INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE

Report No.: ISDSA780

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 23-Apr-2013

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 24-Apr-2013

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Egypt, Arab Republic of	**Project ID:**	P117407
Project Name:	EG - Helwan South Power Project (P117407)		
Task Team Leader:	Waleed Saleh I. Alsuraih		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	12-Sep-2012	**Estimated Board Date:**	18-Jun-2013
Managing Unit:	MNSEG	**Lending Instrument:**	Specific Investment Loan
Sector(s):	General energy sector (100%)		
Theme(s):	Infrastructure services for private sector development (100%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?	No		
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	2404.40	Total Bank Financing:	585.40
Total Cofinancing:		Financing Gap:	0.00

Financing Source	**Amount**
Borrower	921.80
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	585.40
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	193.50
Islamic Development Bank	449.90
KUWAIT Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	213.80
OPEC FUND	40.00
Total	2404.40

Environmental Category:	A - Full Assessment
Is this a Repeater project?	No

2. Project Objectives

The project development objective is to increase power generation capacity in an efficient manner within the Borrower's territory.

3. Project Description

The project includes the following main components: (a) power plant; and (b) gas pipelines, as described below.

Part A: Power plant (US$503.8 million): This component includes a 3x650-MW supercritical steam technology power plant, fired by natural gas as the primary fuel and heavy fuel oil as a backup. The plant comprises three identical units, each of 650 MW gross capacities. The plant will be cooled by once-through cooling system using water from the Nile River. Each of the three units will include the standard set of equipment: a 650-MW steam generator, a steam turbine, a condenser, and an electricity generator; process and cooling water supply systems; an air and flue gas system; a fuel supply system; and a number of auxiliary systems (condensate treatment; hydrogen generation; compressed air; fire protection; emergency diesel generator; start-up power system; medium and low voltage system; direct current power system for control and relays; and uninterruptible power system). The plant will also include a distributed control system and a switchyard with step-up transformers. Engineering and project management services for the power plant, as well as the associated environmental and social impact mitigation plan will also be included in the project.

Part B: Gas pipelines (US$81.6 million): two gas pipelines capable of supplying about 12.5 million cubic meters of gas per day. One pipeline, 36-inch in diameter and with length of 93 kilometres (km), will connect the Helwan South power plant site, which is near the town of Atfeeh, to the existing gas pipeline network at the compressor station at Dahshour. The other pipeline, 32-inch in diameter 65 km in length, will strengthen the gas transmission network by eliminating a bottleneck that would otherwise prevent normal gas supply to the Helwan South power plant. The pipeline will run from Abu Hommos compressor station to El Nubaria compressor station. Both pipelines will be designed for a maximum pressure of 32 bars. Pipeline inspection and cleaning facilities suitable for use with on-line inspection vehicles and appropriate Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) facilities will also be included. The two gas pipelines will enable transmission of gas produced by Burullus, Rashid (Rosetta), and Western Desert gas fields to the Helwan South power plant. The associated environmental and social impact mitigation plan will also be included in the project.

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4. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The site of the proposed power project is located on the east side of the Nile, about 8 km south of the Kureimat power plant complex. The site which covers about 90 feddans (378,000 m2) is owned by the Upper Egypt Electricity Production Company (UEEPC), and has the shape of a trapezoid with the shorter side (800 m) facing the Nile and the longer side (1 km) facing east. It is located on desert land between the river and the main road. The distance from the west side of the site to the Nile ranges from 150 to 300 meters, and the land in this area is farmed. The Upper Egypt Electricity Production Company, which will implement the power plant component of the project, is negotiating voluntary acquisition of this land -- about 35 fedans, 1quirat and 9 sahms (136,000 m2) -- owned or used by 32 families, for the water intake and discharge facilities. (Twenty nine plots, with total size of 29 fedans, 13 quirats, and 8 sahms are owned by the respective 29 families. Two plots, one 20 quirats in size and the other 1 fedan and 17 quirats large, have been traditionally used by two families, but the families have not been able to present proofs of ownership, so the plots are for the time being listed as government-owned. One plot of 2 fedans 23 quirats and 1 sahm in size was given to a family

under the “agrarian reform". One fedan has 24 quirats, and one quirat has 24 sahms.).

One of the two gas pipelines, 93 kilometers (km) long, will connect the Helwan South power plant to the existing gas pipeline network at the compressor station at Dahshour. The other pipeline, 65 km in length, will strengthen the gas transmission network by eliminating a bottleneck that would otherwise prevent normal gas supply to the Helwan South power plant. The pipeline will run from Abous Hommos compressor station to El Nubaria.

The 93 kilometers (km) long gas pipeline which will connect the Helwan South power plant to the existing gas pipeline network runs mainly through a desert land, except for the areas closer to the power plant and the Nile River. The other 65 km pipeline (Abous Hommos -- Nubaria) runs through agricultural land in the Nile Delta.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Nina Bhatt (MNSSO)

Zia Al Jalaly (SARDE)

Sanjay Srivastava (AFTN3)

Africa Eshogba Olojoba (MNSEN)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/ BP 4.01	Yes	An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been prepared.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/ BP 4.11	No	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project triggered the Bank’s social safeguard policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12). The land acquisition needs for the project do not require relocation of housing and OP 4.12-related impacts are not major, as presented in more details below. Land Acquisition Impacts – The Power Plant: The largest land requirement is for the power plant itself, about 90 feddan (1 feddan = 1.03 acres), or about 38 hectares, located on barren desert land, which was government owned and transferred to UEEPC through a Presidential Decree No. 43 of February 14, 2010 for the

		purpose of building the power plant. The site extends to the main road and thus there is no need to construct access roads to reach the site. However, there is a strip of farm land – about 35 feddans -- 1quirat and 9 sahms (136,000 m2) -- owned or used by 32 families, for the water intake and discharge facilities. UEEPC is in the process of acquiring this land, owned or used by about 32 families, on a "willing-buyer/willing-seller" basis. The Bank's social safeguards specialist met on the site with five such landowners to confirm the nature of the transaction, including specifically their willingness to sell and to understand the reasons for doing so. The reasons are related to the generous land price offered by UEEPC and the agreement with UEEPC that the company will offer one permanent job for each 4 kirat (24 kirat = 1 feddan) of land. Land Acquisition Impacts – The Gas Pipelines. GASCO, which is the implementing agency for the two gas pipelines that are part of the project – the Dahshour-Atfeeh and the Abu Homos-Nubaria -- has prepared ESIAs and RPFs for the pipelines and will prepare corresponding RAPs closer to the start of the construction. Permanent land acquisition for the pipelines includes eight plots of land for eight valve rooms for each pipeline (16 in total for both pipelines), which are spaced along the routes. Each valve room requires a plot of size of about 25 m x 45 m which GASCO hopes to acquire through willing buyer-willing seller transactions. There is also temporary land acquisition, during construction. Compensation for temporary land acquisition, including the permanent restrictions (easement along the Right-of Way (ROW), is negotiated and GASCO appears flexible enough on compensation rates to minimize the number of farmers that appeal the compensation amounts. A RAP instrument will be developed to cover all impacts associated with the gas pipeline. Land Acquisition Impacts –The Electricity Transmission Lines. The transmission lines will be implemented under a different project by EETC, and corresponding ESIA and RPFs have been prepared [satisfactory to the Bank].

		Permanent land acquisition will be limited only for the foundations of the towers (four concrete foundations for each tower, each foundation requiring about 4-16 m2 of land, depending on the tower type). Similarly as for the gas pipelines, compensation for the temporary land acquisition during construction and for the ROW will be made using the Egyptian crop compensation system administered by the Ministry of Agriculture. A RAP, which will cover both the permanent and the temporary impacts, will be prepared closer to the construction of the lines.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	The project triggers the policy on Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50). The Bank notified the Nile River riparian states of the Helwan South project on October 13, 2011 and requested that their comments, if any, be provided to the Bank by November 14, 2011. No comments were received from any of the riparian states during the notification period or since. Pursuant to the requirements of OP 7.50 and on the basis of the Bank team's assessment that the project activities will not cause appreciable harm to the other riparian states, the MNA regional Vice President gave approval on February 3, 2012 to proceed with preparation of the project for Bank financing.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the Restructured project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

In accordance with the requirement of a Category A project, a comprehensive ESIA was carried for the Helwan South Power Plant. The site belongs to Upper Egypt Electricity Production Company (UEEPC), which has been allocated to the UEEPC by a Presidential Decree dated 14 February 2010 for the development of the Helwan South power plant. The proposed power plant will consist of three supercritical thermal steam units, with a nominal electricity generating capacity of 650 megawatts (MWe) each. The overall generating capacity of the power plant will be 1950MWe. The power plant will utilize natural gas as its primary fuel, and also have the capability to operate using mazout (heavy fuel oil).

The site is located within a bare sandy area of uncultivated land and is owned by the Upper Egypt Electricity Production Company (UEEPC). Two physiographic zones occupy this area: a

floodplain adjacent to the Nile, and a rocky desert plateau east of the floodplain. The overall proposed site area is approximately 378,000 m2. The site is predominantly desert with some agricultural land adjacent to it located between the planned plant and the Nile river. There are no human settlements within two kilometer of the power plant site and no evidence of past industrial or commercial activity. The field surveys have indicated that there are no floral and faunal communities and/or species are of conservation value (rare or threatened), including natural habitats or cultural properties within the project's area of influence.

The ESIA of power plant indicates that environment and social impacts will not be significant or irreversible, which will be mitigated by effective implementation of an Environment and Social mitigation and monitoring plan. Most impacts will be construction related, which will include dust from construction activities, noise and vibration from construction activities and traffic disruptions to road users.

The land acquisition needs for this project do not require relocation of anyone (no housing) and OP 4.12 related impacts are minor. The project triggers the Bank's social safeguard policy, OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, and the implementing agencies (EEHC/UEEPC and GASCO) have prepared two Resettlement Policy Frameworks (RPFs), covering their respective project components with RAP preparation underway. The largest land requirement is about 90 feddan (1 feddan = 1.03 acres) for the power plant itself. There is no need for permanent land acquisition for the gas pipeline that supplies the power plant with fuel (except for 16 small plots for valve rooms) or for the electric transmission line carrying away the electricity generated by the plant to the national electric grid. There is a strip of farm land – 35 fedans, 1 quirat, and 9 sahm in size -- between the plant site and the Nile river, owned or used by 32 families . UEEPC is in the process of acquiring this land on a "willing-buyer/willing-seller" basis. If for some reason UEEPC is unable to acquire the land through "willing-buyer/willing-seller" transactions, it will resort (to the extent necessary) to the process of involuntary acquisition and will prepare a RAP, consistent with the RPF which has already been prepared. (One fedan has 24 quirats, and one quirat has 24 sahms. Twenty nine plots, with total size of 29 fedans, 13 quirats, and 8 sahms are owned by the respective 29 families. Two plots, one 20 quirats in size and the other 1 fedan and 17 quirats large, have been traditionally used by two families, but the families have not been able to present proofs of ownership, so the plots are for the time being listed as government-owned. One plot of 2 fedans 23 quirats and 1 sahm in size was given to a family under the "agrarian reform").

The environmental impacts of associated infrastructure such as gas pipeline, transmission lines, potable water connections and access road are expected to be localized, short lived, and reversible. Mitigation measures have been provided by adequate institutional arrangements and budget for effective implementation, supervision and monitoring. Mitigation, monitoring and management measures proposed to be adopted by UEEPC are detailed in the tables in ESIA report. These requirements will be included as conditions of contract on the contractor and any sub-contractors employed to build or operate any part of the power plant.

The ESIA indicates availability of sufficient quantity of water from the Nile river for the proposed project, as well as the existing power projects upstream and downstream of the Helwan South power plant. The ESIA indicates that the water requirement is 82,861 m3/hr out of which cooling water for the Helwan South power plant will be abstracted from the Nile River at the rate of 23 m3/sec per unit, i.e. 82,800 m3/hr. From 82,800 m3/hr amount of cooling water, 57.96 m3/hr is consumed while the res t will be returned to the Nile river. This means that actual water consumption is around 0.07% of the abstracted water. The flow in Nile river varies between

60-250 million m3/day with average seasonal flow of water in the Nile River is as follows: Minimum flow (Winter time): 60 million m3/day at a MSL of 21.28m (6.63% of the Nile total). Dominant flow (Average time): 90 million m3/day at a MSL of 23.63m (4.42% of the Nile total). Maximum flow (Summer time): 250 million m3/day at a MSL of 24.36m (1.59% of the Nile total). The ESIA indicates that water requirements (for both service and cooling) at Helwan South are not expected to cause significant adverse environmental impacts or affect the capacity of other downstream users

Potable water will be supplied to the power plant via the power plant water supply system. Cooling water will be returned to the Nile River via a discharge structure whilst waste process water will be disposed of after treatment via discharge system, which includes two pathways: plantation irrigation network and Circulating Water Discharge System (CWDS). Sanitary waste water will be disposed of after treatment via plantation irrigation network and the residual sludge will be transported by trucks to the sewer treatment plant of El-Saff town. No ground water or other surface water will be used during power plant construction and operation. The contractors will be responsible for relevant water/toilet facilities during construction and the need to provide appropriate services will be specified in their contracts. The key potential impacts of the power plant on the aquatic environment will therefore be impacts to the aquatic flora and fauna during power plant construction and operation.

During operation, exhaust gases, will be emitted into the atmosphere from the boilers' stacks as a result of fuel combustion. The EA indicates that the emissions from the combustion of natural gas will include carbon dioxide (CO2), water vapor, carbon monoxide (CO) and nitrogen oxides (NOx). Sulfur dioxide (SO2) and particulates which are typically associated with coal and oil combustion, will only be produced in trace quantities during natural gas firing. In emergencies when heavy fuel oil (mazout) is used instead of gas, SO2 and particulates will however be key emissions from the power plant. These emissions will be within the emissions norms stipulated under the World Bank guidelines, as well as the Egyptian environmental regulations. Heated cooling water will be discharged into the River Nile via the cooling water discharge structure at a temperature within 3oC at the edge of mixing zone. Process waste water will be treated before being discharged. Any oil and residual solids will be removed before discharge and the pH of discharged water maintained at between 6 and 9. Chlorine will be added to the cooling water system to control bacterial and algal growth on various surfaces and in the cooling water intake. The cooling water discharge will contain residual quantities of chlorine at concentrations below the World Bank standard for free chlorine of 0.2 mg/l. Small volumes of solid wastes will be segregated, collected and disposed of by licensed waste disposal contractors. The power plant will incorporate a range of measures to eliminate or reduce operational releases within its design and layout, such as adoption of low NOx burners in the boilers, oil interceptors fitted to the site drainage system and effluent treatment facilities to treat wastewater prior to discharge. As a result, the power plant will be designed to meet international environmental standards and comply with the emission limits of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the World Bank

The construction of the Helwan South power plant is expected to generate a maximum noise level of 55 dB(A) during the day at the fence of the power plant and 50 dB(A) at night. These worst-case construction noise levels are both within Egyptian and World Bank guidelines, and for most of the construction periods, the noise levels will be lower than these values. No vibration impacts are expected beyond 100 meters of the site.

The transmission lines will be implemented under a different project by the Egyptian Electricity

Transmission Company (EETC) and corresponding ESIA and RPFs have been prepared. These have been reviewed and cleared for disclosure prior to appraisal of Helwan South Project in September, 2012 and after incorporation of comments, will be re-disclosed. Permanent land acquisition will be limited only for the land needed for the towers (tower base). The largest tower requires a parcel of land 25mx25m in size for its base. EETC practice is not to buy the land but to enter into a long-term lease for tower bases. Each tower has four concrete foundations, with each foundation requiring a piece of land at most 4mx4m in size; the rest of the tower base can be used by the owners. A RAP will be prepared to cover all impacts (both permanent and temporary), translated and disclosed and compensations paid prior to the start of construction work.

Separate ESIAs for the two underground gas pipelines have been completed. The gas pipeline from the Dahshour compression station to the power plant site will run generally parallel to the existing 36" Dahshour-El Koreimat pipeline and along an existing road. For a large section of the pipeline that is expected to run through desert land, the ESIA does not indicate evidence of any sensitive habitats; cultural properties, settlements or environmental receptors; or industrial or commercial activities that may potentially get adversely affected due to construction or operation of the gas pipeline. Construction of the gas pipeline will reportedly require 20 meter right-of-way during construction, which may result in temporary inconvenience for farmers and residents in such areas. The environmental and social impacts are expected to be limited to construction stage, and may in certain areas include loss of top soil due to excavation, debris disposal, use and disposal of concrete and brick waste, use and disposal of lubricants and waste oil, dust and noise generation during construction, and potential damage to existing community/village roads due to transportation of heavy machinery. The pipeline will be buried below the ground level at a depth of 2-3 meters. After completion of works, the land will be fully restored to original condition, and farmers will be allowed to cultivate. There will be some restriction within the right of way with respect to any future construction of structures that may have potential to damage the pipeline. All river and water body crossings for the pipeline will use horizontal directional drilling technique to pass under the river bed, which is an internationally accepted standard practice to minimize environmental obstruction to water course. The farmers would be compensated in line with established practice in Egypt, prior to initiating any construction works for any temporary loss of agriculture, in case the losses are unavoidable. The exact alignment of the pipeline is not yet finalized but communities have been consulted, and are reportedly supportive of the project. The ESIA for the gas pipeline indicated that most of the impacts will be construction related, which will be mitigated by implementing Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP), including Environment, Health and Safety requirement in conformance with the World Bank/IFC guidelines.

The ESIA for the other pipeline which runs from Abu Hommos compressor station to El Nubaria was carried following the World Bank guidelines. The chosen alignment based on an analyses of alternatives indicate that the pipeline will start from the outlet of a gas collection unit at Abo Homos, and runs approximately southeast, parallel to an existing road going through the town of Basantawy, intersecting El-Mahmoudiya canal, Cairo- Alexandria railway, and Cairo-Alexandria road near the El-Azmaly estate. The pipeline will cross few roads, railways and canals, which will be done using horizontal directional drilling techniques to pass under the river bed, which is an internationally accepted standard practice to minimize environmental obstruction to water course. As with the Dahshour-Atfeeh pipeline, the ESIA for Abu Hommos-El Nuberai pipeline does not indicate evidence of any sensitive habitats; cultural properties, settlements or environmental receptors; or industrial or commercial activities that may potentially get adversely affected due to construction or operation of the gas pipeline. Following a similar construction practice, the anticipated environmental and social impacts will be mitigated by implementing an Environment

and Social Management Plan, including Environment, Health and Safety requirement in conformance with the World Bank/IFC guidelines. The farmers would be compensated in line with established practice for crop compensation in Egypt, prior to initiating any construction works for any temporary loss of agriculture, in case the losses are unavoidable.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

No long-term or irreversible indirect impacts are anticipated from the project activities, provided that the mitigation measures proposed in the ESMP are implemented.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

The “no-action” alternative was considered, which indicated that this option will result in the huge increase in demand for electricity exceeding supply, with an increasing deficit as demand increases in future years. A lack of a secure and reliable electricity generation and supply system has significant social and economic implications, since it will: constrain existing and future economic development and investment through lack of energy resources to meet industrial demand; restrict socio-economic development through lack of electricity supply, or poor reliability and shortages in electricity supply for domestic users, community and other public facilities and public services; inhibit provision of social services, including public health and poverty eradication. As a result, the "no action" option is not a viable or acceptable alternative to the proposed project.

Before selecting gas/oil-fired combined cycle technological option for Helwan South Plant, the ESIA analyzed various alternatives of fuel, (gas, oil etc); technology (such as gas/oil-fired steam units; gas/oil-fired combined cycle units; gas/oil-fired simple cycle combustion turbine units; pumped storage; nuclear generation; wind farms; and integrated solar-thermal generating units etc). The ESIA also considered three alternative sites: Safaga, Sharm esh-Sheikh, and Helwan South. The Helwan South was selected as the best compromise, considering various economic and non-economic factors, including – inter alia – the scale and scope of environment and social impacts and overall infrastructure requirements and cost.

Other alternative technologies and fuels were considered in addition to other possible options such as importing electricity: renewable energy; rehabilitation of existing power plants; transmission and distribution investments; BOOTs/IPPs. It was determined that the optimal option would be the gas/oil-fired supercritical steam units of a net 3x650 MWe generating capacity at Helwan South.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The Project Management Units of the respective implementing agencies will have the overall responsibility for implementation of Environment and Social Management Plan and the RPF.

During construction of the power plant, Project Management Unit/Environmental Management Staff (PMU/EMS) and the Assistant Plant Manager in collaboration with the Consultant Site Manager will ensure that all contracts with Contractors and sub-contractors stipulate all construction management measures (as given in this ESMP), operational design criteria and environment, health and safety standards which must be implemented at the project site.

During operation, direct responsibility for environmental compliance and the implementation of the mitigation, management and monitoring measures will continue to be with the Plant

Environmental Staff under direct supervision of the Assistant Plant Manager. This position, will report directly to the Chairman/General Manager of UEEPC/HPP. All staff employed at the plant will be trained in general operation of the power plant; occupational health and safety; and contingency plans and emergency procedures.

The gas pipeline part shall be implemented by the Egyptian Natural Gas Company (GASCO), an affiliate of the Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (EGAS), which owns a majority share. The company has developed capacity at corporate level on Environment Management as part of its long term involvement in the sector. The responsibility for environmental management falls under a senior officer designated as Assistant Chairman for Safety and Environment, who supervises a General Manager for Environmental Protection and five environmental specialists. The company also has an Environmental Policy, which focus on continual improvement in EHS performance of all activities of their business. The company will follow its corporate policy that requires regular environmental audits and inspections to ensure that an Environmental Management System is implemented according to set objectives and targets, as well as monthly and quarterly reporting on environmental performance. As part of the project, GASCO will be responsible for implementation and monitoring of environmental and social management plan, including Resettlement Action Plan (as required) of the natural gas pipeline. The Environmental Department of GASCO is staffed by 5 qualified environment specialists who are trained in environmental auditing, environmental impact assessments for industrial establishments and environmental legislation. These specialists will be responsible for ensuring effective implementation, monitoring, reporting and consultation during each step of project designs, tenders evaluation, phasing of implementation and construction of the project component.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

In order to ensure that the views and interests of all project stakeholders are taken into account, public consultation was carried out according to the Egyptian guidelines, which require coordination with other government agencies involved in the ESIA as well as obtaining views of local people and affected groups. The adopted methodology for the public consultation, which conforms to Egyptian guidelines and World Bank requirements, comprises of:

(a) Consultation undertaken by ECG, EEHC and UEEPC with a variety of organizations to assist them in the identification of environmental and social concerns and the overall development of the project. The purpose of these consultations was primarily to provide information regarding the project, identify published and non-published sources of relevant data and information relating to the site and surrounding area, obtain views on the scope of the project, and open channels for ongoing discussions.

(b) Consultation during the ESIA Process: A scoping session for this ESIA undertaken by ECG in collaboration with the EEHC and UEEPC, took place on Wednesday, 24 November 2010 during which a wide selection of personnel from different orientations contributed actively to its activities. The key objectives of these consultations were to identify primary and secondary stakeholders, ensure that they had received sufficient information about the project during earlier consultation activities and to identify their immediate concerns.

(c) Mini-meetings with Affected Stakeholders: Several mini-meetings were held with different groups of affected stakeholders in order to take their viewpoints into consideration. Such stakeholders included part-time fishermen along the Nile River at about 7-8 km downstream of the

proposed site, the Atfieh and El-Kureimat area representatives, Atfieh and other Associations for Services, Local District Administration, General Authority for Fishery Development and three active NGOs in the Helwan zone, Es-Saff town, and Es-Saff area. The objectives of these meetings were to: (i) inform interested groups and individuals about the proposed development, its potential impacts, and measures which will be implemented to reduce adverse environmental and social impacts. (ii) provide opportunities for timely feedback; (iii) clarify any misunderstandings about the scope and impacts of the project and increase public confidence in the proposed development; and (iv) contribute to an increased awareness and understanding of project plans and activities.

A three-stage phase public consultations process was followed for the power plant to ensure that all stakeholders and interested parties, have been fully informed of the proposed project, and to give stakeholders the opportunity to voice their concerns. The first phase mentioned above, focused on getting public inputs during the during scoping and preparation of this ESIA report, including the organization of a Public Scoping Meeting on 24 November 2010, in the Helwan Governorate. This was followed by continuous consultation including a series of mini-meetings (see below) during the preparation of ESIA and the RPF. A final stage consultation was organized on 16 March 2011, at the Kureimat Power Plant site, which was publicized through a press advertisement in Al-Ahram Newspaper (on 7 March 2011) describing the project and inviting interested parties to attend the public meeting and review the draft final ESIA Report. A Non Technical Summary (in Arabic) was distributed along with an invitation letter prior to consultation meeting. The ESIA was finally revised incorporating comments and suggestion received during the consultation meeting. For Abu Hommos Nubaria pipeline a public consultation meeting was held on Wednesday, May 25th, 2011 in the town of Damanhour. The meeting provided broad support to the pipeline and the power project, including mitigation measures as outlined in the ESIA report. A non-technical summary of the ESIA report was presented to a large group of stakeholders, and questions and comments were received at the meeting were incorporated in the revised ESIA. Finally, the draft ESIA Report and the Executive Summary, including ESMP and the RPF were publicly disclosed locally and via the Bank Infoshop.

For Abu Hommos Nubaria gas pipeline a public consultation meeting was held on Wednesday, May 25th, 2011 in the town of Damanhour, and for Dahshour Atfeeh pipeline on Saturday, April 9, 2011 in Maymoun village, Beni Suef. The meetings provided broad support to the pipelines and the power project, including mitigation measures as outlined in the ESIA report. Non-technical summaries of the ESIA reports were presented to a large group of stakeholders, and questions and comments were received at the meeting were incorporated to revise and disclose the ESIA reports.

The construction and implementation of this power plant triggers a World Bank Safeguards policy on Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50). Therefore, the Bank on October 13, 2011 notified the riparian states (Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Southern Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda) that the Government of Egypt is currently preparing a power project in Helwan South and requested that their comments, if any, be provided to the Bank by November 14, 2011. No comments were received during the notification. Pursuant to the requirements of OP 7.50 and on the basis of the Bank team's assessment that the project activities will not cause appreciable harm to the other riparian states, the MNA regional Vice President gave approval on February 3, 2012 to proceed with preparation of the project for Bank financing.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	17-Aug-2011
Date of submission to InfoShop	17-Aug-2011
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	29-Aug-2011
"In country" Disclosure	
Egypt, Arab Republic of	20-Jul-2011
Comments:	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	17-Aug-2011
Date of submission to InfoShop	17-Aug-2011
"In country" Disclosure	
Egypt, Arab Republic of	20-Jul-2011
Comments:	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/ Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review the plan?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways	
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [×]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]

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Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader:	Waleed Saleh I. Alsuraih	
Approved By		
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Sector Manager:	Name: Charles Joseph Cormier (SM)	Date: 24-Apr-2013