

Arab Republic of Egypt Ministry
of Electricity and Energy
Egyptian Electricity Holding
Company
Egyptian Electricity Transmission
Company

Restructuring Wind Power Development Project

To Implement

Qussair – North Hurghada 220/66 KV
Substations and its Interconnections
Project

And

Upgrade of Existing 5 Transmission
Lines Project

***Supplementary Resettlement Policy
Framework***

May 2014

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AP	Affected Persons
ARP	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
EA	Environmental Assessment
EEAA	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
EETC	Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESIAF	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework
GRM	Grievance and Redressal Mechanism
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LGU	Local Governmental Unit
NUPG	National Unified Power Grid
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OHTL	Overhead Transmission Line
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SDO	Social Development Officer
TORs	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	12
1.1	The Project and the Role of the RPF	12
1.2	Objective of Framework	15
1.3	Key Principles	15
2	LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT	17
2.1	Government of Egypt Relevant Legislation	17
2.1.1	<i>Administrative Authority's Decision Making Responsibilities</i>	17
2.1.2	<i>Legal and Administrative Procedures for Transfer of Ownership and Compensation</i>	19
2.1.3	<i>Disputes</i>	21
2.1.4	<i>Temporary Expropriation of Real Estate</i>	21
2.1.5	<i>Introduction of New Articles to the Law on Property Expropriation for Public Benefit No. 10 of 1990</i>	22
2.2	World Bank Safeguard Policies	23
2.3	Gaps between Egyptian Regulations and World Bank Policies	23
2.4	EETC Current Procedures for Land Acquisition and Crop Compensation	25
3	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR AFFECTED PERSONS	26
3.1	Defining Affected Persons	26
3.2	Eligibility Criteria	26
3.3	Estimated potential resettlement impacts	27
4	METHODS OF VALUATION OF AFFECTED ASSETS AND COMPENSATION ..	30
4.1	Asset Valuation	30
4.2	Compensation	30
5	ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	31
5.1	Organizational Arrangements and Procedures for Delivery of Entitlements	40
5.1.1	<i>Institutional and Organizational Arrangement</i>	40
5.2	Preparation of Resettlement Action Plans	40
5.3	RAP Review and Approval	41
5.4	RAP Implementation	41
5.5	Signing Compensation Contract and Compensation payment	42
5.6	Grievance Redress Mechanisms	42
5.7	Vulnerable Groups	43
5.8	Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement	45
6	Public Consultation and Disclosure	46
6.1	Consultation carried out during RPF preparation	46
6.1.1	<i>Consultations with Stakeholders for the rehabilitation of the existing OHTL:</i>	46

6.1.2	<i>Consultations with Stakeholders for the Substation and their interconnection:</i>	50
6.2	Consultations arrangements during project implementation	54
6.3	Information disclosure and local access to information	55
7	BUDGET AND SOURCES OF FUNDING RAPS	56

GLOSSARY.

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.

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.

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.

Executive Summary

The Samallout / Suez Gulf / Jabal El-Zayt 500 kV Electrical Interconnection Project is an integral part of the Egyptian Electricity Sector's on-going program to enhance transmission capacity for meeting the ever increasing demand for electricity generation. In March 2014, a project restructuring has been planned to use the savings of the project by introducing number of new components to serve in meeting the overall objective of the project.

Since some of the sub-components under the project savings may result in land acquisition, OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement could be triggered. For the original Wind Development Project, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared in 2010 with the aim of establishing resettlement objectives, organizational arrangements and funding mechanisms for any resettlement operation that may be necessary. When the exact extent of land acquisition becomes known during implementation, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)- depending on the scale and severity of impacts - will be prepared. In the meantime, and for the purpose of the new components to be financed by the savings of the project, this supplementary RPF is updated with the same objectives above to cover the new sub components.

The description of the planned components under the project savings are outlined below:

1) Upgrading the existing Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTL)

Under In Alex & West Delta Zone

220kV, OHTL, Menouf/ Tahrir Badr with a length of 35Km
220kV, OHTL, Menouf/ Basous with a length of 32 Km.

Under In the Delta Zone

220kV, OHTL, Menouf/ Basous with a length of 45Km.

Under In Canal Zone

220kV, OHTL, El-Manayef/ Abu-Soltan with a length of 40 km
220kV, OHTL, Suez2/ Badr with a length of 80 km

Around 160 km of the total 232 km targeted routes are located in agriculture land, while 80 km are desert areas. The rehabilitation of the existing OHTL will not involve any need for additional land. The process will only include temporary disturbance for the cultivation activities due to the use of the rehabilitation machines/equipment in the farms. In case damaging crops proved unavoidable, EETC will prepare a RAP/ARAP and will be paying compensation to PAPs based on the requirements of OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and the Egyptian legislations.

2) Hurghada North GIS Substation and its interconnections

The component includes constructing a 2×125+ 2×40MVA, 220/66kV GIS substation in the west coast of Red Sea (North Hurghada)

The substation is located in plain desert area north Hurghada City, off the OHTL of Gabal El Zeit Hurgahda South which is under construction. The total area of the land is 300 m x 300 m and the land was owned by the Governorate and the ownership was transferred to EETC. The in/out opening from the substation was observed in terms of lengths to be less than 0.5 km to be crossing the road and pass through plain desert area until it connects to transmission line of Gabal El Zeit Hurgahda South.

3) Al-Qusair GIS Substation and its interconnections

The component includes constructing a 2×75+ 2×25MVA, 220/66kV GIS substation in the in the west coast of Red Sea (North Hurghada) with the following scope.

The substation is located in plain desert area west El Qusseir City off Qeft road. The total area of the land for the substation is 225 m x 375 m and the land was owned by the Governorate and the ownership was transferred to EETC. The initial routing for the 90 km length OHTL has been determined in coordination with the Military authorities and it will be located in a distance that will vary between 500m to 3 km from the main road and inside the desert/ mountainous areas. It is quite unlikely that the OHTL will affect any of these residential and tourism communities.

Objective of the Framework

This RPF has been prepared as a supplementary document for the RPF of Samalout/ Suez Gulf/ Jabal El Zeit RPF that has been prepared in 2010 and cleared by the Bank. The main purpose of this supplementary RPF is to build on the existing RPF and extend its scope to cover the additional components that will be financed under the project savings. This framework shall cover all the project's activities, and shall apply to all displaced persons regardless of the total number affected, the severity of impact, and whether or not the affected persons have legal title to the land. Since resettlement often affects the most vulnerable and marginalized groups (economically, politically, and socially), the RPF shall be particularly sensitive to the affects which displacement may have on these groups, including the poor, landless, elderly, women, children, ethnic minorities, or persons with specific mental or physical disabilities. The principles outlined in the World Bank's OP/BP 4.12 have been adopted in preparing this supplementary RPF.

Legislative Framework For Resettlement

Resettlement and land acquisition issues under the proposed Project savings and subsequent subprojects will be addressed under the guidance of the laws governing the Arab Republic of Egypt to this regard 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. EETC shall be committed to complying with the national and WB laws and policies and to any future amendments to them.

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.

In accordance with Article 35 of the constitution developed and agreed upon during the

referendum 14-15 of January 2014 "The private ownership is guarantee and the inheritance is validated for. It is not allowed to suspend the ownership unless certain conditions mentioned by a Law. No expropriation might take place but for the public benefit. Fair compensation should be paid in advance according to the Law." As well as, article 63 of the Constitution: "All types of involuntary relocation using force or excessive violence is banned and whoever violating this article will be brought to court" Other relevant laws governing expropriation and consequent compensation procedures include:

- Law 577/54, which was later amended by Law 252/60 and Law 13/162, 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.

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 of.

The steps for ownership transfer include:

- 1 Preparation of a census of all property
- 2 Preparation of statements and evacuation warnings
- 3 Transfer of ownership
- 4 Compensation assessment:

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:

Law on Property Expropriation for Public Benefit No. 10 of 1990

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.

World Bank Safeguard Policies

The WB's policy on Involuntary Resettlement sets forth all the resettlement requirements and principles which will be well considered and fully applied in the proposed project. The RPF also examined the gaps between Egyptian regulations and World Bank policies and the measures to bridge these gaps.

Eligibility Criteria for Affected Persons

Project affected persons (PAPs) are defined in this policy framework as individuals who may be subjected to adverse economic, social, or cultural impacts by the WB's assisted projects. These impacts may constitute anything from the loss of physical assets such as land, farm lands, crops, commercial properties, homes, personal belongings, sources of income, and cultural / historical / religious sites, to nonphysical assets such as social capital and cultural networks and activities. Moreover, adverse impacts also include the loss of access to the physical and non-physical assets and the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

All APs who suffer a complete or partial loss of assets or access to assets shall be eligible for some kind of assistance, according to their legal rights to the land, if it can be proven that they occupied the land before the claim cut-off date. The Bank OP4.12 specifically proposes three general categories for eligibility

Estimated potential resettlement impacts

The field observations, consultation with EETC teams on the level of the HQ and zones revealed that the main potential resettlement impacts, if any, might associate to the rehabilitation of the exiting OHTL in the form of limited temporary impacts on crops as a result of temporary change in the land use in the project area. Before the start of any civil works and in case damaging crops proved unavoidable, EETC should prepare a RAP/ARAP and all resettlement impacts should be handled as stipulated by the RAP which should be approved by the Bank. EETC will be paying compensation to PAPs based on the principles of OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and the Egyptian legislations.

Methods of Valuation of Affected Assets and Compensation

The valuation of losses in physical assets will be carried out by assessing the market value of the assets, if known, and estimating the replacement cost. Replacement cost is calculated as the cost of replacing the lost assets plus any transaction costs associated with bringing the asset to pre-displacement value. However, the valuation of crops will rely upon the price lists developed by the Agriculture directorate and revisited annually.

Compensation will be provided to all individuals whose assets or access to assets are affected or damaged, as a consequence of land acquisition or any other activities undertaken by the projects. The compensation for the loss of physical and nonphysical assets will vary depending on the type of loss, and eligibility of the PAPs. Compensation may come in the form of cash compensation, in-kind compensation, and/or assistance. Each RAP should develop a resettlement matrix that identifies the expected negative impacts from the project, the eligible persons for compensation, and the compensation policy that will be applied.

Organizational Arrangements and Procedures for Delivery of Entitlements

The institutional set up within EETC has been developing since the preparation of the RPF for this project in 2010. EETC has developed ToRs and assigned a team of social

development officers (SDO).

As part of the process of the implementation the RAP and the delivery of entitlement, EETC team of SDOs will be in charge of key responsibilities that are stipulated in the RPF. The project will be implemented in 3 of EETC zones, namely Canal Zone, Delta Zone and Alexandria and West Delta Zone. SDOs on the level of these zones and the HQ will be in full charge of implementing the resettlement plan under the management of the PIU.

EETC has prepared a RAP for the transmission line of Samalout Gulf of Suez as part of the Wind Power Development Project. This RAP has been approved by the Bank and was disclosed locally and in the infoshop. In case any of the project components under the project savings require the preparation of a RAP, EETC will be using the same developed and approved RAP as guide along with this supplementary RPF.

Grievance Redress Mechanisms

As part of Samalout Gulf of Suez RAP which has been prepared under the Wind Power Development Project, a GRM has been designed and disclosed locally along route of the OHTL. EETC should be using the same designed GRM after tailoring it to the new project components. EETC should ensure that the GRM is published locally to PAPs through various locally appropriate methods. GRM disclosure should be completed prior to the construction phase.

Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

In line with World Bank requirements, monitoring the implementation of the resettlement activities will be carried out by the social officers of the zones under the supervision of the social officer on the HQ level. External Monitoring might be required to ensure that the overall objective of the resettlement plan is achieved in an equitable and transparent manner and ensure the effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation activities carried out by the social officers of EETC.

Public Consultation and Disclosure

Consultation carried out during the preparation of the supplementary RPF

In order to conduct consultation process for updating the ESIA and the RPF, EETC has carried out a number of field activities with the aim of engaging with stakeholders. For the component of the rehabilitation of the existing OHTL, EETC has been consulting sample of the farmers and agriculture associations along the targeted existing OHTL. Inviting and collecting the farmers have been done in coordination with the agriculture associations and the interviews were mostly conducted in small discussion groups. For the 2 substations and their interconnections, EETC cooperated with the Red Sea Governorate and affiliate local units to announce for and host one public consultation in Hurghada City. Diverse group of stakeholders were involved in the consultation. EETC has prepared Arabic material including brief on the projects and has distributed to the participants of the consultation event. The content of this brief has been also verbally explained to farmers who participated in the consultation for the rehabilitation of the

OHTL.

The findings of the consultations were integrated in the supplementary ESIA and this supplementary RPF as one dedicated chapter and along the other ESIA chapters and the RPF chapters as relevant. Views and concerns of farmers and other stakeholders for issues related to temporarily change in land use as part of the OHTL rehabilitation and the associated compensation were also incorporate in the RPF.

Consultations arrangements during project implementation

During project implementation, when resettlement impacts are involved and a RAP needs to be prepared, consultations with affected persons should be carried out by EETC or through an independent consultant that will be contracted for the RAP preparation process. It is crucial that the PAPs and other primary stakeholders are involved in the project from the very early stages, and that relevant and adequate information about the subproject and its activities is provided to them in a timely manner. EETC should take steps to ensure that affected persons and communities can obtain relevant information relating to the project in general and the land acquisition and resettlement arrangements in particular.

Budget and Sources of Funding RAPs

As soon as the activities triggering IR have been identified and approved by EETC, and the World Bank, 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). EETC is fully responsible for any compensation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *The Project and the Role of the RPF*

The Samallout / Suez Gulf / Jabal El-Zayt 500 kV Electrical Interconnection Project is an integral part of the Egyptian Electricity Sector's on-going program to enhance transmission capacity for meeting the ever increasing demand for electricity generation. The project includes evacuation of the generated electricity to the National Unified Power Grid (NUPG) via interconnecting Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTL). These interconnecting transmission lines will connect the electricity users and consumers to the National Electricity Network.

In the meantime, in March 2014, a project restructuring has been planned to use the savings of the project by introducing number of new components to serve in meeting the overall objective of the project and to further support development of the planned 220kV ring network in the Gulf of Suez.

Since some of the sub-components under the project savings may result in land acquisition, OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement could be triggered. For the original Wind Development Project, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared in 2010. The RPF was the instrument to be used because the nature and extent of land acquisition resulting from the above infrastructure were not known at appraisal. Later across the project cycle, and more specifically pre the implementation phase, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared as per the RPF. This was only possible when the nature and extent of the land acquisition became clearer after the finalization of the design.

The purpose of the RPF is to establish resettlement objectives, organizational arrangements and funding mechanisms for any resettlement operation that may be necessary. When the exact extent of land acquisition becomes known during implementation, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)- depending on the scale and severity of impacts - will be prepared. The various steps in preparing a RAP have been outlined in this document. It should also be emphasized that the resettlement process should be completed prior to the start of physical works.

In the meantime, and for the purpose of the new components to be financed by the savings of the project, this supplementary RPF is updated with the same objectives above to cover the new sub components. The description of the planned components under the project savings are outlined below:

1) Upgrading the existing Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTL)

The objective of this component is to increase the transmission Capacity through the rehabilitation of conductors for the transmission lines with thermal conductors, in order to meet the load demand and to increase the OHTL capacity and reduce the bottlenecks of the existing transmission lines with single conductor, in addition to evacuate generated power from new and extended power stations and to overcome the right of way problems. The details of the lines to be rehabilitated is as follows:

In Alex & West Delta Zone

220kV, OHTL, Menouf/ Tahrir Badr with a length of 35Km
220kV, OHTL, Menouf/ Basous with a length of 32 Km.

In the Delta Zone

220kV, OHTL, Menouf/ Basous with a length of 45Km.

In Canal Zone

220kV, OHTL, El-Manayef/ Abu-Soltan with a length of 40 km

220kV, OHTL, Suez2/ Badr with a length of 80 km

Land issues related to this component

Around 160 km of the total 232 km targeted routes are located in agriculture land, while 80 km are desert areas. The existing OHTL was constructed by the ends of sixties of the last century over desert land. Later on, agriculture activities expanded in the areas including the areas where the towers and the OHTL are located.

The rehabilitation of the existing OHTL will not involve any need for additional land. The process will only include temporary disturbance for the cultivation activities due to the use of the rehabilitation machines/equipment in the farms. EETC indicated that they will be closely coordinating work with farmers in order to minimize the impacts on crops. In case damaging crops proved unavoidable, EETC will prepare a RAP/ARAP and will be paying compensation to PAPs based on the requirements of OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and the Egyptian legislations.

2) Hurghada North GIS Substation and its interconnections

The objectives of this component are:

- To evacuate the power produced from the existing and Future wind farms along the western coast of the Suez Gulf.
- To meet the increase of load in Hurghada City and to relieve the loading of the 220/66 kV Hurghada South substation
- To improve the voltage profile in this area.

The component includes constructing a 2×125+ 2×40MVA, 220/66kV GIS substation in the west coast of Red Sea (North Hurghada) with the following scope.

- Voltage Ratio 220/66/22 kV GIS Type:

- 220kV switchgear 7 GIS Bay (4 Feeder Bays + 2 Transformer Bays + 1 Bus Coupler Bay).
- 66kV switchgear 11 GIS Bay (6 Feeder Bays + 4 Transformer Bays+ 1 Bus Coupler Bay).
- 2×125MVA 220/66/22kV Power Transformers ONAN/ONAF 1/ ONAF 2.
- 2×40 MVA 66/22 kV Power Transformers.

- Interconnection:

- Opening of 220kV, Double Circuit, OHTL Gabal El-Zait/ Hurghada South in/out for Hurghada North with about 2×2km length.

Land issues related to this component

The substation is located in plain desert area north Hurghada City, off the OHTL of Gabal El Zeit Hurgahda South which is under construction. The total area of the land is 300 m x 300 m and the land was owned by the Governorate and the ownership was transferred to EETC (official letter was obtained and copy is attached in Annex 1). The in/out opening from the substation was observed in terms of lengths to be less than 0.5 km to be crossing the road and pass through plain desert area until it connects to transmission line of Gabal El Zeit Hurgahda South which is currently under construction.

3) Al-Qusair GIS Substation and its interconnections

The objectives of this component are:

- To evacuate the power produced from the existing and Future wind farms along the western coast of the Suez Gulf.
- To supply the electrical power distribution network for consumers' loads, residential, commercial and tourism establishments.

The component includes constructing a 2×75+ 2×25MVA, 220/66kV GIS substation in the in the west coast of Red Sea (North Hurghada) with the following scope.

- Voltage Ratio 220/66/22 kV GIS Type:

- 220kV switchgear 7 GIS Bay (4 Feeder Bays + 2 Transformer Bays + 1 Bus Coupler Bay).
- 66kV switchgear 9 GIS Bay (4 Feeder Bays + 4 Transformer Bays+ 1 Bus Coupler Bay).
- 2×75MVA 220/66/22kV Power Transformers.
- 2×25 MVA 66/22 kV Power Transformers.

- Interconnection:

- Constructing a new 220kV, Double Circuit, OHTL Safaga/ El-Qusair with about 90km length.

Land issues related to this component

The substation is located in plain desert area west El Qusseir City off Qeft road. The total area of the land for the substation is 225 m x 375 m and the land was owned by the Governorate and the ownership was transferred to EETC (official letter was obtained and copy is attached in Annex 1). EETC prepared an access road to the land. The land is very far from any near future urban expansion and the nearest urban/constructed location is El Qussier which is around 6 km far. According to EETC technical team from the Canal zone, the initial routing for the 90 km length OHTL has been determined in coordination with the Military authorities and it will be located in general in a distance that will vary between 500m to 3 km from the main road and inside the desert/mountainous areas. Although number of villages and touristic resorts are located along the road, it is quite unlikely that the OHTL will affect any of these communities.

1.2 Objective of Framework

This RPF has been prepared as a supplementary document for the RPF of Samalout/ Suez Gulf/ Jabal El Zeit RPF that has been prepared in 2010 and cleared by the Bank. The main purpose of this supplementary RPF is to build on the existing RPF and extend its scope to cover the additional components that will be financed under the project savings.

The RPF is setting down the principles for resettlement impact mitigation, as well as to clarify the organizational arrangements. This includes compensating all project affected persons (PAPs) for the loss of lands, properties, and livelihoods resulting from displacement and resettlement, as well as assisting these people in relocation and rehabilitation. A resettlement action plan or abbreviated resettlement action plan will be prepared by following the RPF whenever any of the project's activities entail the acquisition of land and / or the displacement of people, causing the loss of land, property, assets, access (to land, property, and assets), income, or sources of livelihood.

As explained in the RPF of the original project, this framework shall cover all the project's activities, and shall apply to all displaced persons regardless of the total number affected, the severity of impact, and whether or not the affected persons have legal title to the land. Since resettlement often affects the most vulnerable and marginalized groups (economically, politically, and socially), the RPF shall be particularly sensitive to the affects which displacement may have on these groups, including the poor, landless, elderly, women, children, ethnic minorities, or persons with specific mental or physical disabilities.

1.3 Key Principles

The principles outlined in the World Bank's OP/BP 4.12 have been adopted in preparing this supplementary RPF. In this regard the following principles would be applied:

- (a) Acquisition of land and other assets, and resettlement of people will be minimized as much as possible. Where land acquisition is unavoidable, the project will be designed to minimize adverse impact on the PAPs, especially the vulnerable groups;
- (b) All PAPs will be compensated, relocated and rehabilitated, if required, so as to improve their standard of living, income earning capacity and production capacity, or at least to restore them to pre-Project levels;
- (c) All PAPs residing in, or cultivating land, or having rights over resources within the components area of the socioeconomic survey are entitled to compensation for their losses and/or income rehabilitation. Lack of legal right to the assets lost will not bar the PAP from entitlement to such compensation, rehabilitation and relocation measures;
- (d) The rehabilitation measures to be provided are (i) compensation at full replacement cost for houses and other structures; (ii) compensation for land acquisition and resettlement subsidy for the affected villages and farmers; (iii) dislocation allowance and transition subsidies; (iv) full compensation for crops, trees and other similar agricultural products at market value; and (v) other assets, and appropriate rehabilitation measures to compensate for loss of livelihood;
- (e) Replacement house-plots, place of business and agricultural land will be as close as possible to the land that was lost, and acceptable to the PAPs;
- (f) Land-for-land is the preferred option. Land-for-land may be substituted by cash provided that: (i) land is not available in the proximity of the subproject area; (ii)

PAP willingly accept cash compensation for land and all assets on it; and receive full replacement value without any deductions for depreciation; and (iii) cash compensation is accompanied by appropriate rehabilitation measures which together with project benefits results in restoration of incomes to at least pre-subprojects levels;

- (g) The resettlement transition period will be minimized, land-for-land and/or cash compensation provided to the PAP completed prior to the expected start-up date of works in the respective components.
- (h) Resettlement plans will be implemented following consultations with the PAPs, and will have the endorsement of the PAPs;
- (i) The previous level of community services and access to resources will be maintained or improved after resettlement;
- (j) Any acquisition of, or restriction on access to resources owned or managed by PAP as common property will be mitigated by arrangements ensuring access of those PAP to equivalent resources on a continuing basis;
- (k) Financial and physical resources for resettlement and rehabilitation will be made available as and when required;
- (l) Resettlement program will include adequate institutional arrangements to ensure effective and timely design, planning and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation measures;
- (m) Adequate arrangements for effective and timely internal and external monitoring will be made on implementation of all resettlement measures;

2 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

Resettlement and land acquisition issues under the proposed Project savings and subsequent subprojects will be addressed under the guidance of the laws governing the Arab Republic of Egypt to this regard 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. EETC shall be committed to complying with the national and WB laws and policies and to any future amendments to them.

2.1 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.

2.1.1 Administrative Authority's Decision Making Responsibilities

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.

In accordance with Article 35 of the constitution developed and agreed upon during the referendum 14-15 of January 2014 "The private ownership is guarantee and the inheritance is validated for. It is not allowed to suspend the ownership unless certain conditions mentioned by a Law. No expropriation might take place but for the public benefit. Fair compensation should be paid in advance according to the Law." As well as, article 63 of the Constitution: "All types of involuntary relocation using force or excessive violence is banned and whoever violating this article will be brought to court" According to this article, it is understood that amicable procedures for the private property expropriation is guarantee by law. The competent jurisdiction shall be entitled to take cognizance of the lawsuits raised by individuals against the administration for appropriate compensations.

Other relevant laws governing expropriation and consequent compensation procedures include:

- Law 577/54, which was later amended by Law 252/60 and Law 13/162, 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.

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) 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.

2.1.2 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 of Ministers.

Enclosed with the decree is:

- A memorandum demonstrates 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:

- 5 **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.
- 6 **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.
- 7 **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 estates 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 estates shall be transferred to the compensation amounts.

8 **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. 577 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.

2.1.3 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 redress mechanisms:

- 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.

2.1.4 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 two 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 estates to perform necessary reparation 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 estates 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 estates 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 f real estate, size, and condition upon occupation. If this is done, the competent entity is then able to occupy the real estates 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.

2.1.5 Introduction of New Articles to the Law on Property Expropriation for Public Benefit No. 10 of 1990

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.

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, 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.

2.2 World Bank Safeguard Policies

The WB's policy on Involuntary Resettlement sets forth all the resettlement requirements and principles which will be well considered and fully applied in the proposed project.

2.3 Gaps between Egyptian Regulations and World Bank Policies

The gaps between Egyptian regulations and World Bank policies are summarized in Table 2-1:

Table 2-1: Comparison of Egyptian regulations with World Bank policies

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	World Bank policy requirement	Measures to bridge the gaps
Calculation of Compensation	According to prevailing prices in the affected area and assessed by a specialized committee for that purpose	Full replacement cost	In most cases, prevailing market price can reflect the replacement cost of affected assets. In case, there is no market price as reference for some affected assets, the compensation rate will be determined based on actual cost in consultation with affected persons
Squatters	Not included in the legislation (Applied cases for resettlements revealed that squatters have been compensated as a result of political sensitivity)	Are to be provided resettlement assistance (but no compensation for land)	This has to be clearly considered in any resettlement action and offered options whether through alternative shelters or fair compensation that enables them to find other shelter.
Resettlement assistance	Not included	Affected people are to be offered support after displacement, for a transition period.	Specific assistance will be designed and included in the Resettlement Action Plan.
Vulnerable Groups	Not Included	Particular attention to be paid to vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities.	Provisions on assistance to vulnerable groups will be included in the resettlement action plan..
Information and Consultation	Displaced persons are provided timely and relevant information. Not consulted on resettlement options Not able to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement	Displaced persons and their communities are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement.	Affected groups should get access to full information about the resettlement process and options for compensation. Participatory planning and decision making will be applied in resettlement options and compensation
Grievances	Specialized committees for that purpose and time One month to object to the decision of resettlement Four months to object to the compensation value	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms to be established.	The affected groups are offered the direct channel for grievance and receive redress in proper time prior to resettlement.

2.4 EETC Current Procedures for Land Acquisition and Crop Compensation

The RPF of the Wind Development Project presented the procedures that EETC is following for land acquisition and crop compensation. This has also been elaborated further in the prepared RAP for the same project. EETC will be using the same approach and procedures for planning and implementing any resettlement activities related to the project savings.

3 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR AFFECTED PERSONS

3.1 Defining Affected Persons

Project affected persons (PAPs) are defined in this policy framework as individuals who may be subjected to adverse economic, social, or cultural impacts by the WB's assisted projects. These impacts may constitute anything from the loss of physical assets such as land, farm lands, crops, commercial properties, homes, personal belongings, sources of income, and cultural / historical / religious sites, to nonphysical assets such as social capital and cultural networks and activities. Moreover, adverse impacts also include the loss of access to the physical and non-physical assets and the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas. | Table 3-1 highlights some of the key losses that may arise from land acquisition.

Table 3-1: Possible Losses from Land Acquisition

Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural land (rented or owned) ▪ Access to land
Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houses or living quarters (rented or owned) ▪ Other physical structures (rented or owned)
Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Income from crops ▪ Income from wage earnings ▪ Income from affected business ▪ Access to formal employment opportunities
Communal¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Schools ▪ Public Hospitals ▪ Markets ▪ Cemeteries ▪ Social capital: networks, activities, relationships
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to natural resources ▪ Negative environmental impacts resulting from land acquisition or from the project itself

3.2 Eligibility Criteria

All APs who suffer a complete or partial loss of assets or access to assets shall be eligible for some kind of assistance, according to their legal rights to the land, if it can be proven that they occupied the land before the claim cut-off date. The Bank OP4.12 specifically proposes three general categories for eligibility as illustrated in Table 3-2

Table 3-2: Criteria for Eligibility (OP 4.12)

Displacement Category	Entitlement
-----------------------	-------------

¹ The projects should not be permitted to infringe on or damage in any way public cemeteries or private graveyards or graves physical assets. If extremely necessary, such cases shall be subject to the laws of the Government of Egypt to this regard.

<p>Individuals who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of Egypt)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation for loss in land and assets at full replacement cost. ▪ In case of physical relocation, provide assistance during relocation (i.e. moving allowances) and residential housing and / or agricultural sites with productive and location advantages equivalent to the lost sites. ▪ Support after displacement, until livelihoods and standards of living are restored to pre-displacement levels. ▪ Development assistance in addition to compensation measures (i.e. land preparation, credit facilities, training, job opportunities).
<p>Individuals who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to such land or assets (provided that such claims are recognized under Egyptian laws or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation for loss in land and assets at full replacement cost. ▪ In case of physical relocation, provide assistance during relocation (i.e. moving allowances) and residential housing and / or agricultural sites with productive and locational advantages equivalent to the lost sites. ▪ Support after displacement, until livelihoods and standards of living are restored to pre-displacement levels. ▪ Development assistance in addition to compensation measures (i.e. land preparation, credit facilities, training, job opportunities).
<p>Individuals who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (i.e. squatter settlements, disputed ownership).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resettlement assistance as appropriate (i.e. land, assets, cash, employment, etc.).

In addition, all individuals in possession of properties (i.e. land, houses, structures) that may be adversely affected by any of the projects' activities (i.e. construction, rehabilitation, etc.) shall also be eligible for some sort of compensation which shall be identified in the resettlement plan depending on the type of damage.

3.3 Estimated potential resettlement impacts

The field observations, consultation with EETC teams on the level of the HQ and zones revealed that the main potential resettlement impacts, if any, might associate to the rehabilitation of the exiting OHTL in the form of limited temporary impacts on crops as a result of temporary change in the land use in the project area.

According to EETC, the length and description of the OHTL to be rehabilitated is described in the table below:

Table 3 -3 Summary of land nature within the routes of the existing OHTL to be rehabilitated

Name of Transmission Line	Length (km)	Route nature during construction	Route nature now
220kV, OHTL, Menouf/ Tahrir Badr	35	Desert land	Cultivated land
220kV, OHTL, Sadat/EI-Bostan	32	Desert land	Cultivated land
220kV, OHTL, Menouf/ Basous	45	Desert land	Cultivated land
220kV, OHTL, EI-Manayef/ Abu-Soltan	40	Desert land	Cultivated land
220kV, OHTL, Suez2/ Badr	80	Desert land	Desert land
Total	232		

Source: Report on “Upgrading Existing Overhead Transmission Lines” EETC, April, 2014

As indicated above, around 160 km of the total 232 km targeted routes are located in agriculture land. The targeted OHTL was constructed by the ends of sixties of the last century. No compensation had been provided as part of constructing this OHTL because the land was mostly of desert nature with no users.

EETC indicated that the process of replacing conductors has very special characteristics in terms of the speed and efficiency of the process. These existing OHTLs are connected to the National Grid and loaded with critical loads which are difficult to shut-down. The National Electricity Control Center work to minimize the impact of the shutting down by limiting the works to specific days (weekends and holidays... etc) and very limited number of hours. Work has to be accomplished efficiently in order for the line to return back to service as quickly as possible.

EETC indicated also that the technology used in changing the conductors limits the damage to the crops. From their side, EETC will be using all possible efforts to avoid the occurrence of negative impacts on crops by carrying out the work in full consultation with farmers and trying to work after harvesting the crops when the land is free of any occupations. EETC indicated that they will be closely coordinating work with farmers in order to minimize the impacts on crops.

Before the start of any civil works and in case damaging crops proved unavoidable, EETC should prepare a RAP and all resettlement impacts should be handled as stipulated by the RAP/ARAP which should be approved by the Bank. EETC will be paying compensation to PAPs based on the principles of OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and the Egyptian legislations. EETC is quite familiar with the RAP preparation process. Moreover, crop compensation as part of OHTL projects has been a common practice for EETC in case any damage to the crop takes place. This will be done as per the process explained in the RPF of

the Wind Power Project and the price list published by the local agriculture associations whose members will be representative in the valuation committee.

No potential involuntary resettlement impacts are expected to result for the other 2 components, namely Hurghada North GIS Substation and its interconnections and Al-Qusair GIS Substation and its interconnections. As explained in Chapter 1, the land of the 2 sub-stations is officially state owned land and has been allocated by the Red Sea Governorate for the project. The transmission line and the associated towers will be located in desert area with no impacts expected on any land or structures from the establishment of this transmission line.

4 METHODS OF VALUATION OF AFFECTED ASSETS AND COMPENSATION

4.1 Asset Valuation

The valuation of losses in physical assets will be carried out by assessing the market value of the assets, if known, and estimating the replacement cost. Replacement cost is simply calculated as the cost of replacing the lost assets plus any transaction costs associated with bringing the asset to pre-displacement value. However, the valuation of crops will mainly rely upon the price lists developed by the Agriculture directorate and revisited annually. Replacement cost will differ depending on the type of asset, as illustrated in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Replacement Cost for Tangible Assets

Asset	Replacement Cost
Agricultural Land	Equals the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
Urban Land	Equals the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
Houses / Other Structures	Equals the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

Source: WB OP 4.12

For intangible losses that cannot easily be valued in monetary terms (i.e. access to employment opportunities, public services, natural resources, social capital), the subprojects should attempt to establish access to equivalent resources and earning opportunities that are acceptable to the PAPs.

4.2 Compensation

Compensation will be provided to all individuals whose assets or access to assets are affected or damaged, as a consequence of land acquisition or any other activities undertaken by the projects. The compensation for the loss of physical and nonphysical assets will vary depending on the type of loss, and eligibility of the PAPs. Compensation may come in the form of cash compensation, in-kind compensation, and/or assistance.

All PAPs will be entitled to monetary compensation at replacement cost, at market value (at the entitlement cut-off date) for affected tangible assets. Another option may be in-kind compensation where the affected assets would be replaced with an asset of similar size, value, and quality. The decision on which type of compensation is used should be jointly agreed upon between the project staff and the PAPs and shall be subject to the availability of replaceable assets. Moreover, development and resettlement transitional assistance needed to restore the livelihood and standard of living of PAPs under the subproject to pre-project levels shall also be part of the compensation component of any resettlement plan (i.e. short-term jobs, subsistence support, moving allowance, salary maintenance, food assistance, etc.).

It should be noted here that compensation for losses in communal property shall only be in-kind for the community as a whole, and shall take the form of reconstruction of the affected or damaged facility (i.e. public school buildings, markets, etc.) to - at least - the same standard it was on prior to the project's implementation.

5 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Each RAP should develop a resettlement matrix that identifies the expected negative impacts from the project, the eligible persons for compensation, and the compensation policy that will be applied. Since the detailed activities under this project have not yet been specifically identified, Table -5 is entitlement matrix that may serve as a generic tool for identifying the possible losses arising from the expected projects and the respective entitlement benefits of the PAPs.

Table 5-1: Entitlement Matrix for Affected Persons

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Remarks
Agricultural Land				
Loss of arable and grazing agricultural land or access to it	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of arable and grazing land located in the project site	Farmers / Individuals who have formal legal ownership rights to land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cash compensation at replacement cost for the lost land² plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. • Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost. 	•
		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 development and transitional assistance in locating new replacement lease land. • Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost. 	
		Farmers / Individuals who do not have any recognizable legal right or claim to the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land. • Provide landless PAPs with resettlement assistance in securing temporary or lease rights to replacement land • Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost. 	
	Temporary ³ (complete or partial)	Farmers / Individuals who have formal legal ownership rights to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land if returned to owner in less than one year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the temporary loss continues for more than one year, PAPs will be given a choice of either continuing

² Calculated at entitlement cut-off date.

³ Temporary here refers to a period of up to 3 year maximum (in conformance to the Government of Egypt's Legislation).

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Remarks
	loss of all or part of arable and grazing land located in the project site	land	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of development assistance to enable farmers / land owners to restore land to its previous condition or better quality by providing measures to improve land quality in cases of land being adversely affected.
		Farmers / Individuals who do not have formal legal ownership rights to land but have temporary or leasing rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land if returned to owner in less than one year. • 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. 	
		Farmers / Individuals who do not have any recognizable legal right or claim to the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land if returned to owner in less than one year. • Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of development and resettlement assistance to landless PAPs with no legal rights.
Urban Land (Residential and /or Commercial)				
Loss of urban	Permanent (complete)	Individuals who have formal legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cash compensation at replacement cost of land of equal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Remarks
residential or commercial non-arable land or access to it	or partial) loss of urban residential or commercial non-arable land	ownership rights to land	<p>size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case that there are structures on the land, provide cash compensation at replacement cost for the materials used to rebuild the structures or to partially repair an affected structure. 	
		Individuals who do not have formal legal ownership rights to land but have temporary or leasing rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case that there are structures on the land which have been built by the users, provide cash compensation at replacement cost for the materials used to rebuild the structures or to partially repair an affected structure. Provide development and transitional assistance in locating new replacement lease land 	
		Individuals who do not have any recognizable legal right or claim to the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide no compensation for land. In the case that there are structures on the land which have been built by the users, provide cash compensation at replacement cost for the materials used to rebuild the structures or to partially repair an affected structure. Provide landless PAPs with resettlement and transitional assistance in securing alternative commercial or residential land and 	

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Remarks
	Temporary (complete or partial) loss of urban residential or commercial non-arable land	Individuals who have formal legal ownership rights to land	<p>to restore their livelihoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land if returned to owner in less than one year. 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, trees, or structures at replacement cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the temporary loss continues for more than one year, PAPs will be given a choice of either continuing with the temporary arrangements, or selling the affected land to the project at full replacement cost at current market value Provision of assistance to enable the land users owners to restore land to its pre-subproject condition by providing measures to improve land quality in cases where land is adversely affected
Individuals who do not have formal legal ownership rights to land but have temporary or leasing rights		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land if returned to owner in less than one year. 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, trees, or structures at replacement cost 		
Individuals who do not have any recognizable legal right or claim to the land		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land if returned to owner in less than one year. Provide cash compensation for loss of crops, trees, or structures at replacement cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of resettlement assistance to landless PAPs with no legal rights 	
Structures or Buildings (Commercial, Business, Industrial, or Residential)				
Loss of structures or access to them	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of structures	Individuals who have formal legal ownership rights to the structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide cash compensation at replacement cost which equals the market cost of materials used to build a replacement structure with similar area and quality, or to repair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Remarks
			a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.	
		Individuals who do not have formal legal ownership rights to land but have temporary or leasing rights (tenants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance in moving and finding similar and affordable rental accommodation (this may include moving allowance and rental allowance for a transitional period). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 3-months notice - at least - to be given to the tenants.
		Individuals who do not have any recognizable legal right or claim to the land (squatters and persons in ownership dispute)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cash compensation at replacement cost for the structures if they were built by the users. • Provide assistance in moving and finding similar and affordable rental accommodation (this may include moving allowance and rental allowance for a transitional period). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environmental and Social Officer may look into the possibilities of formalizing the structures following their repair.
Standing Crops, Trees, and Plants				
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
		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. 	

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Remarks
		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. 	
Income or Access to Income (Commercial, Business, and Industrial Activities)				
Loss of source of income or access to source of income	Permanent loss of income source or access to it	Owner or workers in formal registered businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide transitional cash compensation until new permanent employment is secured based on net income (for a maximum period of 6 months). Provide development assistance to PAPs (i.e. training in specific areas) in order to help them to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential and access to gainful employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A list of available commercial, industrial, and business activities in each affected commune A list of PAP and entitled persons. The Environmental and Social Officer shall assist in the provision of development assistance to severely affected PAPs and vulnerable groups (i.e. design training programs, formalizing informal activities, access to credit, including them in the project's contractors' specifications wherever possible).
		Owner or workers in informal unregistered businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide transitional cash compensation until new employment is secured based on minimum wage per month in the respective district (for a maximum period of 6 months) Priority shall be given to severely affected PAPs in the provision of any relevant employment in the activities related to the project. 	
	Temporary loss of income source or access to it	Owner or workers in formal registered businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide cash compensation for the duration of business/income generation that is disrupted based on net income. 	
		Owner or workers in informal unregistered	Provide cash compensation for the duration of business/income generation	

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Remarks
		businesses	that is disrupted based on the minimum wage per month in the respective district.	
Community Resources				
Loss of community assets or access to them	Permanent (complete or partial loss) of community physical assets	All members of the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected land will be replaced in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant organizations and authorities. Provide alternative or similar resources to compensate for the loss of access to community physical resources 	
	Temporary (complete or partial loss) of community physical assets	All members of the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of affected community buildings and structures to original or better condition Provide alternative or similar resources to compensate for the temporary loss of access to community physical resources 	
Loss of socio-economic and/or social-cultural relationships / networks or access to them	Permanent (complete or partial loss) of community non-physical assets	All members of the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide development assistance to enable community members to take advantage of income restoration measures noted above. Provide alternative or similar resources to compensate for the loss of access to community social capital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify different forms of social capital from PAPs' point of view (i.e. social credit, networks, social cohesion, etc.) Consultation with PAPs to identify measures to rectify the permanent or partial losses in social capital.
	Temporary (complete or partial loss) of community non-physical	All members of the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide development assistance to enable community members to take advantage of income restoration measures noted above. Provide alternative or similar resources to compensate for the temporary loss of access to 	

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Remarks
	assets		community social capital.	

5.1 Organizational Arrangements and Procedures for Delivery of Entitlements

5.1.1 Institutional and Organizational Arrangement

The institutional set up within EETC has been developing since the preparation of the RPF for this project in 2010. EETC has been preparing and implementing a number of RAPs for the Wind Development Project and other projects. Assigning a team of social development officer on the level of the headquarter and the zones has become an obvious necessity. EETC has developed ToRs and assigned a team of social development officers (SDO) to be in charge of the following main responsibilities:

- Writing ToRs for the consultancy assignments related to social assessments including resettlement planning.
- Supervising and supporting the consultant during the preparation of social assessment and RAP
- Review the prepared social assessment and RAPs
- Implement the various measures stipulated in the assessments and action plans.

As part of the process of the implementation the RAP and the delivery of entitlement, EETC team of SDOs will be in charge of the following main responsibilities:

- Lead the process of consultation with PAPs and informing them about their entitlement.
- Participate (as members) in the compensation committees
- Raise PAPs awareness of the project
- Ensure GRM is established and published on the local level.
- Maintain grievance records and work to resolve complaints
- Disclose information to PAPs on the local level using locally appropriate methods.
- Report to EETC management and the Bank on the progress made in resettlement.

The project will be implemented in 3 of EETC zones, namely Canal Zone, Delta Zone and Alexandria and West Delta Zone. SDOs on the level of these zones and the HQ will be in full charge of implementing the resettlement plan under the management of the PIU.

5.2 Preparation of Resettlement Action Plans

Any activity under the project saving that shall entail the acquisition of land or may result in the involuntary resettlement of people or loss or restriction of access to private or communal resources will require the preparation of a RAP or abbreviated RAP depending on the number of people affected or the significance of the resettlement impacts. It is worth noting here that EETC has prepared a RAP for the transmission line of Samalout Gulf of Suez as part of the Wind Power Development Project. This RAP has been approved by the Bank and was disclosed locally and in the infoshop. In case any of the project components under the project savings require the preparation of a RAP, EETC will be using the same developed and approved RAP as guide along with this supplementary RPF.

EETC will either contract an independent consultant to prepare the RAP or will prepare it in-house with contributions from the HQ and the zones Social Development Officers. The commencement of the census to be conducted under the RAP will be the cut-off date. This will be announced to the public and only the PAPs included in the results of the inventory will be considered as eligible for compensation.

The RAP should assess the number of PAPs, propose alternative locations for the sub-projects if possible, identify the eligibility criteria, include provisions for compensation and assistance, and address the means by which the sub-project monitoring and evaluation will take place to ensure that the PAPs receive their compensation and that their grievances are heard and addressed. The mitigation measures and compensation policies proposed in the RAP shall be disclosed to the PAPs for feedback and comments.

More specifically, the RAP should include:

- A description of the sub-project
- Identification of potential impacts
- Objectives of RAP
- Relevant findings of the socio-economic study
- Legal framework
- Institutional framework
- Eligibility criteria and eligible PAPs
- Valuation and compensation for losses
- Resettlement measures
- Site selection, site preparation, and relocation
- Housing, infrastructure, and social services
- Environmental protection and management
- Community participation
- Integration with host populations
- Grievance procedures
- Organizational responsibilities
- Implementation schedule
- Costs and budget
- Monitoring and evaluation

5.3 RAP Review and Approval

The RAP, including the proposed mitigation measures within the plan, will need to be reviewed and approved prior to making a decision on whether or not the sub-project shall be implemented. The RAP will be reviewed by EETC before sending to the World Bank for final review and approval.

5.4 RAP Implementation

Once the RAP is approved by the Bank, it will be translated into Arabic and disclosed locally as well as in InfoShop at the Bank. EETC team is responsible for implementation of the RAP .

5.5 *Signing Compensation Contract and Compensation payment*

PAPs will be consulted on their compensation preferences and they will be formally informed through written or verbal notification. In case some of the PAPs are illiterate they are notified in the presence of at least one public official who is mainly one of the agriculture association representatives.

The Social Officers of EETC will arrange meetings with the PAPs to document the lands acquired (if needed) by the sub-project throughout the implementation period and discuss the compensation process.

The PAP will be required to sign a contract detailing the acquired land plots and / or partially or completely affected structures and/ or the amount and type of the affected crop and the corresponding types of compensation (i.e. cash or in-kind) that have been agreed upon. The signature of the compensation contracts as well as the actual payments and in-kind transfers shall be made in the presence of at least one public official from the village authorities. The contracts may also include contracts on possible transitional or developmental assistance and income restoration measures that will be given to the PAPs including, provision of skills training, access to credit, and sub-project related job opportunities.

5.6 *Grievance Redress Mechanisms*

Since the resettlement work will be carried out with the full participation of the PAP, it is expected that no major grievance issue will arise. However, to ensure that the PAP have avenues for redressing their grievance related to any aspect of land acquisition and resettlement, EETC should work to ensure that a grievance system is fully functioning to respond to any grievance on the local level without allowing cases to escalate. The objective is to respond to the complaints of the PAP speedily and in a transparent manner, without resorting to complicated formal channels to the extent possible.

As part of Samalout Gulf of Suez RAP which has been prepared under the Wind Power Development Project, a GRM has been designed and disclosed locally along route of the OHTL. EETC should be using the same designed GRM after tailoring it to the new project components. EETC should ensure that the GRM is published locally to PAPs through various locally appropriate methods. GRM disclosure should be completed prior to the construction phase.

The designed GRM included 3 tiers for the complainant to use. The first tier is through the Social development officers in the zone. The second tier is the General Manager of Transmission Substation who is based in the zone office. The third tier is EETC HQ Social Officer. The complainant is free to select the suitable tier for him/her and the feedback

from each of the 3 tiers should be within a period of two weeks. The designed GRM includes multiple intake points including submission by hand, mail or by email. The complainant through the use of the complaint tracking number, can follow up on their complaints through range of methods including mail, e-mail, phone or by visiting the person in charge,

Moreover, and as stipulated by the Egyptian law, the Compensation Committee is responsible for preparing the crop compensation register in coordination with the agricultural association. The crop compensation register is made publicly disclosed in the agricultural association office for a period of 30 days. Any grievances related to the posted crop compensation information should be submitted within 30 days to be investigated by the Compensation Committee. If his grievance was not appropriately solved, the submitting party would be able to raise their complaint to court. However, this will not affect the implementation plan of the project.

5.7 Vulnerable Groups

The Egyptian regulation does not specifically state any privileges for those vulnerable groups. However, the World Bank OP 4.12 emphasizes the need to give special attention to the right of vulnerable groups to make sure that they are not excluded from any adopted measures within the overall resettlement actions.

By conventional definition, the vulnerable population, are those groups of people who are typically excluded, disadvantaged or marginalized based on their economic, ethnic, social, or cultural characteristics, Various groups could fit within this description (e.g., women, youth, people with disabilities, refugees), there is always a need for a more specific and focused identification for them within the context of the project. Specific attention should therefore be paid to the needs of the following vulnerable groups, including:

- Persons below the poverty line,
- The landless,
- Project affected persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

Vulnerable people will be identified at socio-economic survey stage. And according to the vulnerability of these groups, each RAP developed will identify the following:

- Vulnerable people;
- The project impact on them;
- The required assistance at the various stages of the process: negotiation, compensation, moving,
- Necessary measures to assist the vulnerable person,
- Means of monitoring and evaluating the continual assistance after resettlement and/or compensation.

Assistance provided to vulnerable persons differs depending upon their individual needs and preferences. In general, assistance falls under one or more of the following forms:

- a. Assistance in the compensation payment procedure (e.g., going to the bank with the person to cash the compensation check),
- b. Assistance in the post payment period to secure the compensation money and reduce risks of misuse/robbery

5.8 Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

In line with World Bank requirements, monitoring the implementation of the resettlement activities will be carried out by the social officers of the zones under the supervision of the social officer on the HQ level. Monitoring should be carried out regularly and the results and findings should be included in the quarterly project progress report. The report will mainly cover resettlement policies and compensation standards, resettlement progress, delivery of resettlement compensation, provision of development and transitional assistance to PAPs (especially vulnerable groups), implementation schedule, fund disbursements, land or structure allocation, and grievances and redress. External Monitoring might be required to ensure that the overall objective of the resettlement plan is achieved in an equitable and transparent manner and ensure the effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation activities carried out by the social officers of EETC. Monitoring indicators are shown in the following table.

Table 5-2: Verifiable Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation Implementation of Resettlement Activities

Monitoring	Evaluation
Percentage of individuals selecting cash or a combination of cash and in-kind compensation	Proposed use of payments
Payment of compensation to PAPs in various categories	Conformance to compensation policies described in the RAP
Number of grievances	Timeliness and quality of decisions made on grievances
Delivery of technical assistance, relocation, payment of transitional subsistence and moving allowances	Facilitation of access to technical and development assistance and transitional allowances
Delivery of income restoration and development assistance	Ability of individuals and households to re-store sources of income
Public information dissemination and consultation procedures	Timeliness, quality, and effectiveness of consultation and information disclosure

6 Public Consultation and Disclosure

6.1 Consultation carried out during RPF preparation

6.1.1 Consultations with Stakeholders for the rehabilitation of the existing OHTL:

As part of the project components, EETC will carry out rehabilitation of ACSR conductors by thermal conductors as indicated earlier in this report

Methodology

In order to conduct consultation as part of the ESIA and the RPF, EETC has carried out a number of field activities with the aim of engaging with stakeholders. The following are the main objectives of the consultation activities:

- Make an announcement and introduction to the project at the targeted areas (Arabic summary was distributed and explained)
- Present the various impacts of the project and the mitigation measures suggested to handle these impacts.
- Listen to the concerns of stakeholders and incorporate, when feasible, in the ESIA and the RPF.

EETC process was a good opportunity to make an announcement about the project at the targeted area. It also raised the sense of ownership of the local people about the project. It was explained during the different meetings with the beneficiaries and stakeholders that the public hearing is very crucial for the development and planning of each project as it will help in forecasting the possible mitigation measures for having better impacts on both the environment and social life.

The discussion and used tools helped in understanding the socio-economic characteristics of each community as well as the current conditions of the utilization of electricity. 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.

Key findings from the stakeholders' consultation

For the component of the rehabilitation of the existing OHTL, EETC have been consulting sample of the farmers and agriculture associations along the line (List of the names of the interviewed farmers in the 2 zones, namely Canal Zone and Delta and West Delta Zone along with key findings from the consultations are attached in Annex 2 and Annex 3). Inviting and collecting farmers have been done in coordination with the Agriculture Associations and community leaders.

In general farmers and landowners welcomed the project out of their understanding for the crucial need to enhance electricity provision and solve this critical problem in Egypt. They also indicated that the areas is in need to expand the available power capacity. The rehabilitation of OHTL will

meet the increasing demand of energy and reduce the frequent electricity interruptions. The project can provide indirect benefits to these areas through improving the livelihood and creating new job opportunities and later causing flourishing of the economic activities at the area.

Summary of the consultation for the rehabilitation

Venue: Individual Meetings and in depth interviews through the OHTL

Objective: To explain the importance of the project and explain the expected impacts for the project on the surrounding environment, as well as to informing that all affected farmers and landowners will be compensated the event of the occurrence of any damage, with obliging operators of the project complying with the instructions to avoid damaging crops whenever possible. During the consultation events, the farmers were also informed about the grievance mechanism that EETC established and will apply to this project.

Table6.1: Main questions and comments raised during the farmers meetings

Questions/ Comments	Responses
How we will compensate?	According to the list Crops Prices at the agricultural association which reflect the crops market price.
Crops under the tower will have dangerous effect.	During harvesting time farmers are allowed to harvest their crops, yet, that will not prevent their right to receive the full compensation for their crops.
Are there any impacts from the lack of water needed for irrigation?	The project will not result in any shortage in the irrigation water
What about the high price of the electricity billing?	Rehabilitate of conductors for the transmission lines with thermal conductors, to meet the increasing demand and to increase the OHTLs' transmission capacity and reduce the bottlenecks, has no relation neither to the bills nor to the electricity price
Will there be any expropriations of land or buildings as part of the project?	Absolutely not
What is the role of EETC improving the surrounding area?	EETC works in improving of the quality and liability of electricity network on the country level.
What is the benefits for us?	This project is to strengthen the national electricity network, making a positive impact in solving the problem of power outages and load shading in general.
How will EETC get rid of the old replacing conductors? Will be collected from sites or be left neglected?	Sure, the old conductors will be collected from the sites and transported to be recycled in the specialized factories.
What are the detailed	No major environmental impacts are anticipated form the

<p>environmental impacts of the project in a more specific manner?</p>	<p>project. There is no environmental effects except some dust raised as a result of the replacement which is temporary effects and can be overcome by moisten the soil during work</p>
<p>What can we do if the compensation prescribed unfair and unsatisfactory for us?</p>	<p>There is a Grievance Redress Mechanism have been published in farmers' gathering places can be referenced and followed in the event of dissatisfaction with the compensation prescribed by the Compensation Committee (Detailed Explanation).</p>

Figure 6.1 : Photos for the meetings that have been held with farmers and landowners:







6.1.2 Consultations with Stakeholders for the Substation and their interconnection:

In order to examine the social and environmental considerations about the new project in the South West Coast of Suez Gulf, a consultation process took place with different stakeholders. The consultation with stakeholders is merged in one stage (the consultation workshop after the completion of the first draft report of the ESIA).

EETC targeted different relevant stakeholders at different area and community. Different groups including men, women, youth, elderly, officials and representatives from the EETC (HQ and existing substations), active Non-Governmental Organizations in the area, key directorates at the Municipality, adjacent sensitive receptors as well as members of the local community were consulted and were informed of the proposed project.

The consultation process for the scoping phase took place on May 13, 2014.

In order to hold accountability and transparency with the targeted groups, they were promised to disclose the information and the findings for them by EETC after finalizing the research and conducting the public consultation workshop, the outcomes of the public consultation were integrated into the contents of the Final ESIA to ensure the compliance with the WB guidelines

Moreover, there will be consultation during the different phases of the project. As part of the information disclosure to the public about the main findings of the study, an Arabic non-technical summary of the ESIA will be printed out and distributed to relevant stakeholders and representatives from Non-Governmental Organizations. Also, the Arabic executive summary will be uploaded to EETC's website for disclosure.

The consultation process was a good opportunity to make an announcement about the project at the targeted area. It also raised the sense of ownership of the local people about the project. It was explained during the different meetings with the beneficiaries and stakeholders that the public hearing is very crucial for the development and planning of each project as it will help in forecasting the possible mitigation measures for having better impacts on both the environment and social life.

Merging the consultation process into one stage as designed was necessary due to the shortage on time. The methodology considered the gender representation during the process and respected the cultural privacy of each community.

In general the participants welcomed the project. They indicated that the area is in need to expand the available power capacity. The future expansions in Hurghada and the development of the area between Safaga and El-Qusair is expected to meet the increasing demand of energy in future, also.

Reduce the frequent electricity interruptions. The project can provide indirect benefits to the area through improving the livelihood and creating new job opportunities as a result especially during construction activities and later causing flourishing of the economic activities at the area.

Concerns raised by the surrounding sensitive receptors related to generated noise, dust and EMF are all minimal impacts limited to construction phase. And can be mitigated easily using the recommended mitigation measures.

Summary of the consultation for the Substation and their interconnection

Date: May 13th, 2014

Venue: Cabinet of the Red Sea Governorate - Hurghada

Total number of participants: 30 participants (List of the consultation sign-up sheet is attached in Annex 4)

Objective: as follows

Presenting the findings of the ESIA study in order to provide impacted parties with adequate non-technical information in order to ensure their understanding of how the project might affect their life and enable them to express their views and concerns. This shall enable EETC to understand better issues related to the project and activities and better respond to them, and to develop a clear mechanism to respond to problems that cause concerns of people, suggestions and complaints. To establish the nature of significance of any stakeholders' interests in the project and to ensure appropriate consultation and participation is undertaken.

The purpose of external communication ensuring continuous interaction with the target audience for information about the activities of the implementation of the project, expected benefits and impacts, measures to minimize negative impacts.

The main purpose of organizing the public consultation workshop is to hold transparent and accountable information to the public regarding discussing all the details of the project components and activities.

The workshop event was announced by EETC in coordination with Red Sea Governorate and (Hurghada, Safaga & El-Qusair municipalities) invited some of the stakeholders individually either by phone or through sending them formal invitations. Non-technical Arabic summary of the project

was presented to the invitees with the invitations and the executive summary will also be uploaded on EETC'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, Red Sea governorate, surrounding sensitive receptors, and Urban Planning Officers), different representatives from Non-Governmental Organizations session.

The workshop started by an introduction about the objectives of the new planned project, and a detailed description for the project which was introduced by EETC. Then the findings of the ESIA study had been presented 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 ESIA report.

It was explained that the presentation cannot cover all what have been included in the study; therefore, an Arabic non-technical executive summary will be 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 especially during the construction phase 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.

Figure 6.2: Photos for the consultation event as part of the substations components:



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

1) What are the positive impacts of the project on the Local community of Red Sea Governorate?

The project has many positive effects including but not limited to:

- Increase the Available capacities in Hurghada and El-Qusair.
- Improving the electricity feeding quality
- Reduce the power outages & load shading periods
- Create new job opportunities

2) What is the purpose of the project?

As previously explained in the last question, in addition to increasing the capacity of transmission network to accommodate the evacuation of renewable energies (current and future) along the Red Sea Coast.

3) What are the negative effects of the project?

The project does not have any negative Impacts, the project place has been selected away from populated areas, some minor temporary effects during the construction phase, such as noise and dust emissions can be considered as all the negative impacts of the project.

4) Will EETC rely on the local population during the work on the project?

Of course, the reliance on local labor available is a general trend supported by the policies of the electricity sector, whether it is during the construction phase or the operation phase.

6.2 Consultations arrangements during project implementation

During project implementation, when resettlement impacts are involved and a RAP needs to be prepared, consultations with affected persons should be carried out by EETC or through an independent consultant that will be contracted for the RAP preparation process. The SDOs should be working very closely to support and document the consultation process. Prior to or during the consultation, the PAPs should be well informed with the following information:

- Project components
- Project impacts
- PAPs' legal rights and entitlements
- Compensation policies
- Resettlement activities
- Grievance and redress Mechanism
- Implementation schedule
- Public consultation and disclosure of information.
- Organizational responsibilities.

It is crucial that the PAPs and other primary stakeholders are involved in the project from the very early stages, and that relevant and adequate information about the subproject and its activities is provided to them in a timely manner, since this would:

- 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 potential 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

6.3 Information disclosure and local access to information

EETC should take steps to ensure that affected persons and communities can obtain relevant information relating to the project in general and the land acquisition and resettlement arrangements in particular. As a first step, the safeguards documents and RAP will be available to the public, in English and Arabic. Additionally, summary contents of the RPF and RAP, including compensation rates for all categories of land and assets, eligibility criteria for all modes of assistance, and information regarding the project grievance procedures, will be posted in an accessible and prominent place accessible to project affected persons.

7 BUDGET AND SOURCES OF FUNDING RAPS

As soon as the activities triggering IR have been identified and approved by EETC, and the World Bank, 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). EETC is fully responsible for any compensation for crop compensation. Since the size of IR resettlement is difficult to be known at this stage, it is very difficult to estimate the requirements and sources for a budget associated with the implementation of the OP 4.12. In addition, EETC will be responsible any costs associated to the compensation.

ANNEX [1]

رقم الوثيقة	تاريخ	عدد المرفقات
٦٧٤٧	٢٠١٢	١

محافظة البحر الأحمر
المستوفون القانونيه

قرار محافظ البحر الأحمر

رقم (٧٤٧) لسنة ٢٠١٢ م

محافظ البحر الأحمر :-

بعد الإطلاع على القانون رقم ٤٣ لسنة ١٩٧٩ في شأن نظام الإدارة المحلية ولائحته التنفيذية ولائحته التنفيذية .

- = وعلى القانون رقم ٣ لسنة ١٩٨٢ في شأن التخطيط العمرانى .
- = وعلى القانون رقم ٧ لسنة ١٩٩١ بشأن بعض الأحكام المتعلقة بأموال الدولة .
- = وعلى القانون رقم ٤ لسنة ١٩٩٤ بشأن البيئة ولائحته التنفيذية .
- = وعلى كتاب الوحدة المحلية لمدينة الغردقة المؤرخة ٢٠١٢/٥/١٤ بشأن تخصيص قطعة أرض فضاء بمساحة ٢٢٢٥٠٠ م بمدينة الغردقة لإنشاء محطة محولات كهرباء بالطريق الدائرى الأوسط .
- = وعلى موافقتنا .

قرار

المادة الأولى

تخصص قطعة أرض فضاء بمدينة الغردقة بمساحة ٢٢٢٥٠٠ فقط (إثنان وعشرون ألف وخمسمائة متر مربع لا غير) بإسم الوحدة المحلية لمدينة الغردقة لصالح الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء لإقامة محطة محولات كهرباء عليها طبقاً للكروكي المرفق .

المادة الثانية

يناط للوحدة المحلية لمدينة الغردقة تسلم الأرض المخصصة لصالح الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء لإقامة محطة محولات كهرباء عليها طبقاً للرفع المساحى المعتمد من المدينة .

المادة الثالثة

يسقط هذا التخصيص ويعتبر لاغياً فى حالة عدم البدء فى التنفيذ خلال ستة أشهر من تاريخ صدور هذا القرار .

المادة الرابعة

على جميع الجهات المعنية كل فيما يخصه تنفيذ هذا القرار وإبلاغه لجميع جهات الاختصاص .

محافظ البحر الأحمر

لواء أ.ح/ محمود عاصم

قرار محافظ البحر الأحمر
رقم (٣٦٨) لسنة ٢٠١٢ م

محافظ البحر الأحمر :-

= بعد الإطلاع على القانون رقم ٤٣ لسنة ١٩٧٩ فى شأن نظام الإدارة المحلية وتعديلاته ولائحته التنفيذية .
= وعلى القانون رقم ٣ لسنة ١٩٨٢ فى شأن التخطيط العمرانى .
= وعلى القانون رقم ٧ لسنة ١٩٩١ بشأن بعض الأحكام المتعلقة بأملك الدولة .
= وعلى القانون رقم ٤ لسنة ١٩٩٤ بشأن البيئة ولائحته التنفيذية .
= وعلى مذكرة الوحدة المحلية لمدينة القصير المؤرخة ٢٠١٢/٥/٢٠ بشأن تخصيص قطعة أرض فضاء بمساحة ٣٨,١٩م ٢٧٧٤ بمدينة القصير لإنشاء محطة محولات القصير عليها .
= وعلى موافقتنا .

قرر

المادة الأولى

تخصص قطعة أرض فضاء بمدينة القصير بمساحة ٣٨,١٩م ٢٧٧٤ فقط (سبعة وسبعون ألف وأربعمائة وثمانية وثلاثون و ١٠٠/١٩ متر مربع لا غير) بإسم الوحدة المحلية لمدينة القصير لصالح الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء لإقامة محطة محولات القصير عليها طبقاً للكروكي المرفق .

المادة الثانية

يناط للوحدة المحلية لمدينة القصير تسلم الأرض المخصصة لصالح الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء لإقامة محطة محولات القصير عليها طبقاً للرفع المساحى المعتمد من المدينة .

المادة الثالثة

يسقط هذا التخصيص ويعتبر لاغياً فى حالة عدم البدء فى التنفيذ خلال ستة أشهر من تاريخ صدور هذا القرار .

المادة الرابعة

على جميع الجهات المعنية كل فيما يخصه تنفيذ هذا القرار وإبلاغه لجميع جهات الاختصاص .

محافظ البحر الأحمر
نوابه ج. محمود عاصم
١٤٤٨
٢٠١٢

ANNEX [2]



الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء
EGYPTIAN ELECTRICITY COMPANY



EETC 

الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء
مشروع انشاء الخط الكهربائي الهوائي منوف – باسويس ٢٢٠ ك.ف

قوائم الحضور اجتماع أنشطة التوعية / جلسات التشاور

اسم النشاط ----- جلسة توعية جماهيرية للمتأثرين المتوقعين وتلقي الاستفسارات والمشاركات والرد عليها-

التاريخ ----- السبت ٢٠١٤/٤/١٥

المكان ----- محطة محولات منوف – مدينة منوف /محافظة المنوفية-----

م	الاسم	الوظيفة	العمر	البرج	الجهة	التليفون
١	طة ابوشنب	بدون	٥١ سنة	٢٣٢	كفر السنابسة منوف	
٢	ابراهيم محمد سلام	بدون	٦٢ سنة	٢٣١	كفر السنابسة منوف	٠١١١٢٩٧٧٤٣٨
٣	جمعة محمد الجرواني	بدون	٣٩ عام	٢٣٠	كفر السنابسة منوف	٠١٢٨٤٤١٤٠٩٢
٤	حمدي عبد الفتاح شهاب الدين	بدون	٣٤ عام	٢٢٩	كفر السنابسة منوف	
٥	سمبو عبد الرؤوف الشيخ	بدون	٣٨ عام	٢٢٨	سدود منوف	
٦	لطفى علي عبد الباقي	بدون	٤٩ عام	٢٢٧	سدود منوف	٠١٢٨٦٤٢٠٩٠٣
٧	عصام الشامي خليل	بدون	٦٦ عام	٢٢٦	سدود منوف	
٨	السيد عجمي شعلة	بدون	٤٠ عام	٢٢٥	سدود منوف	

٠١١٤٥١٩١٢٢٨	كمشوش - منوف	٢٢٤	عام ٣٥	بدون	امام محمد خليل	٩
	كمشوش - منوف	٢٢٣	عام ٤٩	بدون	شعبات محمد حسن	١٠
	كمشوش - منوف	٢٢٢	عام ٤٩	بدون	محمد عبد المعز عبد القادر	١١
	كمشوش - منوف	٢٢١	عام ٣٩	بدون	حمدي محمود عبد الجليل خلاف	١٢
	كمشوش - منوف	٢٢٠	عام ٤٢	بدون	عبد العزيز عبد المنعم خلاف	١٣
٠١٢٨٣٦٦٣٩٧٣	كمشوش - منوف	٢١٩	عام ٥٥	بدون	حسن عبد البر شوشة	١٤
	كمشوش - منوف	٢١٨	عام ٦٠	بدون	عبد الصادق عبد الجليل فارس	١٥
	كمشوش - منوف	٢١٧	عام ٣٧	بدون	سمير محمود محمد زيدان	١٦
	كمشوش - منوف	٢١٦	عام ٢٨	بدون	احمد حامد النجار	١٧
٠١٠٠٤٢١٥١١٨	سدود منوف	٢١٥		بدون	إنوع محمد دنيا	١٨
٠١٢٧٤٠٦٣٩٧٣	سدود منوف	٢١٤		بدون	عبد المنجي عبد المغني سالم	١٩
لا يوجد	سدود منوف	٢١٣		بدون	البيهي عبد الله ابو زيد	٢٠
لا يوجد	سدود منوف	٢١٢		بدون	شحات مبروك الانجباوي	٢١
لا يوجد	سدود منوف	٢١١		بدون	عبد العال علي بكر	٢٢

الأسئلة التي تم اثارها من قبل الفلاحين

الاسم	السؤال	الاجابة
طة ابو شنب & ابراهيم محمد سلام	ماهي قيمة التعويض وبالنسبة للمحصول في الأرض سيتم حرمانني من المحصول في مساحة العمل لموسم هل سيتم تعويضي وما قيمة التعويض	توجد قائمة اسعار معتمدة من مديرية الزراعة لجميع المحاصيل للموسم الصيفي والموسم الشتوي
جمعة محمد الجرواني	هل سيتم قطع مصدر المياه عن باقي الأرض التي لا يوجد بها اعمل خاصة بالبرج	سيتم مراعاة ذلك بالطبع وان امتدت الاعمال الي قطع مؤقت لمصدر المياه سنقوم بالتفاق مع الجار لتوصيل المياه لك فان لم يكن سيتم التعويض عن المحاصيل التي تتأثر بقطع المياه عنها اثناء تغير وشد الموصلات
لطفي علي عبد الباقي & السيد عجمي شعله	بيقولوا المحاصيل التي تحت برج الشد ها تلف اتلاف شديد	قلنا نعم هيتم اتلافها نظرا لوضع ماكينة الشد وماكينة السحب
محمد عبد المعز عبد القادر * احمد حامد النجار	ولماذا يتم تغير الموصلات واتلاف المزروعات	- لان السلك القديم تجاوز المدة المحددة وقد ينهار في اي وقت ولذلك يتطلب منا تغييره لرفع كفاءة الموصلات وتحسين القدرة للشبكة
عبد الصادق عبد الجليل فارس	الكهرباء بتقطع فترات طويلة بالصيف احنا مستفيدين ايه - احنا ممكن تخفضوا لنا فاتورة الكهرباء	المشروع هذا يبساهم بصورة كبيرة لتدعيم الشبكة القومية الموحدة مما يساهم بشك أكيد في حل هذه المشكلة سواء بهذه المدينة او غيره - تغير هذا الخط لزيادة قدرة وجودة الكهرباء وتحسين الخدمة وليس له علاقة بتحديد سعر المستهلك من الكهرباء

مجموعة من الفلاحين التي سيلحق بهم ضرر اثناء تغير الموصلات







اعضاء جمعية كفر السنايسة [رئيس وحدة - مدير جمعية - مشرف حوض



اعضاء جمعية كمشوش [رئيس وحدة - مدير جمعية - مشرف حوض]



مشروع إنشاء الخط الكهربائي الهوائي

- التحرير بدر / منوف جهد ٢٢٠ ك.ف
- البستان / السادات جهد ٢٢٠ ك.ف

التاريخ: ٢٠١٤/٤/٢٨

اسم النشاط ----- جلسة توعية جماهيرية للمتأثرين المتوقعين وتلقي الاستفسارات والمشاركات والرد عليها-

اعداد التقرير:

المسئول الأقليمي للتنمية البيئية والاجتماعية بمنطقة الاسكندرية وغرب الدلتا : مهندس/محمد عبد الهادي
علوان

٠١٠٢٢٣٥١٦٣٩

مسئول التنمية الاجتماعية والتوثيق بغرب الدلتا - قطاع المشروعات : مهندس / محمد حلمي
الحوالي

٠١٠٩١٢٣٦٥٤٨

فريق العمل:

قطاع الخطوط بغرب البحيره
٤. مهندس / وليد كريم احمد
٥. مهندس / رامز يسر الشيمي
٦. فني / ساهر علي عبد اللطيف
٧. فني / محمد عبد الغنى احمد

قطاع مشروعات غرب الدلتا
١. مهندس/محمد عبد الهادي علوان
٢. مهندس / محمد حلمي الحلواني
٣. مهندس / سعيد عبد القادر راشد

المشروع ومنهجية العمل :

إحلال الموصلات القديمة لخطي التحرير بدر / منوف ؛ السادات / البستان جهد ٢٢٠ ك.ف كجزء من المشروع القومي لخطة الدولة ووزارة الكهرباء والطاقة والشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء لتحسين أداء وإستقرار الشبكة الموحدة للجمهورية لتعزيز قدره النقل الكهربائي لتلبية الطلب المتزايد علي توليد الكهرباء . والمشروع عبارة عن إحلال وتجديد الموصلات الحالية بموصلات ذات مواصفات أعلى كفاءة وتحمل ولها نفس المقطع تقريبا وأخف وزنا من القديم وذات سعة مضاعفة لنقل القدرة لتصبح قدرة تحمل الدائرة من الخط ١٣٠٠ أمبير بدلا من ٥٠٠ أمبير و ٦٥٠ الحالية .

وتسعي الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء إلي تنفيذ المشروع بأقل إزعاج ممكن للمجتمع مع حرصها الكامل علي مصالح المواطنين ومن هنا سوف تقوم بإتباع المعايير البيئية والاجتماعية المناسبة للتخفيف من أي أثر سلبي والحفاظ علي حق المواطنين في الحصول علي المعلومات اللازمة والحقوق المادية كاملة عند حدوث أي إتلاف للمزروعات المقامة بجوار الخط أثناء فترة الإنشاءات والتغيير .

والتقرير التالي يبين فاعليته فريق العمل لنشر واعلام المواطنين بالمشروع واليات صرف التعويضات والشكاوى وسماع اسئلتهم وطلباتهم وردود الافعال لاستدراك المشاكل التي قد تواجه المشروع.

خط التحرير بدر / منوف

التقرير:

- بتاريخ ٢٠١٤/٤/٢٦ ورد كتاب السيد المهندس / رئيس مجلس الاداره بشأن عمل المشورة الجماهيرية وإعلام المواطنين بمشروع إحلال موصلات خطي التحرير بدر / منوف ؛ البستان / السادات جهد ٢٢٠ ك.ف .

(مرفق ١)

- تم الاعداد ووضع خطة عمل تضمنت الاتي:

١. تشكيل فريق عمل من ذوي المعرفه بالمناطق المختلفة للمشروع وعقد ورشة عمل معهم لتحديد المهام والتنشيط السريع للذهن علي مهارات التعبير والاستماع واللاتصال والتواصل مع الاهالي ومهارات التفاوض.

(مرفق ٢)

٢. إعداد مستندات الإعلام متضمنه بيان مكان ووصف المشروع وأثار المشروع علي السكان المتأثرين وخدمة الإعلام والاستفسارات للمواطنين

٣. إعداد نشرة بالمشروع واليات الشكاوي والتظلمات وكيفية تلقي الشكاوي ويرفق بها صورة من إيصالات إستلام الشكاوي بمستويات التصعيد للشكاوي والمدد الزمنية لحل الشكاوي.للتواصل مع اصحاب الاراضي والمزارعين

٤. التركيز الحالي على اصحاب الاراضي والمزارعين الواقع بها ابراج الشد والتي سيكون فيها مناطق العمل وماكينات الشد والسحب ومرور المعدات والافراد والتي ستكون اكبر الاماكن المعرضه لتلف الزراعات بها .

- بتاريخ ٢٧ ، ٢٨/٤/٢٠١٤ تم عمل الزيارات الميدانية للمواقع المتواجد بها ابراج الشد على طول خط التحرير بدر / منوف وتم مقابلة عدد من المزارعين واصحاب الاراضى وبعض من أهالي المنطقة وإعلامهم بالمشروع وتم تسليم عدد منهم مستندات الإعلام والإستماع إلي أسئلتهم واستفساراتهم بخصوص التعويضات والياتة وكذلك اليات المنظمات والشكاوى وتم التواصل مع عدد ١٤ مواطن وهم المزارعين واصحاب الاراضى الواقع بها ابراج الشد وتسجيل ارقام تليفوناتهم (مرفق ٣)

- خلصت الأسئلة والاستفسارات فى الاتى:

* الاستفسارات المتكرره من الجميع على نظام التعويضات والياتة وتم الرد عليهم بان النظام طبقا لما يتم اتلافه على الطبيعه وبموجب محضر معاينة من اجمعيه الزراعيه ويتم استكمال الاوراق بمستندات المالكه او الحيازه او عقود الايجار من المالك وافادة من الجمعيه الزراعيه بالمستحق للتعويض القائم بالزراعه.
* واستفسارات من السيد المهندس / نبيل سعيد السيسى (وكيل وزاره بمصلحة الميكانيكا والكهرباء ويقع البرج رقم ١٠٣) بمزرعة والذى حضر وزميل له مشكورين فور الاتصال به الى محطة المحولات بالتحرير بدر وتم استقباله بمكتب مدير المحطة وكانت اسئلته فى :

١- ما هي آليه التعويضات والتسعير للزراعات ؟
٢- هل التعويضات سوف تغطي الإتلافات التى ستحدث ؟
* تمت المناقشه فى آليه التعويضات والشكاوي والتنظلمات حال وجود اى عائق او عدم رضى وقد اتنى على تنظيم العمل والمبادره باعلامهم بالمشروع قبل البدء فيه مماطمئنته فى ذلك وخاصة أن عند تفعيل المشروع سيتم تفعيل منظومة الإستفسارات بمواقع المشروع وكذلك تنسيق تلقي الشكاوي بالأماكن القريبة من موقع العمل بالتحرير بدر و البستان والسادات ظهرت إيجابية كاملة منه حيث استشعر بالاختلاف ومحو كافة المخاوف السابقة على حقوقه.
٢- وكان لايد من مقابلة صاحب الاض الواقع بها ابراج الشد ارقام ١٣٤ ، ١٣٥ ، ١٣٦ ، ١٣٧ وهو السيد العميد / محمود محمد حمدى طاحون (عميد جيش متقاعد) حيث تم مقابلته بمزرعته (حوالى ٢٠٠ فدان) خلف محطة المحولات وامتد الحوار معه قرابة الاربع ساعات حيث اعاب على نظام التعويضات وان التسعير للحاصلات والوارد من مديرية الزراعة لايتناسب واسعار المحاصيل السوقيه حيث يتم العمل بقوائم تسعير قديمه وثابتة. وكذلك اعاب على اجراءات التعويض والتاخير فى اصدار قراراتها وانه لايد ان تتولى الشركة المنفذه او شركة الكهرباء احضار مندوب الزراعة لعمل المعاينة بدلا من تعريضهم للمراوغة من مندوبى المعاينات بالجمعيات الزراعيه او ان يكتفى بمعاينة شركة الكهرباء.

- واضحا له ان التسعير للزراعات هو فعلا طبقا للتسعير الذى يرد للجنة التعويضات المشكله من محافظة البحيره بعضوية مندوب وزارة الزراعة من وزارة الزراعة ولكن يتم تحديثه مع الأسعار السوقيه ويتم حاليا تطبيقها وهي ترضي الجميع وسيتم إخطارهم بجدول التسعير عند تفعيل المشروع طبقا للمنشور الكتابي والاليات (تم تسليمه نسخه من المستندات) . اما بخصوص تخوفه من تاخير اجراءات صرف التعويضات فان السابق كانت تتعقد لجنة التعويضات مره كل شهر ولكن حاليا تتعقد كل اسبوع الامر الذى لا يكون معه اى تاخير فى الاجراءات انشاء الله . وبعد اطلاعه على تنظيم العمل والمنشور واليات المنظمات والمبادره باعلامهم بالمشروع قبل البدء فيه ابدى الاطمئنان وخاصة أن عند تفعيل المشروع سيتم تفعيل منظومة الإستفسارات بمواقع المشروع وكذلك تنسيق تلقي الشكاوي بالأماكن القريبة من موقع العمل وطلب ان يكون تلقى طلبات التعويضات ايضا واجنباد بالقبول واظهر ذلك إيجابية منه حيث استشعر بالاختلاف ومحو كافة المخاوف السابقة على حقوقه.
٣- وحيث وردت المعلومات بان الارض الواقع بها البرج رقم ١١٩ والقائم بالزراعة فيها السيد / محمد على عبد اللطيف جابر ولكن صاحب الارض لواء شرطه متقاعد /محمد حجازى عدس واخيه السيد اللواء عمر حجازى بالخدمه فكان لايد من مقابلتهم حيث تم التوجه الى اليهم وتمت المقابله مع الاول والذى ذكر نفس التعليقات والاسئله السابقه بالاضافه الى انه طلب عدة مرات ان يتم العمل بمكان اخر بعيدا عن ارضه وبعد مناقشات طويله اوضحنا له ان عملية الاحلال للموصلات لايد ان تتم عند ابراج الشد والبرج الواقع بارضه برج شد ولا يمكن تغييره الى ان اقتنع بعض الشنوعاد التعليق على اجراءات واسعار التعويضات ووجود النشرة ومنظومة و تنظيم العمل والمبادره باعلامهم بالمشروع قبل البدء فى المشروع ادى الى بعض إيجابية منه حيث استشعر بالاختلاف ومحو المخاوف من الاجراءات السابقه التى تعامل بها سائفا.

توصيات:

١. ضرورة التشديد على تحديث قائمة الاسعار التى تعمل بها لجنة التعويضات وتمشيها مع الاسعار السوقية.
 ٢. الحث على سرعة انجاز الاجراءات لصرف التعويضات للمزارعين واصحاب الحقوق واصحاب الاراضى.
 ٣. النظر فى وضع التزامات على الشركات المنفذه وضوابط للعمل لمراعات تقليل مساحات الاتلافات الزراعية بالاراضى وتقليل الاثار البيئيه والاجتماعيه .
 ٤. النظر فى تشكيل لجنة مع بدء المشروع تكون مشتركة من مندوبى شركة نقل الكهرباء والجمعيه المختصة بموقع العمل وتسعين بمن يساعد على تسهيل مهامها من الوحدات المحليه او النقابات او الجمعيات الاهليه او شركة توزيع الكهرباء لتسهيل اجراءات المعاينات والرأى بتقدير الاتلافات للعرض على لجنة التعويضات.
- والله ولى التوفيق.

مسئول الاثر البيئى والتنمية الاجتماعية والتوثيق
بغرب الدلتا – قطاع المشروعات
مهندس / محمد حلمى الحلوانى

المسئول الأقليمي
للتنمية البيئية والاجتماعية
منطقة الاسكندرية وغرب الدلتا
مهندس/محمد عبد الهادى علوان

مشروع رفع كفاءه وتحسين الإداء لخطوط النقل الهوائي

التحرير بدر / منوف ؛ السادات / البستان جهد ٢٢٠ ك.ف

بإحلال الموصلات القديمة بموصلات حرارية

إن مشروع إحلال الموصلات (الاسلاك) القديمة لخطي التحرير بدر / منوف ؛ السادات / البستان جهد ٢٢٠ ك.ف هو جزء من المشروع القومي لخطة الدولة ووزارة الكهرباء والطاقة والشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء لتحسين إداء وإستقرار الشبكة الموحده للجمهورية لتعزیز قدره النقل الكهربی لتلبية الطلب المتزايد علي توليد الكهرباء .
والمشروع عبارہ عن إحلال وتجديد الموصلات الحالية بموصلات ذات مواصفات أعلى كفاءه وتحمل ولها نفس المقطع تقريباً وأخف وزناً من القديم وذات سعة مضاعفة لنقل القدرة لتصبح قدة تحمل كل دائرة من الخط ١٣٠٠ أمبير بدلاً من ٥٠٠ أمبير و ٦٥٠ الحالية .
وتغيير هذه الموصلات يتم بماكينات السحب والشد التي تتميز بسحب الموصل علي الطاير دون النزول أو الإحتكاك بالأرض يودى الي عدم إتلاف للزراعات أو الأشجار أو خلافة
ويمكن إيجاز نطاق المشروع علي النحو التالي :-

١- إحلال موصلات خط الربط بين محطة محولات التحرير بدر ١١/٦٦/٢٢٠ ك.ف ومحطة محولات منوف بطول ٤٧ كم والذي يحمل دائرتين من موصلات قطاع ١×٣٨٠/٨٨ مم ٢ والمنشأه سنة ١٩٦٧ و متهالكة حالياً لمسافة ١٧ كم تقريباً وباقي الخط موصلات ذات قطاع ٢×٣٨٠/٥٠ منشأه سنة ١٩٨٥ وأقصى تحمل للتيار لكل دائرة ٥٠٠ أمبير حالياً .

وبعد الإحلال والتجديد إنشاء الله بالموصلات الجديدة من النوع الحراري تصبح قدرة التحمل حوالي ١٣٠٠ أمبير لكل دائرة لدعم تغذية محطة التحرير بدر والمناطق المربوطه بها وخاصة وبعد زيادة القدرة المولده بالشبكة من توليد شمال الجيزة و محطات التوليد المستجده انشاء الله والتي ستحتاج الي تفريغ للقدرة..

٢- إحلال موصلات خط الربط بين محطة محولات السادات الرئيسية / ومحطة محولات البستان جهد ١١/٦٦/٢٢٠ ك.ف بطول ٣٥ كم بموصلات ٢×٣٨٠/٥٠ مم ٢ بسعة قدرها ٦٥٠ أمبير فقط لكل دائرة لتصبح قدرة تحمل الدائرة بعد التجديد ١٣٠٠ أمبير لكل دائره لتدعيم التغذية لمنطقة السادات والبستان لمواجهة متطلبات الزيادة في أحمال المناطق الصناعية بالسادات ومشروعات التنمية الزراعية مثال مشروع لينا والهاشمية بوادي النطرون وخلافة .

****أثار المشروع والسكان المتأثرين :**

المشروع يؤدي إلى عده أثار إجتماعية إيجابية تعكس إستقرار الشبكة ومواجهة زياده الأحمال وتقليل إنقطاع التيار وسوف يشمل المشروع علي أعمال التغيير والاحلال التي قد تؤدي إلي اضطراب في الأستخدام الحالي للأرض الواقعة بمسار هذه الخطوط وبصفة مؤقتة للخطين .
وتسعي الشركة المصريه لنقل الكهرباء إلي تنفيذ المشروع بأقل إزعاج ممكن للمجتمع مع حرصها الكامل علي مصالح المواطنين ومن هنا سوف تقوم بإتباع المعايير البيئية والاجتماعية المناسبة للتخفيف من أي أثر سلبي والحفاظ علي حق المواطنين في الحصول علي المعلومات اللازمة والحقوق المادية كاملة عند حدوث أي إتلاف للمزروعات المقامة بجوار الخط أثناء فترة الإنشاءات والتغيير .

****خدمة إعلام وإستفسارات المواطنين :**

ستقوم الشركة بتوفير جميع المعلومات اللازمة عن المشروع في مبني المحافظة والجمعيات الزراعية والهدف من إتاحة المعلومات دعم عملية الإستجابة لإستفسارات المواطنين وأفراد المجتمعات المحلية أثناء عملية الإنشاءات . وسوف يتم وضع منظومه للأستفسارات في موقع العمل علي أن يتم تفعيل هذه المنظومه قبل البدء في عملية الاحلال والتجديد في كل قرية . وسوف يتم توفير المعلومات عن المكتب وكيف يمكن الإتصال به عند بدء العمل الفعلي .
وللحصول علي معلومات إضافية عن المشروع برجاء الإتصال بالشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء .
العنوان :

دمنهور – زاوية غزال- الشركة المصريه لنقل الكهرباء منطقة الإسكندرية وغرب الدلتا –
قطاع مشروعات غرب الدلتا

التليفون و الفاكس: ٠٤٥/٣٤٧٣٧٨٢ ٠٤٥/٣٤٧٣٧٧٥

ومحمول : ٠١٠ ٩١٢٣٦٥٤٨ ؛ ٠١٠ ٢٢٣٥١٦٣٩

- العباسية إمتداد رمسيس الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء التليفون: ٠٢/٢٦٨٣٣٦٣٥
الفاكس: ٠٢/٢٢٦١٦٤٨٦

الموقع الإلكتروني : <http://www.eetc.net.eg>

آلية الشكاوى والتظلمات

للمتأثرين من مشروع إحلال موصلات خطى التحرير بدر / منوف ، السادات / البستان جهد

٢٢٠.ك.ف

أعدت هذه النشرة لتوضيح الإجراءات التي سيتم إتباعها في حالة إستلام شكوي من أي فرد قد يتأثر من مشروع إحلال موصلات خطى التحرير بدر / منوف ؛ السادات / البستان جهد ٢٢٠ ك.ف .

تلقي الشكاوى :

في حالة إذا أراد المتأثر أن يتقدم بالشكوي فلدية مطلق الحرية في التقدم بالشكوي كتابة أو بريدياً أو بالبريد الإلكتروني إلي واحد أو أكثر من الجهات التالية :

- ١- مسئول التنمية الاجتماعية والتوثيق بغرب الدلتا – قطاع المشروعات
 - ٢- أو إلي المسئول الأقليمي للتنمية البيئية والاجتماعية بمنطقة غرب الدلتا
 - ٣- أو إلي المسئول الاجتماعي المركزي بديوان عام الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء
- أولاً : مسئولى التنمية الاجتماعية بمنطقة الإسكندرية وغرب الدلتا

الاسم	السيد المهندس / محمد حلمي الحلواني " مدير إدارة مشروعات الخطوط "
المكان	- زاوية غزال : قطاع مشروعات غرب الدلتا - السادات : محطة محولات السادات الرئيسية والمفوض م/ وليد كريم أحمد - التحرير بدر : محطة محولات التحرير بدر والمفوض م/ سعيد راشد او م/ رامز الشيمي - البستان : محطة محولات البستان الرئيسية م/ زكريا حجازي
تقديم الشكاوي	باليد كتابة وموقع من الشاكي أو عن طريق ممثلين بالمجالس المحلية
تليفون (متابعة الشكوي)	٠١٠٩١٢٣٦٥٤٨ ، ٠١١٤٨٤١٤٦٦٧ ، ٠١٢٠٥١٦٦٩٥٩ ، ٠٤٥/ ٣٤٧٣٧٨٢
فاكس (متابعة الشكوي)	٠٤٥/٣٤٧٣٧٨٢
بريد إلكتروني (متابعة الشكوي)	ELhalawany-1964@yahoo.com

يقوم مسئول التنمية الاجتماعية والتوثيق بمنطقة غرب الدلتا – قطاع المشروعات بإصدار إيصال إستلام متضمناً رقم متابعة لكل شكوي يتم تلقيها متضمناً حرف (أ) كرمز للجنة الأولى ويمكن للمشتكى من خلال الرقم متابعة حل الشكوي في خلال خمسة عشر يوماً من تاريخ تسليم الشكوي والمدون علي الإيصال وفي حالة عدم الإستجابة للشكوي يقوم المتأثر برفع شكواه إلي مدير عام مشروعات الخطوط (المسئول الأقليمي للتنمية البيئية والاجتماعية بمنطقة غرب الدلتا)

ثانياً : المسئول الأقليمي للتنمية البيئية والاجتماعية بمنطقة غرب الدلتا

الاسم	السيد المهندس / محمد عبد الهادي علوان " مدير عام مشروعات الخطوط "
المكان	- زاوية غزال : قطاع مشروعات غرب الدلتا
تقديم الشكاوي	باليد كتابة وموقع من الشاكي أو عن طريق ممثلين بالمجالس المحلية
تليفون (متابعة الشكوي)	٠١٠٢٢٣٥١٦٣٩ ، ٠٤٥/ ٣٤٧٣٧٨٢
فاكس (متابعة الشكوي)	٠٤٥/٣٤٧٣٧٨٢
بريد إلكتروني (متابعة الشكوي)	ELhalawany-1964@yahoo.com

يقوم المسئول الأقليمي للتنمية البيئية والاجتماعية بمنطقة غرب الدلتا بإصدار إيصال إستلام متضمناً رقم متابعة لكل شكوي يتم تلقيها متضمناً حرف (ب) كرمز للجنة المشكلة بالمناطق ويمكن للمشتكى من خلال الرقم متابعة حل الشكوي في خلال خمسة عشر يوماً من تاريخ تسليم

الشكوي وفي حالة عدم الإستجابة للشكوي بعد التاريخ المحدد يتم التوجه بالشكوي إلى لجنة
التظلمات بالديوان العام لحل المشكلة والبت فيها خلال ١٥ يوم من تاريخ تقديم الشكوي وتسجيلها .
ثالثاً : المسئول الإجتماعي المركزي بديوان عام الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء

الاسم	محاسبة / سوسن شبل جودة الأعصر " مسئول التنمية الإجتماعية المركزي وعضو لجنة التظلمات المركزية "
المكان	القاهرة – العباسية – أول مدينة نصر – مبنى مجمع وزارة الكهرباء والطاقة
تقديم الشكاوي	باليد كتابة وموقع من الشاكي مع إضافة رقم إيصال الشكوي إن وجد
تليفون (متابعة الشكوي)	٠٢٢٢٦١٦٥٣١
فاكس (متابعة الشكوي)	٠٢٢٢٢٦١١٧٣٧
بريد الإلكتروني (متابعة الشكوي)	Grm_eetc@yahoo.com

- ١- يقوم مسئول التنمية الإجتماعية المركزي بإصدار إيصال إستلام متضمناً رقم متابعة لكل شكوي يتم تلقيها متضمناً حرف (ج) كرمز للجنة الديوان العام .
- ٢- يقوم مسئول التنمية الإجتماعية المركزي بتحديد موعد للمشتكي في خلال ١٥ يوم من تلقي الشكوي وإبلاغه بالموعد المحدد عن طريق الإتصال به تليفونيا للأستماع إلي تظلمه علي أن يكون الأجتماع بحضور كلا من " عضو المجلس المحلي / قيادة مجتمعية " لبحث المشكلة ومحاولة حلها .
- ٣- في حالة التواصل لأتفاق لحل الشكوي سيتم تحرير محضر إتفاق بما تم التواصل إليه .
- ٤- إذا لم يرتضي صاحب الشكوي بالحل الذي تقره اللجنة يقوم المتأثر بتحويل الشكوي إلي المحاكم المختصة .
- ٥- يتم تحرير محضر للجلسة يوقع عليها جميع الأطراف (متضمناً موافقة / عدم موافقة الشاكي) .



استقبال المهندس / نبيل سعيد السيسى صاحب الارض الواقع بها البرج رقم ١٠٣



البرج رقم ١١٩ ولقاء مع المزارع محمد على عبد اللطيف جابر

ANNEX [3]

مشروع احلال موصلات الخط الكهربائي الهوائي المنايف/ أبو سلطان جريد ٢٢٠ ك.ف

اسم النشاط ---- جلسة توعية جماهيرية للمتأثرين المتوقعين وتلقي الاستفسارات والمشاركات والرد عليها-
قوائم الحضور

التاريخ: الثلاثاء ٢٩/٤/٢٠١٤

المكان: محطة محولات المنايف – مدينة المنايف/ محافظة الإسماعيلية

م	الاسم	العمر	الرقم القومي	العجبة	التليفون
١.	فتحي محسن فتحي محمد	٣٠	٢٨٤١١٠٥١٩٠٠٦١٣	السبع أبار - المنايف	٠١٠٦٤٧٧٢٤٧٤
٢.	عبده يوسف عوض الله محمد	٤٦	٢٦٨٠٢٠٩١٩٠٠٣١٦	عزبة راشد - أبوصوير	٠١٠١٤٦٨٨٨٧٥
٣.	فرج أحمد عبد القادر محمد	١٨	٢٩٦٠٨٠٢١٩٠٠٠٣٣	عزبة راشد - أبوصوير	
٤.	أشرف شحتو عبد اللطيف	٣٩	٢٧٥٠٥٢١٠١٠٠٤١١	٦ أكتوبر - أبو صوير	٠١٢٢٢٦٥٨١٨٧
٥.	عبد الله محمد السيد محمد	١٧	٢٩٧٠٢٠١٩٠٣٠١٤	أبو صوير المحطة	٠١٠٢٦٠٢١٧٢١
٦.	محمد يوسف عوض الله محمد	٤٩	٢٦٥١٠١٥١٩٠٠١١٥	السبع أبار - المنايف	
٧.	مريم عبد الصمد خليفة خليفة	٦٩	٢٤٥١٠٠٦١٩٠٠١٠١	السبع أبار - المنايف	٠١٠٠٦٩٧٧٩١٨
٨.	أحمد مصطفى محمد عبد الله	٣٢	٢٨٢٠٩١١١٩٠٠٢٣١	كوبري (٧) - المنايف	
٩.	يوسف عوض الله محمد هلال	٧٠	٢٤٤٠٥٠٦١٩٠٠١١١	عزبة راشد - أبوصوير	
١٠.	صلاح محمد عبد الله عليوه	٤٢	٢٧٢١١٢٥١٣٠١٩٥٩	عزبة سليمان - المنايف	٠١٠٠٦٠٧٩٤٤٨٩
١١.	عوض الله يوسف عوض الله محمد	٤٢	٢٧٢٠٣٠٦١٩٠٠٣٥٧	السبع أبار - المنايف	٠١٠٩٦٣٠٩٥٨٠
١٢.	مصطفى محمد عبد الله عليوه	٥٢	٢٦٢٠١١٥١٣٠٠٤١٤	كوبري (٧) - المنايف	
١٣.	أحمد إمام محمد السيد دسوقي	١٩	٢٩٥٠٨٢١١٩٠٠١٥٩	عزبة راشد - أبوصوير	
١٤.	أحمد إمام محمد السيد دسوقي	٢١	٢٩٣٠١٠١١٩٠٤٥٥٥	السبع أبار - المنايف	
١٥.	صابر فتحي محمد موسى حرب	٣٨	٢٧٦١٠٣٠١٩٠٠٤١٩	السبع أبار - المنايف	
١٦.	عمرو نوبي سعيد أحمد	٣٤	٢٨٠٠٤٢٢١٩٠٠٢٩٥	أبوسلطان المحطة - فايد	
١٧.	كمال محمد محمود حسين	٣١	٢٨٣٠٩١٤١٩٠٠١١٧	أبوسلطان المحطة - فايد	٠١٠٠٨٥٠٨٥٦٩
١٨.	خالد محمد يوسف أحمد	٢٨	٢٨٦٠٥٠١١٩٠٠٨١٤	القرية النموذجية - فايد	

مشروع احلال موصلات الخط الكهربائي الهوائي السويس/٢ بدر جريد ٢٢٠ ك.ف

اسم النشاط ---- جلسة توعية جماهيرية للمتأثرين المتوقعين وتلقي الاستفسارات والمشاركات والرد عليها-
قوائم الحضور

التاريخ: السبت ٢٠١٤/٥/٣

المكان: محطة محولات السويس (٢) – محافظة السويس

م	الاسم	العمر	الرقم القومي	الجهة	التليفون
١.	أحمد يوسف مصطفى إبراهيم	٥٠	٢٦٤٠٦٢٤٠٤٠٠١٣٢	الجنين - السويس	
٢.	مصطفى فواز إسماعيل فواز	٤٨	٢٦٦٠٧٢٨٠٤٠٠٢٥٤	مدينة الأمل - السويس	
٣.	مدحت محمد السيد شرف	٣٦	٢٧٨٠٩١٤٠٤٠٠١٧٩	الجنين - السويس	
٤.	محمود نصار نصار عيد	٦٣	٢٥١١١٢٠٠٤٠٠١٩٥	شارع القاضي - السويس	
٥.	عدلي ميخائيل دميان	٣٣	٢٨١٠٣٢٠٠٤٠٠٣٥٥	الصباح - السويس	
٦.	طه عبد العزيز علي عقل	٣٥	٢٧٩١٠٠١٠٤٠٠٨٥٤	الفرز - السويس	
٧.	إسلام مصطفى حسن محمد	٣٠	٢٨٤٠٢٢٨٠٤٠٠٢٧٧	المستقبل (٣) - السويس	
٨.	هالة أحمد مسعد أحمد	٤٥	٢٦٩٠٨٠٨٢١٠٢٣٤٥	فيصل - السويس	
٩.	عبد الله السيد عبد الحكيم السيد	٢٨	٢٨٦٠٧٢١٠٤٠٠١٥٧	الأربعين - السويس	
١٠.	حجاب يحيى إبراهيم أبو بكر	٢٧	٢٨٧٠٢٠٢٢٧٠١٦٣١	الأربعين - السويس	
١١.	علاء أحمد رضوان محمد أحمد	٣٦	٢٧٨٠٩٠٩٠٤٠٠٢٥٣	كفر النجار - السويس	
١٢.	محمد سعد محمد أحمد	٢١	٢٩٣٠٤٢٣٠٤٠٠١١١	فيصل - السويس	
١٣.	مجدى سمير أيوب عبد الملك	٣٤	٢٨٠٠٦١٧٠٤٠٠٢٣٦	مساكن ناصر - السويس	
١٤.	مصطفى أحمد عبد المبدئى أبو زيد	٣٢	٢٨٢٠٧١٢٠٤٠٠٠٧٩	الأربعين - السويس	

الأسئلة التي تم اثارتها من قبل المزارعين وملاك الأراضي

الأسئلة	الإجابات
ماهي قيمة التعويض وهل سيتم إتلاف المحصول في الأرض بالكامل؟	توجد قائمة اسعار معتمدة من مديرية الزراعة لجميع المحاصيل للموسم الصيفي والموسم الشتوي. وعلى الرغم من ذلك سيتم تحري بدء العمل في الفترة ما بين المحاصيل حتى نقل الإضرار طالما كان ذلك ممكنا.
هل سيتم قطع مصدر المياه عن باقي الأرض التي لا يوجد بها اعمل خاصة بالبرج	سيتم مراعاة ذلك بالطبع وان امتدت الأعمال الي قطع مؤقت لمصدر المياه سنقوم بالاتفاق مع الجار لتوصيل المياه لك وان لم يمكن سيتم التعويض عن المحاصيل التي تتأثر بقطع المياه عنها اثناء تغير وشد الموصلات.
هل كل المحاصيل التي تحت الخط سيتم إتلافها؟	لا. سيكون الإتلاف فقط في أماكن محدودة تحت أبراج الشد في مكان تركيب ماكينة الشد الميكانيكي فقط.
ما هو الغرض من الإحلال الذي يؤدي إلى كل هذا الإتلاف؟	لان الموصلات القديمة تجاوزت عمرها الافتراضي ويمكن أن يسبب أضرار أكثر إذا ما انقطع. بالإضافة تحسين التغذية الكهربائية في المنطقة المحيطة.
ماهي الفائدة التي ستعود علينا، فالكهرباء يتم قطعها فترات طويلة بالصيف؟	هذا المشروع يساهم بصورة كبيرة لتدعيم الشبكة القومية الموحدة مما يساهم بشكل أكيد في حل مشكلة انقطاع التيار سواء بهذه القرية أو غيرها
هل ممكن أن يتم تخفيض فاتورة الكهرباء للمتضررين؟	مشروع الإحلال الهدف منه زيادة قدرة وجودة التغذية الكهربائية وتحسين الخدمة وليس له علاقة بتحديد سعر المستهلك من الكهرباء.

اعداد التقرير:

المستول الأقليمي للتنمية البيئية والاجتماعية بمنطقة القناة : مهندسة/أماني عبد المؤمن

١٠٠١٩٣٤٣٣٢

فريق العمل:

قطاع مشروعات القناة قطاع الخطوط بغرب البحيره

١. مهندس/محمد أبو عامر

المشروع ومنهجية العمل:

إحلال الموصلات القديمة لخطي المنايف/ أبو سلطان والسويس/ بدر جهد ٢٢٠ ك.ف كجزء من المشروع القومي خطة الدولة ووزارة الكهرباء والطاقة والشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء لتحسين أداء وإستقرار الشبكة الموحدة للجمهورية لتعزيز قدره النقل الكهربى لتلبية الطلب المتزايد علي توليد الكهرباء . والمشروع عبارة عن إحلال وتجديد الموصلات الحالية بموصلات ذات مواصفات أعلي كفاءه وتحمل ولها نفس المقطع تقريبا وأخف وزنا من القديم وذات سعة مضاعفة لنقل القدرة لتصبح قدرة تحمل الدائرة من الخط ١٣٠٠ أمبير بدلا من ٥٠٠ أمبير و ٦٥٠ الحالية. وتسعي الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء إلي تنفيذ المشروع بأقل إزعاج ممكن للمجتمع مع حرصها الكامل علي مصالح المواطنين ومن هنا سوف تقوم بإتباع المعايير البيئية والأجتماعية المناسبة للتخفيف من أي أثر سلبي والحفاظ علي حق المواطنين في الحصول علي المعلومات اللازمة والحقوق المادية كاملة عند حدوث أي إتلاف للمزروعات المقامة بجوار الخط أثناء فترة الإنشاءات والتغيير.

والتقرير التالي يبين فاعليات فريق العمل لنشر واعلام المواطنين بالمشروع واليات صرف التعويضات والشكاوى وسماع اسئلتهم وطلباتهم وردود الأفعال لاستدراك المشاكل التي قد تواجه المشروع.

التوصيات:

١. ضرورة تحديث قائمة الاسعار التي تعمل بها لجنة التعويضات بالاتصال بالجمعيات الزراعية المعنية وتمشيها مع الاسعار السوقية.
٢. سرعة انجاز الاجراءات لصرف التعويضات للمزارعين واصحاب الحقوق واصحاب الاراضي فورا.
٣. إلزام الشركات المنفذه بضبط العمل لمراعاة تقليل مساحات الاتلافات الزراعية بالاراضى وتقليل الاثار البيئية والاجتماعية طالما كان ذلك ممكنا
٤. تشكيل لجنة مع بدء المشروع تكون مشتركة من مندوبى شركة نقل الكهرباء والجمعية الزراعية المختصة بموقع العمل وتستعين بمن يساعد على تسهيل مهامها من الوحدات المحلية اوالنقابات اوالجمعيات الاهلية أو شركة توزيع الكهرباء المعنية لتسهيل اجراءات المعائنات وإبداء الرأى بتقدير الاتلافات للعرض على لجنة التعويضات.

أثار المشروع والسكان المتأثرين:

المشروع له أثار إجتماعية إيجابية تعكس إستقرار الشبكة ومواجهة زياده الأحمال وتقليل إنقطاع التيار وسوف يشمل المشروع علي أعمال الإحلال التي قد تؤدي إلي إضطراب في الأستخدام الحالي للأرض الواقعة بمسار هذه الخطوط وبصفة مؤقتة للخطين. وتسعي الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء إلي تنفيذ المشروع بأقل إزعاج ممكن للمجتمع المحلي مع حرصها الكامل علي مصالح المواطنين ومن هنا سوف تقوم بإتباع المعايير البيئية والأجتماعية الموصى بها للتخفيف من أي أثر سلبي والحفاظ علي حق المواطنين في الحصول علي المعلومات اللازمة والحقوق المادية كاملة عند حدوث أي إتلاف للمزروعات المقامة بجوار الخط أثناء فترة الإنشاءات والإحلال.





خدمة اعلام واستفسارات المواطنين:

ستقوم الشركة بتوفير جميع المعلومات اللازمة عن المشروع في مبني المحافظة والجمعيات الزراعية والهدف من إتاحة المعلومات دعم عملية الإستجابة لإستفسارات المواطنين وأفراد المجتمعات المحلية أثناء عملية الإنشاءات . وسوف يتم وضع منظومة للأستفسارات في موقع العمل علي أن يتم تفعيل هذه المنظومة قبل البدء في عملية الاحلال والتجديد في كل قرية . وسوف يتم توفير المعلومات عن المكتب وكيف يمكن الإتصال به عند بدء العمل الفعلى .

وللحصول علي معلومات إضافية عن المشروع برجاء الإتصال بالشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء .

العنوان:

الإسماعيلية – الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء – منطقة القناة – خلف استاد الإسماعيلية

قطاع مشروعات غرب الدلتا

أو .

العباسية إمتداد رمسيس الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء

التليفون: ٢٢٦٨٣٣٦٣٥ .

الفاكس: ٢٢٢٦١٦٤٨٦ .

الموقع الإلكتروني: <http://www.eetc.net.eg>

تم نشر آلية بحث الشكاوي والتظلمات (GRM)

ANNEX [4]

أسماء الحاضرين

اجتماع: نقاش لائحة الجمعية الخيرية للتأهيل والتدريب للمزارع الريفي

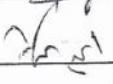
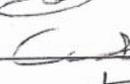
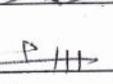
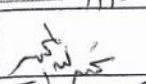
الموافق: ١٢/٥/٢٠١٤

م	الاسم	الصفة	التوقيع
١	احمد عبد طه	المكرم مدير لتقني الكمبيوتر	احمد طه
٢	ادريس محمد مرزوق	مدير مركز التدريب	ادريس محمد
٣	احمد فاضل	مدير مركز التوزيع	احمد فاضل
٤	احمد مصطفى محمد	مدير مركز العمل اليدوي	احمد مصطفى
٥	سيف الدين احمد موسى	مدير مركز ثقافة الغذاء	سيف الدين احمد
٦	احمد فاضل	مدير مركز سجاد	احمد فاضل
٧	احمد مصطفى محمد	مدير مركز سجاد	احمد مصطفى
٨	احمد مصطفى محمد	مدير مركز سجاد	احمد مصطفى
٩	احمد مصطفى محمد	مدير مركز سجاد	احمد مصطفى
١٠	احمد مصطفى محمد	مدير مركز سجاد	احمد مصطفى
١١	احمد مصطفى محمد	مدير مركز سجاد	احمد مصطفى
١٢	احمد مصطفى محمد	مدير مركز سجاد	احمد مصطفى
١٣	احمد مصطفى محمد	مدير مركز سجاد	احمد مصطفى
١٤	احمد مصطفى محمد	مدير مركز سجاد	احمد مصطفى
١٥	احمد مصطفى محمد	مدير مركز سجاد	احمد مصطفى
١٦	احمد مصطفى محمد	مدير مركز سجاد	احمد مصطفى
١٧	احمد مصطفى محمد	مدير مركز سجاد	احمد مصطفى
١٨	احمد مصطفى محمد	مدير مركز سجاد	احمد مصطفى
١٩	احمد مصطفى محمد	مدير مركز سجاد	احمد مصطفى

أسماء الحاضرين

اجتماع: تشييد للشارقة الجماهيرية لبيت مسجدين في شارع الرابع

الموافق: ١٣/٥/١٤١٤هـ

م	الاسم	الصفة	التوقيع
٢	كهندي محمد زوزو	نائب مدير لبلدية لبلدية	
٢١	أحمد محمد عثمان	مدير قطاع الشؤون الاجتماعية	
٢٢	سماحة محمد أحمد	مدير إدارة تنمية لبلدية	
٢٣	دعاء محمد بن عبد	مدير إدارة لبلدية	
٢٤	محمد هادي أحمد خليل	مهندس كبري	
٢٥	ساهر سويلح	مدير إدارة لبلدية	
٢٦	إدريس محمد زعيم	مدير إدارة لبلدية	
٢٧	محمد بن إبراهيم	مدير إدارة لبلدية	
٢٨	محمد عبد المنعم	مدير إدارة لبلدية	
٢٩	محمد بن محمد	مدير إدارة لبلدية	
٣٠	محمد بن محمد	مدير إدارة لبلدية	