

**The Egyptian Natural Gas Company**



**Prepared By:**



**Natural Gas Lines to Beni Suef  
Thermal Power Plant  
El Gamil - Damietta Pipeline  
(As part of GIZA North Savings)**

**Resettlement Action Plan**

*December 2016*

**Final Draft**

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## List of Acronyms And Abbreviations

<b>CAPMAS</b>	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
<b>CBOs</b>	Community-based Organizations
<b>CDA</b>	Community Development Association
<b>EA</b>	Environmental Assessment
<b>EDHS</b>	Egyptian Demographic and Health Survey
<b>EEAA</b>	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
<b>EGAS</b>	
<b>EGP</b>	Egyptian Pound
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>ESIA</b>	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>FHH</b>	Female Headed Household
<b>GASCO</b>	Egyptian Natural Gas Company
<b>GNPPP</b>	Giza North Power Plant Project
<b>IR</b>	Involuntary Resettlement
<b>Km</b>	Kilo Meter
<b>LDU</b>	Local Development Unit
<b>LGUs</b>	Local Governmental Units
<b>MALR</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>OP</b>	Operational Policy
<b>PAF</b>	Project Affected Family
<b>PAP</b>	Project Affected Persons
<b>PRS</b>	Pressure Reduction Station
<b>PC</b>	Public Consultation
<b>PL</b>	Poverty Line
<b>RAP</b>	Resettlement Action Plan
<b>ROW</b>	Right Of Way
<b>RPF</b>	Resettlement Policy Framework
<b>SRO</b>	Social and Resettlement Officer
<b>SDO</b>	Social Development Officer
<b>TOR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>WB</b>	World Bank

# 1 Executive Summary

## 1.1 Introduction

The proposed project is considered as part of Egypt's strategy to expand the use of natural gas as a clean source of energy as well as meet the needs of power generation projects. Giza North power project was implemented with assistance of the World Bank. Based on the savings made from this fund, the World Bank received formal request from the government of Egypt to utilize these savings to procure pipelines required for upgrading the natural gas network and supplying natural gas to new and existing power plants.

The aim of the proposed project is to construct and connect natural gas pipelines to Burullus thermal power plant<sup>1</sup> (the location of the power plant is indicated in Figure 1-1 - El Gamil - Damietta pipeline location and route & Figure 1-2 - El Gamil - Damietta pipeline location and route highlighting the crossing at the route's end **Error! Reference source not found.**), improving the security and efficiency of electricity in Delta regions, and therefore the proposed additional scope is considered to be in line with the Giza North Power Plant Project objectives.

The route starts from the existing room on Port Fouad-El Tina gas pipeline which lies near from Petrobel Company. Then the pipeline crosses Port Said - Damietta road, and extends 3 km in the western direction in silty sand soil parallel to Port Said - Damietta road from its southern direction. The pipeline then moves in the south west direction for 2 km to cross Port Said - Damietta road and the International Coastal Road. The pipeline then moves west to extend parallel to the International Coastal Road on the borders of Manzala Lake (the total length of this segment is 29 km).

After that it extends one km towards west through agricultural land, then it extends in the south west direction parallel to high voltage electricity towers behind Ahmad Shulah farm. Then it intersects with el Salam Canal, and extends in the North West direction parallel again to high voltage electricity towers passing beside El-Khalifa village. After that, it extends towards west to reach El-Hawarany area and intersecting with Mansoura Faraskour road and river Nile near to El-bostan water treatment plant (The total length of this segment is 21 kms). The pipeline then reaches to an existing valve room "number 13" on Idku-Damietta gas pipeline in Kafr el Battikh city. The total length of the pipeline is 50 km.

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<sup>1</sup> Hereinafter the power plant is considered the associated facility for the line, OP 4.12 has also been applied to the power plant and due diligence report is under preparation.

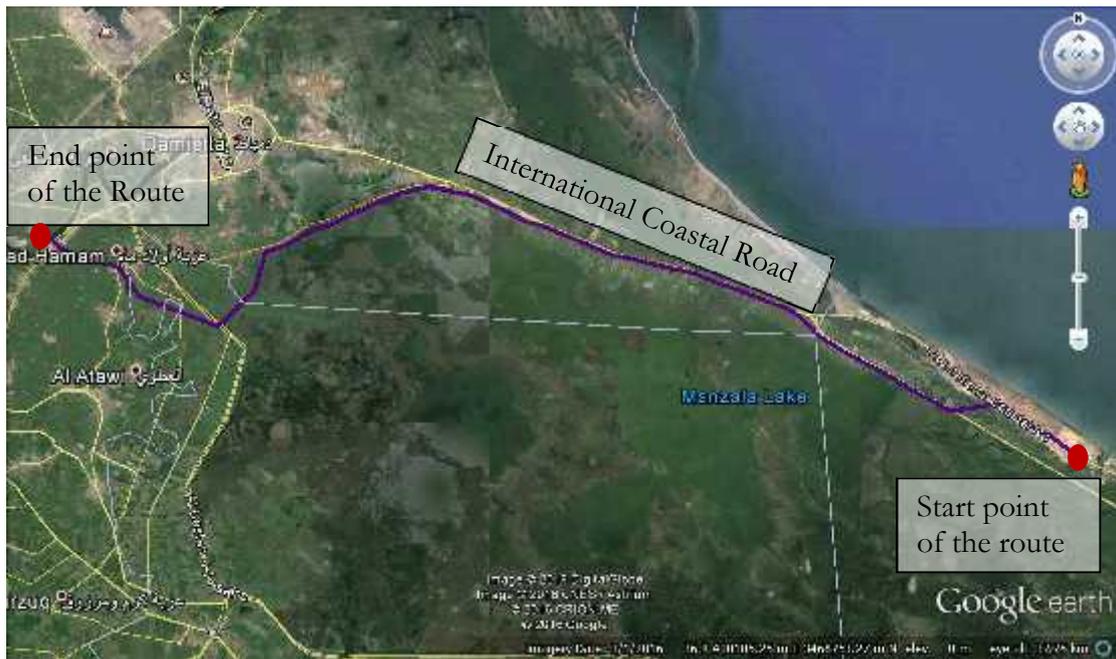


Figure 1-1 -El Gamil - Damietta pipeline location and route

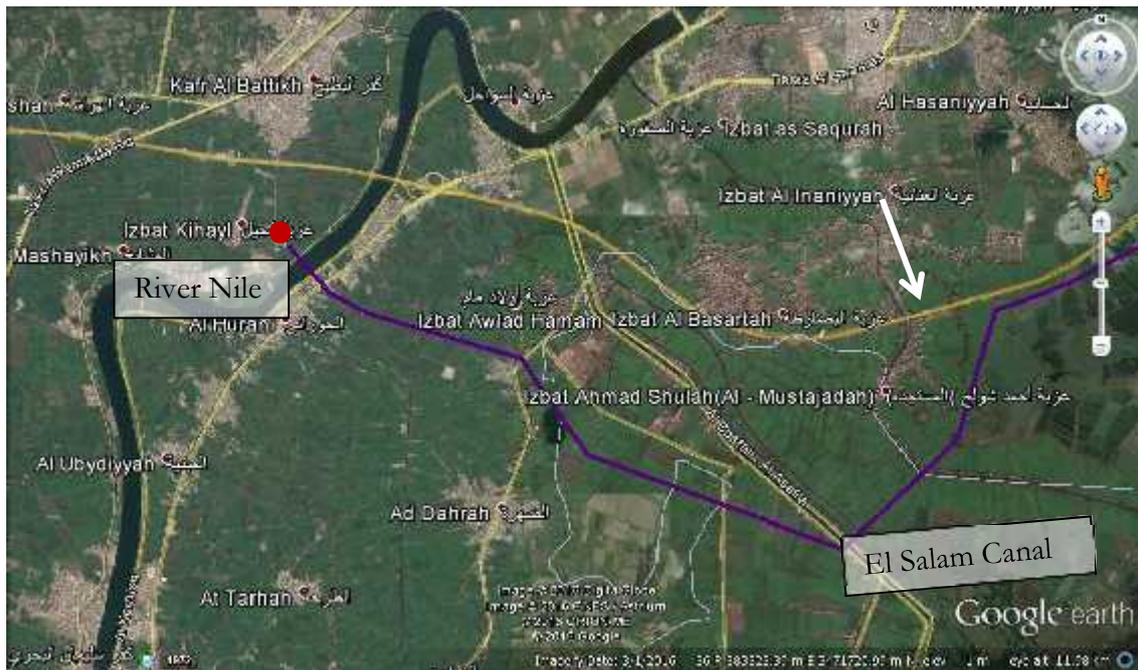


Figure 1-2 - El Gamil - Damietta pipeline location and route highlighting the crossing at the route's end

## 1.2 Resettlement Impact

The RAP was prepared in compliance with the World Bank Policy OP 4.12 and relevant laws and regulations in Egypt based on detailed census survey, socioeconomic studies and consultations with PAPs.

During construction the project will result in temporary land acquisition. The lands are mainly cultivated with traditional crops. Impacts will also entail cutting the trees in affected areas during construction. During Operation of the project, the RoW indicated in law number 4/1988. No impacts will occur as a result of the RoW, although some restrictions are normally applied on the land uses of the RoW (2\*2 m in urban areas and 6\*2 meters) in rural areas from the center of the pipeline), those limitations do not apply on this project .

Limited impact on assets was reported due to the avoidance mechanism adopted by the GASCO which aims at avoiding trees and constructions along the RoW as much as possible.

### 1. Temporary land acquisition impacts

The project will require various types of lands both during the construction and during the operation phases. Following is a summary of the lands required by the project:

- Vacant<sup>2</sup> public land along the international coastal road: 85,000 m<sup>2</sup>
- **Private owned cultivated areas: 316,225 m<sup>2</sup>**
- **Public owned roads and waterways: 18,775 m<sup>2</sup>**
- **Fish farming areas<sup>3</sup>: 3,356,850 m<sup>2</sup>**

### 2. Permanent land acquisition impacts

Land needed for the establishment of the valve rooms<sup>4</sup>:  $(40*60) + (45*25)*2 = 4650 \text{ m}^2$

Pressure Reduction Station will be constructed inside of Burullus Power Station, no land acquisition is required.

**3. RoW will not necessitate in land acquisition** but will cause permanent restriction to the use of the land (2\*2 m) in urban areas – (6\*2 meters) in rural areas from the center of the pipeline above or near the line for construction or buildings (600,000 m<sup>2</sup>). The route will not pass across urban areas (no cities or villages). The line will pass through cultivated areas only, hence the restriction of use was considered 12 m along the 50 kms. No impacts related to the RoW will occur as a result of the following:

- The route will pass across land which is only classified as agriculture land<sup>5</sup> (no urban areas and no cities or villages) or will pass through vacant state owned land.

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<sup>2</sup> Screening and site visits conducted by the field team to the public owned land has shown that no illegal / informal users exist. Especially that the line will pass within the RoW of existing pipelines or within the RoW of the road wherever possible

<sup>3</sup> In the case of the fish farm the total area should be dried. Not only the 20 meters needed for excavation in agricultural land.

<sup>4</sup> GASCO will secure the land for the valve rooms through willing buyer – willing seller scheme at full replacement cost (here is equivalent to the market value in addition to any taxes or other fees associated with purchase/registration/title transfer of comparable replacement land)

- GASCO consults with the survey department before determining the route to ensure that the land of the route is will not be included into the urban boundaries in the near future.
- There will be no restriction on use of the land of the route for this project since the PAP can continue cultivating all kinds of crops and trees<sup>6</sup> they are currently cultivating. The only type of trees which is restricted above the gas lines were not observed in the area are the trees with deep roots (e.g. wood trees).
- In the future, if the land where the pipelines are installed gets into urban boundaries, GASCO purchases the land from the owner. By law, once the land is within urban boundaries, the owner of the land is allowed to use the land for construction purposes. In such cases and in order for GASCO to secure the land where the pipelines are and prevent any activities that may damage the pipelines, GASCO buys the land from the owners at replacement value in line with market prices. This is stipulated under Article 6 and 7 of the Decree number 292 Year 1998 on the executive regulations of Law 4 year 1988. The 2 articles deal with the cases where damages occur to the owner of the land as a result of the implementation of Law 4. GASCO deals with the cases where the land gets into urban boundaries after the pipeline is installed as damage for the owner who should benefit from full market value for his land. In such cases, the affected person approaches GASCO, inform about the case and a new contract is signed for purchasing the land. This kind of arrangement is clearly known to the farmers and GASCO (through its compensation committee) always share this information during the early awareness raising and information sessions.

### 1.3 Policy, legal and Institutional Framework

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The RAP study was prepared in accordance with the following Egyptian and International regulations:

#### 1. *Government of Egypt Relevant Legislation*

- Law No. 4 of year 1988 related to gas pipelines Article No. 2. This Law identifies the right of way and the limitation to use the lands above the pipeline. As well, define the groups who are entitled for compensation
- Law No.10 of year 1990 on the expropriation of real estate for public interest and its amendments by law number 1 of year 2015.
- Law No. 217 of year 1980 related to Natural Gas which is the responsibility of Ministry of Petroleum to declare the expropriation decree. As well, the necessity to provide an appropriate compensation to the affected people. The safety of the constructions is assured according to this law (article 2).

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<sup>5</sup> Construction on agriculture land is prohibited by law

<sup>6</sup> It is normal for the trees cultivation to be grown in rows with about 12 m distance left between the rows. The farmer will put into consideration the location of the pipeline and ensure it is in the middle of the 12m distance.

## 2. *World Bank Operational Policies*

- OP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement

In addition to the above mentioned regulations, the Agricultural Directorates as well as the agricultural Associations develop a list of prices for the crops located within their zones. They also participated in developing the entitlement list for compensation.

### 1.4 Valuation and Compensation

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GASCO Compensation Committee relies upon the price lists of compensation provided by the Agriculture Directorates that identify the prices of crops, trees, and irrigation systems according to the full compensation cost within Damietta Governorate.

GASCO also depends on the price lists are developed by the General Authority for Fish Resources Development. Prior to developing such lists, the Authority has discussed with the owners and tenants of the fish farms to identify satisfactory prices.

### 1.5 Planning for Land Acquisition

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The temporary land acquisition and compensation will be applied as follows:

- The design department in GASCO has provided a detailed map of the routes in order to identify the land acquisition area.
- Final assessment by GASCO compensation committee to evaluate the needed lands in cooperation with the Agricultural Association, the RAP consultant in order to develop the RAP document.
- After receiving the approval from the WB of the RAP, the Compensation Committee will start their resettlement activities.
- The PAPs will be informed and consulted with in order to provide them with the required information about their rights, valuation procedures and grievances and redress mechanism.
- A list of owners/tenants and type of loss will be disclosed in the Local Governmental Units and the agriculture Associations

### 1.6 Institutional Arrangement

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GASCO is the responsible entity for land acquisition. The following departments and committees work in resettlement within the GASCO

- The Compensation Committee is formed of GASCO headquarters representatives, in addition to representative of the agricultural association.
- The Mediation Committee is responsible for resolving grievances received from the community at the headquarters level
- The Social Development Officer is responsible for monitoring, documenting and filing for the resettlement activities, particularly, the grievances.

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for,

- Agricultural Directorates provides the prices for crops and trees
- Representatives of the Agriculture Associations are part of the composition of the compensation committee

GASCO will be in need to raise their capacity, particularly, regarding the documentation and reporting.

### **1.7 Socioeconomic scope of impacts**

The number of project affected people along the pipeline is 108 crop holders as well as 106 tenants of fish farms (Total of 214). The magnitude of impact can be measured considering the impact on the livelihood of the whole family. Based on the findings of the field survey the average family size is 5.1 persons, thus it is expected that 1091 persons will have impacts on their livelihood during construction.

Perceptions about the project among the PAPs have been captured during field visits and data collection process: mostly it is planted with trefoil and potatoes that can be replanted after construction easily. Fish Farms have to be fully dried before construction which increases the amount of land needed that will be temporarily used.

Further, the PAPs impression is that GASCO is benefitting and supporting the farmer through the following measures:

- a. Providing full compensation for any damages caused during construction.
- b. Providing the farmer to harvest their crops and provide full compensation
- c. Providing the farmer to extract their own tree and replant.
- d. Providing tenants of fish farms of the compensation amount per feddan
- e. Allowing tenants of fish farms to sell the fish in addition to the compensation amount.

### **1.8 Consultation, disclosure and grievances**

In accordance with the WB requirement of project appraisal, the RAP adopted a multi-level strategy that enables the PAPs to be appropriately consulted. Their concerns, worries and questions were responded to by the GASCO representatives. The consultation activities were applied in a form of individual meetings, public consultation and scoping meetings.

Concerning the disclosure of the RAP, once the Bank accepts this RAP, they make it available to the public through its InfoShop. The RAP will be publicly disclosed to all PAPs and other relevant stakeholders in a public meeting. GASCO will translate the RAP into Arabic and disclose it through the following channels:

- 1- GASCO website
- 2- Agriculture Association
- 3- Local governmental units

After the Bank has approved the final Resettlement Action Plan, the Bank and the GASCO disclose it again in the same manner

Concerning grievances, GASCO managed to develop a multi level grievances mechanism that enable the aggrieved person to be heard Adequately. The grievances tiers, responsibilities, response to the grievance and monitoring were presented in a leaflet that will be distributed to all PAPs.

## 1.9 Monitoring Arrangement

Monitoring and evaluation are of significant importance to the project. Thus, the following monitoring activities were presented in the RAP

- **Internal monitoring** to be conducted by the GASCO. They will be responsible of monitoring all activities related to the resettlement activities, including, grievances, compensation payment, and consultation activities and document all of those activities. GASCO will develop a quarterly report and an annual report. Those reports will be sent to the WB for revision and clearance
- **An external monitoring** should be implemented by an independent consultant twice along the life of the project. 6 months after the implementation of resettlement activities. This evaluation process will develop a mid-term review for the project activities. The final evaluation will be conducted by the end of resettlement activities. A final impact assessment report should be developed.

## 1.10 Budget and time plan

Summary of needed budget:

**Table 1-1 - Total cost and budget in EGP**

	<b>Damietta</b>
<b>Total crop price</b>	747,812.5
<b>Total fish farm price</b>	43,958,750
<b>Total price of cultivated crops and fish farms</b>	44,706,562.5
<b>Purchasing lands for valve rooms (1125 m<sup>2</sup> * 2)</b>	2,000,000
<b>Monitoring</b>	300,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,006,562.5</b>

## 2 Project Description

### 2.1 Project overview

The proposed project is considered as part of Egypt's strategy to expand the use of natural gas as a clean source of energy as well as meet the needs of power generation projects. Giza North power project was implemented with assistance of the World Bank. Based on the savings made from this fund, the World Bank received formal request from the government of Egypt to utilize these savings to procure pipelines required for upgrading the natural gas network and supplying natural gas to new and existing power plants.

The aim of the proposed project is to construct and connect natural gas pipelines to Burullus thermal power plant<sup>7</sup> (the location of the power plant is indicated in Figure 2-1 -El Gamil - Damietta pipeline location and route & Figure 2-2 - El Gamil - Damietta pipeline location and route highlighting the crossing at the route's end **Error! Reference source not found.**), improving the security and efficiency of electricity in Delta regions, and therefore the proposed additional scope is considered to be in line with the Giza North Power Plant Project objectives.

The construction and laying down of the pipeline is usually done through digging trenches, except in areas of intersections with major waterways and roads, where the Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) technology will mostly be used. The planned path will mainly pass through desert areas Damietta Governorate, then it will be passing through agricultural land and it will cross beneath the River Nile, therefore, the pipeline will pass through sites of general ecological and social importance along the route.

The route starts from the existing room on Port Fouad-El Tina gas pipeline which lies near from Petrobel Company. Then the pipeline crosses Port Said - Damietta road, and extends 3 km in the western direction in silty sand soil parallel to Port Said - Damietta road from its southern direction. The pipeline then moves in the south west direction for 2 km to cross Port Said - Damietta road and the International Coastal Road. The pipeline then moves west to extend parallel to the International Coastal Road on the borders of Manzala Lake (the total length of this segment is 29 km).

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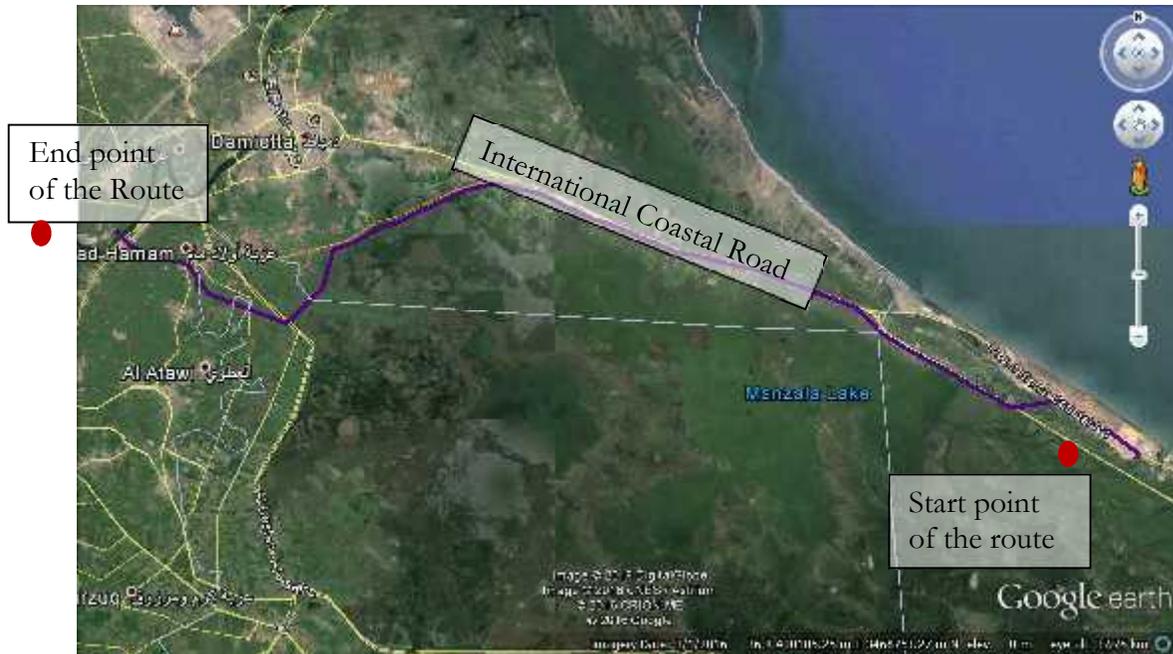


Figure 2-1 -El Gamil - Damietta pipeline location and route

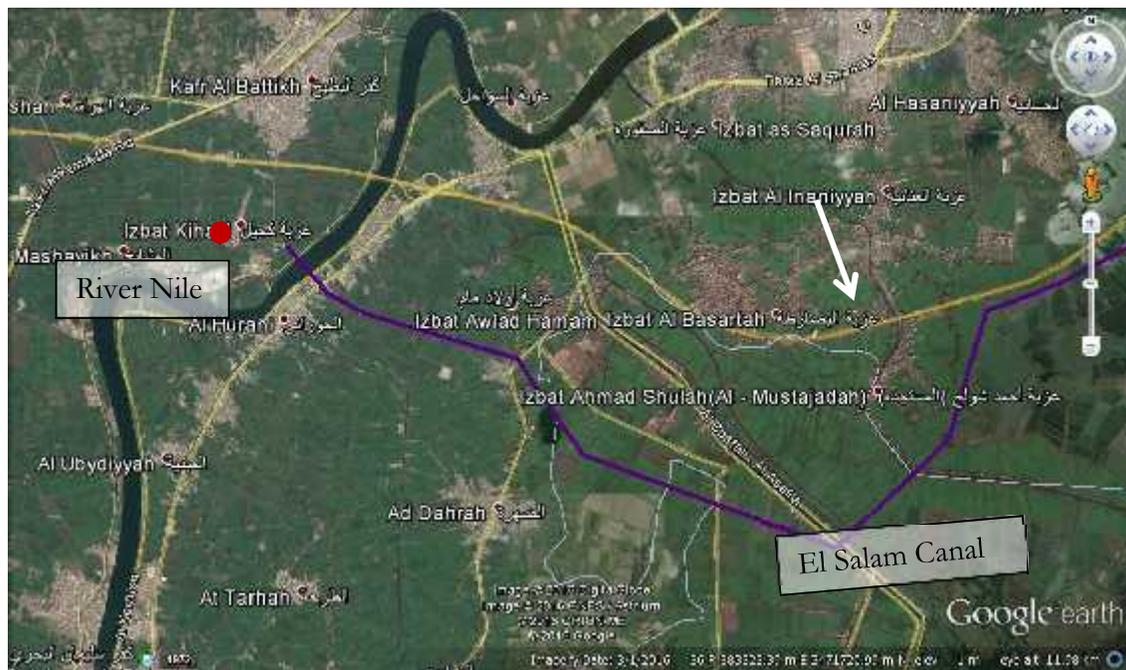


Figure 2-2 - El Gamil - Damietta pipeline location and route highlighting the crossing at the route's end

## 2.2 Description of project Activities

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### 2.2.1 Valve Rooms

Valve rooms will be constructed so as to control the flow of the natural gas through the pipeline. Such control can be applied by changing the percentage opening of the valves, or by changing the path of the natural gas by operating the bypass valves. The main technical data of the valve rooms are:

- Number of Valve Rooms: 4
- Room Area:
  - Room 1: 40\*60 m<sup>2</sup>
  - Room 2, 3: 45\*25 m<sup>2</sup>
  - Room 4: Inside Kafr El-Battikh room
- Operation conditions: temperature varies between 25°C-38°C

### 2.2.2 Pressure Reduction Station (PRS)

The pressure reduction station is located at Burullus power station. PRS aims at reduce the pressure of natural gas to the operational pressure of the power station. The total area needed for the PRS is 105m\*105m. The land is secured inside of Burullus Power station, ***No land is needed to be allocated by GASCO.***

### 2.2.3 Activities of the Construction Phase

Construction will be carried out by qualified and approved contractors under the supervisions and monitoring of ***GASCO.*** The work will broadly be split into the following phases:

- Right of Way activities.
- Pipe transportation and storage.
- Trenching.
- Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) or boring for the road crossings
- Welding and inspection.
- Coating and inspection
- Wrapping of joints.
- Ditching.
- Installation of valves.
- Tie-ins
- Laying fiber-optic cables
- Backfilling.
- Pigging.
- Hydrostatic test.

- Dewatering.
- Purging & commissioning.
- Manufacturing and fittings for valves rooms (including civil, mechanical, and electric components).

### 2.3 Description of the project areas

The following section describes the socio-economic profile of the surrounding villages to the pipeline route. The villages are located in Damietta governorate. The surrounding villages are mainly rural except for Kafr el Batikh which is considered a city (has been previously considered the one of the largest villages in Egypt).

**Table 2-1 - Population and income description (Income and Expenditure Survey, CAPMAS, 2013)**

Hamlets	Population	Percentage of poor people	Per capita consumption	Poverty gap
<b>Ezbet el Basrtah</b>	22302	11.51	5883.9	1.47
<b>Ezbet el Ananya</b>	21886	9.42	6248.67	1.18
<b>Ezbet Awlad Hamam</b>	4206	11.27	5917.29	1.42
<b>Al Hourany</b>	8523	9.6	5983.66	1.16
<b>Ezbet Kouhail</b>	5840	19.29	5289.42	2.58
<b>Al Khalifa</b>	2036	7.9	6230.35	0.93
<b>Kafr el Batikh city</b>	34156	15.85	5864.95	2.85

According to the previous table (Table 2-1 - Population and income description (Income and Expenditure Survey, CAPMAS, 2013), Kafr el Batikh city is the most populated area, it depends on agriculture in addition to manufacturing of handmade furniture and also is close to the New Damietta port. The other villages depend mainly on agriculture for livelihood.

### 2.4 Avoidance mechanism

It is the policy of the GASCO to minimize the impacts on the PAPs. The following procedures are adopted to avoid the occurrence of the resettlement and minimize its impacts if unavoidable:

- GASCO has planned the project to pass mainly through vacant state-owned and/or uncultivated desert lands whenever possible.
- GASCO consults with the Survey department in the governorate to avoid land that will be considered urban land in the near future.

- GASCO has planned the route to pass mainly along existing pipeline routes or roads.
- Routing that would result in damage for fences, trees and any other fixed asset were avoided whenever possible.
- GASCO tries to avoid damaging trees and constructions.
- GASCO allows farmers to harvest their crops before land expropriation as long as the time plan for construction will not be affected.
- GASCO allows farmers to move the trees by themselves in order to be able to benefit from the affected trees. However, compensations are paid to farmers even if they move the trees to other location.
- GASCO aims to limit the duration of temporary land acquisition to minimize impacts on the livelihoods of land owners. Given the dominant small land shares in the areas and the fact that the total duration required for the construction of the route is not expected to exceed 8 months, the duration of the temporary land acquisition per each land owner during the pipeline installation is not expected to exceed one month.
- Close monitoring of the project routes, so that whenever a new construction is started, the monitoring officer immediately reports to stop any encroachment on the lands.

## 3 Resettlement Impacts

This section will provide detailed information on the categories and amounts of significant adverse impacts related to resettlement activities and the project affected households and people. Additionally, the section will shed a light on groups that may be particularly vulnerable to hardship.

The project will result in various adverse impacts on the fish farming area and agricultural area located in Damietta governorate along the whole length of the route which extends for 50 kms.

### 3.1 Impacts during construction

#### 3.1.1 Permanent land acquisition

Permanent land acquisition will be necessary for the establishment of valve rooms. Areas needed for establishment of the valve rooms are distributed as follows:

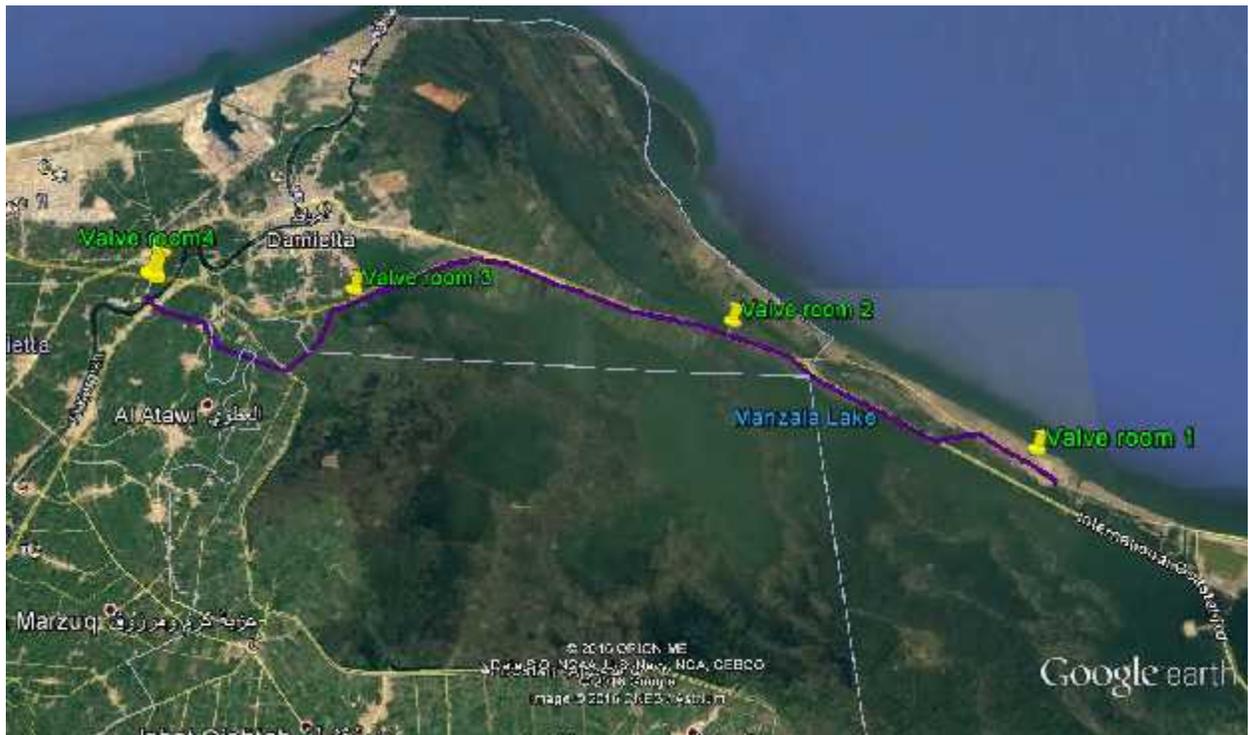
- Number of Valve Rooms: 4
- Room Area:
  - Room 1: 40\*60 m<sup>2</sup>
  - Room 2, 3: 45\*25 m<sup>2</sup>
  - Room 4: Inside Kafr El-Battikh room
- Land needed for the establishment of the valve rooms:  $(40*60) + (45*25)*2 = 4650 \text{ m}^2$
- Land needed for the establishment of the valve rooms will be secured as willing buyer – willing seller scheme.
- Gasco follows the principles of the willing buyer - willing seller by defining alternatives and always giving the opportunity to the land owner to refuse to sell his/her land. In case the land owners are not willing to sell their land, GASCO design team reroutes the line to pass through areas where land owners are willing to sell.
- Based on field experience, the farmers were usually willing to sell their land to GASCO. usually purchases the land at a value that is equivalent to or above the market value. This ends with a value that is equivalent to the replacement value (here is equivalent to the market value in addition to any taxes or other fees associated with purchase/registration/title transfer of comparable replacement land)<sup>8</sup>. The RAP team was informed that even though the land is agriculture land, GASCO offers to buy it at a price equivalent to housing areas price which is significantly higher than the regular market price for agricultural land.

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<sup>8</sup> In determining the market price, the compensation committee of GASCO resort to recent land selling transactions that took place in the area for similar plots of land. The committee also has valuation experts and, in many cases, resort to local key informants from the area.

**Table 3-1 - Types of ownership of the valve rooms**

Valve room number	Use	ownership	Number of landowners	Occupation of landowners	Total property
Valve room 1	Desert	Public	None	None	2500 m <sup>2</sup>
Valve rooms 2 & 3	Agriculture	Private	2	Farmers	1125 m <sup>2</sup> * 2
Valve room 4	Existing	Kafr el batikh power station	None	None	-



**Figure 3-1 - Location of the Valve rooms**

### 3.1.2 Temporary land acquisition

Temporary land acquisition will be necessary for the construction of the pipeline. The impact duration will remain for one agricultural season (maximum 3 months). The crop holder will suffer from the loss of cultivated crops. Areas needed for the construction are distributed as follows:

1. Vacant public owned<sup>9</sup> land along the international coastal road: 85,000 m<sup>2</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Screening and site visits conducted by the field team to the public owned land has shown that no illegal / informal users exist. Especially that the line will pass within the RoW of existing pipelines or within the RoW of the road wherever possible

2. **Private owned cultivated areas: 316,225 m<sup>2</sup>**
3. **Public owned roads and waterways: 18,775 m<sup>2</sup>**
4. **Fish farming areas<sup>10</sup>: 3,356,850 m<sup>2</sup>**

Various factors will determine the severity of the impacts. Fundamentally, the economic conditions of the PAP, having alternative source of income, the percentage of the affected lands are the main elements that identify the severity of impact. The time of land acquisition in relation to the farming seasons is also an important factor in determining the severity of impacts. Following are the potential severity of impacts according to the expropriation times:

#### **For the fish farming areas:**

- **The fish farming area** must be dried fully in order for the excavation to take place. It has to be noted that the whole area to be dried will be compensated for<sup>11</sup>.
- In case it is possible the fish farming area can be dried during the **cleansing season (December - April)** in order for the owner not to loose the fish.
- If the land must be expropriated while the fish is still in the farm, the owner/tenant will be allowed to collect the fish and sell it, in **addition to receiving the full compensation for the fish farm.**<sup>12</sup>

#### **For the cultivated areas**

- If the land must be expropriated prior to the harvest season, unripe crops might be damaged completely as a result of the project causing the crop-holder losses in terms of financial investment and effort invested in the cultivation of those crops. This will be a complete loss of crops. **In this case the PAPs will receive full compensation for the crops.**
- During harvest season, the crop holder is allowed to harvest the ripe crops allowing him to benefit from the crops. Moreover, s/he will receive their compensation. Consequently, s/he is partially affected as they will not lose their crops. **In this case the PAPs will receive full compensation for the crops in addition to the harvested crops.**
- During the preparation of lands to be cultivated, the farmers will not lose their crops, and they will exert no effort to cultivate the land. This will be minor impact.

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<sup>10</sup> In the case of the fish farm the total area should be dried. Not only the 20 meters needed for excavation in agricultural land.

<sup>11</sup> This is larger than 20 m that is usually calculated as excavation requirements. The whole fish farm has to be dried.

<sup>12</sup> In addition to the avoidance mechanisms indicated in section 2.4, GASCO allows the owner to collect the fish as part of the avoidance mechanism. Whenever possible GASCO will wait till the owner/tenant collectss the fish, as long as this has no effect on the construction schedule.

**In this case the PAPs will receive a compensation equivalent to the rent of the land (uncultivated).**

- **The PIU will ensure that the contractor will return the land to its original status.** The contractor will ensure that the top soil will be stored and reinstalled after completion of the excavation works, before it is returned to owners.

### 3.1.3 Temporary loss of assets

Based on the site visits to the affected areas, no assets exist at the cultivated areas or the fish farming area. This is due to the avoidance mechanisms that GASCO applies during the design phase.

## 3.2 Impacts during operation

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**No impacts are anticipated after the pipeline is constructed and is under operation.** Although some restrictions are normally applied on the land uses of the RoW (2\*2 m in urban areas and 6\*2 meters) in rural areas from the center of the pipeline), those limitations do not apply on this project for the following reasons:

- The route will pass across land which is only classified as agriculture land<sup>13</sup> (no urban areas and no cities or villages) or vacant state owned land.
- Gasco consult with the survey department before determining the route to ensure that the land of the route is not getting into urban boundaries in the near future.
- There will be no restriction of use of the land of the route of this project since the PAP can continue cultivating all the kind of crops and trees<sup>14</sup> they are currently cultivating. The types of trees with deep roots (e.g. wood trees) which are restricted above the gas lines are not normally cultivated in this area.
- In the future, if the land where the pipelines are installed gets into urban boundaries, GASCO purchases the land from the owner. By law, once the land is within urban boundaries, the owner of the land is allowed to use the land for construction purposes. In such cases and in order for GASCO to secure the land where the pipelines are and prevent any activities that may damage the pipelines, GASCO buys the land from the owners at replacement value in line with market prices. This is stipulated under Article 6 and 7 of the Decree number 292 Year 1998 on the executive regulations of Law 4 year 1988. The 2 articles deal with the cases where damages occur to the owner of the land as a result of the implementation of Law 4. GASCO deals with the cases where the land gets into urban boundaries after the pipeline is installed as damage for the owner who should benefit from full market value for his land. In such cases, the affected person approaches GASCO, inform about the case and a new contract is signed for purchasing

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<sup>13</sup> Construction on agriculture land is prohibited by law

<sup>14</sup> It is normal for the trees cultivation to be made in rows with about 12 m distance left between the rows. The farmer will put into consideration the location of the pipeline and ensure it is in the middle of the 12m distance.

the land. This kind of arrangement is clearly known to the farmers and GASCO (through its compensation committee) always share this information during the early awareness raising and information sessions.

### **3.3 Vulnerable groups**

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The census survey did not identify any female headed families, elderly groups and ultra-poor people along the route. However, there is minor probability to find vulnerable groups in case of having any change in land tenancy status. Following is the proposed assistance that will be adopted by the GASCO:

- 1- Provide the PAPs with compensation in their premises
- 2- Sufficient and clear information to be provided to them
- 3- Probability of hiring one of their unemployed children by the contractor as unskilled labour

In addition to the above mentioned procedures, it is crucial to pay attention to provide information to the illiterate groups. Thus, information will be attained by the provision of clear satisfactory information to the illiterate head of households using the appropriate communication approach.

**Table 3-2 – El Gamil - Damietta Gas Pipeline Summary of Resettlement Impacts – OP 4.12**

Impact	Affected area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Use	Ownership	Location	Number of Crop/holders/owners	Number of fish	Number of people affected	Remarks
<b>Temporary land acquisition</b>								
Vacant public owned land along the international coastal road	85,000 m <sup>2</sup>	Semi Urban areas	Public	Port Said Governorate	None		None	Vacant (based upon the field visits and screening of the route)
Cultivated private lands owned	316,225 m <sup>2</sup>	Agricultural	Private	Damietta Governorate	108		550	
Public owned roads and waterways	18,775 m <sup>2</sup>	Roads and waterways	Public	Damietta Governorate	None		None	
Fish Farming area	3,356,850 m <sup>2</sup>	Fish farming	Rented private –	Manzala lake	106		541	Rented from the General Authority for Fish Resources Development
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,776,850 m<sup>2</sup></b>							
<b>Permanent land acquisition</b>								
Valve rooms	4650 m <sup>2</sup>	Agricultural	Private	Damietta	2 land owners		11	Valve room 1 will be established inside Zohr power plant. Valve room 4 is existing at kafr batikh power plant. Only valve rooms 2 & 3 will be secured under willing buyer – willing seller scheme
<b>Affected other assets:</b>	<b>None</b>							



Others	None
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## 4 Socio-economic Survey

This section will present a summary of the results and findings of the census survey.

### 4.1 Findings of the census survey

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#### 4.1.1 Methodology of the Inventory of Affected Persons

Prior to the implementation of the project activities the following steps have been taken in order to prepare the RAP:

- The RoW was identified according to Gas pipeline Law 4 for year 1988
- The design of the route was finalized
- Letters were sent to Damietta Governorate and General Authority for Fish Resources Development to inform about the project activities that will be implemented
- Different meetings were conducted with the Compensation Committee and the Social Development Officer in GASCO to address the potential project impacts. Later on, preliminary site visits were paid to the PAPs.
- The project affected persons census and compensation form were prepared in cooperation with GASCO team.
- Based on the Egyptian regulations for crop compensation, the Agriculture Associations at the affected areas were contacted and interviewed. The Agricultural Associations developed a list of crops valuation and the other items that necessitate compensation i.e. modern types of irrigation that might be affected.
- The General Authority for Fish Resources Development was contacted to prepare the price list for the fish farms compensation.
- The affected areas were screened during the inventory. The PAPs were addressed according to their type of loss and the administrative governorate. The whole (50 Km) line was visited in order to identify the affected people there, in addition to highlighting their potential loss of assets, crops.

#### 4.1.2 Findings of the census survey

The number of project affected people along the pipeline is 214 crop holders as well as tenants of fish farms. The magnitude of impact can be measured considering the impact on the livelihood of the whole family. Based on the findings of the field survey the average family size is 5.1 persons, thus it is expected that 1091 persons will have impacts on their livelihood during construction.

**Table 4-1 - Distribution of Project Affected People by type of crops, assets and trees to be lost<sup>15</sup>**

Name of Agricultural Association (Damietta governorate)	Number of Crop holders	Affected areas in Kirats	Affected areas in m <sup>2</sup>	Potato	Trefoil	Wheat	Fish Farm	Carrot	Beans
				K	K	K	K	K	K
Kafr el Batikh	23	253	44275	42	158	53	0	0	0
ElBasarta	14	117	20475	0	84	21	12	0	0
Damietta	16	760	133000	35	295	430	0	0	0
El Bostan	39	265	46375	51	34	102	0	18	60
El Anania	16	412	72100	0	276	136	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1807</b>	<b>316225</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>60</b>

	Number of PAPs	Affected areas		Affected areas in m <sup>2</sup>
		F	K	
<b>General Authority for Fish Resources Development</b>	106	748	1230	3,356,850 <sup>16</sup>

<sup>15</sup> All areas indicated in Feddan, Kirat and Sahm were converted to m<sup>2</sup> in order to use a universal unit and ease calculations

<sup>16</sup> This is larger than 20 m that is usually calculated as excavation requirements. The whole fish farm has to be dried.

## 5 Legislative and Regulatory Framework

### 5.1 Introduction

The RAP study was prepared in compliance with the national regulations and international guidelines about involuntary resettlement. For detailed discussion for the legislation, see Annex V. This chapter will cover the following:

- Policy references
- Egyptian Relevant Legislations
- Gaps Between Egyptian Regulations and World Bank Policies
- Summary of GASCO Compensation System for Affected Lands, Crops and Trees

### 5.2 Policy References

OP. 4.12 has been considered the guiding principles for developing the current RAP study. The relevant principle policy objectives of OP 4.12 considered here are:

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

### 5.3 Relevant Egyptian Legislations for the Involuntary Resettlement

This section presents a summary of all Egyptian Laws relevant to the RAP study, which are as follows

- 1- **The Egyptian Constitution 2014** on protection of private property in articles 33 and 35 indicates that all types of private property are protected. Private property can be expropriated only for public benefit and in return of a fair compensation.
- 2- **Law number 10 for the year 1990 and its amendments by law number 1 for the year 2015** on property expropriation for Public Benefit identifies natural projects as public benefit activities. It describes the acquisition procedures for private lands, assets and other affected materials. Article (20) of Law 10/1990 requires compensation to be determined on the basis of prevailing prices at the date of issuance of the expropriation decree.

- 3- **Petroleum pipelines Law 4/1988** The petroleum pipelines law 4/1988 states that the owner of a property should allow the passing of pipelines transporting liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons beneath the ground surface in accordance with the procedure mentioned in the executive regulations (Decree 292/1988).
- 4- **Ministerial Decree number 346 of the year 2007** that enables the governors to form a committee in order to identify the valuation of compensation for crops and assets within the jurisdiction of the governorate.

In addition to the above-mentioned regulations, the Agricultural Directorates are allowed to set a list of prices for the crops located within their areas.

#### 5.4 Gaps between Egyptian Regulations and World Bank Policies

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The gaps between Egyptian regulations and World Bank policies are summarized as follow:

- 1- **The cut-off date:** The WB identifies a cut-off date in order to prevent people influx to the project area. This measure is stipulated in order to protect the project owner and preventing wasting of resources. The Egyptian laws never set a cut-off date, particularly if the impacts are related to agricultural lands that might experience changes in crops and tenancy.
- 2- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Monitoring or evaluation measures are not stipulated in Egyptian regulation. Lack of the necessary legal provision needed to put in place monitoring and evaluation measures can negatively impact the accountability and transparency programs and plans may not be able to benefit from corrective action in cases of mistakes nor receive rewards in cases of good performance.
- 3- **Assistance during relocation:** The Egyptian law does not pay attention to the assistance during replacement, while WB stipulates that affected people are to be offered support after displacement, for a transition period.

It is worth mentioning that based on the World Bank requirements for applying an effective and accessible grievance mechanism, GASCO established a proactive grievance system. GASCO compensation committee usually conducts several meetings with the PAPs at the construction sites in addition to follow up activities throughout the compensation process. Any complaints arising during the construction activities will be submitted to the resident engineer.

## 6 Valuation and Compensation

The valuation methodology of the crops and assets compensation is imperative for the RAP study in order to facilitate the compensation process. Following is a discussion of the valuation process adopted per each type of loss.

### 6.1 Eligibility criteria

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There are various categories of PAPs who are entitled to compensation and socio-economic restoration according to the World Bank. The following are the identified groups of project-affected persons (PAPs) for this project that will be entitled to mitigation/compensation:

1. Temporary (complete or partial) loss of crops and trees in the construction area:

- Farmers / Individuals who have formal legal ownership rights to land
- Farmers / Individuals who do not have formal legal ownership rights to land but have temporary or leasing rights
- Farmers / Individuals who do not have any recognizable legal right or claim to the land: provide compensation for (complete or partial) loss of standing crops, trees, or plants

2. Temporary impact on livelihood

- Owners / tenants of Fish Farming areas who have formal legal rights
- Owners / tenants of Fish Farming areas who have informal legal rights

2. Permanent Loss of standing crops, trees, or plants or access to them

### 6.2 Valuation Procedures of Crops/Assets

#### 6.2.1 Crop Valuation

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In order to determine the prices of the crops, the study team relied upon the pricing lists provided for the crops. (Price list received from Agricultural Directorate is added as an annex II<sup>17</sup>).

The price lists are developed by the Agriculture Directorate. Prior to developing such lists, the Agriculture Directorate has discussed with the Agriculture Associations within the jurisdiction of the

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<sup>17</sup>GASCO makes sure to update the crop list from the agricultural directorate immediately before start of the compensation process to ensure it reflects the latest price updates. This lists are updated by the Agriculture Directorate based on the prevailing market price and are applicable to all agricultural associations, the list is updated every three years.

governorate in order to identify the prevailing market price. Such dialogue is not documented by the Agriculture Directorate; however, it is reflected on the developed price list.

**Table 6-1- Prices provided by the agricultural directorate in Damietta, 2015**

Crops			
Crop	Price Per Kirat (175 m <sup>2</sup> )	Crop	Price Per Kirat (175 m <sup>2</sup> )
Trefoil	375	Wheat	450
Potatoes	500	Beans	393.75
Carrot	481.25		

Most of the crop holders that were consulted about the values of crops and trees, indicated that they are satisfied with the crops compensation value. However, they reported that the best timing to give their land is by the end of the agricultural season after harvesting the crops. In addition to the tree prices GASCO pays compensation for the value of the harvest.

Also consulted fish farm tenants were satisfied with the compensation value; they requested that the excavation would be conducted during the cleansing season in order to avoid loss of their fish.

### 6.2.2 Fish farming Valuation

In order to determine the prices of the crops, the study team relied upon the pricing lists provided for the fish types. (Price list received from General Authority for Fish Resources Development is added as an annex II).

The price lists are developed by the General Authority for Fish Resources Development. Prior to developing such lists, the Authority has discussed with the owners and tenants of the fish farms to identify satisfactory prices. Such dialogue is not documented by the General Authority for Fish Resources Development; however, it is reflected on the developed price list. GASCO will pay 55,000 LE for each feddan of the affected areas of fish farms.

**Table 6-2 - Prices for Fish Farms provided by the General Authority for Fish Resources Development, 2015**

Fish Farms	
Fish farm	Price Per Feddan
Fish Farm	55,000

### 6.2.3 Temporary Loss of uncultivated land

No Uncultivated land was identified during the census survey.

### 6.2.4 Temporary acquisition of land for storing construction material

Any land needed for temporary storage of construction material will be compensated at full rent price of uncultivated land determined by the agricultural directorate, and in case the land is cultivated the normal compensation mechanism of crops and tress compensation will be applied.

### 6.2.5 Asset Valuation

The Compensation Committee evaluates the affected assets. The assets that will be affected by the project are limited due to the fact that GASCO follows the avoidance mechanism aiming at reducing the impacts. No assets were identified during the census survey.

The valuation of this type of assets is mainly based on restoration price. GASCO will either restore the asset to its original status or will provide equivalent compensation for the restoration value. PAPs will be part of this process in cooperation with the compensation committee. The assets have been valued according to the following determinants:

1. The construction material needed to rebuild the house
2. Needed cost to reconstruct the house (laborers- transfer of the construction materials-license...etc.)

## 6.3 Arrangement for delivering of compensations

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The temporary land acquisition and compensation will be applied as follows:

- After receiving the approval from the WB on the RAP, the Compensation Committee<sup>18</sup> will start the compensation procedures.
- A list of owners/tenants and type of loss will be disclosed in the Local Governmental Units and the agriculture Associations.
- A formal agreement will be written with each PAP, upon which, the compensation is paid to him/ her and GASCO will receive the land from him/her to start the construction.

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<sup>18</sup> See the composition and role of the compensation committee in chapter 8

- The value of compensation of the potential affected lands/crops/trees and assets will be defined and forwarded to the financial department in the GASCO.
- The financial department will release the compensation amount.
- Full compensation will be given to the PAP before the start of the construction activities.
- Complete legal procedures for land acquisition will be documented by the project manager and then sent to the Social Development Officer at GASCO headquarters (Eng. Ahmed Galal - 01211878678).

#### **6.4 Transitional support**

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Due to the nature of impacts which are mainly impacts on crops and trees, there will be limited transitional support activities. There will be no moving costs, temporary living allowance and payment of fees since there will be no physical resettlement of the PAPs. GASCO will pay the monetary compensation to the owners as a compensation for the structure that will be affected in order to enable him to build a new one prior to demolishing the affected structures. The PAP will receive their compensation, thereafter, it is up to them to reconstruct the structures or not. In both cases, the proposed compensation covers all reconstruction activities.

#### **6.5 Arrangements for recalculation of compensation in case of prolonged delay in delivery of compensation**

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In case of any prolonged delay related to the project implementation the following procedures will be applied:

- 1- GASCO will send a letter to the Agriculture Directorate in order to get the updated crops and trees price lists. This will be during the re-measuring process
- 2- The Compensation Committee will inform the PAPs about the change of the prices. They should sign a new agreement that reflects their approval on the new value of compensation re-calculation
- 3- The value of compensation of the potential affected lands/crops/trees and assets will be defined and forwarded to the financial department in the GASCO.
- 4- The financial department will release the compensation amount from the budget item allocated for compensation and requested early by the project manager.
- 5- The Compensation Committee will disburse the compensation value according to the previous conditions of payment reported in section 6.3
- 6- All updated lists, agreement and money disbursement will be documented by GASCO compensation committee.

## 7 Income and Livelihood Rehabilitation Measures

This section provides information about the arrangements for providing sufficient opportunities to those losing their land in addition to the compensation identified.

For this project, PAPs are only eligible for compensation for crops as identified in chapter 6. The project will not result in the type of livelihoods damage that will require livelihoods rehabilitation measures. No other impacts are anticipated that requires additional assistance or compensation.

### 7.1 Discussion of measures of Livelihood and Income Rehabilitation Measures

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The following types of compensation are considered:

***- Arrangements (in addition to compensation) providing sufficient opportunity for those losing land to improve or at least restore incomes:***

Not Applicable – Only compensation for crops for one agricultural season is considered.

***- Arrangements, timing and availability for replacement housing, including site preparation and access to facilities and services as needed to improve, or at least restore, living standards:***

Not Applicable

***- Relocation or other arrangements necessary for shops and enterprises to resume profitable operation:***

Not Applicable

***- Arrangements (e.g. alternative employment, temporary wage support, other) necessary to maintain or restore incomes of workers in affected enterprises***

Not Applicable

***- Relocation Assistance to renters or leaseholders losing access to land or structures:***

Not Applicable

***- Special Assistance to be provided to vulnerable groups (e.g., the poor and the elderly and disabled):***

Not Applicable

***- Restoration or replacement of community infrastructure and services:***

Not Applicable

## 8 Institutional Arrangements

This section identifies organizations and/or agencies primarily responsible for resettlement implementation. It describes the capacity of these entities for effective implementation by reference to links to authority, prior experience with resettlement, and number and training of their personnel. This section also briefly describes the implementation timetable, establishing that key implementation measures precede adverse impacts.

### 8.1 Institutional Responsibilities for the RAP Implementation

#### 8.1.1 Organizational Setup

The organizational setup responsible for compensation activities under this project is the Compensation Committee in GASCO , formed of:

- Technical member (Agricultural Association)
- GASCO representative (Social Development Officer)
- Representative of the Contractor

These are permanent staff members of GASCO. They work closely with the Agricultural Association and Agriculture Directorates<sup>19</sup> in relevant governorates.

### 8.2 Institutional roles in GASCO compensation system

The following table presents the roles of different institutions in the compensation system at GASCO:

**Table 8-1 - Institutional roles in the GASCO compensation system**

Stakeholder	Institutional Role
<b>Ministry of Petroleum</b>	According to law 10/1990, the Minister of Petroleum will issue the expropriation decree for the project
<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>	According to law 10/1990, the Minister of Agriculture approves the expropriation decree for cultivated lands
<b>Agricultural Directorate</b>	Identifies concerned associations according to the project maps  Provides the price list for the crops and trees at the governorate
<b>Agricultural Associations</b>	Provide the names and tenures of the PAPs within their relevant areas  Participate in the census survey of the PAPs prior to starting of the

<sup>19</sup> The Agricultural Directorates are responsible for developing the crop prices list only

	<p>expropriation activities as part of the compensation committee</p> <p>Participate in the compensation committee to provide technical opinion about the crops (age of trees, fertility of land ... etc.)</p>
<b>GASCO Compensation Committee</b>	<p>Is responsible for the verifying the census survey of the PAPs prior to implementation</p> <p>Is responsible for implementation the compensation activities according to the standards and procedures stipulated in the RAP</p> <p>Communicate with the governorate and the Agricultural Directorates for expropriation decree and valuation of crops</p> <p>Pay the compensation amounts to the PAPs</p>
<b>Petrojet (contractor)</b>	<p>Participates during the implementation of the compensations process to confirm the final routes prior to construction, under full supervision from GASCO. Does not play a role in the actual compensation process in relationship with the PAPs.</p>
<b>GASCO Mediation Committee</b>	<p>Is responsible for handling the second tier of grievances</p>
<b>GASCO Development (SDO) Social Officer</b>	<p>A key player to ensure diligent implementation of the RAP and ongoing consultation with the PAPs</p> <p>Works in both compensation and mediation committees</p> <p>Is responsible for handling the first tier of grievances along with the Site Project Manager as well as conducting awareness raising activities among PAPs to inform them about the grievance mechanism</p> <p>Responsible for monitoring the progress of the RAP implementation and support the PIU in preparing monitoring reports and inform the Bank in case of sensing any possible deviation between the compensation plan implementation and what was stipulated in the RAP</p> <p>Work with the GASCO team to ensure that land is restored to the same conditions as before the pipeline installation.</p> <p>Conducting further consultations during the implementation and monitoring of the RAP (including affected persons of vulnerable groups such as women and poor people)</p> <p>Ensure that the willing buyer-willing seller approach process was applied to meet the key principles and that the land owners and users</p>

	had the right to refuse to sell their land and that involuntary land expropriation was not an option to resort to when the process is defined as “willing buyer willing seller”.
<b>Site Project Manager</b>	Is responsible for supervising the construction activities  Is considered the first tier of grievances
<b>GASCO Environment and Social Department</b>	Will monitor the implementation of the RAP process during all its phases.  Submit regular monitoring reports on the RAP implementation to the World Bank.  Keep record of the received grievance and the taken steps to resolve

### 8.3 Implementation timetable

#### 8.3.1 Implementation Sequence

The compensation process is governed by a clear detailed legal framework that enabled compensation committee to perform their work appropriately. In addition, the legal frame is in compliance with the regulations of the World Bank OP 4.12.

Temporary land acquisition and compensation will be completed in coordination with relevant organizations and as per the principles of the prepared RAP. The specific process is as follows:

- Prior to the RAP preparation, the project design department in GASCO provides a detailed map on land acquisition scope to identify the land acquisition scope and area.
- Agricultural Directorate provides the prices for the different types of crops.
- Compensation committee initially calculates the needed areas in cooperation with the Agricultural Associations,
- Approval from the WB on the RAP
- Prior to the implementation of the RAP, verifying the situation on the ground and checking if any changes (compared to the census survey baseline) happen, document the change, assess the implication and inform the Bank
- Delivery of compensation amount to the PAPs.
- Complete legal procedures for land acquisition

### 8.3.2 Time Schedule and the Cut-off Date

The potential date for the start of the construction is August 2016 which is considered the cutoff date<sup>20</sup>. Construction activities will start after completing the compensation activities. It is important to note that the project schedule will start with a cutoff date, after approval from the World Bank.

During this stage GASCO made a preliminary cost estimate for the project affected lands, the determinants of this estimate were:

- land size
- type of crop or tree
- the prices mentioned by the Agricultural Directorates

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<sup>20</sup> The cut-off date was communicated to PAPs during the consultation activities and field work.



Tasks and activities	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May
<b>During preparation phase</b>																
Consulting with the governorate	■	■	■													
Formation of the compensation committee		■	■	■												
Agricultural directorate develop crop price list		■	■	■												
Formation of the GRM committee			■	■	■											
Consultation with the PAPs		■	■	■	■	■										
Preparation of the PAP profiles			■	■	■	■	■	■								
WB approval of the RAP							■	■								
Verification of the RAP							■	■	■							
<b>During Resettlement Implementation</b>																
Consultation with the PAPs							■	■	■							
Disbursing payment to PAPs								■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Documentation of the compensation activities							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Documentation of the grievances and responses							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Documentation of operation and efficiency of the RAP																
<b>During monitoring and evaluation</b>																
Quarterly reports to be developed							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
External Monitoring (Mid-term + Final)											■	■	■	■	■	■

## 9 Budget and Funding Arrangements

Construction is expected to start beginning of August 2016 until December 2016, since crops vary across, the implementation of the RAP should start two months before the construction of the project. Based on the WB requirements all compensation should be paid prior to the construction.

Thus the following are the consequent steps that will be applied after determining the time frame of the project:

- 1- The construction will begin only after the completion of the compensation process. The PAPs should be identified and documented.
- 2- Crop compensation is linked with implementation of project activities as no excavation should be conducted on site before the payment of a full cost of the compensation.

### 9.1 Estimation of Total Temporarily Land Acquisition Cost

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The total cost estimated was about **47,006,562.5** million EGP.

### 9.2 Compensation amount

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Compensation amounts refer to compensations to be paid directly to the affected persons, which include temporary land use compensation and compensation for sporadic trees. The census showed that the potential impacts will be as follow:

- The majority will be temporary impacts on crops and vegetation

Depending on the legal status of the crop holder (owner or tenant), GASCO arranges to offer the compensation and the crop holders are aware of this division in the compensation value, as follows:

The land owner gets 2/3 of the compensation while tenant gets 1/3 of the compensation in the case of the trees planted by the land owner and the tenant rents only to collect the crops.

The tenants gets 2/3 of the compensation while land owner get 1/3 of the compensation in the case of the trees planted by the tenants.

The land owner gets 100% of the compensation in the case of the trees planted by him and the harvest is collected by him (no tenant).

- Temporary impact on fish farms
- No impacts on permanent land

Following are the estimated amount of money needed to compensate the affected people, along with other costs associated with RAP (site supervision, monitoring RAP implementation by client, etc.).

- Calculation of the compensation amount for crops

Type of Crop	Total area in Kirat	Price per kirat	Total price
Potatoes	128	500	64,000
Trefoil	847	375	317,625
Wheat	742	450	333,900
Carrot	18	481.25	8,662.5
Beans	60	393.75	23,625
<b>Total Price</b>			<b>747,812.5.0</b>

- Calculation of the compensation amount for fish farms

Type of fish compensations	Number of feddans	Price per feddan	Total price
Compensation per feddan	799.25	55,000	43,958,750.0
<b>Total Price</b>			<b>43,958,750.0</b>

**Table 9-1 - Total cost and budget in EGP**

Damietta	
Total crop price	747,812.5
Total fish farm price	43,958,750
<b>Total price of cultivated crops and fish farms</b>	<b>44,706,562.5</b>
<b>Purchasing lands for valve rooms (1125 m<sup>2</sup> * 2)</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>Monitoring</b>	<b>300,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,006,562.5</b>

\* GASCO pays the compensation to the crop holder (the tenant in case the land is rented).

### **9.2.1 Fund Flow and Payment Plan**

GASCO team are keen to allocate the necessary funds before the implementation of any compensation activities in order to: 1) have the money paid on the spot; 2) facilitate work through avoiding tiring red tap. Paying the money to the farmers increases satisfaction and enhances their willingness to give their lands for the project. Based on meetings conducted with the Compensation Committee it was reported that the estimated funds needed for compensation will be put in a new account under GASCO. The main objective of having the full amount of compensation allocated before the construction is facilitating the compensation process, in addition to facilitate the auditing required by Law.

GASCO is the sole entity to provide the financial compensation. In case of having awareness raising activities or orientation sessions, that will be in cooperation with the relevant Ministries (Ministry of Agriculture).during the compensation payment

## 10 Consultation, Disclosure and Grievance Mechanism

### 10.1 Introduction

This chapter aims to highlight the key consultation and community engagement activities and their outcomes that were conducted in relation to the land acquisition and mitigation of resettlement impacts, in addition to outlining the key aspects to be addressed when holding the consultation activities.

Consultation activities (scoping, interviews, focus group discussions, public hearings/consultations) with various stakeholders and community people in the host communities were held for the proposed NG pipeline connections project in compliance with relevant WB and Egyptian legislations.

### 10.2 Consultation Activities

Consultation has been carried out in the form of a continuous process that started before the start of preparation of RAP and ESIA and has continued during preparation of the RAP study. GASCO has applied multi-levels of consultation with the stakeholder and the PAPs during preparation of the RAP. The consultation process is expected to be continued by Gasco during various stages. Following are the main objectives of the consultation activities held:

- Informing the PAPs of the RAP preparation process and the scope of the ESIA and RAP
- Collecting information related to the socio-economic profile of the PAPs
- Sharing information about the compensation approach including compensation values and the calculation methods with the PAPs
- Consulting the PAPs about the draft findings of the ESIA and RAP studies.

The following table (**Error! Reference source not found.**) shows the detailed consultation activities held during preparation of the RAP:

**Table 10-1 - Summary of the conducted consultation activities**

Consultation approaches	Data collection tools	Number of consultations	Time and location	Number of people consulted	Main topics covered
Census Survey during the RAP preparation	Census survey sheet		December 2015 – January 2016	214 crop holders & fish farmers	Census of the affected persons and the scope of land acquisition conducted by GASCO
Interviews	Questionnaire	34 questionnaires	April –	34 persons	Identification of impacts of land

with PAPs	es	res	March, 2016		acquisition. Collecting information related to the Socio-economic profile of the affected persons. Discuss the impacts of land acquisition and compensation methodology.
FDGs	FGD guideline	10 sessions	April – March, 2016	72 persons (local community + 27 PAPs)	Discussion of project impacts including socio-economic and resettlement impacts
Stakeholders interviews	Semi structured interview guideline	19 stakeholder s interviews	April – March, 2016	19 persons	Discussing the roles of stakeholders in the RAP process Including interviews with agricultural associations and the agricultural directorate to discuss the compensation approach and valuation methodology
Scoping session for the ESIA and RAP preparation		1 session	Ras el Bar, Damietta, 23 March, 2016	99 persons, 76.7% males and 23.2% females	Inform the local community including PAPs of Methodology for data collection for both the ESIA and the RAP studies And present ToR for ESIA and RAP
Public Consultation session for presenting the ESIA and RAP findings		1 session	Ras el Bar, Damietta, 13 April, 2016	78 persons, 74.3% males and 25.6% females.	Present findings of the field work of both the ESIA and RAP studies including resettlement and socio-economic impacts

### 10.2.1 Consultation activities during Site Investigation

Prior to the planning phase, GASCO teams paid several visits to the project site in order to consult with the local community. The main objective of these visits was to introduce the project to the governmental entities and community people. During these visits, all the concerns and comments received from the governorates and the directorates (health, environment, etc...) are considered during the planning of the project. Those visits also helped in determining the route of the pipelines.

### 10.2.2 Consultation Activities during the Preparation of the ESIA and RAP studies

- During the preparation of the ESIA, community groups were consulted through the focus group discussions (FGDs), stakeholder interviews and scoping meetings conducted along the route. In addition, individual interviews were conducted with the potential affected persons in their fields.
- During the preparation of the ESIA and the RAP, two public consultations (PCs) were held with the stakeholders and community people in the project areas (scoping session and Public Consultation). PCs results were included as part of the ESIA study. Comments raised by participants were considered. Temporary land acquisition was raised as an important theme including questions about the compensation value. Number of the PAPs participated in those sessions.

#### Scoping session held in Damietta on March 23, 2016

A total of 99 persons attended the consultation event. They are divided into 76.7% males and 23.2% females. The following table shows the distribution of participants according to their profession

**Table 10-2 - Distribution of Participants by profession**

Distribution of participants according to Profession	Numbers	Percentage
Administrative officials governorate level	19	19.1
Administrative officials target village councils	25	25.2
Gas Companies	18	18.1
Community members	37	37.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>

### **Public Consultation in Damietta Governorate on April 17, 2016**

In order to review the findings of the draft ESIA, a public consultation event was held to allow various groups of stakeholders to come together and raise any comments on the drafted ESIA. EcoConServ consulting carried out several steps to announce for the event and invite stakeholders. 78 persons attended the consultation event. They are divided into 74.3% males and 25.6% females.

**Table 10-3 - Distribution of Participants by Profession**

<b>Distribution of participants according to Profession</b>	<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Administrative officials governorate level</b>	6	7.6
<b>Administrative officials target village councils</b>	13	16.6
<b>Gas Companies</b>	21	26.9
<b>Community members</b>	38	48.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>

Full documentation for the consultation is included in the ESIA. The main comments and queries raised during the consultation with regards the land acquisitions were as follows (For detailed information about the participants of the consultation sessions, see Annex 5):

**Table 10-4 - Key comments and concerns raised during the scoping session**

<b>Issues / topics</b>	<b>Questions and comments</b>	<b>Responses</b>
<b>Route alternatives</b>	How will the pipeline cross the Nile River? Will it pass at the bottom or above?	River crossings will be passing under the bottom of the Nile. We get the approval from the Ministry of Irrigation according to their plans for expansion of the river until 2100 or the latest designs. Then the engineering department at GASCO designs the crossing. This is similar to designs for crossing Salam Canal and the Coastal International Road.
<b>National Sustainable Development Plan requirements</b>	The already existing natural gas grid, was it compliant with the sustainable development requirements indicated in article 27 of the constitution?	Pipelines have been established since 1971 according to the prevalent regulations at that time. Now many other approvals are required. The company is coordinating for the approvals of all relevant authorities before the construction works.

Issues / topics	Questions and comments	Responses
<b>GASCO community participation and CSR requirements</b>	What are the benefits for the city of Farscour? The area has no household connections to natural gas?	There is an ambitious time plan to expand the household natural gas connections. Given that household connections are the responsibility of other companies not GASCO. GASCO is responsible for operating the national pipelines grid.
<b>Safety measures</b>	What are the safety measures for the project?	Petroleum substances are hazardous by nature. Risks related to the pipelines cannot be denied. But since the 70's not a single accident has occurred in the natural gas lines except for sabotage. We apply high safety standards. The pipelines are our capital at the company we are keen on protecting them. We are also committed to ensuring the safety of the communities where the lines are passing. We have high safety commitments. We have also conducted three studies for safety. We have an automated scanning system to ensure safety of the lines and identify precisely the location of any problems.
	Given that the width of the pipeline is 42", what is the area needed for the RoW? How do you deal with any encroachments on the line?	The law number 4/1988 indicates that the RoW is 2 m within cities and 6 m outside of cities. Any encroachments can be reported to our hotline 02149. We move immediately in this case. It must also be noted that we have a patrolling system to ensure regular monitoring of the lines.
<b>Compensation and land expropriation</b>	What is the policy for compensating land owners where the line will be passing? Will the company buy the land or only rent it?	Land owners will be compensated according to the prices of the crops at the agricultural directorate. GASCO announces the land requirements for the project. The value of the compensation is then determined according to the crops and the duration needed for the construction. In case the areas are not cultivated they are compensating by under a "passing rent" scheme.  GASCO will only buy the land in case it is officially declared urban areas.

### 10.2.3 Consultation Activities during Preparation of the RAP<sup>21</sup>

- The RAP team accompanied with GASCO team conducted different consultation activities at the local target areas. Consultations events were mainly held through the agricultural Association.
- Preparation of the RAP for this line mainly involved engaging with the area where agricultural activities occur (about 20 kms).
- The study team prepared a community based consultation strategy in order to cover the all of the cultivated areas. It was relatively multi-level process which was implemented by applying consultation activities as Focus Group Discussions and Individual Interviews.



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<sup>21</sup> Consultation activities carried out during March and April 2016. At the targeted areas themselves and at the premises of the agricultural cooperatives as well as the fish farming areas



**Figure 10-1 - Photos during conducting the field work**

- The project team ensured to disseminate the following information to the participants during the meetings:
  - 1- The project objectives and justification
  - 2- Potential impacts
  - 3- Compensation strategy and mitigation measures
  - 4- Entitlement categories
  - 5- Grievances mechanism

**Table 10-5 - Issues, concerns and topics raised during the Public Consultation**

Issue	Questions and comments	Responses
<b>Compensation and land acquisition</b>	Are only legal holdings compensated according to the records of the agricultural cooperatives or are other forms of holdings compensated (illegal)?	Informal rights holders are also eligible to compensation.  GASCO accepts any proof of informal rights of the land will make you eligible for compensation.
	What is the benefit that land owners will get from hosting the lines in their land? It will lead to the decline of the market price of the land significantly.	GASCO will pay compensation for the damaged crops only. This is the laws, because you can cultivate the land later with no negative impacts.
	As the pipelines pass through the cultivated areas. The company should pay like a monthly or annual rent to farmers.	No, GASCO will pay only compensation amounts for the damaged crops one time.
	The agricultural directorate needs the official approval from ministry of agriculture as well as the governorate approval in order to arrange administrative work accordingly	GASCO has sent official documents to coordinate accordingly with the involved directorates and agricultural associations.

Issue	Questions and comments	Responses
<b>Environmental impacts</b>	How to ensure that adverse impacts of the project are minimized especially that the line traverses the Nile River?	No impacts are expected on the River Nile. GASCO uses HDD technology to cross under the river.  GASCO requests the most updated plans for expansion of the Nile from the Ministry of Irrigation. The pipeline will pass the Nile at depth lower than these plans. Thus no impact at all on the Nile either the river itself or the marine environment in the Nile.
	How do you get rid of solid and other forms of waste generated at the site? Where are they transferred?	According to the legal requirements for handling waste. They are sent to legal landfills and any hazardous waste is transferred to Nassreya landfill.
	After construction of the pipeline, it is important to have strong coordination with the company and the governorate to avoid any emergencies	GASCO coordinates strongly with all relevant stakeholders at the governorate level. We also operate the hotline for any emergencies and the regular patrolling system for monitoring of the route.
	Pollution rates must be presented regularly to ensure transparency.	We follow EEAA regulations
	There must be an effective implementation measures to handle hazardous waste	GASCO applies the legal requirements by sending hazardous waste to certified landfill in Nassreya.
	With regards the water used for measuring pressure, please ensure compliance with relevant regulations before discharging to WWTP.	GASCO applies all relevant regulations and requirements from EEAA.
<b>Impacts on Traffic</b>	It was not clear how the traffic problems will be solved especially the crossing of Farscour/Mansoura road since it has no alternative road.	The crossing will be conducted using HDD technology no impacts are expected on the roads
<b>Selection of the route</b>	Is it possible to avoid passing through the agricultural lands?	We have done our best to select the route to minimize land requirements. The route was carefully selected to pass along the RoW of the roads and old pipelines whenever possible.

Issue	Questions and comments	Responses
<b>Safety measures</b>	It is important to add necessary signs to ensure raising awareness among the community of any risks. This can be arranged in cooperation with the local government units.	We ensure all safety measures and we apply the existing requirements of the ASME code. We also operate the natural gas hotline in case of any problems to be reported by the local community in addition to the regular patrolling of the line.
	The study does not include a monitoring plan to ensure monitoring of the line from any sabotage works.	It is very difficult to anticipate impacts from sabotage works. We conducted a QRA study though for the project.
	What are the safety measures as the line passes in housing areas?	We apply the ASME code requirements. We also ensure safety through technical requirements such as coating and the depth of the line. We have an electronic scanning system to monitor any problems with the line.
<b>Community engagement and CSR initiatives</b>	What will the company offer as a community service scheme in order to establish good relations with the community?	GASCO has an annual fund for this issue. We provide community service projects in different governorates. We have an internal committee to select these initiatives.
	The company needs to take into consideration some benefits to the local community such as employment opportunity to community members.	We ask the contractor to use the labour force during the construction from the local community.
	What benefits for the civil society representatives in Damietta and Port Said gain from the project?	This is a national project to improve access to electricity and this is a benefit to everyone.
<b>Land use and social impacts</b>	What is the negative impact on a tourist city like Ras el Bar? So far our city does not have household natural gas connections and still uses natural gas cylinders.	Ras el Bar is far away from the route of the pipeline. There is a national plan to increase access to the natural gas.
	With regards the fish farming areas, in some cases we need a year or two to grow our fish, how long will we be notified before clearing the fish farms?	They are already notified through the General Authority for Development of Fish Resources.
<b>ISO certification</b>	Is GASCO company an ISO certified company?	Yes it is.

#### 10.2.4 Further Planned Consultation activities

- Prior to construction, GASCO Compensation committee team has sent letters to the governorates to inform them about the procedures of the compensation and the establishment of the compensation committees.
- After sending the letters, different meetings were conducted with the governorate and the Agriculture Directorate. The Agricultural Directorate coordinates with GASCO compensation committee team the valuation of the compensation according to the market prices and after consulting farmers from the area.
- Consultation activities have already started with the PAPs accordingly in order to inform them about the compensation values and procedures.
- Specific and differentiated efforts will be made to reach out to women in particular during the upcoming consultations on the RAP (which will be documented by the SDO).
- GASCO’s general practice is usually to conduct several meetings with the PAPs at the project affected areas in order to inform the PAPs of the compensation procedures and avoid any problems. The negotiation process can be summarized as follows:

**Table 10-6 - Summary of Proposed negotiation process with PAPs**

Five consultation activities will be conducted with the PAPs, based on GASCO’s CSR policy.

*The First activity:*

Discussion with the PAPs during the inventory survey, with the compensation committee and the representatives of the agricultural association. All PAPs/farmer were included in this activity. The inventory will take place prior to the construction; all information will be reported to the PAPs/farmers as follows:

- 1 - Information about the construction works and excavation
- 2 - The compensation mechanism followed by GASCO to ensure the rights of the farmers.
- 3 - Highlight the importance of GASCO to restore the cultivated areas to its original condition.

*The Second activity:*

After the census survey process, GASCO will hold meetings at the agricultural Association. All listed land owners in the census survey are invited. They will be informed about the following:

- Information about the gas pipeline
- GASCO compensation procedures to ensure fair compensations. Procedures of crop valuation based on the prices provided by the agricultural Directorate.
- Respond to any questions raised by the PAPS.
- Clarify the grievance mechanisms to submit any complaints from the PAPs
- Ensure that farmers that the land will be restored to its original status after construction
- Provide information about the Ministry of Petroleum is the entity responsible for the line
- Provide information about the safety measures during operation of gas pipeline
- Provide means of contacts during and after the implementation of the line with GASCO

*The Third activity :*

Will be conducted after the general meeting at the Agricultural Associations. Individual meetings will be held with each farmer. During the meeting the following procedures will happen:

- To clarify the information previously provided. Conduct site visits if necessary, explain methods of compensation valuation. The Compensation Committee and a representative of the Agriculture Association will participate.
- The full amount of compensation will be paid and each PAP will sign a receipt. PAPs are entitled

to submit grievances in case they are not satisfied with the compensation.

*The Fourth activity :*

The activity will be arranged at the beginning of the construction works, to coordinate between the farmer and the implementing company (Petrojet) to ensure the maximum benefits for the farmer, completed through the following:

- Farmers are allowed to move the trees to another area and still receive full compensations
- In case that the crop is about to be harvested, the company waits until after harvesting the crops as long as that does not to affect the project time plan. However, the compensation will be paid in full amount.
- The farmer is allowed to use the affected crops (he/she might use the unripe crop as fodder for the cattle)

*The Fifth activity :*

During the implementation process, a communication channel will be established between the farmer and the project manager during the construction. Only after removing all the excavation equipment and restoring the land to its original status the compensation process is considered finalized. The main objective is to ensure continuous coordination between the farmers and the project manager.

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## 10.3 Disclosure of the RAP

### 10.3.1 Information Disclosure during Preparation Phase

The project, in compliance with the requirements of Law 10/1990, paid more attention to the disclosure of all information related to the project activities and potential impacts:

- During the ESIA and RAP preparation all information related to the project including compensation and resettlement, was presented in the website of the following entities:
  - GASCO website
  - EcoConServ website
  - The non-technical summary and the Final ESIA and RAP reports, were uploaded to the websites
- Meetings were conducted in the locations of land that will be expropriated. GASCO team disclosed all needed information to relevant stakeholders. They provided the needed information transparently and sufficiently. The team was open to receive questions and responded to it during conducted meeting, as well as, after the sessions
- During the RAP data collection process, the Social Development Officer from GASCO and the agriculture Association representatives as well as the consultant disclosed all needed information to the farmers and the PAPs. Information provided covered the following topics:
  - Land requirements for temporary expropriation
  - Potential impacts on the lands and assets
  - The valuation strategy
  - Grievance channels
  - Project time schedule

### 10.3.2 RAP Disclosure after Bank Clearance

Upon the Bank clearance for the RAP, the document should be translated into Arabic. Gasco should disclose the Arabic and the English RAP on Gasco website as well as other locally appropriate locations (e.g. at local NGOs, at the agriculture directorates...etc.). Upon the finalization of the local disclosure by Gasco, they send a letter to the Bank authorizing the disclosure on the Bank InfoShop.

### 10.3.3 Information Disclosure during Implementation Phase

- Land owners will be informed about the implementation schedule. They will be notified by the Agriculture Association and GASCO compensation Committee. The notification memo should be provided to them **in a written form (in addition to a verbal form)** as the majority of head of households are illiterate. All process should be documented and reported to the Bank in order to verify the implementation.
- Disclosure of information in the religious places (church/ mosque) might be useful to the project. Based on different studies implemented in the rural areas, advertising through religious places is one of the most practical strategies to disclose information.
- Disclosure of information in the local governmental units and the Agricultural Association

In addition to the above-mentioned strategies, all information about the PAPs and how they will be affected is already included during the individual meetings conducted during the census.

## 10.4 Grievance Mechanism

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Grievance system is also important to ensure that complaints are properly handled without delay that may negatively affect the project. Moreover, to ensure that information is shared transparently and that they are accountable to the hosting communities. A functioning GRM is considered to be a good feedback mechanism from the project affected persons and one tool of the citizen engagement.

GASCO operates a comprehensive GRM procedure: Leaflets, posters and brochures are prepared and distributed to the beneficiaries, NGOs, local governmental units, mosques and churches. Thus, sufficient and appropriate information about the GRM will be shared with the communities prior to the construction phase

The following procedures will be applied in order to have a clear grievance's activities:

### 10.4.1 Institutional Responsibility for Grievances

GASCO Compensation Committee and Social Development Officer (SDO) in cooperation with the agriculture Association, and the project manager will address all grievances raised by community people, particularly the ones related to resettlement activities.

The main tasks of the Social Development Officer are:

- 1- Raise awareness about the grievances mechanisms among the PAPs
- 2- Collect the grievances received from different channel
- 3- Document received grievances
- 4- Direct the grievance to the responsible department to address the grievance
- 5- Follow up on the resolution
- 6- Document, report and disseminate outcomes of the grievances
- 7- Monitoring of grievances activities

#### 10.4.2 Grievance tiers

The proposed mechanism is built on two tiers of grievances:

**First tier of Grievances:** Project Manager (on Site) Eng. Ahmed Khalifa (01226099995) / Social Development Officer – Eng. Ahmed Galal (01211878678)

The Project Manager for each site / SDO is responsible to ensure that the GRM system is widely advertised and well explained on the local level. Moreover, s/he will follow up on the complaint until a resolution is reached. The turnaround time for the response/resolution should be 10 days and The SDO should inform the complainant of the outcome of the grievance.

It is worth noting that most of the previous experience of GASCO is suggesting that complaints are usually handled efficiently and resolved on the local level. In case the PAP is not satisfied with the resolution, the complainant shall submit the grievance to the second level of grievance.

**Second tier of Grievances:** On the level of GASCO headquarter (Mediation Committee)

If the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision of the first tier, he can raise the complaint to the Mediation Committee at GASCO headquarter. The Mediation committee should ensure a resolution is made within 15 days.

The above mentioned tiers are consistent with the World Bank's policy OP 4.12. Providing multi-levels of tiers will result in amicable implementation of the project .It is a function of the project, to provide aggrieved people with an avenue for amicable settlement without necessarily pursuing a court case. The absence of first tier mechanism denies project affected groups the direct channel for grievance and delays resolution of disputes against the interest of both the PAP and the project.

#### 10.4.3 Grievance channels

Due to the diversity of the context in different Governorates and the socioeconomic characteristics of the beneficiaries, the communication channels to receive grievances

were locally tailored to address all petitioners concerns and complaints. The following are the main channels through which grievances will be received:

1. Project Manager (on Site) acts as the main channel for receiving complaints. He is available on the location. Most of the complaints raised to him/her are raised verbal. He should document all received grievances in written form, giving each grievance a serial number.
2. Hotline: 149 is the hotline in GASCO
3. GASCO Website for literate persons who have access to the internet
4. GASCO Compensation Committee and Mediation Committee

It is also important to note that local community leaders and NGOs/CDAs can be used to raise awareness among the local community to refer any complaints to the Project Manager or the Social Development Officer. Regular meetings with community members including influential stakeholders can also raise awareness about the grievance channels.

#### **10.4.4 Response to grievances**

Response to grievance will be through the following channels

1. The same channel the complaint was submitted.
2. Response to grievances should be handled in timely manner (according the duration indicated for each tier), thereby conveying a genuine interest in and understanding of the worries put forward by the community.
3. GASCO should keep a record of complaints and results.

#### **10.4.5 Monitoring of grievances**

All grievance activities should be monitored in order to verify the process. The following indicators should guide the monitoring process:

1. Number of received grievances per month (Channel, gender, age, basic economic status of the complainants should be included)
2. Type of grievance received (according to the topic of the complaint)
3. Number of grievances solved
4. Level of satisfaction with grievance resolutions
5. Documentation efficiency
6. Dissemination activities done
7. Efficiency of response to grievance provided ( efficiency in time and action taken)

**A Grievance Monitoring Report should be developed on a quarterly basis in order to keep track of all grievances developed. The report should be developed by the SDO in the GASCO headquarter**

All grievances received shall be documented in a grievance register. The following table represents the main contents of such form:

**Box 1: Grievance form**

**Serial Number:**

**Markaz**

**Date:**

**Gender of the aggrieved person**

**Age of the aggrieved person**

**Education of the person reporting a grievance**

**Topic of grievance**

**Actions to be taken (short term- long term)**

**The referral of grievance**

**Monitoring for grievance**

**Figure 10-2 - Grievance Form**

## 11 Monitoring Arrangements

### 11.1 General monitoring by GASCO

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Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are key elements to ensure the RAP is appropriately implemented. Main objective of monitoring and evaluation are:

- Monitoring of specific situations or difficulties arising from the implementation, and the compliance of the implementation with objectives and methods as set out in the RAP.

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

- 1- Monitoring the activities recommended in the RAP (valuation, awareness raising events, disclosure, dissemination activities). The following indicators should be covered:
  - a. The valuation documents
  - b. Awareness raising activities conducted
  - c. Disclosure activities (number of participants, gender, age)
  - d. Consultation activities (who were consulted, how many, age, gender, education)
- 2- Monitoring the status of the project affected persons. This will be applied through the following indicators:
  - a. The type of impacts affected the PAP
  - b. Compensation procedures
  - c. Satisfaction with compensation and all related activities (valuation, compensation, grievances ...etc.)
- 3- Monitoring the process of grievances in order to identify the efficiency of livelihood restoration for agriculture loss. The proposed indicators are:
  - a. No. of grievances received per each channel
  - b. How they were handled
  - c. Resolving the complaints
  - d. Obstacles and barriers
- 4- Provision of all data needed to apply the mid-term evaluation and final assessment. The data will be prepared to an independent consultant.

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

- General assessment of the compliance of the implementation of resettlement activities with objectives and methods as set out in this RAP,
- Assessment of the compliance of the implementation of resettlement activities with laws, regulations and safeguard policies as stated above,

- Identification of actions to take as part of the on-going monitoring to improve the positive impacts of the program and mitigate its possible negative impacts, if any.

## **11.2 Internal monitoring**

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While Egyptian regulations do not indicate any monitoring or evaluation measures, the Bank's OP 4.12 does. It embraces monitoring and evaluating the social and economic impact on the affected groups. It requires monitoring of the amounts of compensation paid, time taken to receive the compensation amount, number of grievances submitted and addressed and objective feedback on the overall impact of the RAP on the affected group. The OP 4.12 explains procedures for a monitoring and evaluation process that should be incorporated into the Egyptian law.

**GASCO Environment and Social Department** will monitor the implementation of the RAP process during all its phases. They will be responsible for ensuring efficient consultation with all land owners, their representatives, fairness of agreement, proper implementation of the compensation process and its effects on the PAPs socioeconomic status (that might be affected due to the project implementation). This will not be reflected on the financial cost as it is part of GASCO activities.

## **11.3 External monitoring and evaluation**

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### **Independent Consultant**

GASCO develops in cooperation with the RAP consultant a detailed list of indicators as the RAP will be the baseline study for the project affected people. During the implementation of the RAP, an independent consulting firm should be contracted by GASCO in order to apply a rapid assessment for the activities done under the RAP, as well as, the impact of involuntary resettlement on the livelihood of community people.

This assessment aims at providing the guidance for GASCO in case of any obstacles that might affect the implementation of the RAP. The assessment should be implemented by an independent consultant twice along the life of the project. This evaluation process will develop a mid-term review for the project activities. The final evaluation will be conducted by the end of resettlement activities. A final impact assessment report should be developed.

The assessment will also provide a full assessment for the activities done, including documentation, grievances mechanism, valuation, entitlement and the lessons learned. The independent consulting firm should be responsible for developing a final evaluation report by the end of construction. A full final evaluation report for all activities should be developed.

The following table presents some indicators to be measured during the external monitoring and evaluation process:

**Table 11-1 - Examples of the Proposed Indicators Needed for Monitoring Activities**

	<b>Proposed indicators during RAP implementation</b>
PAPS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of affected persons censused</li> <li>2. Number of persons compensated for a) land b) crops c) trees, etc.</li> <li>3. Number of persons not yet compensated ( by types of losses)</li> <li>4. Number of consultations held</li> <li>5. Number of grievances outstanding etc.</li> <li>6. Level of satisfaction of affected people with the compensation</li> <li>7. Number of awareness activities held</li> </ol>
Consultation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Number of participants (According to the communication channel)</li> <li>9. Gender of participants</li> <li>10. Age of participants</li> <li>11. Occupation of participants</li> <li>12. Their comments</li> </ol>
Grievances	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13. Number of complaints received ( by types)</li> <li>14. Number of grievances resolved</li> <li>15. Number of complainants</li> <li>16. Gender of complainants</li> <li>17. Main complains raised</li> <li>18. Number of solved complains</li> <li>19. Number of complains left unsolved (reasons should be reported)</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed indicators during the final evaluation and assessment</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Total Number of persons compensated for a) land b) crops c) trees, etc. versus the baseline information provided in the RAP</li> <li>2. Number of persons left with no compensation ( by types of losses) and reasons</li> <li>3. Number of consultations held ( A full assessment about their characteristics of participants, reason for holding consultation, comments, where they held different consultation</li> <li>4. Number of complaints received ( by types) (How they were dealt with</li> <li>5. Number of grievances resolved</li> <li>6. Number of grievances outstanding etc.</li> </ol>

## 12 Entitlement Matrix

The project entitlement matrix (Table 12-1 – El Gamil - Damietta pipeline project compensation entitlement matrix) was developed based on the WB requirements. It is important to note that the compensation value developed by the Agriculture Directorate is based on the full market price prevailing in the governorate.

**Table 12-1 – El Gamil - Damietta pipeline project compensation entitlement matrix**

No	Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Type of compensation to be applied	Responsible entity
<b>A. Loss of standing crops and trees</b>						
1	Loss of crops or plants	Temporary (complete or partial) loss of standing crops or plants	Farmers / Individuals who have <b>formal legal ownership rights</b> to land (Tenants or owners)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost provided by the agricultural directorate <sup>22</sup></li> </ul>	Full cash compensation provided prior to construction	GASCO
2	Loss of crops or plants	Temporary (complete or partial) loss of all or part of arable and grazing land located in the sub-project site	Farmers / Individuals who <b>do not have formal legal ownership rights to land but have temporary or leasing rights</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost provided by the agricultural directorate</li> </ul>	Full cash compensation provided prior to construction	GASCO
3	Loss of standing trees	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of	Farmers or individuals <b>who have formal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost provided by the agricultural directorate</li> </ul>	Full cash compensation provided prior to	GASCO

<sup>22</sup> GASCO ensures receiving the most updated list from the agricultural directorate at the start of the compensation process. From previous GASCO experience PAPs were satisfied by the prices of the directorate, no complaints have been received in this sense. It was also noted during the field work and the public consultations that PAPs indicated they are satisfied with the crop prices that the agricultural directorate will provide.

The agricultural directorate indicated that the prices are determined by a special committee that investigates the prevalent market prices and calculates the average of these prices that are satisfactory to the farmers. Finally the prices are approved by the governor and are updated every three years.

		standing trees	<b>legal ownership of the trees</b>		construction	
4	Loss of standing trees	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of standing trees	Farmers or individuals <b>who don't have formal legal tenancy of the trees</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost provided by the agricultural directorate</li> </ul>	Full cash compensation provided prior to construction	GASCO
<b>B. Impact on livelihood due to temporary loss of fish farming activities</b>						
1	Loss of livelihood as a result of loss of fish	Temporary (complete or partial) loss of fishfarms	Individuals who have <b>formal legal ownership rights</b> to land (Tenants or owners)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide cash compensation for each feddan of the fishfarm at replacement cost provided by the General Authority for Fish Resources Development</li> </ul>	Full cash compensation provided prior to construction	GASCO
2	Loss of livelihood as a result of loss of fish	Temporary (complete or partial) loss of fishfarms	Individuals who do not have <b>formal legal ownership rights</b> to land (Tenants or owners)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide cash compensation for each feddan of the fishfarm at replacement cost provided by General Authority for Fish Resources Development</li> </ul>	Full cash compensation provided prior to construction	GASCO
<b>C. Loss of construction land</b>						
1	Those who possess lands used for the construction of the valve rooms	Permanent impact during construction and operation	The owner of the lands who have legal/illegal rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide cash compensation for loss of lands. Regardless to the legality status. The owners of the lands should be compensated</li> </ul>	Cash compensation	GASCO

## Annexes

### Annex 1: Names of Project Affect Persons

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List A: Fish Farming Area

List B: Cultivated Areas

**List A: Names of Fish Farming Areas**

Name	Area Affected			Address
	Feddan	Kirat	Sahm	
rabie ali el-qataa		23		lsa - el-gamalia - daqhlia
hassan mohammed abd el-halim ashour	1	20		shata - damietta
ahmed awad badr and his partners		12		shata - damietta
el-metwaly mosad el-ghadban	5	11		shata - damietta
slama abd el-gawad el-awadly and his partners	3	7		shata - damietta
sobhy shalaby ahmed el-awadly	3	12		shata - damietta
mohammed rezq ibrahim el-awadly	3	15		shata - damietta
mohammed fawzy hegazy	1	4		shata - damietta
fawzy mohammed mohammed hegazy	8	9		shata - damietta
mohammed youssef fawila	14	21		shata - damietta
adel mohammed shehata el-maghraby		12		shata - damietta

mohammed abdullah ali el-shamy	3	9	shata - damietta
el-sayed ibrahim abdo el-zeny	1	16	shata - damietta
el-sayed ibrahim abdo el-zeny	2	14	shata - damietta
mohammed fekry kamel ashour and his partners	7	21	shata - damietta
ibrahim moukhtar mohammed youssef	5	17	shata - damietta
ibrahim el-saiead abd el-daym and his partners	5	20	shata - damietta
mohammed saad ashour and his partners	7	18	shata - damietta
samir yehia ashour and his partners	3	9	shata - damietta
moustafa abd el-aziz ashour	3	11	shata - damietta
rezq awad zakria el-gazar	1	15	shata - damietta
slama abd el-aziz ashour	1	21	shata - damietta
hessien abd el-rahman ashour	4	11	shata - damietta
ayman thabet ramadan badr	7	2	shata - damietta
ali mohammed ahmed ibrahim ashour	24	8	shata - damietta
mohammed ibrahim ashour	5	12	shata - damietta

abd el-aziz ibrahim ashour	5	3	shata - damietta
eid ibrahim ashour	5	5	shata - damietta
ahmed ibrahim ashour	5	4	shata - damietta
salem ibrahim ashour	6	4	shata - damietta
fouad souliman ashour and his partners	13	11	shata - damietta
souliman atta souliman ashour	11	15	shata - damietta
mohammed shehata farah ashour	1	16	shata - damietta
rezq shehata farah ashour	2		shata - damietta
farag shehata farah ashour	1	19	shata - damietta
mohammed shehata farah ashour	1	21	shata - damietta
tarek eid shehata ashour	1	19	shata - damietta
rady abdo ibrahim ashour	7	8	shata - damietta
samir saad mahmoud ashour	9	4	shata - damietta
slama ahmed mahmoud ashour	5	9	shata - damietta
fekry mohammed hamed abo omar	5	11	gheet el-nasary - damietta

mosad youssef abd el-hay ashour	7	11	shata- damietta
atef youssef abd el-hay ashour	3	16	shata - damietta
mamdouh abd el-halim ashour and his partners	7	12	shata - damietta
hassan mohammed ahmed ashour and his partners	25	17	shata - damietta
ezzat ahmed ashour	29	18	shata - damietta
mohammed mahmoud moustafa ashour	24	19	shata - damietta
moustafa mohammed moustafa ashour	14	23	shata - damietta
gamal hassan hassan el-naggar	18	17	el-nasima - port said
slama ahmed ashour	10	6	shata - damietta
hemdan ahmed ashoula	16	2	shata - damietta
adel maaty eshta	21	22	gamalia - daqhlia
basher fouad ashour	10	21	shata - damietta
ashour ahmed ashour	11	7	shata - damietta
zaghoul saad ashour	20	3	shata - damietta
eissa khalil nasr and his partners	25	12	el-shiekh dorgham - damietta

mohammed abd el-gelil ragab and his partners	11	23	ghet el-nasary - damietta
ahmed fekry attia ragab	12	11	el-shiekh dorgham - damietta
fares shehata mohammed ragab	14	7	shata - damietta
fadel mosad lota	13	21	shata - damietta
naiem gabr ashour	5	6	shata - damietta
abo el-soud gabr ashour	5	15	shata - damietta
el-sayed gabr ashour	14	8	shata - damietta
el-sayed hamed atwa Ibrahim	5	1	el-nsayma manzla - daqlia
darwish moustafa marie	6	12	shata - damietta
ahmed attia farah el-ghadban	5	13	shata - damietta
ibrahim shehata el-ghadban		20	shata - damietta
el-metwaly ibrahim ibrahim salem		15	
ibrahim el-desouqi mohammed gad	5	23	hai el-arab - portsaid
Baghdadi Bridge slot			shata - damietta
mahmoud abdullah haseb el-rayes	11	6	shata - damietta

saad mahmoud mahmoud haseb el-rayes	3	5	shata - damietta
rezq mahmoud mahmoud haseb el-rayes	2	11	shata - damietta
ahmed mahmoud abo el-refaey and his partner	6	20	el-monakh - portsaid
hassan ahmed ahmed ghanem	7	8	el-bostan - damietta
salah moustafa moustafa haseb	7	5	gheet el-nassary - damietta
mohammed mohammed abdo romia	7	1	gheet el-nassary - damietta
moustafa salah haseb el-rayes	7	12	gheet el-nassary - damietta
mohammed samir sharaf el-dien	6	1	el-dokki el-giza - cairo
mohammed samir sharaf el-dien	6	2	el-dokki el-giza - cairo
mohammed el-saiead ali dawood	5	21	shata - damietta
el-saiead ali el-saiead dawood	6	19	shata - damietta
ossama iibrahim ibrahim sharaf el-dien	5	9	el-dokki el-giza - cairo
mohammed ahmed ragab el-shoery and his partners	14	12	el-diba el-zohor - portsaid
ahmed el-saiead dawood and his partners	1	22	shata - damietta
mahmoud ahmed dawood	3	12	shata - damietta

hassan el-saiead dawood	5	14	shata - damietta
el-hosseney el-hosseney el-ghandour	6	10	el-nasima - manzla - daqhlia
youssef ahmed el-moursy and his partner	4	12	el-manasra el-zohor - portsaid
youssef ahmed el-moursy	1	4	el-manasra el-zohor - portsaid
mohammed samir ibrahim sharaf el-dien		20	el-dokki el-giza - cairo
taysir el-sayed taha el-badawy	5	7	el-nasima - manzla - daqhlia
kareem el-sayed taha el-badawy	5	4	el-nasima - manzla - daqhlia
kareem el-sayed taha el-badawy	1	3	el-nasima - manzla - daqhlia
abd el-gelil abo el-atta shehata	6	10	el-nasima - manzla - daqhlia
ragab abd el-gelil abo el-atta shehata	3	4	el-nasima - manzla - daqhlia
adel yousry abo el-atta shehata	4	12	el-nasima - manzla - daqhlia
mohammed kareem el-sayed taha	3	6	el-nasima - manzla - daqhlia
khalifa taysir el-sayed taha	1	11	el-nasima - manzla - daqhlia
eid ali el-tabiea wahba	10	3	shata - damietta
abd el-halim abo mahmoud (heirs)	20		el-sayala - damietta

mahmoud ahmed aloush and his partners	22	3		el-sayala - damietta
mohammed mohammed mohammed el-dagnawy and his partners	18	21		el-sayala - damietta
ahmed ahmed mohammed el-werdan and his partners	4	17		el-sayala - damietta
mohammed hassan mohammed abo mahmoud and his partners	4	7		el-sayala - damietta
mohammed hamdy mohammed abo mahmoud and his partners	2	16		el-sayala - damietta

**List B: Names of PAPs of cultivated areas**

Name		Area Affected			type of crops	No. of trees	Governorate	Agriculture association	Assets
Owner	Farmer	Fadan	Kirat	Sahm					
mohammed dawood dabsh			15		potato	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
reda dawood dabsh			15		potato	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
gamal ahmed el-kenawy			10		trefoil	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
ahmed ahmed heta	abo el-maety ali ali heta		12		trefoil	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
ibrahim ahmed moustafa			8		trefoil	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
mohammed el-saied daader	hassan mohammed el-saied daader		8		wheat	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
hassan abd el-rehim daader			15		wheat	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
lotfy el-sayed el-laban			6		wheat	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
samir abd el-maqsod	abdo samir abd el-maqsod		12		trefoil	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
mohammed abd el-maqsod zien el-dien			15		trefoil	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
fatouh fahmy gad			8		trefoil	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
ahmed abd el-hamid abd el-salam			12		trefoil	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
hashim abdullah bagheda			15		trefoil	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
khalid hashim bagheda			15		trefoil	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
ibrahim souliman zien el-dein	mohammed ibrahim souliman zien el-dein		10		trefoil	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
mohammed abd el-hamid bagheda	hany mohammed abd el-hamid bagheda		6		trefoil	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
el-sayed abo el-maati balah	taher el-sayed abo el-maati balah		16		trefoil	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	

Name		Area Afficted			type of crops	No. of trees	Governorate	Agriculture association	Assets
Owner	Farmer	Fadan	Kirat	Sahm					
magdy farid bagheda			12		wheat	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
salah abd el-razeq ahmed			5		trefoil	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
mohammed abd el-sadeq ali	reda mohammed abd el-sadeq ali		8		trefoil	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
samir ali maarouf			6		trefoil	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
othman ahmed saied	ahmed othman ahmed saied	1			wheat	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
gouda hamza abd el-salam			12		potato	0	Damietta	kafr el-batikh	
abdullah abd el-fatah			30		trefoil	0	Damietta	al-anina	
mohammed abdullah abd el-fatah			12		trefoil	0	Damietta	al-anina	
el-badry el-badry awad			6		trefoil	0	Damietta	al-anina	
hamdan saleh ghoniem			12		trefoil	0	Damietta	al-anina	
mohammed mohammed			18		trefoil	0	Damietta	al-anina	
hamdy el-sayed mounir			18		trefoil	0	Damietta	al-anina	
el-gharib alousy			16		wheat	0	Damietta	al-anina	
mamdouh el-sayed mounir			12		trefoil	0	Damietta	al-anina	
eatidal hamdy mounir			12		trefoil	0	Damietta	al-anina	
ashraf zaki mounir			18		trefoil	0	Damietta	al-anina	
sherif abo el-fotouh			48		trefoil	0	Damietta	al-anina	
taha ali el-gaml (heirs)			120		trefoil \ wheat	0	Damietta	al-anina	
khalil mohammed mohammed el-khodari			18		trefoil	0	Damietta	al-anina	
mosaad el-khodari			24		trefoil	0	Damietta	al-anina	
yassin khalil el-khodari			30		trefoil	0	Damietta	al-anina	

Name		Area Affected			type of crops	No. of trees	Governorate	Agriculture association	Assets
Owner	Farmer	Fadan	Kirat	Sahm					
akaber hamdy mounir			18		trefoil	0	Damietta	al-anina	
el-gharib mohammed hamad	el-sayed el-gharib hamad		6		trefoil	0	Damietta	el-basarta	
el-sayed abdo gohar	el-sayed ahmed gohar		6		trefoil	0	Damietta	el-basarta	
mohammed ali el-hagary	mohammed hamed mohammed ali el-hagary		6		trefoil	0	Damietta	el-basarta	
mohammed ahmed meqled			9		wheat	0	Damietta	el-basarta	
farouk mahmoud eisa	alaa farouk eisa		12		trefoil	0	Damietta	el-basarta	
khalil mohammed el-fayoumy	mohammed meqled		6		trefoil	0	Damietta	el-basarta	
shaaban ibrahim sheta	shaaban hassan sheta		6		trefoil	0	Damietta	el-basarta	
mohammed ali el-hagary	mohammed ali el-hagary		6		trefoil	0	Damietta	el-basarta	
abd el-hady meshael zaghloul	shaker meshael zaghloul		12		wheat	0	Damietta	el-basarta	
el-metwaly meshael zaghloul	samy el-desouki el-dieb		12		trefoil	0	Damietta	el-basarta	
fekry meshael zaghloul	diaa fekry zaghloul		12		trefoil	0	Damietta	el-basarta	
amin amin eisa	amin amin eisa		12		trefoil	0	Damietta	el-basarta	
mahmoud bekhiet			12			0	Damietta	el-basarta	Fish farm
ahmed ibrahim bekhiet			12			0	Damietta	el-basarta	Fish farm
hossam abd el-rahman zaghloul			22		wheat	0	Damietta	damietta	
abd el-rahman mohammed zaghloul			38		trefoil	0	Damietta	damietta	
hala abd el-rahman mohammed zaghloul			24		wheat	0	Damietta	damietta	
nadia abd el-rahman mohammed zaghloul			24		wheat	0	Damietta	damietta	
sahar abd el-rahman mohammed zaghloul			24		wheat	0	Damietta	damietta	
abd el-wahab abdo mohammed el-helal			24		trefoil	0	Damietta	damietta	

Name		Area Affected			type of crops	No. of trees	Governorate	Agriculture association	Assets
Owner	Farmer	Fadan	Kirat	Sahm					
ahmed shawky abd el-salam			72		trefoil \ wheat	0	Damietta	damietta	
emad abd el-rahman zaghloul			12		trefoil	0	Damietta	damietta	
abd el-samie mohammed			110		trefoil	0	Damietta	damietta	
alaa ibrahim hashim			35		potato \ wheat	0	Damietta	damietta	
amin moustafa zidan			15		trefoil	0	Damietta	damietta	
hamed mohammed mohammed zaghloul			150		wheat	0	Damietta	damietta	
salah hamed mohammed zaghloul			150		wheat	0	Damietta	damietta	
soultan soultan badawy (heirs)	nasser el motwafy	1			wheat	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Aisha, hamIda hamza and their partners	hossam adel		12		Bean	0	Damietta	Bostan	
shaker ibrahim el helw			6		Bean	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Mohammed el-sherbiny lashin (heirs)	yasser mohammed el-sherbiny		6		Bean	0	Damietta	Bostan	
taha taha abd el razek hamoda	taha and el-said mohammed hamoda		5		trefoil	0	Damietta	Bostan	
magdy ali al-rasyah			6		Bean	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Mohammed abdallah amer			19		potatos	0	Damietta	Bostan	
zaky shawky amer			18		wheat	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Amed el-said el-tawahy			2		wheat	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Mohammed rady sabh	mohammed salama gamal		3		trefoil	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Abd el-aziz mohammed badr (heirs)	hamid abd el-aziz mohammed badr		5		Bean	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Ali hashem el-baz			3		Bean	0	Damietta	Bostan	

Name		Area Afficted			type of crops	No. of trees	Governorate	Agriculture association	Assets
Owner	Farmer	Fadan	Kirat	Sahm					
Ahmed mohammed rezk			6		wheat	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Ibrahim mohammed el-mezayn	ibrahim ibrahim el-mezayn		5		wheat	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Amar mohammed amer	mohammed abdullah amer		4		wheat	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Naeim el-metwalt el-tahan (heirs)	el-metwaly naeim el-tahan and his brothers		5		Bean	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Hamida badr sultan	Amin alam el-din sultan		3		trefoil	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Mohammed el-said eltawahy			2		trefoil	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Hassan mahmoud farid kabil			6		wheat	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Abdo el-said rezk			6		wheat	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Mohammed abd el-aziz shata (heirs)	mohammed adel abd el-aziz shata		12		wheat	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Talaat mohammed mowafy	ehab zaky mandour		5		wheat	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Hamid ahmed saied (heirs)	mohammed saad mowafy		12		Bean	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Emad el-saied neanaa			3		wheat	0	Damietta	Bostan	
El-saied ibrahim mosbah (heirs)	ramy raafat abdullah, mohammed abdullah		6		trefoil	0	Damietta	Bostan	
El-said ahmed dorgham (heirs)	ahmed el-said dorgham		12		carrot	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Mohammed mohammed farahat			4		potatos	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Abdo mohammed farahat			3		potatos	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Abdo ibrahim abo el-atta	Shaker ibrahim el-helw		6		trefoil	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Hassan mohammed fatouh			5		potatos	0	Damietta	Bostan	
mesbah saad mowafy (heirs)	mesbah mesbah mowafy		6		wheat	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Yousry mohammed mowafy			6		trefoil	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Samy fatouh mowafy			5		potatos	0	Damietta	Bostan	

Name		Area Afficted			type of crops	No. of trees	Governorate	Agriculture association	Assets
Owner	Farmer	Fadan	Kirat	Sahm					
shaaban abdraboh mowafy			3		trefoil	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Mohammed el-said abd el-hady			12		potatos	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Mohammed khalid el-said abd el-hady (heirs)	khalid mohammed khalid el-said abd el-hady		6		carrot	0	Damietta	Bostan	
ahmed mosad gomaa (heirs)	gamal ahmed gomaa		3		potatos	0	Damietta	Bostan	
Mohammed el-said el-saygh (heirs)	abd el-hamid mohammed el-saygh		5		Bean	0	Damietta	Bostan	
mosaad mosaad gomaa (heirs)	ali ali el-nems		5		wheat	0	Damietta	Bostan	

**Annex 2: Crop Prices list from Damietta Agricultural Directorate**

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### **Annex 3: Legal Framework governing the project**

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This project is governed by three main legislative frameworks, namely Egyptian generic and the WB OP 4.12, in addition the compensation system applied in GASCO which is closer to WB rules and regulations as GASCO applies some procedures that is more compatible with the WB regulations, especially, compensation for squatters and the crop owners (not necessary land owners), grievances and consultation procedures

#### **Egyptian Legislations Relevant to Resettlement and Compensation**

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

**The Egyptian Constitution 2014** on protection of private property in articles 33 and 35 indicates that all types of private property are protected. Private property can be expropriated only for public benefit and in return of a fair compensation.

**Law number 10 for the year 1990 and its amendments by law number 1 for the year 2015** on property expropriation for Public Benefit identifies natural projects as public benefit activities. It describes the acquisition procedures for private lands, assets and other affected materials. Article (20) of Law 10/1990 requires compensation to be determined on the basis of prevailing prices at the date of issuance of the expropriation decree.

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

- Property expropriation is only applicable to tangible real estate property, there shall be no expropriation of movable possessions.
- Expropriation is only to property privately, thus, public property is excluded from the procedures.
- The expropriation is applicable to both land and structures.

The law describes the procedures for transfer of ownership as well as the grievance procedures.

According to the Law 10, 1990 the expropriation procedures involves (i) declaration of public benefit of the property by a Presidential Decree accompanied with a memorandum on the required project and a complete plan for the project and its buildings (Law 59/1979 and Law 3/1982 provide that the Prime Minister issues the decree) and, (ii) the decree and the accompanying memorandum must be published in the Official Newspaper. A copy for the public is placed in the main offices of the concerned local government unit.

The grievance procedures indicated in the latest amendments by law 1/2015 indicate that after preparation of the census survey, the lists of affected persons should be announced at the relevant administrative units. The affected persons have the right to object to the included data within 15 days. The law also gave them 30 days after objecting to submit supporting documents for their claims. Otherwise the objection is denied. The Egyptian constitution allows any aggrieved person the right of access to Court of law as described by Law 10/1990. Law 10/1990 sets the requirements for disclosure of the names of the affected persons.

**Petroleum pipelines Law 4/1988** The petroleum pipelines law 4/1988 states that the owner of a property should allow the passing of pipelines transporting liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons beneath the ground surface in accordance with the procedure mentioned in the executive regulations (Decree 292/1988).

Article 2 of the law specifies that no buildings or trees, other than agricultural land trees, should be constructed or planted at a distance less than 2 m on each side of the pipeline inside urban and 6 m on each side of the pipeline outside the urban areas. If it is necessary to place the pipelines at a closer distance than what is specified in the law, it is allowed through a decision from the chairman of Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC); taking into consideration the necessary safety precautions.

The law also specifies that if the activities done in accordance to the law will result in damage to the property, the owner has the right to a fair compensation to be decided by a committee formed by a decision from the Minister of Petroleum, and the executive regulations include the guidelines for compensation estimation.

**Ministerial Decree number 346 of the year 2007** that enables the governors to form a committee in order to identify the valuation of compensation for crops and assets within the jurisdiction of the governorate.

### **World Bank Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12**

The relevant principle policy objectives of OP 4.12 are:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

Involuntary resettlement resulting from development projects, if unmitigated, will give rise to difficult economic, social, and environmental risks which may lead to: i) dismantling production systems, ii) impoverishing people when their productive assets or income sources are lost, iii) relocating people to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources is greater, iv) resettling people into community institutions and social networks are weakened, v) dispersing kin groups and, vi) diminishing or losing cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help.

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

The aim of including the eligibility criteria in the RAP is to ensure that PAPs who suffer a complete or partial loss of assets or access to assets shall be clearly defined and recognized as eligible for some kind of assistance, according to their legal rights to the land, if it can be established that they occupied the land before the claim cut-off date. The Bank OP4.12 specifically proposes general categories for eligibility, as follows:

- 1) Category One: Individuals who have formal legal rights to land are the owners of lands within the 28 km located in the agriculture area.
- 2) Category Two: Individuals, who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to such land or assets<sup>23</sup>. They are mainly the tenants who have no documents that declare the tenancy relation with the owners

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

(a) Measures to ensure that the PAPs are:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement,
- Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives,
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost<sup>24</sup> for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

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<sup>23</sup> provided that such claims are recognized under Egyptian laws or become recognized through a process identified in the involuntary resettlement plan

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

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

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

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

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

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<sup>24</sup> "Replacement cost" is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g., access to public services, customers, and suppliers; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standard. Such additional assistance is distinct from resettlement assistance to be provided under other clauses of para. 6. If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and other resettlement assistance are provided as if the entire asset had been taken. The alternative assets are provided with adequate tenure arrangements. The cost of alternative residential housing, housing sites, business premises, and agricultural sites to be provided can be set off against all or part of the compensation payable for the corresponding asset lost.

Annex 4: Grievance Form

نماذج الشكاوى والاستفسارات

جاسكو

شارع التسعين - مخرج ١٢ من الطريق الدائري  
 التجمع الخامس/ القاهرة الجديدة  
 تليفون : ٢ ٦١٧١٥١٠ / ١١ / ١٢ / ١٣  
 فاكس : ٢٦١٧١٥١٤  
 أرقام الطوارئ : ٢٦١٧١٥١٦ / ٢٦١٧١٣٧٠  
 رقم الطوارئ دون الحاجة للمداء الآلى : ١٤٩  
[www.gasco.com.eg](http://www.gasco.com.eg)

تنفيذ الإدارة العامة للإعلام

مسلسل								
التاريخ								
المحافظة								
المركز								
الجمعية الزراعية								
مصدر الشكاوى								
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شعور المزارع	شعور المزارعة	شعور المزارع	شعور المزارعة					
تعليم الشخص المتقدم بالشكاوى								
عمر مقدم الشكاوى								
نوع مقدم الشكاوى								
موضوع الشكاوى								
المحل للقرح								
التلقة								

## Annex 5: Public Consultation Participants list

Names of PAPs consulted during the census survey (cultivated land)

<b>KAFR EL BATIKH</b>	
Mohammed Dawood Dabsh	Reda Dawood Dabsh
Gamal Ahmed El-Kenawy	Ahmed Ahmed Heta
Ibrahim Ahmed Moustafa	Mohammed El-Saied Daader
Hassan Abd El-Rehim Daader	Lofty El-Sayed El-Laban
Samir Abd El-Maqsoud	Mohammed Abd El-Maqsoud Zien El-Dien
Fatouh Fahmy Gad	Ahmed Abd El-Hamid Abd El-Salam
Hashim Abdullah Bagheda	Khalid Hashim Bagheda
Ibrahim Souliman Zien El-Dien	Mohammed Abd El-Hamid Bagheda
El-Sayed Abo El-Maati Balah	Magdy Farid Baghedab
Salah Abd El-Razeq Ahmed	Mohammed Abd El-Sadeq Ali
Samir Ali Maarouf	Othman Ahmed Saied
Gouda Hamza Abd El-Salam	
<b>EL ANANIA</b>	

Abdullah Abd El-Fatah	Mohammed Abdullah Abd El-Fatah
El-Badry El-Badry Awad	Hamdan Saleh Ghoniem
Mohammed Mohammed	Hamdy El-Sayed Mounir
El-Gharib Alousy	Mamdouh El-Sayed Mounir
Eatidal Hamdy Mounir	Ashraf Zaki Mounir
Sherif Abo El-Fotouh	Taha Ali El-Gamal
Khalil Mohammed Mohammed El-Khodari	Mosaad El-Khodari
Yassin Khalil El-Khodari	Akaber Hamdy Mounir
<b>ELBASARTA</b>	
El-Gharib Mohammed Hamad	El-Sayed Abdo Gohar
Mohammed Ali El-Hagary	Mohammed Ahmed Meqled
Farouk Mahmoud Eisa	Khalil Mohammed El-Fayoumy
Shaaban Ibarhim Sheta	Mohammed Ali El-Hagary
Mohammed Ahmed Meqled	Farouk Mahmoud El-Fayoumy
Abd El-Hady Mesheal Zaghloul	El-Metwaly MeshealZaghloul
Fekry Meshael Zaghloul	Amin Amin Eisa
Mahmoud Bekhiet	Ahmed Ibrahim Bekhiet

<b>DAMIETTA</b>	
Hossam Abd El-Samad Zaghoul	Abd El-Samad Mohammed Zaghoul
Hala Abd El-Samad Mohammed Zaghoul	Nadia Abd El-Samad Mohammed Zaghoul
Sahar Abd El-Samad Mohammed Zaghoul	Abd El-Wahab Abdo Mohammed El-Helal
Ahmed Shawky Abd El-salam	Emad Abd el-Samad Zaghoul
Abd el-Samie Mohammed	Alaa Ibrahim Hashim
Amin Moustafa Zidan	Hamed Mohammed Mohammed Zaghoul
Salah Hamed Mohammed Zaghoul	Mohammed Nagib Abd El-Hamid
Abd el-Hamid Nagib Abd El-Hamid	Ahmed Ahmed Maqboul
<b>El Bostan</b>	
Soultan Soultan Badawy (heirs)	Hamida Badr Sultan
Aisha, hamIda hamza and their partners	Mohammed el-said eltawahy
Shaker ibrahim el helw	Hassan mahmoud farid kabil
Mohammed el-sherbiny lashin (heirs)	Abdo el-said rezk
Taha Taha Abd el Razek Hamoda	Mohammed abd el-aziz shata (heirs)
Magdy Ali Al-rasyah	Talaat mohammed mowafy
Mohammed Abdalluh Amer	Hamid ahmed saied (heirs)

Zaky shawky amer	Emad el-saied neanaa
Amed el-said el-tawahy	El-saied ibrahim mosbah (heirs)
Mohammed rady sabh	El-said ahmed dorgham (heirs)
Abd el-aziz mohammed badr (heirs)	Mohammed mohammed farahat
Ali hashem el-baz	Abdo mohammed farahat
Ahmed mohammed rezk	Abdo ibrahim abo el-atta
Ibrahim mohammed el-mezayn	Hassan mohammed fatouh
Amar mohammed amer	Mesbah saad mowafy (heirs)
Nacim el-metwalt el-tahan (heirs)	Yousry mohammed mowafy
Samy fatouh mowafy	Ahmed mosad gomaa (heirs)
Shaaban abdraboh mowafy	Mohammed el-said el-saygh (heirs)
Mohammed el-said abd el-hady	mosaad mosaad gomaa (heirs)
Mohammed khalid el-said abd el-hady (heirs)	

Names of PAPs consulted during the census survey (fish farms)

<b>ISA – EL-GAMALIA – DAQHLIA</b>	
Rabie Ali El-Qataa	
<b>SHATTA</b>	
Hassan Mohammed Abd El-Halim Ashour	Ahmed Awad Badr
El-Metwaly Mosaad El-Ghadban	Salma Abd El-Gawad El-Awadly
Sobhy Shalaby Ahmed el-Awadly	Mohammed Rezq Ibrahim El-Awadly
Mohammed fawzy Hegazy	Fawzy Mohammed Mohammed Hegazy
Mohammed Youssef Fawila	Adel Mohammed Shehata El-Maghraby
Mohammed Abdullah Ali El-Shamy	El-Sayed Ibrahim Abu El-Zeny
Mohammed Fekry Kamel Ashour	Ibrahim Moukhtar Mohammed Youssef
Ibrahim El-Saiead Abd El-Dayem	Mohammed Saad Ashour
Samir Yehia Ashour	Moustafa Abd El-Aziz Ashour
Rezq Awad Zakria El-Gazar	Salma Abd El-Aziz Ashour
Hessian Abd El-Rahman Ashour	Ayman Thabet Ramadan Badr
Ali Mohammed Ahmed Ibrahim Ashour	Mohammed Ibrahim Ashour
Abd El-Aziz Ibrahim Ashour	Eid Ibrahim Ashour

Ahmed Ibrahim Ashour	Salem Ibrahim Ashour
Fouad Souliman Ashour	Souliman Atta Souliman Ashour
Mohammed Shehata Farah Ashour	Rezq Shehata Farah Ashour
Farag Shehata Farah Ashour	Tarek Eid Shehata Ashour
Rady Abdo Ibrahim Ashour	Samir Saad Mahmoud Ashour
Slama Ahmed Mahmoud Ashour	Mosaad Youssef Abd El-Hay Ashour
Atef Youssef Abd El-Hay Ashour	Mamdouh Abd El-Halim Ashour
Hassan Mohammed Ahmed Ashour	Ezzat Ahmed Ashour
Mohammed Mahmoud Moustafa Ashour	Hemdan Ahmed Ashoula
Slama Ahmed Ashour	Basher Fouad Ashour
Zaghloul saad Ashour	Ashour Ahmed Ashour
Fares Shehata Mohammed Ragab	Fadel Mosaad Lota
Naieam Gabr Ashour	Abu El-Soud Gabr Ashour
El-Sayed Gabr Ashour	Ahmed Attia Farah El-Ghadban
Darwish Moustafa Marei	Baghdadi Bridge Slot
Mahmoud Abdullah Haseb el-Rayes	Saad Mahmoud Mahmoud Haseb El-Rayes
Rezq Mahmoud Mahmoud Haseb El-Rayes	Mohammed El-Saiead Ali Dawood

El-Saiead Ali el-Saiead Dawood	Ahmed El-Saiead Dawood
Mahmoud Ahmed Dawood	Hassan El-Saiead Dawood
Eid Ali El-Tabiea Wahba	
<b>GHEET ELNASARY</b>	
Fekry Mohammed Hamed Abo Omar	Mohammed Abd El-Gelil Ragab
Salah Moustafa Moustafa Haseb	Mohammed Mohammed Abdo Romia
Moustafa Salah Haseb El-Rayes	
<b>ELNASEMA (DAQAHLIA)</b>	
El-Hossiny El-Hossiny El-Ghandour	Tayser El-Sayed taha El-Badawy
Kareem El-Sayed Taha El-Badawy	Abd El-Gelil Abo El-Atta Shehata
Ragab Abd El-Gelil Abo el-Atta Shehata	Adel Yousry abo El-Atta Shehata
Mohammed Kareem el-Sayed Taha	Khalifa Tayser El-Sayed Taha
<b>ELSAYALA</b>	
Abd El-Halim Abo Mahmoud	Mahmoud Ahmed Aloush
Mohammed Mohammed Mohammed El-Daqnawy	Ahmed Ahmed Mohammed El-Werdan
Mohammed Hassan Mohammed Abo Mahmoud	Mohammed Hamdy Mohammed Abo Mahmoud
<b>GAMALIA (DAQAHLIA)</b>	

Adel Maaty Eshta	
<b>EL-SHIEKH DORGHAM</b>	
Eisa Khalil Nasr	Ahmed Fekry Attia Ragab
<b>ELNASIMA (PORTSAID)</b>	
Gamal Hassan Hassan El-Nagar	
<b>EL-SHIEKH DORGHAM</b>	
Eisa Khalil Nasr	Ahmed Fekry Attia Ragab
<b>ELDOKKI (Giza)</b>	
Mohammed Samir Sharaf El-Dien	Ossama Ibarhim Ibrahim Sharaf El-Dien
Mohammed Samir Ibrahim Sharaf El-Dien	
<b>ELDEBA (PORTSAID)</b>	
Mohammed Ahmed Ragab El-Shoery	
<b>ELBOSTAN</b>	
Hassan Ahmed Ahmed Ghanem	
<b>ELMONAKH (PORTSAID)</b>	
Ahmed Mahmoud Abu El-Refaey	
<b>HAY ELARAB</b>	

Ibrahim El-Desouqi Mohammed Gad	
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Names of PAPs consulted during the field work (Interviews and FGDs)

Name of PAP	Name of PAP
1. Ahmed Fekry Attia	2. Hossam Mohammed Abd El-Halim
3. Salma Abd El-Gawad El-Awadly	4. Mohammed Fawzy Hegazy
5. Adel Mohammed Shehata	6. Mohammed Fekry Kamel
7. Mohammed Saad Ashour	8. Ayman Thabet Ramadan
9. Salem Ibrahim Ashour	10. Farag Shehata Farah
11. Samir Saad Mahmoud	12. Mohammed Ahmed Dawood
13. Moustafa Salah Haseb	14. Gouda Hamza Abd El-salam
15. Lofty El-Sayed El-Laban	16. Ibrahim Ahmed Moustafa
17. Fatouh Fahmy Gad	18. Hemdan Saleh Ghoniem
19. Ashraf Zaki	20. Khalil Mohammed
21. Mohammed Ali El-Hagary	22. Farouk Mahmoud
23. Shaaban Ibrahim Sheta	24. Fekry Mesheal
25. Ahmed Ibrahim	26. Abd El-Samad Mohammed
27. Ahmed Shawky	28. Amin Moustafa
29. Alaa Ibrahim	30. Hossam Abd El-Samad
31. Abd El-Hamid Nagib	32. Emad Abd El-Samad

33. Ahmed Awad Badr	34. Ezzat Ahmed Ashour
35. Reda Mohammed Abd El-Sadeq Ali	36. El-Sayed El-Gharib Hamad
37. Ahmed Othman Ahmed Saied	38. El-Sayed Ahmed Gohar
39. Hamdy El-Sayed Mounir	40. Mosaad El-Khodari
41. Shaker Meshael Zaghoul	42. Abd El-Wahab Abdo Mohammed El-Helal
43. Samy El-Desouki El-Dieb	44. Hamed Mohammed Mohammed Zaghoul
45. Shaker Meshael Zaghoul	46. Salah Hamed Mohammed Zaghoul
47. Mamdouh El-Sayed Mounir	48. Hany Mohammed Abd El-Hamid Bagheda
49. Hassan Mohammed El-Saied Daader	50. Fatouh Fahmy Gad
51. Souliman Atta Souliman Ashour	52. Mohammed Shehata Farah Ashour
53. Mohammed Shehata Farah Ashour	54. Gamal Hassan Hassan El-Naggar
55. Hemdan Ahmed Ashoula	56. Fares Shehata Mohammed Ragab
57. Adel Maaty Eshta	58. Fadel Mosad Lota
59. El-Metwaly Ibrahim Ibrahim Salem	60. Mohammed Ahmed Ragab
61. El-Hosseney El-Hosseney El-Ghandour	

Names of participants in the Scoping Session for the ESIA and RAP

N	Name	Job	Mobile

1.	Ahmed Ahmed Abou-Elfotouh Badawy	Head of Kafr Saad Local Unit	01004366590
2.	Fawzy Othman Mousa Abou El-Aata	Head of El- Wastani Local Unit	01097890032
3.	Magdy Mohammed Mosbah El-Abd	Head of Kafr El-Marabeen Local Unit	01228990035
4.	Ibrahim Hassan El-Abd	Official Organization department at local unit	01226505492
5.	Nagwa Magdy Kamel El-Atbany	Chemical management Environmental Affairs in Damietta	01065657696
6.	Magdy Khater Hessien El-Gendi	Vice President of Damietta City & Center	01094468150
7.	Hassan Hessien Sheta	Head of Local Unit	01111807059
8.	Alaa Ali	Employee At Local Unit	-
9.	Mahmoud Ali Mahmoud Ali	Nahdet Porsaid association	01222739758
10.	Ahmed El_Sayed El-Malahy	Director of the Department of Agriculture in Damietta	01005229404
11.	Amany Ahmed El-Alfi	Vice president city center of Kafr Saad	01018000123
12.	Reda Sedki Mohammed El-Kafrawi	Employee At Om El-Reda Local Unit	01063323766
13.	Ahmed Ibrahim Mohammed Zaiat	Head of Om El-Reda Local Unit	01068077478
14.	Esmat Mohammed	President of Sheikh Dorgham Village	01004350353
15.	Wafi Abd- ElSalam	Technician engineering department	01004656066

16.	Mohammed Ahmed Attia	Employee at Department of Agriculture	01003906961
17.	Hassan Abou Hessien	Employee at Department of Agriculture	01002574070
18.	Lotfi Ahmed Gaafar	Head of Local Unit	01003357690
19.	Abd El-Moniem Ahmed El-Wahdan	Employee At Local Unit	01223733396
20.	Jamal El-Dien Abd El-Hamid	Reform and the development of a sustainable environment	01001729103
21.	Yara Mamdouh Abd El-Wahed	General Cabinet governorate- Department of Environmental Affairs	01000569009
22.	Mohammed Sayed	General Cabinet governorate- Department of Environmental Affairs	01110051573
23.	Sameh Mohammed El-Kenany	Employee At El-Shoaara Local Unit	01224728242
24.	Mohammed Shalabi Hassan	Secretary of El-Shoaara Local Unit	01110909077
25.	Wafaa Abd El-Rahman Amin	Vice president Zarqa city center	01285550044
26.	Ahmed wafiq	Environmental expert	01003704390
27.	Mohannad Ma'mon Anan Salem	Secretary at Local Unit	01000233433
28.	Ezzat Rashed Mohammed	-	01001336903
29.	Azza Abd Al-Fatah El-Atban	Director of Environmental Affairs Council of the city of Damietta	01281803046

30.	Abeer Abdullallah Farahat	Engineer management Environmental Affairs Council of the city of Damietta	0122240890
31.	Saber Ayman Mohammed Khodier	-	0122819627
32.	Tharwat El-Saied	Head of Muhammadiyah village	01225231191
33.	Hossam Nasr Fahmi	Chairman of El-Huda El-Nabawi Association	01002000119
34.	Ismail Ismail Mohammed	Vice Chairman of El-Huda El-Nabawi Association	-
35.	Alaa El-Dien Hassan Mohammed	General Manager of Projects – GASCO	01006683523
36.	Mahmoud Abo El-zaiem	Vice President of the city of El-Sarw	3880311
37.	Lamiaa Fathy Abd Al-Bar	Head of Department of Environment Ras Al-Bar	01208906162
38.	Mohammed Mohamme El-Attawi	Employee at Albsarth Local Unit	-
39.	Sameh Mahmoud Mansour	First planning and project engineer - The Holding Company	01003435411
40.	Ahmed Mohammed Samy	Head of Alsoualem Village	01090290013
41.	Ahmed Essam Amer	-	01001230927
42.	Tarek Ahmed Yasser	Environmental specialist	-
43.	Nashwa Mohammed Zakria	Agent Agricultural Cooperation Department in the Office of the	01093946979

		governorate	
44.	Amira Taher	An environmental inspector in the Office of Damietta	01278453206
45.	Neamat Hassan	Employee environmental management in the Office of the governorate	01289184896
46.	Sawsan Hassan Helal	An environmental inspector in the Office of Damietta	01012681813
47.	Abeer Hassan Abd El-Khalee	Information Officer environmental at governorate	01003293931
48.	Nevien Mohammed El-Galad	Chemical management Environmental Affairs	01067737780
49.	Hend Nagy Al-Meghlawy	Chemical management Environmental Affairs	01284449362
50.	Sami Abaas El-Basha	Head of the local unit in Kafr El-Manazlah	01098155600
51.	Ibrahim Mohammed I-Ramli	Head of A Local Unit	01007439364
52.	Amr Mohammed Hassan El-Foli	Director of the Department of Environmental Protection - EGAS	01002103131
53.	Ahmed Ayoub Zyara	Head of the local unit of El-Zahraa	01065853700
54.	Maha Metwaly Fayed	Assistant Chief Kafr Saad Center for Environmental Affairs	01017748135

55.	Mokhtar Youssef	General Manager of Damietta district - GASCO	01006506243
56.	Ahmed El-Hawary	General Manager of Services - GASCO	01111117172
57.	Ibrahim Mahmoud Ahmed El-sayed	General Manager of Occupational Safety and Health - GASCO	01006072291
58.	Hessian Abd El-Aziz Hamed	General Manager of Occupational Safety and Health - GASCO	01001663863
59.	Reda El-Hosieny	EEAA Mansoura Branch	01009150251
60.	Hameed Boghdady Mohammed	Technician at local unit of El-Anina	01000247025
61.	Nehad Shawky Hassan El-Adawy	Head of El-Anina Local unit	01003304478
62.	Mostafa Nabil Mostafa Nager	GASCO	01000858788
63.	Mohammed Ahmed El-Sayed Awad	Head of Government Relations – GASCO	01229228187
64.	Ahmed abd El-Hamid Youssef	Assistant Director-General - PETROGET	01003089189
65.	E-Saeid Farouk El-Kordy	Head of El-Basarta Village	01065870070
66.	Magdy Kotb	Head of Faraskour city center	01000111241
67.	Safia Mosataf El-Sayed	Director of the Regional Association in Damietta	01002448107
68.	Mahmoud Ali Mohammed Ibrahim	GASCO	01010287035

69.	Mohammed Mohammed El-Fayoumy	Head of the local unit in Kafr Al-Nab	01018020426
70.	Mohammed Abdou	Head of the local unit of El-Syala	01008505764
71.	Diaa El-Sayed Youssef	Director of Environmental Affairs at El-Syala	01003239486
72.	Rehab El-Sayed	EEAA Mansoura	01223558008
73.	Slama Serag El-Dien	Head of Kafr Shehata	01066703883
74.	Mohammed Kadhy	Director of Environment Department - GASCO	01110103154
75.	Hisham El-Gharbawy	General Manager of Civil Works Assistant - GASCO	01111117536
76.	Ossama Abo El-Fotouh Mohammed	Faraskour City Council	01062406372
77.	Fatma Ali	Director of Emergency Management	01008086620
78.	Amaal Wahid Abd El-Hakim	Vice President of the city of Ras El Bar	010165045880
79.	Ahmed Ibrahim El-Wasti	Head of the local unit	01017821867
80.	Nawal Mohammed Behiery	Head of El-Basatin Unit	-
81.	Ahmed Mady El-Hendawy	Employee at El-Basatin unit	01092102181
82.	Nasr Abdou	Inspector at the governorate	01223095149
83.	Jamal Abd El-Aziz	General Manager of the safety of lines and	01005641957

		stations Assistant - GASCO	
84.	Yasser Okasha	Head of Safety Section Canal Zone	01006072544
85.	Salem Mohammed Salem	GASCO	01009994871

Names of Participants of the Public Consultation session for the ESIA and RAP

No.	Name	Job	Telephone
1.	Yasser Abd Al-Gawad	Fish Resources in Damietta	01093029497
2.	Mokhtar Mohammed Mokhtar	GASCO – Damietta zone	01006506243
3.	Hossam Mahmoud Mohammed	GASCO – Damietta zone	01065516695
4.	Yara Mamdoh Abd El-Wahed	Chemical management Environmental Affairs	01000569009
5.	Sawsan Mosaad Helal	Environmental Inspector General Diwan of the province	01012681813
6.	Abeer Hassan Abd El-Khalee	Media environmental - Office of the province	01003293931
7.	Lamiaa Fathy Abd Al-Bar	Head of Environment Department – Ras El-Bar	01208906762
8.	Sami Abas Basha	Head of the local unit in Kafr El-Manazlah	010518155600
9.	Tharwat Saied	Chairman of Muhammadiyah village	01225231191
10.	Hesham El-Gharbawy	Assistant Director-General - GASCO	01111117536
11.	Waleed Fathy	Operating Coordinator	01111122520
12.	Amr Mohammed Hassan El-Foli	Director of the Department of Environmental Protection - EGAS	01002103131
13.	Seham Youssef	Roads and Transportation Directorate	01001208500
14.	Eman El-Sayed	Roads and Transportation Directorate	01028847781
15.	Kholoud Kareem	Roads and Transportation Directorate	01222809372
16.	Ibrahim lofty	Secretary General of the Association of Engineers	01221044774
17.	Mohammed Ali	Department of Environmental Affairs	01150153288

18.	Nasr Abdo	Large environmental management inspectors	01223095149
19.	Mohammed Ahmed El-Sayed	GASCO	01229228187
20.	Mohsen Mohammed Fayed	Roads and Transportation Directorate	0127172650
21.	Abd El-Gelil Mohammed	Head of agricultural unit	01271978408
22.	Salem Hassan Ali	Agricultural Management Coordinator - Damietta	01142411658
23.	Kamal Isamiel Aayad	Agricultural Society - Albesarth	01099229718
24.	El-Sayed El-Habashi El-Sayed Khafagy	Head of Unit Albesarth	01067288350
25.	Ahmed Mohammed Sami	Head of Al-Swalem Unit	01090290013
26.	Ahmed Mohammed Ayoub	Head of Al-Zahraa Unit	01065853700
27.	Ahmed Abd El-Hamed Youssef	Assistant Director-General - PETROGET	01003089189
28.	Amr Abo Al-Amir	Local city El-Sarw	01016279608
29.	Hessian Abd Al-Aziz	General Manager of Safety	01001663863
30.	El-Saied Mohammed Gad	Director of Development and Management Kafr El-Batekh Center	01073730010
31.	Fawzy Othman	Head Of El-Wastany Local Unit	01097890032
32.	Mohammed Fathy	GASCO	01110103154
33.	Seham Ahmed Shoieb	Head Of Om El-Zrqa Local Unit	01062259956
34.	Azza Abd El-Fatah	Damietta Local Unit	01281803046
35.	Dina El-Sayed El-Balah	Engineer manages Environmental Affairs - in Damietta	-
36.	Eaniat Mohammed Farag	Director General of Environmental Affairs	01011730299
37.	Mohsen Mohammed El-Gohary	Director of the Association of Environment Friends - Port Said	01222456621
38.	Mohammed Ali Hassan Hegazy	Port Said Society for Environmental Development	01003949170
39.	Amal Abd El-Hamid Hameed	-	01001090427
40.	Magdy Ahmed Abd El-Wahed	Director of Project Management - Fish Resources	01224729855
41.	El-Metwaly El-Sayed El-Metwaly	Director General of the operating and safety lines stations - GASCO	01001324980

42.	Jamal El-Dien Abd El-Hamid	Reform and sustainable development officer	01001729103
43.	Neamat Hassan Ayoub	An employee in the Office of Damietta	01289184896
44.	Nevien Mohammed El-Galad	Chemical in The Environmental Affairs.	01067737780
45.	Ahmed Abd El-Salam	GASCO	01226069995
46.	Amaal waheed Barakat	Vice President of the city of Ras El Bar	01016504588
47.	Mohannad Maamon Othman Salem	Local Unit secretary	01000233433
48.	Ezzat Rashed	Environment director In a local unit	01001336903
49.	Abd El-Wahab Fathy Reza	Deputy Prime Faraskour city center	01005089126
50.	Magdy El-Hosieny Hatab	Head of Faraskour city center	01000101241
51.	Ossama Abu El-Fotouh Mohammed	Environmental official Faraskour Council	01062406372
52.	Reda El-Hosieny	Management Environmental Impact Assessment - the regional branch	01009150251
53.	Hwida Mounir	EEAA	-
54.	Rehab El-Kawi	EEAA	01005338801
55.	Ahmed Aarfa	Director of Operation - GASCO	01001719491
56.	Yasser Okasha	Head of Safety Section - GASCO	01006072544
57.	Mohammed Essam Ashour	Environmental Protection Engineer - EGAS	01008993058
58.	Eman Youssef Hessien	Head of the local unit in Kafr Soliman	-
59.	Fathy El-Sayed	Employee At a Local Unit	-
60.	Gaber Ayman Mohammed Khodier	Al-Rawda City Council Director	01228909627
61.	Qotb Mohammed	GASCO	01111117376
62.	Mohammed Fathy El-Sayed	GASCO	01111117245
63.	Mohammed Hassan	GASCO	01222450220
64.	Tawfik Abd El-Latif	GASCO	01064405824
65.	Noura Mahmoud Qassem	Environmental Affairs in the village of Um El-Reda	01015851035
66.	Ahmed El-Qenishy	Director of Safety Management	-
67.	Ibrahim Mahmoud Mohammed	Director General of Occupational Safety and Health - GASCO	01116117316
68.	Soliman Mohammed Hassan	Executive Director	01005052905
69.	Mohammed Nasr El-Dien	Head of Ras El-Bar networks	01026030111

70.	El-Dieb Mousa	General manager of networks and leverages Ras El-Bar	01026017799
71.	Magda Mohammed Amin	Director General of the Health Protection - GASCO	01099917122
72.	Azza Abas El-Trabeli	Executive General Manager of the Environmental Protection - GASCO	01224566425
73.	Hossam Nasr Fahmy	Chairman of El- Huda El-Nabwi Association	01002000149
74.	Abeer Abdullah Farhat	Agricultural engineer environmental management - Damietta	01222407890
75.	Mohammed Mansour Mahmoud	Director of the Canal Zone - GASCO	01006072871
76.	Mohammed El-Sayed Ahmed	Canal Zone Driver - GASCO	01202640767
77.	Ahmed El- Sayed	Port Said Governorate	01006956463
78.	Mohammed Mahmoud	Fish Wealth Authority - Damietta	01009261845

**Annex 6: Questionnaire Sheet**

**Affected people compensation Questionnaire  
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN  
Natural Gas Lines to Additional Power Plants in Egypt  
El Gamil / Damietta Pipeline**

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

Questionnaire code <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	1. Governorate : <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> .....
2. District: .....	3. Local Unit: ..... <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
4. Village: .....	5. Ezbit: .....
6. Agricultural Association Representative .....	7. Name of Agricultural Association ..... ...
8. Date:----/----/-----	9. GASCO Representative ..... ...
<b>For data collector: the shaded part should be filled by GASCO</b>	
	10. Total affected area in Qirate: .....
	11. Information about affected crops:-----
	12. Type of impact:-----
14. Date of compensation to be received	13. Total compensation : .....
15. Signature of the technical person responsible for the census	

16. Information about the affected person

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

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

18. In case of legal possession, Does the affected person have all documents (Ask the agriculture association :	[            ]
Yes all.....1      Yes some.....2	
No.....3      Other Specify.....4	

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



## **Annex 7: Due Diligence Report of the Land Acquisition of the Associated Facilities**

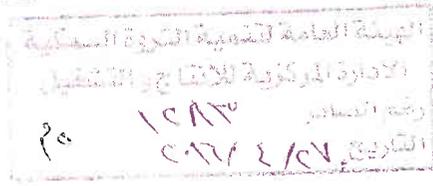
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الهيئة العامة لتنمية الثروة السمكية  
GENERAL AUTHORITY FOR FISH RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT



جمهورية مصر العربية  
وزارة الزراعة واستصلاح الأراضي



السيد المهندس / محمد حاتم شعبان  
رئيس لجنة التعويضات  
الشركة المصرية للغازات الطبيعية  
( جاسكو )

تحية طيبة وبعد ،،

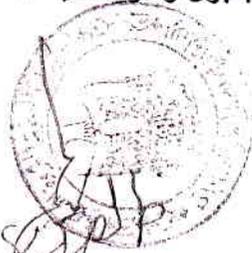
بالإشارة الى كتاب سيادتكم رقم بدون بتاريخ ٢٠١٦/٤/٢٠ في شأن طلب سيادتكم المعاونه نحو موافاتكم ببيان بأسماء أصحاب حقوق الانتفاع للمزارع السمكية على مسار مشروع خط غاز الجميل / دمياط بطول ٥٠ كم قطر ٤٢ بوصة .

أتشرف بأن أرفق لسيادتكم ببيان بأسماء مستأجرى المزارع السمكية بمحافظة دمياط وبورسعيد بعدد ١١٧ مزرعة والتي سوف يمر الخط خلالها .

وأما بخصوص كيفية حساب التالف من المزارع السمكية للاسترشاد بها في عملية تعويض المتضررين أود أن أنهى لسيادتكم بأنه يمكن تحديد مبلغ (٥٥) خمسة وخمسون ألف جنية عوضا عن كل فدان تالف من المزارع السمكية ولمرة واحدة فقط وذلك لان تلك المزارع تقوم بإنتاج اسماك المياه البحرية " الدنيس - القاروص - اللوت - الوقار " ذات القيمة الاقتصادية العالية التصديرية كما أن الاستثمار في هذا المجال مكلف جدا جدا .

برجاء التفضل بالإحاطة ،،  
وتفضلوا بقبول وافر التحية ،،

رئيس الادارة المركزية  
للإنتاج والتشغيل



" م / محمود محمد سالم "

II

التقديرية للمحصولات عام ٢٠١٤ للمحاصيل والمفروسات

المحصول	تكوين القيراط الواحد الجنيه
الكفتان	٢٧٥ جنيه
القمح	٤٥٠ جنيه
البرسيم المستديم	٢٧٥ جنيه
الشعير	٣٠٠ جنيه
الفلول	٢٧٥ جنيه
الجلبية	٢٢٥ جنيه
الحمص	٢٢٥ جنيه
العدس	٢٢٥ جنيه
الترمس	٢٠٠ جنيه
الجلبان	١٥٠ جنيه

التوقيع

محمد احمد ابو علي  
٢٠١٤

عبدالله بن محمد العتيبي  
٢٠١٤

محمد احمد ابو علي  
عبدالله بن محمد العتيبي  
عبد السلام الراجح

صورة لعمدة الامل لغير  
مدرسة الامل  
عبد السلام  
التوقيع الراجح





الأشجار الخشبية

١٣

التقدير المصروف لعام ٢٠١٤ للمرومات والمعروضات

النوع	التعويض للشجرة الواحدة بالجنيه		
	اشوات فالتر	أقل من ١٠ اشوات	شكلات
الكافور	٢٢٥	١١٥	١٠
الكازوارينا	١٥٠	٧٥	١٠
سنط / الصنفي / السرسوع - البوتسيانا	٧٥	٢٠	٥
النيم	٧٥	٤٠	١٠
الزيتل	١٥٠	٧٥	١٥

قرر نظير القطع مع حق المالك في الاستيراد على ناتج الأشجار للاستفادة بها بتعويض الفخيل ونخيل الزيتية.

صنف	تعويض الواحدة بالجنيه			
	متم الرمن ١٠ اشوات	متم أقل من ١٠ اشوات	خلفات	مشاتل
متم مجهل	٥٢٥	٢٥٠	٨٠	٣٠
مير نصف جاف أصناف	٦٠٠	٣٥٠	٨٠	٣٠
مير طيب أصناف	٧٥٠	٥٠٠	٨٠	٣٠
مير جاف أصناف	٩٧٥	٦٠٠	٨٠	٣٠
مير / مده متم	٣٧٥	٢٠٠	٨٠	٣٠
مير	٢٧٥	—	—	—
مير	٩٠	—	—	—

صنف	م	تعويض الواحدة بالجنيه	
		ارتفاع	كل ٥٠ سم
رشيته مجهل	٦	ارتفاع ٣ متر	٣٠٠
يا	٧	ارتفاع ٣ متر	٥٢٥
	٨	ارتفاع ٣ متر	٥٢٥
	٩	ارتفاع ٣ متر	٩٧٥
		ارتفاع ٣ متر	

Handwritten notes and signatures on the left margin, including a circular stamp of the Ministry of Agriculture.

الاصناف المشتقة من نباتات الزينة والمعمورة

المحصول	تقويض القيراط الواحد بالجنيه
مشاتل الورود	٥٢٥ جنيه
مشاتل الأبيصال	٦٠٠ جنيه
الزهرة حوليات	٣٠٠ جنيه
البحر والياسمين	٣٠٠ جنيه
البردقوش	٢٢٥ جنيه
الكركديه	٢٦٥ جنيه
مشاتل العواصم والفالسة	٥٢٥ جنيه
مشاتل الأشجار الخشبية	٤٥٠ جنيه
الكومون	٢٦٥ جنيه
التخناج البليدي	٢٦٥ جنيه
الفتيح والبايونج	٢٢٥ جنيه
كسرة - ينيون - كراوية	٢٦٥ جنيه
المعاني	٢٢٥ جنيه
جميع أنواع الصبار	٤٥٠ جنيه
مشاتل نباتات الزينة	٥٢٥ جنيه
التزئين الداخلي	٣٧٥ جنيه

ي خصم (٧٥ جنيه) للقيراط الواحد عن كل حشنة من كل نوع من العطر والتخناج والكسرة والبردقوش  
 و القيراط الواحد ١٥٠ جنيه للجورة الواحدة من عمق الجورة الواحدة عن (٢٠ فسيلة).

صورة لنباتات الزينة  
 محمد احمد ابو علي  
 دة / بديعة احمد  
 ا عبد السلام  
 عبد السلام  
 ٢٠١٩  
 ٢٠١٩







مدرسة معهد الزراعة  
 شعبة الزراعة  
 بغداد  
 ١٩٦٥  
 تعويض أشجار الغابات المفقودة  
 وزارة الزراعة  
 جمهورية العراق

تعويض أشجار الغابات المفقودة - المعهد الزراعي - بغداد - للدراسات والبحوث

النوع	التعويض للشجرة الواحدة بالجنيه		
	مثمر أكثر من ٥ سنوات	غير مثمر	شتلات
مانجو بالغة	٩٠٠	٤٥٠	١٥٠
شجرة البرتقال أبو صرة	٣٠٠	—	١٠٠
يوسفي - ليمون - نارنج	٢٢٥	—	١٠٠
البرقوق - الخوخ - القشمش	٣٠٠	—	١٠٠
القشطة - البشملة - الكاكي	٣٠٠	—	١٥٠
البرمان	٢٢٥	—	١٠٠
الكمثرى - التفاح - السفرجل	٤٥٠	—	١٥٠
اللوز - البيكات	٣٠٠	—	١٥٠
الزيتون - البين	٣٧٥	—	١٥٠
الجوافة - البندق - القوت	٣٧٥	—	١٥٠
الموز	١٥٠	—	٧٥
البن الشوكي	١٥٠	—	٧٥

العنب

النوع	التعويض للشجرة الواحدة بالجنيه		
	أرض	على أسلاك	على تكاييب
عنب مثمر جيد	١٥٠	٣٠٠	٢٧٥
عنب غير جيد	٥٠	٧٥	١١٥

أشجار اللوف

النوع	التعويض للشجرة الواحدة بالجنيه	
	مثمر	غير مثمر
اللوف	١٥٠	٧٥

لمح الحالات المحاصيل المزروعة داخل حوض تزييد بنسبة ١٠٠٪ فأكثر من الكمية المقررة  
 وزروعات التي تروى بطرق الري الحديثة (الرش - التقيط) تزييد بنسبة ٧٥٪