heba Mohamed Khoder	Environmental researcher in The Governorate Council	0155068873

**List of participants in the public consultation workshop for discussing the findings of the EETC projects,
Constructing Ashmoun substation 220/66 k.v and its interconnections and Constructing Abu Ghaleb substation 220/66 k.v and
its interconnections**

Menufia University Hotel

1 June, 2011

Registration Form

No.	Name	Job Title	Phone no.
13	Mona Abd Allah Ghazal	Menufia Governorate EMU	0169099550
14	Eng. Ibrahim Tantawy	Head of Projects sector- EETC	---
15	Eng. Mohsen El Bana	GM of Technical Monitoring- EETC	0114840848
16	Abd El Monaem Mohamed Mosalm	Head of EMU- Basous LGU	0192059512
17	Eng. Hamdy Mohamed Sharf	Head of Agriculture Directorate	0124039018
18	Eng. Rafaat Mohamed Sercy	Agricultural Engineer	---
19	Eng. Ayman El Shazly	Head of Menufia Electricity Sector	0121697150
20	Eng. Aly Ahmed El Melygi	GM of Agricultural Reform Department	0161871702
21	Eng. Ashraf Azab El Sharkawy	EMU of Western District in Menufia	0107089033
22	Eng. Saeed Osman Badr	EMU of Menufia Governorate	0101790959
23	Eng. Tawfik Mohamed Gad	GM of Maintenance sector in Roads and Transportation Directorate	0103718703
24	Eng. Maher Mohamed Tayel	Head of EMU- El Shohadaa LGU	0166394667

**List of participants in the public consultation workshop for discussing the findings of the EETC projects,
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Menufia University Hotel

1 June, 2011

Registration Form

No.	Name	Job Title	Phone no.
25	Osama Kamal Mogheeth	Regional Federation of NGOs	0106202006
26	Magdy Haron Said	EETC	0128012233
27	Mahmoud Abd El Satar Abd El Alem Badr	GM of Nile Protection- South of Rasheed Nile sub-branch	0106269190
28	Abd El Monaem El Sayed El Saka	Businessman	0107518906
29	Mansour Abd El Bar Mohamed Hussein	Accountant- EETC	0104681832
30	Maher Abd El Azim Abou Ghanima	Ashmoun LGU	0129869781
31	Gadl Galal	El Bagour LGU	0101639354
32	Eng. Mohamed Ali	Banha University	04833030959
33	Eng. Mohamed Magdy	Engineer- EETC	---
34	Sheren Moursy Mahmoud	Accountant-EETC	---
35	Sawsan Shebl El Aasar	Head of Financial Deptment- EETC	0111985009

**List of participants in the public consultation workshop for discussing the findings of the EETC projects,
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its interconnections**

Menoufia University Hotel

1 June, 2011

Registration Form

No.	Name	Job Title	Phone no.
36	Eng. Nagwa Mosaad Mohamed	GM of studies Department- EETC	0127320960
37	Dr. Dalal Hussein Mostafa	Director of Private Sector Studies Department- EETC	0122730828
38	Eng. Khairy Ahmed Khadr	General Director of Sadat and Tahrir Substations	0127154442
39	Eng. Fawzy Hanfy Mahmoud	Chief Engineer- Sadat substations	0125765277
40	Eng. Reda Bahnas Shehap	Environmental Engineer- Housing Directorate	0102711424
41	Zakrya Mohamed El Bandary	Head of EMU- Berket El Sabaa LGU	0101177657
42	Email Zaky Ghaly	Environmental Researcher- Quesna LGU	0178646502
43	Ahmed Mohamed Shaaban	Chemist- Menoufia EETC	0149240637
44	Ahmed Fouad Abd El Aziz	Driver	0146288640
45	Dr. Aly Mohamed Aly Salem	Director of the one-day surgery Hospital of Ashmoun	0101104015
46	Eng. Reda Mostafa Sherif	Head of the Local and Popular Council of Ashmoun Markaz	0103486970
47	Eng. Quorashy Ghareib Abd El Kader	Head of projects sector- Alexandria Region	0102597067

**List of participants in the public consultation workshop for discussing the findings of the EETC projects,
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Menufia University Hotel

1 June, 2011

Registration Form

No.	Name	Job Title	Phone no.
48	Eng. Mohamed Reda Shaaban	Environmental Researcher- Governorate Council	0107720552
49	Eng. Mahrous Ahmed El Dabash	GM of the Technical component in the Central Department of Irrigation in Menufia	0129294544
50	Eng. Ashraf El Sawy Shahen	Head of EMU- Tela LGU	0127163919
51	Eng. Hisham Hany Hussein	Engineer- Protection of Electrical networks Department in Menufia	0105080663
52	Eng. Mostafa Abd El Kader El Habshi	Chief Engineer- EETC	0123727665
53	Zaghloul Mahmoud Abd El Hamed	Chief of Financial and Admin Affairs- EETC	0109153439
54	Abd El Hamed El Nabawy Abou Ghaleb	Head of EMU- Western District of Menufia	0104111712
55	Marwa Amin Fakry Mahmoud	Environmental Researcher- Governorate Council	0102683646
56	Mohamed Fathu Taha	Environmental Researcher- Governorate Council	0102799807
57	Elaa Ramdan	Driver	0103651290

**List of participants in the public consultation workshop for discussing the findings of the EETC projects,
Constructing Ashmoun substation 220/66 k.v and its interconnections and Constructing Abu Ghaleb substation 220/66 k.v and
its interconnections**

Menufia University Hotel

1 June, 2011

Registration Form

No.	Name	Job Title	Phone no.
58	Mohamed Abd El Hamed El Deeb	Driver	0164950981
59	Mohamed Magdy Badr	Driver	0482291730
60	Farag Mahdy Tahwon	The Head of Ashmoun Markaz	0169898320
61	Fath Allah Lotfy Mouslam	The Chief director of EETC	0105441096
62	Somaia Fathy Abd Allah	El Ghaith Charity Association	0114521212
63	Mostafa Noaaman Mazhr	Head of Youth Center in Menufia	0483401877

**List of participants in the public consultation workshop for discussing the findings of the EETC projects,
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No.	Name	Job Title	Phone no.
58	Mohamed Abd El Hamed El Deeb	Driver	0164950981
59	Mohamed Magdy Badr	Driver	0482291730
60	Farag Mahdy Tahwon	The Head of Ashmoun Markaz	0169898320
61	Fath Allah Lotfy Mouslam	The Chief director of EETC	0105441096
62	Somaia Fathy Abd Allah	El Ghaith Charity Association	0114521212
63	Mostafa Noaaman Mazhr	Head of Youth Center in Menufia	0483401877

List of Workshop Participants:

Public Consultation Workshop Badr Substation and its interconnections

Pyramiza Hotel

Tuesday, May31st 2011

Registration Form

No.	Name	Job Title	Phone no.
1	Dr. Ramay Kameel Farag	Journalist- The world Today "El Aalam El Youm"	0122898191
2	Eng. Moustafa Raafat Raheat	The head of technical affairs sector of sewage company	0103372905
3	Eng. Afaf Mady Mahmoud	General Manager of High Voltage Lines	0109914751
4	Dr. Emal Abdo	Journalist- Science news "Alkhar El Elm"	0127535157
5	Eng. Shahata Ali Dorra	Giza Water Company	0118980066
6	Mohamed Saeed Yehia	Legal Affairs Specialist- Ministry of Environment	0101809317
7	Eng. Ibrahim Tantawy Ahmed	Advisor(A)- EETC	0101731897
8	Bethaina Yasin	GM of Environmental Studies-EEHC	22616331
9	Eng. Karima Mokhtar Abdel Hamid	Engineer- EETC	0193879738
10	Eng. Mohsen El Baraa	GM of Technical Monitoring- EETC	0114840848
11	Mona Nahal Abdel Mohsen	Accountant- EETC	0106559210
12	Magdy Sherif Mahmassani	News reporter- Modern Freedom Channel "Modern Horra"	0117500751
13	Eng. Mohamed Abdel Sadek Haleby	Head of Control, Prevention and communication sector-	0128237772

No.	Name	Job Title	Phone no.
		North Cairo Distribution Company	
14	Shabaan Ahmed Mohamed	Technical Consultant- Fayoum Electricity Distribution Sector	0147826087
15	Mohamed Abd Allah Ibrahim Salman	Accountant in studies department- EETC	0108530024
16	Eng. Maher Aziz	Consultant of Environmental Studies- EETC	0123689795
17	Eng. Abdel Qader Mohamed Badawy	GM of Electricity- Badr City	0103468373
18	Youssef Abdel Hamid Fahmy	Head of Giza EMU	37794622-33750478 0107482832
19	Alaa Hassan	GM of Electricity- South Cairo	0124940808
20	Eng. Ahmed Hendy Ahmed	GM of Agricultural Extension	0103710394
21	Eng. Ahmed El Noury	GM of North Giza Project	0106791521
22	Reda Ragab Abda Allah	Chemist- North Giza Power Project	0104145089
23	El Sayed Mabrouk Gomaa	Chemist- North Giza Power Project	0183468966
24	Eng. Amira Abdel Hakim	Ministry of Environment	0123874929

No.	Name	Job Title	Phone no.
59	Ayman Mohamed Abu El Ensen	GM of Central Department of Lighting- Cairo Governorate	0105420587
60	Tamer Mahmoud Lotfy	Manager of Marketing in El Arabia Company- Badr City	0113792881
61	Ezzat El Sayed Ahmed	Journalist	33140864
62	Seham El Nady Hassan	Senior Chemist in EEHC	0101130196
63	Eng. Ibrahim Walied Amin	Chairman of the committee of Industry and Energy- Council of Cairo Governorate	0122887914
64	Reda Zakaria	Driver- Giza	0167189661
65	Mohamed Magdy Ali	Engineer- MoEE	---
66	Mourad Magdy Mohamed Nassar	Accountant- EETC	0123015888
67	Zaki Moustafa Ramadan	EETC	0128284416
68	Refaat Badwan Sayed	Engineer- EETC	24191219
69	Haja Mohamed Mohamed Ibrahim	Population Development Association- Information and Public Relation Department	0140644094

No.	Name	Job Title	Phone no.
70	Dr. Abdel Hamid Mohamed Mohamed	A surgeon- Badr City	0126928267
71	Fathy Mohamed Abdel Rahman	Journalist	0105012634
72	Iman El Nahas	Journalist	0111279012
73	Fathia Hammad	Journalist	0103359768
74	Mamdouh Abdel Hady	Journalist	0125416593
75	Abeer Abdel Wahed	Journalist	0111670844

No.	Name	Job Title	Phone no.
59	Ayman Mohamed Abu El Ensen	GM of Central Department of Lighting- Cairo Governorate	0105420587
60	Tamer Mahmoud Lotfy	Manager of Marketing in El Arabia Company- Badr City	0113792881
61	Ezzat El Sayed Ahmed	Journalist	33140864
62	Seham El Nady Hassan	Senior Chemist in EEHC	0101130196
63	Eng. Ibrahim Walied Amin	Chairman of the committee of Industry and Energy- Council of Cairo Governorate	0122887914
64	Reda Zakaria	Driver- Giza	0167189661
65	Mohamed Magdy Ali	Engineer- MoEE	---
66	Mourad Magdy Mohamed Nassar	Accountant- EETC	0123015888
67	Zaki Moustafa Ramadan	EETC	0128284416
68	Refaat Badwan Sayed	Engineer- EETC	24191219
69	Haja Mohamed Mohamed Ibrahim	Population Development Association- Information and Public Relation Department	0140644094

No.	Name	Job Title	Phone no.
70	Dr. Abdel Hamid Mohamed Mohamed	A surgeon- Badr City	0126928267
71	Fathy Mohamed Abdel Rahman	Journalist	0105012634
72	Iman El Nahas	Journalist	0111279012
73	Fathia Hammad	Journalist	0103359768
74	Mamdouh Abdel Hady	Journalist	0125416593
75	Abeer Abdel Wahed	Journalist	0111670844

The Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC)

Ser.	Name	Title	Organization	Address	Tel.
1	Eng. Fatma Nada	Advisor (A) Studies	EETC	Abbaseia	0101627574
2	Dr. Dalal Helmy	Director of Private sector studies	EETC	Abbaseia	0122730828 0106607559
3	Eng. Maher Aziz	Head of the Administration and Environmental Studies	EETC	Abbaseia	0123689795
4	Eng. Lamiaa Youssef	General Manager of the private sector studies	EETC	Abbaseia	0123498208
5	Eng. Eman Saeed	General Manager of the private sector studies	EETC	Abbaseia	-
6	Eng. Khaled Mohamed Moustafa	The Head of control Department	Giza Distribution Company	26 th Of October street in front of Galaa Hospital	0126533724

Secretary General and Others

Ser.	Name	Title	Organization	Fax	Tel.
1	Mr. Taha Abbas Zaghoul	Secretary General in Menoufia Governorate	--	0482220189 (290/405)	0101550815 0482222255
2	Eng. Ahmed Ragab	General Manager of Environmental Affairs in Menoufia Governorate	--	0482220189 (290/405)	0482222255
3	Eng. Saeed Osman Badr	A Researcher in the Department of Environmental Affairs in Menoufia Governorate	--	0482220189 (290/405)	0482222255
4	Mr. Youssef Ahmed Wassal	Secretary General in	--	--	0105013206 35831717

		Giza Governorate			

Ashmoun

Ser.	Name	Title	Organization	Address	Tel.
Electricity Company: Tuesday 8/2/2011					
1	Eng. Abdel Fattah Mousa	General Director of the Power Lines of Delta Electricity Zone	Delta Electricity Zone	Ashmoun	0125056789
2	Eng. Moustafa EL Habashy	Chief Engineer of the General Department of Electricity networks	Delta Electricity Zone	Ashmoun	0123727665
3	Eng. Tamany Mohamed Bayoumi	General Director of Prevention, Testing and Measurements in Delta Electricity Zone	Delta Electricity Zone	Ashmoun	0101054776
4	HamdyEzz EL Kafrawy	The Head of Ashmoun Transmission Substation	Delta Electricity Zone	Electricity Delta Zone	0104295565
The City Council: Tuesday 8/2/2011					
1	General. SamyMaree	Head of Ashmoun Markaz	Ashmoun city council	Ashmoun	048-3442016
2	Ramadan MagdyMoustafa	Researcher in Ashmoun Information Center	Information Center of Ashmoun city council	Ashmoun	0126078326
3	MagdyRiad Abdel Ghafar	Head of Ashmoun Information Center	Information Center of Ashmoun city council	Ashmoun	0124444072 0145550107
4	EssamKhairy	Head of Customer service Department	Information center of Utilities	Ashmoun	0160498668
5	Shimaa Abu EL Ezz Abdel Baset	Environmental Researcher	Environmental Department	Ashmoun city council	0124973833
Ashmoun NGO meeting : Wednesday 23/2/2011					
1	Dr. Ihab Salem Ibrahim	The Head of Ashmoun CDA-	Ashmoun CDA	Ashmoun	048- 3442846 0105340240

		Pharmacist			
2	Eng. Abdu Abdel Shafy Abu Hegazy	A member in the board of Ashmoun CDA-Civil Engineer	Ashmoun CDA	Ashmoun	0105340239
3	Badr Ali Howaidy	A member in the board of Ashmoun CDA-Accountant in the Chamber of commerce in Shebin El Koum	Ashmoun CDA	Ashmoun	0127826092 0109055533
Women group meeting: Saturday 12/3/2011					
1	MouhiraHanaaFanous	Employee in Ashmoun city council	Ashmoun city council	Samadon village	0198220965
2	ShadiaHosnyMousa	Employee in Ashmoun city council	Ashmoun city council	Shenshour village	0129718075
3	HebaRoshdy El Zahar	Employee in Ashmoun city council	Ashmoun city council	Sobk Village	0111473120
4	Amina Mahmoud Abbas	Employee in Ashmoun city council	Ashmoun city council	Talia Village	0121735322
5	Asmaa Saber Khalil	Employee in Ashmoun city council	Ashmoun city council	Ashmoun	0128359320

Abu Ghaleb

Ser.	Name	Title	Organization	Address	Tel.
Electricity Company: Wednesday 9/2/2011					
1	Eng. Khairy Ahmed Khedr	General Director of Sadat Substations	Abu Ghaleb Transmission substation	West Electricity Zone	0127154442
2	Eng. QurashyGharib Abdel Hady	Head of projects sector in West Electricity Zone	Abu Ghaleb Transmission substation	West Electricity Zone	0102597067 Fax: 0453473775 0453473782
3	Mansour Abdel Bar Mohamed (Key person to Abu Ghaleb)	Technician in Abu Ghaleb substation	Abu Ghaleb Transmission substation	West Electricity Zone	0104681832 0188960314
4	Samir Hosny Mahmoud	Technician in Abu	Abu Ghaleb Transmission	West Electricity	0167969502

		Ghaleb substation	substation	Zone	
The Village Council: Wednesday 9/2/2011					
1	Mohamed EL Sayed Mohamed Yousef	The Head of Abu Ghaleb Village council	Abu Ghaleb Village council	Abu Ghaleb village	0187916167
2	Abdel Salam Abdel Fattha	The Head of Abu Ghaleb Youth Center- and A member in the Local Popular council of the Markaz	The Local Popular council of the Markaz	Abu Ghaleb village	0109521093
3	Hamed Ali Mahmoud Rammah	The head of the organization section in Abu Ghaleb Village council	Abu Ghaleb Village council	Abu Ghaleb village	0103171828
4	Mahmoud Mousatafa	The head of Abu Ghaleb Information Center	Abu Ghaleb Village council	Abu Ghaleb village	0160056878
The Owner of the land proposed for the new substation					
	El Sayed Mohamed Mohamed Ibrahim El Manawy	The land owner	---	Abu Ghaleb village	0164569082
Men group meeting in youth center: Tuesday 15/2/2011					
1	Abdel Salam Abdel Fattah	Lawyer & Head of Abu Ghaleb Youth Center & member in the Local Popular council of the Markaz	Abu Ghaleb Youth Center	Abu Ghaleb village	0104532093
2	Abdel Hamid Mahmoud Abdel Hamid	The head of Abu Ghaleb CDA	Abu Ghaleb CDA	Abu Ghaleb village	0102450997
3	El Sayed Shaaban Ahmed Omran	A member in the Local Popular council of the Village	The Local Popular council of the Village	Abu Ghaleb village	0106357928
4	Abdel Aziz Mohamed Abdel Aziz Amer	Teacher	Abu Ghaleb Secondary school	Abu Ghaleb village	0100652737
5	Ahmed Saeed Mohamed Farag	Teacher	Abu Ghaleb Secondary school	Abu Ghaleb village	0105610710

6	Fathy Abdel Aziz Hassan	Lawyer	Private firm	Abu Ghaleb village	0195476007
Women group meeting: Tuesday 15/2/2011					
1	Zienab Abdel Bar Mohamed Hussien	Housewife	--	Abu Ghaleb village	0188960314
2	Fatma Mahmoud Wardy	Farmer- tenant	--	Abu Ghaleb village	--
3	Aisha Abd El WaneesTouran	Housewife	--	Abu Ghaleb village	--
4	AsmaaRefaay	Teacher	Abu Ghaleb secondary school	Abu Ghaleb village	--
5	Neanaa Mahmoud	Housewife	--	Abu Ghaleb village	--
6	RashaFathy	Housewife	--	Abu Ghaleb village	--
7	Sahar Mohamed Abdel Moniem	Housewife	--	Abu Ghaleb village	--
8	Reham Ahmed	Housewife	--	Abu Ghaleb village	--
9	Nasra Abdel Rahman	Housewife	--	Abu Ghaleb village	--
10	BadriaFahmy	Housewife	--	Abu Ghaleb village	--
11	Hanaa Mohamed Abu Shahin	Housewife	--	Abu Ghaleb village	--
12	Nasra Hassan Abdel Gawad	Housewife	--	Abu Ghaleb village	--
13	SoaadHosnyHemeda	Housewife	--	Abu Ghaleb village	--

Badr

Ser.	Name	Title	Organization	Address	Tel.
Electricity Company :Thursday 10/2/2011					
1	Eng. Saeed Abdel Rahman Ahmed	General Director of Electricity Department of 10 th of Ramadan City	Electricity Department of 10 th of Ramadan City	10 th of Ramadan city	0124808041 Fax: 015412410
2	Eng. Abdel Qader Badawy	General Director of Electricity Department of Badr City	Electricity Department of Badr City	Badr City	02- 28640050 0103468373
Petro get Company: Thursday 10/2/2011					
1	Eng. Salah El Bahnasawy	GM of PetroJet	PetroJet Company	Cairo	0124612916

		Company			
2	Eng. Fawzy Ibrahim Abd Allah	Engineer in Surveying Department	PertoJet Company	Cairo	0106079317
City Council: Monday 21/2/2011					
1	Eng. Eraky Fadel	Head of the Projects sector in the Canal Zone	--	--	0126688067
2	Eng. Abdel Motaleb Mamdouh Emara	Head of Badr City	Badr City Executive Body	Badr City	02-28640042 02-28640045 0129388511

b. Consultation during the RAP

During the site visits paid to the project locations, all affected people were consulted during May and June. The affected people were informed about the following:

1. During the preparation of the RAP, a site visit was paid to each Project Affected Person in order to inform them about the project,
2. the needed plot of lands to be expropriated temporarily,
3. Grievances mechanism, and the type of crops compensation.
4. Each land/ crop owner was consulted individually in order to avoid any problems that may arise during the implementation of the project.

For those who were not in their ranches during the site visits, the guards and the laborers in the ranch were informed about the project and asked to pass on the information to the owners. A week later another visit was paid to the same ranches to re- inform the owners

Each landowner and tenant had a negotiation for the compensation in order to provide them with a compensation at replacement value and at current market price.

The EETC compensation committee sends an inventory of the affected people and valuation of their crops or land renting fees to the governors for final approval.

EETC will disseminate the results of the compensation and the valuation of crops after negotiation with the crop/land owners and the approval of the governor. The dissemination will be applied on different levels in:

- Agricultural association
- Local governmental council



List of people consulted during the RAP

o	Date	Place	Consulted person	Name
1	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Guard	Nagy Abd el Sahfy
2	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Guard	Rezq Hemidah
3	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Guard	Sherief Abd el Salam El Magraby
4	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Guard	Allam Mohamed Badawy
5	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Guard	Mohamed Hassan
6	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Guard	Adel Husein
7	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Tenant	Awad Awny is the renter from Hisham El Mahdy the tenant was consulted
8	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Guard	Abd el Haleim El Omda
9	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Guard	Ahmed Gebriel Waer
10	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Guard	Mansour by Magdy Company owned Technogreen
11	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Guard	by Magdy Mansour owned Technogreen Company
12	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Guard	Aly Maheeb
13	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Guard	El Yomn Ibraheim El Hamaqy
14	21 st May	Abu Ghaleb	Guard	
15	22 nd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Dr. Shabrawishy Farm
16	22 nd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Mokhtar Husein
17	22 nd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Raouf Farm
18	22 nd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Gabal Tarek Farm
19	22 nd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Hassan Hasaneen
20	22 nd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Salah Ismail
21	22 nd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Fathey Hassan
22	22 nd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Usama Yosef Shalaby
23	22 nd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Mohamed Henedy Ahmed
26	22 nd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Taleb Hassan Farm
28	22 nd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Compost project owned by El tony Frega
35	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Palm Hills
43	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Pico Company
45	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Khaled Khaleel
48	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Ali Khaleel Farm
49	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Shehab Ahmed Mazhar
50	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Mostafa Bahaa El Dein Abd El Rahman
54	23 rd May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Pico Company
63	20 th of May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Serag El Roby
64	20 th of May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Fatma Morsy Mohamed
65	20 th of May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Ateia Abd El Gawad
66	20 th of May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Hassan Nabil
67	20 th of May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Hassan Nabil
68	20 th of May	Abu Rawash	Guard	Ahmed yehia and Saad Besada
73	20 th of May	Abu Rawash	Guard	International Company for animal productions
76	9 th June	Ashmoun	Farmer (owner)	Mohamed Amer Aly Amer
77	9 th June	Ashmoun	Farmer (owner)	Eid Shahat
78	9 th June	Ashmoun	Farmer (owner)	Ramadan Abd El Gany
79	9 th June	Ashmoun	Farmer (owner)	Shawqy Monier Abd El Salam
80	9 th June	Ashmoun	Farmer (owner)	Hemdan Abd El Wahab
81	9 th June	Ashmoun	Farmer (owner)	Reda Mohamed Howedy

o	Date	Place	Consulted person	Name
82	9th June	Ashmoun	Farmer (owner)	Mostafa Aglan
83	9th June	Ashmoun	Farmer (owner)	Botheina Ahmed El Nas
84	9th June	Ashmoun	Farmer (owner)	Saber Hasab Allah
85	9th June	Ashmoun	Farmer (owner)	Sameer Abu Sennah
86	9th June	Ashmoun	Farmer (owner)	Saied El Nas

Annex XI: Approval from the army on different lines

وزارة الدفاع
هيئة عمليات القوات المسلحة
القيود : د / ٣٠٨ / ١ / ٣٩٥
التاريخ : ٢٠١٢ / ٩ / ١

١٥٢٥٥

موافقة رقم (٢٥٥٧) / ٢٠١٢ / ١٢ / ٢٧
إلى السيد / رئيس قطاع المشروعات المركزية للجهد الفائق - الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء
العنوان / ش إمتداد رمسيس - أمام ملاعب الشرطة - العباسية - القاهرة
تحية طيبة وبعد ،،،،،

إتداء لكتابكم رقم (بدون) بتاريخ ٢٠١١/٨/٢١ ورقم (بدون) بتاريخ ٢٠١١/١٠/٢٧ ورقم (بدون) بتاريخ ٢٠١١/١١/٢٧ ورقم ٢١٢ بتاريخ ٢٠١٢/٤/١٨ ورقم ٤٦٣ بتاريخ ٢٠١٢/٧/١٨ بشأن طلب الموافقة على فتح الخط الكهربائي (شمالووط/شمال الجزيرة، القاهرة /شمال الجزيرة) جهد ٥٠٠ ك.ف. بطول (٢٥×٢) كم (دخول / خروج) على محطة محولات توليد شمال الجزيرة .

نفيدكم بالموافقة العسكرية على تنفيذ العمل عاليه في المدة من ٢٠١٢/٩/٩ إلى ٢٠١٣/٩/٨ مع عدم ترتيب أى حقوق ملكية على أراضي القوات المسلحة الواقع بها (أجزاء / القواعد الخرسانية) من مسار الخط عاليه مع الالتزام بالحصول على موافقة الوزارات والهيئات المعنية قبل التنفيذ وبالشروط الآتية :

- ١- الالتزام بتنفيذ العمل في المسار المحدد والملون بالألوان الأصفر والأزرق على الخريطة المعتمدة المرفقة .
- ٢- الالتزام بالقرار الوزاري رقم ١٤٦ لسنة ٢٠٠٢ .
- ٣- الالتزام بقانون البيئة رقم ٩٤/٤ ولاتحته التنفيذية .
- ٤- الالتزام بتعليمات التأمين والحراسة لقوات حرس الحدود بالمنطقة .
- ٥- الالتزام بعدم استخدام المقرعات أثناء العمل المشار إليه بعالية .
- ٦- الالتزام بالحصول على موافقة وزارة الزراعة وإستصلاح الأراضي لممر جزء من المسار داخل حطة الدولة للإستصلاح والإستزراع حتى عام ٢٠١٧ .
- ٧- الالتزام بجميع بنود محضر التنسيق المبرم مع إدارة الإشارة للقوات المسلحة .
- ٨- التنسيق قبل وأثناء العمل مع كل من [قيادة قوات الدفاع الجوي - قيادة المنطقة المركزية العسكرية- إدارة الإشارة] بشأن الآتي :-
 - أ - تحديد المسارات الموافق عليها على الطبيعة .
 - ب- تحديد المناطق ونطاقات الأمن الغير مسموح العمل بها .
 - ج- تأمين الكوابل الإشارية وخطوط المياه العسكرية بمنطقة العمل .
 - د- أى مطالب أخرى مطلوب التنسيق بشأنها .
- ٩- الالتزام بإعادة الشيء لأصله فور هُو الأعمال .
- ١٠- الالتزام بعدم زيادة ارتفاعات الأبراج عن (٤٥) م (فقط خمسة وأربعون متراً) من مستوى سطح الأرض لمسار الخط عاليه .
- ١١- الالتزام بوضع اللبيمات التحذيرية الحمراء أعلى الأبراج الهوائية ابتداء من (ارتفاع ٤٠) م (فقط أربعون متراً) من مستوى سطح الأرض وحتى قمة الأبراج وإضاءةها ليلاً وفي أحوال الرؤية الجوية السيئة تحاراً وذلك لتأمين التحركات الجوية .
- ١٢- الالتزام بدهان الأبراج بلون مخالف للون المنطقة المحيطة .
- ١٣- التنسيق قبل وأثناء العمل مع قيادة القوات الجوية بشأن موافقتها بالإحداثيات المدققة لأبراج الخط الكهربائي وذلك لدرجتها بتعليمات الملاحة الجوية .
- ١٤- التنسيق قبل بدء العمل مع رئاسة مكاتب محابرات وأمن حرس الحدود ومكتب محابرات (القاهرة) بشأن استخراج تصاريح العمل اللازمة .
- ١٥- لا تضمن حلو منطقة العمل من مخلفات الحروب السابقة ويلزم التنسيق مع جهاز مشروعات الخدمة الوطنية بذات الشأن مع عدم مسئولية القوات المسلحة عن حدوث أية أخطار نتيجة حدوث أى انفجار .
- ١٦- الالتزام بدفع التعويضات التي تحددها القوات المسلحة في حالة تحويل مسارات الكابلات الإشارية أو خطوط الكهرباء أو المياه العسكرية أو إحدات حساسات بالمنشآت والوحدات العسكرية وذلك بشيك مقبول الدفع برسم السيد / مدير عام جهاز مشروعات أراضي القوات المسلحة .
- ١٧- تحفظ القوات المسلحة بحقها في إيقاف العمل عند مخالفة الشروط أو عند الضرورة التي تراها .
- ١٨- الرأى عالية وجهة نظر القوات المسلحة فقط ويلزم الحصول على موافقة الوزارات والهيئات المعنية قبل التنفيذ .

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الإحترام ،،،،،

التوقيع /
لواء أ.ح / عماد حمدي العطار
مساعد رئيس هيئة عمليات القوات المسلحة

تعبر الموافقة لاغية في حالة عدم الالتزام بالتنسيقات المشار إليها بعالية

صوره إلى :
٣- وزارة الدولة لشئون البيئة . - ٣٠ طريق مصر / حلوان الزراعى .

Figure 4: Army approval on the 500 kV Giza North/Cairo 500 OHTL



وزارة الدفاع
هيئة عمليات القوات المسلحة
القيد: د/٢٠٨/١٣٥٠
التاريخ: ٢٠١٢/٨/١٧

موافقة رقم (٢٩٩) / ٢٠١٢ /

إلى السيد / رئيس قطاع المشروعات المركزية - الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء

العنوان / القاهرة - العباسية - شارع رمسيس - فاكس ٢٦١٦٥١٧

تحية طيبة ... وبعد ،

إحفاً لكتابنا رقم ٦٧٦٩ بتاريخ ٢٠١١/٤/١٧ والمتضمن الموافقة على إقامة الخط الكهربائي الهوائي أشمون/شمال الجيزة جهد ٢٢٠ ك.ف . وإيماً لكتابكم رقم (بدون) تاريخ ٢٠١٢/٨/١ بشأن طلب الموافقة على إمتداد تنفيذ العمل عليه .
نفيدكم بالموافقة العسكرية على إمتداد تنفيذ العمل المشار إليه بعاليه في المدة من ٢٠١٢/٨/٣٠ إلى ٢٠١٣/٨/٢٩ مع الإلتزام بالحصول على موافقة الوزارات والهيئات المعنية قبل التنفيذ وبالشروط الآتية :

- ١- الإلتزام بمسار الخط الموضح باللون الأصفر على الخريطة المعتمدة المرفقة .
- ٢- الإلتزام بالشروط والضوابط الواردة بكتابنا رقم ٦٧٦٩ بتاريخ ٢٠١١/٤/١٧ .
- ٣- الإلتزام بالقرار الوزاري رقم ١٤٦ لسنة ٢٠٠٢ وملحقاته .
- ٤- الإلتزام بقانون البيئة رقم ٩٤/٤ ولائحته التنفيذية .
- ٥- الإلتزام باستخدام الطرق والمدقات في التحركات من مكان لآخر .
- ٦- الإلتزام بإعادة الشيء لأصله فور نهُو الأعمال عليه .
- ٧- الإلتزام بعدم استخدام المفرقات أثناء العمل عالية .
- ٨- التنسيق قبل وأثناء العمل مع كل من قيادة قوات الدفاع الجوي - قيادة المنطقة المركزية العسكرية بشأن الأتي :-
 - أ - تحديد مسار الخط الموافق عليه على الطبيعة .
 - ب- تحديد المناطق ونطاقات الأمن الغير مسموح العمل بها .
 - ج- توقيع محضر للتنسيق بشأن العمل عليه .
 - د- أى مطالب أخرى مطلوب التنسيق بشأنها .
- ٩- الإلتزام بعدم زيادة ارتفاعات الأبراج عن (٤٥)م (فقط خمسة وأربعون متر) من مستوى سطح الأرض لمسار الخط الكهربائي عليه .
- ١٠- الإلتزام بوضع اللبمبات التحذيرية الحمراء بدء من ارتفاع (٤٠)م (فقط أربعون متر) وحتى قمة الأبراج وإضاءتها ليلاً وفي أحوال الرؤية الجوية السيئة بتمارين وذلك لتأمين التحركات الجوية .
- ١١- الإلتزام بإيفاد مندوبكم إلى قيادة القوات الجوية للتنسيق ومعه الإحداثيات المدققة/ الإرتفاعات الفعلية للأبراج لدرجها بتعليمات الملاحه الجوية .
- ١٢- الإلتزام بدهان الأبراج بلون مخالف للون المنطقة المحيطة .
- ١٣- الإلتزام بالبعد عن المواقع العسكرية المشغولة والغير المشغولة .
- ١٤- التنسيق قبل بدء العمل مع رئاسة مكاتب مخابرات وأمن حرس الحدود ومكتب مخابرات (القاهرة) لاستخراج تصاريح العمل اللازمة .
- ١٥- الإلتزام بدفع التعويضات التي تحددها القوات المسلحة في حالة تحويل لمسارات الكابلات الإشارية أو خطوط الكهرباء أو المياه العسكرية أو إحداث خسائر بالمنشآت والوحدات العسكرية وذلك بشيك مقبول الدفع برسم السيد / مدير جهاز مشروعات أراضي القوات المسلحة .
- ١٦- لانضمام حلو منطقة العمل من مخلفات الحروب السابقة ويلزم التنسيق مع جهاز مشروعات الخدمة الوطنية بخصوص هذا الشأن مع عدم مسئولية القوات المسلحة عن حدوث أية أخطار نتيجة حدوث أى انفجار .
- ١٧- تحتفظ القوات المسلحة بحقها في إيقاف العمل عند مخالفة الشروط أو عند الضرورة التي تراها .
- ١٨- الرأى عالية ووجهة نظر القوات المسلحة فقط ويلزم الحصول على موافقة الوزارات والهيئات المعنية قبل التنفيذ .

التوقيع /
لواء أ.ح / عماد حمدي العطار
مساعد رئيس هيئة عمليات القوات المسلحة

تعتبر الموافقة لاغية في حالة عدم الإلتزام بالتنسيقات المشار إليها بعاليه .

صوره إلى :

- وزارة الدولة لشئون البيئة - ٣٠ طريق مصر/ حلوان الزراعى .

Figure 5: Army approval on 220 kV Giza North/Ashmoun



وزارة الدفاع
هيئة عمليات القوات المسلحة
القيود: د/ ٣٠٨ / ١١ / ٤٤١
التاريخ: ٢٠١٢/٩/١٠

١٥٢٦٧

موافقة رقم (٢٥٢٩)
إلى السيد / رئيس قطاع المشروعات المركزية - الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء
العنوان / القاهرة - العباسية - شارع رمسيس - فاكس ٢٦١٦٥١٧

تحية طيبة ... وبعد ،
إملاء لكتابكم رقم ١٨٤ بتاريخ ٢٠١١/١٠/٩ ورقم (بلون) بتاريخ ٢٠١٢/٤/٥ ورقم ٢٢٧ بتاريخ ٢٠١٢/٤/٢٦ بشأن طلب الموافقة على مسار ربط محطة توليد شمال الجزيرة بمحطة محولات أبو غالب جهد ٢٢٠ ك.ف بكابلات أرضية من النوع XLPE قطاع (١٢٠٠×١) مم نحاس جهد ٢٢٠ ك.ف بطول (٣) كم (فقط ثلاثة كيلومتر) بعدد (٤) دائرة وكذا إنشاء محطة محولات أبو غالب المقترحة جهد ٢٢٠ ك.ف بمساحة (٨س - ١٦ ط - ١٠ في) فقط عشره فدان وستة عشرة فرياط وثمانية أسهم) .
نفيدكم بالموافقة العسكرية على تنفيذ العمل عاليه في المدة من ٢٠١٢/٩/١٠ إلى ٢٠١٣/٩/٩ مع الإلتزام بالحصول على موافقة الوزارات والهيئات المعنية قبل التنفيذ وبالشروط الآتية :

- ١- الإلتزام بموقع محطة محولات أبو غالب المتوتنة باللون الأزرق ومسار الخط الملون بالأصفر على الخريطة المعتمدة المرفقة .
- ٢- الإلتزام بالقرار الوزاري رقم ١٤٦ لسنة ٢٠٠٢ وملحقاته .
- ٣- الإلتزام بقانون البيئة رقم ٩٤/٤ ولائحته التنفيذية .
- ٤- الإلتزام بان تكون الكابلات المشار إليها بعالية مدفونة تحت سطح الأرض بمسافة لا تقل عن (١,٥) م وتحمل المركبات والمخترات هولة حتى (٧٥) طن .
- ٥- الإلتزام باستخدام الطرق والمدقات في التحركات من مكان لآخر .
- ٦- الإلتزام بإعادة الشيء لأصله فور نحو الأعمال عاليه .
- ٧- الإلتزام بالبعد عن المواقع العسكرية المشغولة والغير المشغولة وكذا الطرق والمدقات المؤدية إليها .
- ٨- الإلتزام بجميع بنود محضر التنسيق مع إدارة الإشارة .
- ٩- الإلتزام بعدم إستخدام الفرقعات أثناء العمل عاليه .
- ١٠- التنسيق قبل وأثناء العمل مع كل من (قيادة قوات الدفاع الجوي - قيادة المنطقة المركزية العسكرية - إدارة الإشارة) بشأن الأتي :-
 - أ - تحديد موقع الخط ومسار الخط الموافق عليهما على الطبيعة .
 - ب - تحديد المناطق ونطاقات الأمن الغير مسموح العمل بها .
 - ج - توقيع محضر للتنسيق بشأن العمل عاليه .
 - د - أي مطالب أخرى مطلوب التنسيق بشأنها .
- ١١- الإلتزام بعدم زيادة الإرتفاع خطة أبو غالب عن (١٤) م (فقط أربعة عشر متر) من مستوى سطح الأرض .
- ١٢- التنسيق قبل بدء العمل مع رئاسة مكاتب المعاينات ومكتب معاينات (القاهرة) بشأن إستخراج تصاريح العمل اللازمة .
- ١٣- الإلتزام بدفع التعويضات التي تحددها القوات المسلحة في حالة تحويل لمسارات الكابلات الإشارية أو خطوط الكهرباء أو الميادين العسكرية أو إحداث خسائر بالمباني والوحدات العسكرية وذلك بشيك مقبول الدفع برسم السيد / مدير جهاز مشروعات أراضي القوات المسلحة .
- ١٤- لا تضمن خلو منطقة العمل من مخلفات الحروب السابقة ويلزم التنسيق مع جهاز مشروعات الخدمة الوطنية بخصوص هذا الشأن مع عدم مسئولية القوات المسلحة عن حدوث أية أخطار نتيجة حدوث أى انفجار .
- ١٥- إلتزام وزارة الكهرباء بالحصول على موافقة الجهة صاحبة الولاية على الأرض التي ستقام عليها محطة محولات أبو غالب بعاليه لقومية المشروع دون أدنى مسئولية على القوات المسلحة .
- ١٦- عدم مسئولية القوات المسلحة عن بحث موقف التخصيصات المضادة من الأجهزة الدولة حيث تعتبر الموافقة من وجهة النظر العسكرية فقط بالشروط والضوابط بما لا يتعارض مع شئون الدفاع عن الدولة .
- ١٧- عدم مسئولية القوات المسلحة عن أي نزاعات قضائية قد تنشأ عن موقف قطعة الأرض التي سيتم إنشاء الخطه عاليه عليها .
- ١٨- تحفظ القوات المسلحة بحقها في إيقاف العمل عند مخالفة الشروط أو عند الضرورة التي تراها .
- ١٩- الرأي عاليه ووجهة نظر القوات المسلحة فقط ويلزم الحصول على موافقة الوزارات والهيئات المعنية قبل التنفيذ .
وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الإحترام ،،،

التوقيع /
لواء أ/ح / محمد حسن الشاذلي
رئيس هيئة عمليات القوات المسلحة

تعتبر الموافقة لاغيه في حالة عدم الإلتزام بالتنسيقات المشار إليها بعاليه .

صوره إلى :
- وزارة الدولة لشئون البيئة - ٣٠ طريق مصر / حلوان الزراعى .

Figure 6: Army approval on the underground cable from the Abu Ghaleb substation to Giza North 500 kV Combined Cycle Power