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(EETC)

Submitted by:

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Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

10th of Ramadan 500 GIS Substation and its
interconnecting Overhead Transmission lines

Final Report

September 2020

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Abbreviations

EEHC	Egyptian Electricity Holding Company
EETC	Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company
EGP	Egyptian Pound
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMF	Electric Magnetic Field
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
OHTL	Over Head Transmission Line
OTL	Overhead Transmission Line
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PIU	Project implementation unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right Of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
TL	Transmission Line
WB	World Bank
GRM	Grievance and Redress Mechanism

1 Feddan is equivalent to 4200 m²

1 Qirate is equivalent to 175 m²

Glossary

Census	Household survey that covers all Project Affected Persons irrespective of entitlement or ownership. It provides a complete inventory of all project affected persons and their assets. It can be used to minimize fraudulent claims made by people who move into the area affected by the project in the hope of being compensated and/or resettled.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing income, and other assets caused by the project.
Cut-off Date	<p>The date of the census prior to which, the occupation or use of the project area, qualifies residents or users of the project area as affected persons; when persons are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance</p> <p>Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance.</p>
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	A systematic procedure for enabling the possible environmental and social impacts of development projects to be considered before a decision is made as to whether the project should be given approval to proceed.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Dispute resolving mechanism that is available at the project level for persons affected under the project to submit project related grievances and to seek redress for these.
Involuntary Resettlement (IR)	The unavoidable displacement of people and/or impact on their livelihood, assets and common property resulting from development projects that create the need for rebuilding their livelihood, sources of income and asset bases. When it occurs without the informed consent or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.
Monitoring	The process of repeated observations and measurements of environmental and social quality parameters to assess and enable changes over a period of time.

Project Affected Person (PAPs) and Displaced persons	<p>Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.</p> <p>That Refers to all the people who, on account of the activities listed above, would have their (1) standard of living adversely affected; or (2) right, title, interest in any house, land; (3) access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or (4) business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected; and “displaced person” means any of the displaced persons.</p> <p>Includes any people, households, firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected, (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.</p> <p>Project-affected Household: All members of a household, whether related or not, operating, as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project.</p>
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	<p>A time-bound action plan with a budget, setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, options, entitlements, actions, approvals, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation. a document in which the project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project</p>
Right of Way	<p>Relevant laws and guidelines require maintaining a suitable Right of Way (RoW) distance in order to maintain safety of the general public and minimize exposure to Electromagnetic Fields (EMFs). Thus, the EMFs would effectively attenuate at the edge of this RoW.</p> <p>According to the Electricity Law No.63 of year 1974, the RoW will constitute 25 m at each of the two sides of the transmission line which represent, also, the protection zone along the line route. The RoW should be cleared of both tall wooden trees and of buildings ranging higher than four meters</p>

Social Impact	An effect (both positive and negative) on a social issue resulting from infrastructure development projects.
Stakeholders	Those who have an interest in project development and who will be involved in the consultative process, and includes any individual or group affected by, or that believes it is affected by the project; and any individual or group that can play a significant role in shaping or affecting the project, either positively or negatively, including the host community/population.
Vulnerable Groups	Distinct groups of people who might suffer excessively from resettlement effects, such as, the old, the young, the persons with disabilities, the poor, isolated groups and single parents.

Executive summary

I. Description of the Project

In order to meet the forecasted demand and secure the electricity stability in addition to the commitment to supply electricity to slum areas and informal buildings, the Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC) together with the distribution companies need to provide additional substations and their interconnections to evacuate newly produced energy and deliver to the final consumer.

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

In response to the growing demand for electricity and in support for EEHC's plan to expand the existing electricity infrastructure of power stations, substations and interconnecting lines/cables, the European Investment Bank (EIB) is funding the construction of several substations in cooperation with the EETC.

In line with EIB environmental and social standards, EETC is committed to carrying out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for construction of 10th Ramadan substation and its interconnecting Over Head Transmission Lines (OHTLs) to different existing substations. In principle, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) should be prepared for the components of the project where persons, communities, lands and economical activities are affected.

In line with EIB environmental and social standards, EETC is committed to carrying out an ESIA of 10th Ramadan Substation and its interconnecting OHTLs to different existing substations and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) should the project activities trigger Egyptian legislations and/or EIB instruments relevant to resettlement.

EcoConServ environmental services (hereinafter referred to as 'the consultant') has been contracted to carry out the ESIA study and RAP in accordance with national legislations as well as EIB standards.

• Project Components

The main components of the project are:

- 10th of Ramadan 500 GIS Substation (SS) is (state-owned land),
- Construction of OHTL double circuit, quarter connector, 10th of Ramadan 500/ Zakazeek (IN/OUT). This OHTL was not in the RPF published for this project. The line replaced the 500kV OHTL 10th Ramadan SS /East Banha, which was considered in the original design for the interconnection of the substation. The new OHTL 10th of Ramadan 500/ Zakazeek is temporarily excluded from the present RAP study, as its final route has not yet been decided by EETC and the relevant authorities. An addendum of 10th of Ramadan RAP for Zakazeek /10th of Ramadan OHTL will be prepared based on the new coordinates;
- Construction of OHTL double circuit, triple connector, 10th of Ramadan 220/Belbees with approximately 8 km (IN/OUT); and
- Construction of OHTL double circuit, triple connector, 10th of Ramadan 220/Zezenia with approximately 12 km (IN/OUT).

The 220kV 10th of Ramadan-Zezenia OHTL route will pass through state-owned land. The 220kV line consist of 36 towers that will be built on state owned land belonging to the 10th of Ramadan City

Authority, on which there is no economic activity, or refugees/ nomads. Consequently, no RAP study is required for the 220kV 10th of Ramadan-Zezenia OHTL.

Therefore, the data included in the RAP study and consultation activities with PAPs are limited to the 220kV 10th of Ramadan Belbees OHTL, which pass through state owned and privately owned land.

As for the SS, will be built on state-owned land, allocated to the EETC, on which there is no economic activity, or refugees/ nomads. Consequently, no RAP study is required for the SS.

According to the EETC project management department data; the timeframe for the construction of the Substation and OHTLs is 27 months. The construction of the substation already started in November 2019 and is expected to be concluded in April 2021. The construction of the OHTLs is due to commence after the conclusion of the RAP study and is expected to be concluded within 5 months, excluding the construction of OHTL to Zakazeek, which will take place later.

II. RAP Purpose and Objectives

It is a widely accepted fact, if the impacts of the project left unmitigated, involuntary resettlement under development projects may give rise to economic, social and environmental risks. The purpose of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to address any cases of involuntary resettlement that may arise, as well as to clarify the organizational arrangements that may be needed during different phases of the project preparation and implementation phases.

This includes compensating all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for the loss of lands, properties, and livelihoods resulting from resettlement. The RAP may be triggered whenever any of the project's activities entail the acquisition of land and / or the displacement of people, causing the loss of land, property, access (to land property), income, or sources of livelihood.

The RAP has been prepared by conducting several consultation activities with concerned Governmental departments, PAPs, neighbouring communities and EETC, the preparation of the RAP is also based on the experience of EETC in other similar projects. The discussion with the concerned bodies included information about the Egyptian Laws, views on the application methods and timing of execution.

There is no involuntary resettlement induced by the substation; therefore, no RAP, ARAP or RPF is necessary for the SS. The project's impact is not significant, as it will be built on a land already granted to EETC to use the land and approved by the Sharkia Governorate. Consequently, insignificant impact is associated to land use; hence, no mitigation measures will be developed.

Due to the nature of impacts of the OHTL (220 kV 10th of Ramadan Belbees); which are mainly impacts on crops and trees, there will be no 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.

III. Resettlement Impacts

According to the site visits conducted along the route of the above-mentioned OHTLs, the impacts of the project will be limited to agriculture lands (includes loss of income to the farmers) as there are neither industrial, nor commercial structures located along the route of the OHTL. The

compensation for loss of crops and trees is considered as temporary¹ because it is limited to the construction phase. However, during the operation and maintenance phase, there are two types of compensation:

- Permanent² compensation will be for the land used by the towers after finishing the excavation and installation work; and the restrictions to plant tall trees that above 7meter in the Right-of-Way; and
- Temporary compensation will be for the damaged lands impacted in case of maintenance activities or construction activities, with no permanent impact. .

The construction and operation phases will include potential impacts on agricultural lands during the following operations:

- Excavation and the wiring process,
- Access roads-storage areas and foundation area,
- Maintenance of towers and lines

The civil works including the construction and operation phases will lead to some adverse impacts which are:

- Temporary loss of lands
- Related to the temporary loss of agricultural land; the crops and the trees located in the agricultural lands where the towers and overhead lines will be installed, for some agricultural seasons during the construction and operation stages

Summary of project impacts for Right-of-Way

Impact	Area affected (m²)	Use	Ownership	No. of Towers	No. of PAPs	
					Owners	Tenants
220kV OHTL 10th of Ramadan/ Belbees						
Cultivated areas	15,309 m²	Agricultural	Private	21	7	None
Uncultivated areas	4,374 m²	Uncultivated	State-owned	6	None	None
220kV OHTLS 10th of Ramadan 220/Zezenia						
Uncultivated areas	26,244 m²	Uncultivated	State-owned	36	None	None
Total Impact						

¹ The average area of tower digging (in the construction phase) is 27 m x 27 m = 729 m² per each 220 KV tower, it is the total area of the land affected as a result of excavation and installation work of the OHTL.

² The total area needed for the 220kV tower is 7 m x 7 m=49 m², and the total number of towers in the 10th of Ramadan/ Belbees OHTL is 21. Therefore, the total affected area will be 49 x 21= 1,029 m².

Total Impacted Area		Crops/ Trees Compensation		Total Permanent Impacted Land 1,029 m ²	No. of PAPs (Family Members)
Cultivated	Uncultivated	Crops	Trees		
15,309 m ²	30,618 m ²	26,280 (EGP)	7,560,000 (EGP)	650,000 (EGP)	35

IV. Socio-Economic Survey

The census survey covered the project affected people PAPs who will lose their crops/ trees, due to the installation of the towers and the OHTL.

The number of owners (there is no tenants) along the OHTL is 7 persons. The magnitude of impact can be measured by considering the impact on the livelihood of the whole family. The social survey was conducted on all PAPs and their families.

V. Legislative and Regulatory Frameworks

This section aims at summarizing the social legislations, regulations, guidelines (that govern the implementation of the project. This will include reference to Egyptian enabling legislation and major regulations, as well as to EIB standards, Involuntary Resettlement.

The Egyptian Legal procedures related to Involuntary Resettlement are:

- Law 1/2015 On the amendment of some provisions of Law No. 10 of 1990 on the land acquisition
- Law 10/1990 On Property Expropriation for Public Benefit identifies
- Law 577 of year 1954 and Law 27 of year 1956 for land acquisition
- Law 27 of year 1956
- The new Egyptian Constitution
- Civil code 131 of year 1948
- Electricity Law 63 of year 1974
- Electricity Law 67 of Year 2006
- Electricity Law No. 87 of Year 2015
- The EIB Environmental and Social Handbook (2013),
 - Standard 6: Involuntary Resettlement
 - Standard 7: Rights and Interests of Vulnerable Groups

VI. Gaps between Egyptian Legislations and the EIB standards

Comparison of Egyptian regulations with the EIB requirements and measures for bridging the gaps

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
Property Valuation	The unit rates used for compensating property and assets are based on the concept of full market price. This is not consistent with the full replacement cost adopted by the lender.	<p>For the EIB, those people whose livelihoods are negatively affected by a project should have their livelihoods improved or at minimum restored and/or adequately compensated for any losses incurred. As such, where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the EIB requires the promoter to develop an acceptable Resettlement Action Plan. The plan should incorporate and follow the right to due process, and to meaningful and culturally appropriate consultation and participation, including that of host communities.</p> <p>In cases of loss of land for households with land-based livelihoods, affected people must first be offered alternative land of better or equal quality.</p> <p>In cases of loss of housing, compensation for houses and other structures should be equivalent to replacement cost plus relocation costs. Depreciation of assets or the value of salvage materials shall not be deducted from the value of replacement cost.</p> <p>Where the option of cash compensation or alternative</p>	<p>The EETC is required to calculate the compensation value throughout the life of the project (digging, construction, and operation); with full replacement cost, in accordance to the market value at the time of compensation.</p> <p>In case of providing cash compensation, EETC has to ensure that the value of the crops and trees is equivalent to the market price. This is in order to be consistent with the "full replacement cost requirement." "Replacement cost" refers to the value determined to be fair compensation for: (i) land, based on its productive potential; (ii) houses and structures, based on the current market price of building materials, and labor without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material, and (iii) residential land, crops, trees, and other commodities, based on their market value. Such cost needs to be further accounted for in case of any removal costs, utility connection costs, taxation costs imposed on new housing/re-established businesses etc. Where markets do not exist, surrogate values must be determined (see EIB</p>	Relevant to the lines OHTLs only

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
		accommodation is provided, the cost estimates for providing alternative accommodation could be used for calculating cash compensation payable. For movable structures, such as kiosks or stalls, comparable replacement sites should be offered. A good practice is to calculate replacement cost for such structures as the cost of alternative sites, the cost of replacing improvements (such as foundations), and relocation expenses or other transaction costs.	Handbook 2013 standard 6, p. 54).	
The cut-off date	There is no cut-off date under the Egyptian laws.	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 to prevent wasting of resources. The Egyptian laws never set a cut-off date. The cut-off date is the day the census starts.	The potential date for the start of the construction is November 2020 which is considered the cut-off date. Construction activities will start after completing the compensation activities. It is important to note that the project implementation will start with a cut-off date, after approval from the EIB. The public disclosure of the project is done through the stakeholder engagement sessions, and notify the heads of the agricultural associations in project area; given to their ability to communicate directly with farmers.	Relevant to the lines OHTLs only
Temporary loss of structure (For title	In compensating temporarily occupied	The EIB's policy in involuntary resettlement requires: (i) compensation	Dialogue with Egyptian authority on the Bank's policy in involuntary	Not relevant

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
and non-title holders)	structure, Egyptian law requires determination of the price per room or area to arrive at the market value. The law also provides tenants with an option to acquire alternative shelter but requires them to pay the difference, if any, in price.	to restore the structure to its original condition, (ii) inconvenience allowance if the temporary land acquisition produces minor difficulties and, (iii) alternative comparable accommodations, rental allowance for equivalent temporary housing, or payment for constructing temporary housing of a reasonable equivalent standard can be provided. If structures themselves are temporarily acquired, or use of the structure is precluded, compensation for moving and restoration expenses are covered.	resettlement with focus on compensation for: (i) temporary land acquisition with minor inconvenience; (ii) structures that are temporarily acquired; (iii) precluding use of the structure and (iii) moving and restoration expenses. EETC is committed to compensating all PAPs whether they are title or non-title holders so to restore their livelihoods in accordance to the EIB's requirements EIB.	
Compensation eligibility	Under Egyptian law, the only people and entities entitled for compensation are those with registered property rights, for example, registered landowners, occupants, users and those with registered third party rights or those who have legally obtained the right to register their title but whom, for some reason, have not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligibility Criteria for compensation under EIB/IFC/ OP 4.12: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country); (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land, at the time the census begins, but have a claim to such land or assets; provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; (c) those who have no recognizable 	<p>The categories of people who must be compensated under Egyptian legislation are narrower than those defined under EIB/IFC/ OP 4.12.</p> <p>Under this project all the categories (a,b,c) will be considered for compensation in accordance to EIB/IFC/ OP4.,12.</p> <p>Resettlement assistance should be provided in order to improve the PAPs livelihoods or at least to restore to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.</p>	<p>In the current project, all PAPs have formal legal rights to land..</p> <p>Relevant to the lines OHTLs only</p>

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
	completed registration. This potentially disqualifies many categories of affected people that would be entitled to compensation under EIB and the OP 4.12.	<p>legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine eligibility: Carry out resettlement census. Cut-off date for eligibility is the day when the census begins. <p>Under the EIB/ IFC and OP 4.12 all the land needed for a project is subject to compensation</p>	<p>Accordingly, individuals under category a, and b, should be compensated at full replacement cost and EIB requires payment prior to acquisition.</p> <p>While those who are using land but have no recognizable legal rights or claim (i.e. individuals under category c) will be compensated for their investments on the land in order to improve their livelihoods or at least to restore to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.</p>	
The right of squatters	Not included in the legislation (Applied cases for resettlements revealed that squatters have been compensated as a result of political sensitivity)	The right of squatters is not addressed in Egyptian law, the EIB's policy requires squatters be provided with compensation for loss of structures/loss of economic activities/livelihoods and resettlement assistance when they are affected by projects financed by the EIB, but no compensation for the land the squatters are occupying. Egyptian legislation has not recognized the rights of squatters. There have been resettlement cases in which the Egyptian government compensated squatters because of political sensitivity to the problem rather than because of	<p>Egyptian practices regarding the right of squatters can be employed to deepen discussion leading toward legislative solutions. The EIB's discussion with Egyptian authorities may help address and formalize the treatment of squatters in line with the EIB standards.</p> <p>EETC is committed to compensating all PAPs whether they are title or non-title holders so to restore their livelihoods in accordance to the EIB's requirements.</p>	Relevant to the lines OHTLs only

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
		provisions in the law or in compliance with the EIB's policy.		
Livelihood/ income restoration and assistance	Egyptian regulations do not specify income restoration allowances where the PAPs incurred losses of business income.	EIB standard 6, p.57 requires that all affected persons will be paid fair compensation in good time for expropriated assets. Compensation should be provided for any loss of personal, real or other property, goods or assets, including rights or interests in property, for instance, land plots and house structures, contents, infrastructure, mortgage or other debt penalties. Where land has been taken, affected persons should be compensated with land of commensurate quality, size and value, or better.	EETC is to define livelihood restoration, provide selection criteria for the members of the compensation committee, and describe future engagement of EETC with committee to the satisfaction of the EIB. Hence, EIB principle regarding income restoration will be considered. Therefore, those whose income is going to be affected will be compensated for the loss of profit and income.	Livelihood/income restoration and assistance should be developed in this RAP, Through compensation losses of crops and trees, As it is the source of income for farmers Relevant to the lines OHTLs only
Calculation of Compensation	According to prevailing prices in the affected area and assessed by a specialized committee for that purpose	Full replacement cost	EETC should build their estimation on full replacement cost to be adopted to the EIB standards Third party/objective evaluation is necessary	Relevant to the lines OHTLs only
Vulnerable groups	Egyptian regulations have not addressed how vulnerable groups affected by	The EIB standard 7 stipulates the importance of paying attention to the minority rights and non-discrimination in the EU. Minority protection and	Poor marginalized people and those with handicaps have to be engaged in the project by inviting them to the stakeholder engagement activities and	Relevant to the lines OHTLs only

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
	expropriation of property should be treated	participation are inherent in the EU's founding principles and in the principles of subsidiarity. The evolution of human rights protection has strengthened anti-discrimination legislation particularly with respect to women and to employment. Similar protection remains to be developed for ethno-cultural diversity. Protection of minorities and indigenous peoples is limited to dealings with external partners.	consultations. EETC needs to conduct a social survey covering the entire transmission line in order to identify all vulnerable groups. The impacts of the project have to be assessed so to inform EETC of the compensation and assistance that will be provided to vulnerable groups. Such social survey should be developed in this RAP to identify all vulnerable groups. Specifically, site visits have to be paid to the vulnerable groups in order to inform them about the project and its positive and adverse impacts. Additionally, they are to be informed about the grievance mechanism and given the contacts of the compensation committee in order to get the needed information.	
Access to timely and relevant information	Egyptian law stipulates that PAPs be provided with timely and relevant information.	EIB standard 10 on Stakeholder Engagement P.89 focuses on that "the timely disclosure of relevant project information enables stakeholders to understand the project's risks, impacts and opportunities. Mindful of this and as foreseen in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the promoter will provide identified stakeholders with relevant information in a timely and appropriate manner. The promoter will	EETC launched comprehensive Stakeholder engagement activities that will continue along the life of the project. Integration of community based organization will be the key to provide satisfactory level of information.	Relevant to the substation and lines OHTLs All the consultation activities that EETC will take in the context of this project should be included in the RAP study.

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
		further disclose and grant access to relevant information to any other interested party as appropriate.		The consultation activities have been conducted for the SS, were included in the ESIA study
Grievances & Redress Mechanisms	Egyptian law allows the creation of “Specialized Committees” to address grievances originating from misunderstandings of project policy, or resulting from conflicts among neighbors. The law allows one month to object to the decision of resettlement, four months to seek redress to the compensation value and three months in case of dispute between several individuals or parties on a single property. Court cases in Egypt	The Grievance Mechanism according to EIB standard 6 on Involuntary Resettlement p. 59 is “The promoter shall set up and maintain a grievance mechanism that is independent, free and in line with the requirements set out in Standard 10 and that will allow prompt addressing of specific concerns about compensation and relocation from the affected people and host communities and other directly involved entities. The mechanism should be easily accessible, culturally appropriate, widely publicized, and well integrated in the promoter’s project management system. It should enable the promoter to receive and resolve specific grievances related to compensation and relocation by affected persons or members of host communities, and use the grievance log to monitor cases and improve the resettlement process.	It is essential for the EETC to establish a GRM that is acceptable and accessible to community members. It would serve as the first stop for people who have a grievance and will have several channels for them to complain. ³ All petitions will be listened and responded to and a due procedure of handling and managing grievances will be set. Moreover, their social development officers will gain information about how to document the grievances, and how to transfer them to the interested entity. They should be informed that they can take the case to the court If need arises, aggrieved people would however remain free to open a Court case without having registered their grievance with the GRM. The grievance mechanism should be set up and maintain in line with the Standard 10 of the EIB.	Relevant to the substation and lines OHTLs The GRM for the SS, were included in the ESIA study (For perusal and review http://www.moe.gov.eg/test_new/home.aspx)

³The GRM is fully discussed in Chapter 10.

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
	are known to require long periods of time before settlements can be reached. With intent to address the lengthy time the Egyptian court may require to process and resolve disputes.		Such GRM should be developed in this RAP to identify all vulnerable groups.	
Consultation	There is no explicit consultation requirement in the Egyptian law. However, people in the affected communities are usually informed about the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under EIB/IFC/OP 4.12 the affected communities and individuals should be consulted and contribute to the processes of land acquisition and resettlement. <p>Consultation with the affected PAP should be documented.</p>	<p>Affected groups should have access to full information about the resettlement process and options for compensation.</p> <p>Participatory planning and decision making should be applied in resettlement options and compensation</p>	<p>Relevant to the substation and lines OHTLs</p> <p>The consultation activities have been conducted for the SS, were included in the ESIA study</p>
Monitoring and Evaluation	The absence of monitoring and evaluation measures in Egyptian laws illustrates differences between the two systems. The lack of legally authorized resources can constrain	According to EIB standard 10 on Stakeholder Engagement P. 92 the engagement with stakeholders during the life of a project is a dynamic and challenging process. Promoters are required to monitor the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and the performance of the grievance mechanism and report on both. In accordance to and as an	EETC is to develop an M&E and reporting system for the project that is to the satisfaction of the EIB. This is to ensure that the monitoring and reporting that is to take place is done according to EIB standards.	Relevant to the lines OHTLs only

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
	<p>accountability and governance mechanisms of EIB financed projects. The lack of equivalency between the EIB's and Egyptian policy can negatively impact on the very idea of the consultation, decision making and disclosure principles.</p>	<p>integral component of a project's Environmental and Social Management System, monitoring and reporting procedures must be established early on in the operation by the promoter.</p> <p>In terms of monitoring, the promoter will arrange for all necessary provisions to assure stakeholder engagement during the monitoring phase. Thereby, the promoter will endeavor to involve independent third parties (e.g. CSOs, NGOs, and national human rights institutions) or to facilitate community-driven monitoring, where practical and acceptable by the communities concerned.</p> <p>In terms of reporting, the promoter will establish regular communication and reporting channels back to the communities and individuals impacted and concerned, whether through non-technical summaries of progress updates, engagement activities, public meetings, targeted issue-based hearings.</p>		

VII. Valuation and Compensation

• Eligibility criteria and Matrix

There are various categories of PAPs who are entitled to compensation and socio-economic restoration according to the EIB standards (detailed in table 8.1 Project Entitlement Matrix). The following are the identified groups of project-affected persons (PAPs) for this project who are entitled to mitigation/compensation:

1. Temporary (complete or partial) loss of crops and trees in the construction area⁴:

- 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

It must be noted that EETC pays the compensation to the crop holder regardless of their ownership status.

Although Egyptian legislation has no reference to entitlement to compensation for those who do not have legal rights, EETC pays the compensation to the crop holder regardless of their ownership status.

2. Permanent Loss of standing trees located in the Right-of-Way

The project entitlement matrix (Table 8.1) was developed based on the EIB standards. 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.

When determining the location of the towers, EETC ensures that access to agricultural land is not obstructed. Therefore, the towers are located near the main road to make it easier in transporting construction equipment. The site visit confirmed that the OHTLs routes do not obstruct access to agricultural land.

• Valuation Procedures of Crops

1. Crop valuation

In order to determine the prices of the crops, the study team relied upon the pricing lists provided by the agricultural directorate for the crops and trees. The price lists are developed by the Agriculture Directorate, which is the affiliate Governorate level branch of the Ministry of Agriculture. Prior to developing such lists, the Agriculture Directorate has discussed with the Agriculture Associations within the jurisdiction of the governorate in order to identify the prevailing market price.

⁴ The area under the lines

Prices provided by the agricultural directorate in Sharkia Governorate, 2019

Type of crop	Price (EGP) Per Kirat (175 m ²)
Wheat	438
Type of trees	Price (EGP) Per tree
Orange	700

Most of the owners 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 to EETC is by the end of the agricultural season after the harvest of crops and collect fruits of mangoes and oranges. Accordingly, EETC is to consider the timing of harvesting and attempt to initiate construction works after this period as a mitigation measure. The Compensation Committee is to coordinate with:

- Heads of agricultural associations to provide information to the compensation committee about the agricultural seasons in the project area
- Owners, and disclose information to them in order to put this measure into effect and ensure community participation.

2. 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. In regards to this project, the implemental company does not need separate lands to store the equipment, as they are stored in either the same lands needed to install the towers and to the wiring process, or in the road reserve after coordination with the local units and the agricultural association.

VIII. Institutional Arrangements

The organizational setup responsible for compensation activities and Redress Mechanism (GRM) under this project are:

1. Head of Projects Sector (Head of committee),
2. Director General of Civil Administration,
3. Director General of projects' OHTLs,
4. The Engineer responsible for civil works,
5. The Engineer responsible for projects' OHTLs,
6. The Financial member,
7. The Legal member, and
8. The compensation coordinators for Canal Zone (they are responsible for coordination between the agricultural associations and the PAPs).

The PAPs can communicate directly with the coordinators and the project manager as the communication with the PAPs is within their responsibilities.

• **Implementation Timetable**

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 standards of EIB.

Temporary impact on land 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 EETC 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 and trees.
- Compensation committee initially calculates the needed areas in cooperation with the Agricultural Associations,
- Approval from the EIB 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 EIB
- Delivery of compensation amount to the PAPs.
- Complete legal procedures for land acquisition

• **Time Schedule and the Cut-off Date**

The potential date for the start of the OHTLs construction is November 2020 and the Cut-Off date is June 2020⁵. The PAPs identified in this RAP report are the result of the census survey concluded in June 2020. Construction activities for the OHTLs will start after completing the compensation activities. The public disclosure of the project is done through the stakeholder engagement sessions, and notify the heads of the agricultural associations in the project area; given to their ability to communicate directly with farmers.

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

- Cultivated land, crops and trees
 - land size
 - Type of crop or tree
 - The prices mentioned by the Agricultural Directorates

IX. Budget and Funding Arrangements

Estimated budget

The compensations are calculated according to:

- **Compensation for crops/Trees:**

⁵ PAPs were officially notified by EETC in the first week of June, and this was confirmed during the consultation activities conducted by the consultant.

- The prices of the crops and the trees⁶ located in the lands where the towers will be constructed.
- The agricultural seasons during the construction and the operation phases.
- Owners are compensated for the season of construction and a season more; this only refers to temporary impact
- The total affected agriculture lands⁷ during the construction and the operation phases,
- The documents of the survey that was conducted by the EETC in coordination with the agricultural directorates and associations,
- The location of the land from the main roads⁸
- **Compensation for land:**
 - The total area needed for a tower is in average 7 x 7 m; depending on the voltage level of each line to which the towers belong (i.e. for 66kV it is 5 x 5 m, for 220kV it is 7 x 7 m and for 500kV it is 8 x 8 m). EETC will compensate PAPs for the entire area underneath the tower, even though it is acknowledged that some limited economic activity may continue after the completion of the works and that according to Electricity Law No 63 of year 1974 this action is not considered to be or does not entail land acquisition.
 - Compensation for land is calculated according to the area of the tower x Number of towers and the market price of the land
- **Compensation for income losses**

The loss refers to both the tower area but also below the line (if tall trees are cut) as well as for access roads required during construction, where crop is destroyed. Loss of income refers both to one-off loss e.g. during construction, but also the on-going loss during operation and maintenance, due to the restriction on the use of land. EETC will compensate the owner and the tenant.

Fund Flow and Payment Plan

The EETC go through the following process before processing payments

- 1- The project manager prepares an estimated budget for the whole project activities, including compensations, this budget is passed on to the Financial Department at EETC in order to make the payment. (After the finalization of bidding procedures)
- 2- The Determination Committee of the EETC approves the budget prior to the construction activities (at least five months)
- 3- The Financial department requests a certain amount of money based on preliminary estimates provided by project engineers. (at least four months before the construction)
- 4- The compensation value will be transferred to the EETC financial department (at least three months before the construction)

⁶The crops and trees prices are presented in table 8.1

⁷ The area of affected lands is presented in table 2.1

⁸ The lands near to the main road have a high price than the lands away from it, since some of the farmers may build a residential building on their lands and the presence of the towers will prevent them from that, therefore, they need a high compensation value.

- 5- The Compensation Committee begin the census survey and calculate the needed compensations accordingly. They send the inventory lists, supported by the ID of the owner and his ownership or tenancy status, to the Determination Committee which is responsible for approving the inventory. Thereafter they request the Financial Department to prepare the cheques. (at least one month before the construction)
- 6- The financial department prepares the cheques in advance, at least two weeks before paying the compensation
- 7- The entire amount of compensation should be paid to the owners prior to the construction.

X. Consultation Activities and Disclosure

Consultation activities have been carried out in the form of a continuous process that started before the start of preparation of the RAP and the ESIA and have continued during preparation of the RAP study. EETC 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 EETC during various stages. The Compensation Committee is to prepare a plan for consultation activities for the construction and operation phases in order to ensure community participation.

The consultation activities (census survey, scoping, interviews, and focus group discussions) with various stakeholders and community people in the host communities including the affected persons were held for the proposed project area in compliance with relevant EIB and Egyptian legislations. These activities were conducted in relation to the land acquisition and the mitigation of resettlement impacts, in addition to outlining the key aspects that were addressed when holding the consultation activities.

Following are the main objectives of the consultation activities held:

- 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
- Meaningful consultation and disclosure which will be based on the disclosure of information relevant project activities, and will be undertaken in a manner that is inclusive and culturally appropriate for all stakeholders.
- Inform the general public and other stakeholders about the Grievance mechanism by which they can raise concerns, which the Company will handle in a prompt and consistent manner.

XI. Grievance Mechanism

Grievances and Redress represent one of the important processes that should be tackled carefully during the project implementation. Grievance system is also important for EETC 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.

The EETC adopted a comprehensive grievance mechanism. Prior to the RAP implementation a grievance leaflet (See Annex 4) was developed by the EETC to be distributed to the PAPs prior to

the RAP implementation. Thus, sufficient and appropriate information about the GRM will be shared with the communities prior to the construction phase

EETC Compensation Committee and Social Development Officers (SDOs) 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.

- **Grievance Tiers**

The proposed mechanism is built on two tiers of grievances

First tier of Grievances: Project Manager (on Site) Eng. Ahmed Siam

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

- **Grievance Channels**

The grievance channels are:

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: 121 is the hotline in EETC
3. SMS number 91121
4. EETC Website for literate persons who have access to the internet
5. EETC Compensation Committee and Mediation Committee

- **Response to grievances**

Response to grievance will be through the following channels

- The same channel the complaint was submitted.
- 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.
- EETC should keep a record of complaints and results.

- **Monitoring of grievances**

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

- Number of received grievances per month (Channel, gender, age, basic economic status of the complainants should be included)
- Type of grievance received (according to the topic of the complaint)
- Number of grievances solved
- Level of satisfaction with grievance resolutions
- Documentation efficiency

XII. Monitoring Arrangements

This part describes arrangements for monitoring implementation.

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

- Follow up on the activities assigned under the RAP (valuation, awareness raising events, disclosure, dissemination activities)
- Follow-up on the status of the PAPs
- Follow up on the process of grievances in order to identify the efficiency of livelihood restoration: agriculture, business
- Provision of all data needed to apply the mid-term evaluation and final assessment

The evaluation should ensure that policies have been complied with in addition to providing the needed feedback for adjusting strategic directions.

المخلص التنفيذي باللغة العربية

١. وصف المشروع

استهدفت خطة التوسع المصرية تقوية شبكة الكهرباء القومية بإضافة المزيد من السعات وخطوط الضغط العالي والكابلات الأرضية بحلول عام ٢٠١٨ وذلك من أجل تلبية الزيادة المطردة في الطلب على الكهرباء، وهذا التوسع ضروري لتفريغ الكهرباء المولدة من محطات توليد الكهرباء الجديدة إلى مراكز التحميل.

واستجابة للطلب المتزايد على الكهرباء ودعم خطة الشركة القابضة لكهرباء مصر لتوسيع البنية التحتية للكهرباء الحالية لمحطات توليد الكهرباء ومحطات المحولات الكهربائية والخطوط / الكابلات المترابطة يقوم بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي (EIB) بتمويل بناء عدة محطات فرعية بالتعاون مع الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء.

وبالتوافق مع المعايير البيئية والاجتماعية لبنك الاستثمار الأوروبي تلتزم الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء بإجراء تقييم للأثر البيئي والاجتماعي لبناء محطة محولات العاشر من رمضان وربطها عبر خطوط النقل الهوائية (OHTL) بمحطات فرعية مختلفة موجودة من حيث يجب إعداد خطة (RAP) لمكونات المشروع التي تؤثر على الأشخاص والمجتمعات والأراضي والأنشطة الاقتصادية.

تماشياً مع المعايير البيئية والاجتماعية لبنك الاستثمار الأوروبي، تلتزم الشركة القابضة لكهرباء مصر بتنفيذ تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي لمحطة العاشر من رمضان الفرعية وخطوط النقل الهوائية (OHTLs) للمحطات الفرعية المختلفة وخطة إعادة التوطين (RAP) ويجب على أنشطة المشروع أن تكون وفقاً للتشريعات المصرية و / أو أدوات بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي ذات الصلة إلى إعادة التوطين.

تم التعاقد مع أكوكنسرف للحلول البيئية EcoConServ (المشار إليها فيما يلي باسم "المستشار") لإجراء دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي وخطة إعادة التوطين وفقاً للتشريعات الوطنية وكذلك معايير بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي وتشمل المكونات الرئيسية للمشروع الآتي:

- بناء محطة محولات العاشر من رمضان ٥٠٠ (أرض المحطة أملاك دولة)
 - بناء دائرة مزدوجة OHTL، موصل ربع، العاشر من رمضان ٥٠٠ / الزقازيق بحوالي ٦٠ كم (دخول/خروج). لم يكن هذا الخط مدرج في RPF فقد حل محل خط ٥٠٠ كيلو فولت OHTL العاشر من رمضان SS / شرق بنها. تم استبعاد خط الزقازيق مؤقتاً من دراسة RAP حتى إكمال EETC الوصف النهائي لمسار الخط. سيتم إعداد ملحق RAP العاشر من رمضان لخط لزقازيق / العاشر من رمضان وفقاً للإحداثيات الجديدة؛
 - إنشاء دائرة مزدوجة OHTL، موصل ثلاثي، العاشر من رمضان ٢٢٠/بليبس بحوالي ٨ كم (دخول/خروج)؛ و
 - إنشاء دائرة مزدوجة OHTL، موصل ثلاثي، العاشر من رمضان ٢٢٠ / زيزينيا بحوالي ١٢ كم (دخول/خروج).
- يمر مسار ٢٢٠ كيلو فولت في العاشر من رمضان عبر الأراضي المملوكة للدولة. يتكون خط ٢٢٠ كيلو فولت من ٣٦ برجاً سيتم بناؤها على أرض مملوكة للدولة تابعة لهيئة مدينة العاشر من رمضان، والتي لا يوجد فيها نشاط اقتصادي، أو لاجئون / بدو. وبالتالي، لا يلزم دراسة RAP لمحطة ٢٢٠ كيلو فولت في العاشر من رمضان زيزينيا OHTL.

لذلك، تقتصر البيانات المدرجة في الدراسة RAP وأنشطة التشاور مع PAPS على خط ٢٢٠ كيلو فولت العاشر من رمضان بلبيس OHTLs، والذي تمر عبر الأراضي المملوكة للدولة والخاصة.

أما بالنسبة للمحطة SS، فسيتم بناؤها على أرض مملوكة للدولة، مخصصة للشركة القابضة لكهرباء مصر، والتي لا يوجد فيها نشاط اقتصادي، أو لاجئين / بدو. وبالتالي، لا يلزم دراسة RAP لـ SS.

وفقاً لبيانات إدارة مشروع EETC؛ الإطار الزمني للمحطة الفرعية و OHTLs هو ٢٧ شهراً. لقد بدأ بالفعل بناء المحطة نوفمبر ٢٠١٩ ومن المتوقع ان ينتهي في ابريل ٢٠٢١. من المقرر أن يبدأ بناء الخطوط بعد الانتهاء من دراسة RAP من المتوقع ان ينتهي خلال خمسة شهور.

II. أهداف وغرض خطة عمل إعادة التوطين (RAP)

من الحقائق المقبولة على نطاق واسع، إذا تركت آثار المشروع دون تخفيف، فإن إعادة التوطين الجبري في إطار مشاريع التنمية قد تؤدي إلى مخاطر اقتصادية واجتماعية وبيئية. الغرض من خطة إعادة التوطين هو معالجة أي حالات توطين جبري قد تنشأ وكذلك توضيح الترتيبات التنظيمية التي قد تكون ضرورية خلال مراحل مختلفة من مراحل إعداد المشروع وتنفيذه.

ويشمل ذلك تعويض جميع الأشخاص المتضررين من المشروع (PAPS) عن فقدان الأراضي والممتلكات وسبل المعيشة الناتجة عن إعادة التوطين. ويمكن إطلاق الخطة عندما يتطلب أي من أنشطة المشروع الحصول على الأراضي و / أو تهجير الأشخاص مما يتسبب في فقدان الأرض أو الممتلكات أو الأصول أو الدخل (للأراضي أو الممتلكات أو الأصول) أو الدخل أو مصادر كسب الرزق.

وقد تم إعداد خطة عمل إعادة التوطين عن طريق إجراء عدة أنشطة استشارية مع الهيئات الحكومية المعنية والأشخاص المتضررين من المشروع والمجتمعات المجاورة والشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء، ويستند إعداد الخطة أيضاً إلى خبرة الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء في مشاريع أخرى مماثلة. كما تضمنت المناقشة مع الجهات المعنية معلومات حول القوانين المصرية ووجهات النظر حول طرق التطبيق وتوقيت التنفيذ.

لا توجد إعادة توطين لا إرادي من المحطات الفرعية؛ لذلك، لا يلزم RAP أو ARAP أو RPF لمحطة العاشر من رمضان SS. تأثير المشروع ليس كبيراً، لأنه سيتم بناؤه على أرض تابعة بالفعل لـ EETC والموافقة عليها من قبل محافظة الشرقية. ونتيجة لذلك، يرتبط التأثير غير المهم باستخدام الأراضي؛ وبالتالي، لن يتم وضع أي تدابير للتخفيف.

بسبب طبيعة آثار OHTL (٢٢٠ كيلو فولت العاشر من رمضان بلبيس)؛ (والتي تؤثر بشكل رئيسي على المحاصيل والأشجار)، لن تكون هناك أنشطة دعم انتقالية. أو تكاليف متحركة وبدل معيشة مؤقت ودفع الرسوم؛ حيث لن يكون هناك إعادة توطين فعلي للأشخاص المتضررين من المشروع.

III. آثار إعادة التوطين

وفقاً للزيارات الميدانية التي أجريت على طول الخطوط الهوائية لنقل الكهرباء المذكورة أعلاه، فإن تأثيرات المشروع ستقتصر على الأراضي الزراعية (بما في ذلك فقدان الدخل للمزارعين). حيث لا توجد هياكل صناعية أو تجارية تقع على طول طريق

OHTLs. يعتبر التعويض عن فقدان المحاصيل والأشجار مؤقتاً لأنه يقتصر على مرحلة البناء. ومع ذلك، أثناء مرحلة التشغيل والصيانة، هناك نوعان من التعويض

- التعويض الدائم للأرض التي تستخدمها الأبراج بعد الانتهاء من أعمال الحفر والتركيب. و
- سيتم التعويض المؤقت عن الأراضي المتضررة في حالة أنشطة الصيانة.

ستشمل مراحل الإنشاء والتشغيل الآثار المحتملة على الأراضي الزراعية خلال العمليات التالية:

- الحفر وعملية تمديد الأسلاك
- الوصول إلى الطرق الخاصة بمناطق التخزين ومنطقة الأساس
- صيانة الأبراج والخطوط

وستؤدي الأعمال المدنية بما في ذلك مراحل الإنشاء والتشغيل والصيانة إلى بعض الآثار السلبية التالية:

- فقدان مؤقت للأراضي
- فيما يتعلق بالخسارة المؤقتة للأراضي الزراعية؛ المحاصيل والأشجار الواقعة في الأراضي الزراعية حيث سيتم تركيب الأبراج والخطوط الهوائية في بعض المواسم الزراعية خلال مراحل الإنشاء والتشغيل.

جدول: ملخص آثار المشروع على حياة الأراضي المؤقتة

عدد المتضررين من المشروع			عدد الابراج	الملكية	الاستخدام	المساحة المتأثرة (م ^٢)	الأثر
المستأجرين	ملاك الاراضي						
محطة توليد كهرباء العاشر من رمضان / بلبيس بخطوط هوائية ٢٢٠ ك ف							
-	٧		٢١	خاصة (ملكية أفراد)	زراعي	١٥,٣٠٩ م ^٢	المناطق المزروعة
لا يوجد	لا يوجد		٦	مملوكة الدولة	غير مزروعة	٤,٣٧٤ م ^٢	المناطق غير المزروعة
محطة توليد كهرباء العاشر من رمضان / زيزينيا بخطوط هوائية ٢٢٠ ك ف							
لا يوجد	لا يوجد		٣٦	مملوكة الدولة	غير مزروعة	٢٦,٢٤٤ م ^٢	المناطق غير المزروعة
الأثر الكلي							
عدد المتضررين من المشروع (يشمل عدد أفراد الأسرة)	إجمالي الأراضي المتأثرة دوماً	تعويض المحاصيل / الأشجار			إجمالي المساحة المتأثرة		
		أشجار	محاصيل		غير مزروعة	مزروعة	
٣٥	٦٥٠,٠٠٠ جنيه مصري	٧,٥٦٠,٠٠٠ جنيه مصري	٢٦,٢٨٠ جنيه مصري		٣٠,٦١٨ م ^٢	١٥,٣٠٩ م ^٢	

IV. المسح الاجتماعي والاقتصادي

غطت الدراسة الاستقصائية للمشروع الأشخاص المتضررين الذين سيفقدون المحاصيل والأشجار بسبب تركيب الأبراج والخطوط.

وبلغ عدد الأشخاص المتأثرين (لا يوجد مستأجرون) بالمشروع على طول الخط الهوائي ٧ شخصًا. ويمكن قياس حجم التأثير من خلال النظر في التأثير على معيشة الأسرة بأكملها. وقد تم إجراء المسح الاجتماعي على جميع المتضررين وأسرهم.

V. الأطر التشريعية والتنظيمية

يهدف هذا القسم إلى تلخيص التشريعات واللوائح والإرشادات الاجتماعية التي تحكم تنفيذ المشروع. وسيتضمن ذلك الإشارة إلى التشريعات التمكينية المصرية واللوائح الرئيسية ومعايير بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي وإعادة التوطين القسري. وتتمثل الإجراءات القانونية المصرية المتعلقة بإعادة التوطين في:

- القانون ٢٠١٥/١ بشأن تعديل بعض أحكام القانون رقم ١٠ لعام ١٩٩٠ بشأن حيازة الأرض
- القانون رقم ١٩٩٠/١٠ بشأن نزع الملكية للمنفعة العامة
- القانون رقم ٥٧٧ لسنة ١٩٥٤ والقانون رقم ٢٧ لسنة ١٩٥٦ بشأن حيازة الأرض
- القانون رقم ٢٧ لسنة ١٩٥٦
- الدستور المصري (تم إلغاؤه بعد ثورة ٢٥ يناير ولكن القضايا الرئيسية المتعلقة بالملكية الخاصة تم تضمينها في إعلان الدستور الجديد (٢٠١١))
- القانون المدني رقم ١٣١ لسنة ١٩٤٨
- قانون الكهرباء رقم ٦٣ لسنة ١٩٧٤
- قانون الكهرباء رقم ٦٧ لسنة ٢٠٠٦
- قانون الكهرباء رقم ٨٧ لعام ٢٠١٥
- الدليل البيئي والاجتماعي لبنك الاستثمار الأوروبي (٢٠١٣)
- المعيار ٦: إعادة التوطين القسري
- المعيار ٧: حقوق ومصالح الفئات المستضعفة

VI. الفجوات بين التشريعات المصرية ومعايير بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي

VII. تحديد القيمة والتعويض

- معايير وجدول الأهلية

هناك فئات مختلفة من المتضررين الذين يحق لهم الحصول على تعويض وإنعاش الجوانب الاجتماعية والاقتصادية وفقًا لمعايير بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي (بالتفصيل في الجدول ٨,١ مصفوفة استحقاق المشروع). وفيما يلي المجموعات المحددة للأشخاص المتأثرين من هذا المشروع والذين لهم حق التخفيف / التعويض:

١. خسارة مؤقتة (كاملة أو جزئية) للمحاصيل والأشجار في منطقة الانشاءات:

- المزارعون أو الأفراد الذين لديهم حقوق ملكية قانونية رسمية في الأرض
 - المزارعون أو الأفراد الذين ليس لهم حقوق ملكية قانونية رسمية في الأرض ولكنهم يتمتعون بحقوق مؤقتة أو تأجير
 - المزارعون أو الأفراد الذين ليس لهم أي حق قانوني أو مطالبة معترف بها للأرض: يتم تقديم تعويض عن خسارة (كاملة أو جزئية) للمحاصيل أو الأشجار أو النباتات القائمة
- وتجدر الإشارة إلى أن الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء تدفع التعويض لأصحاب المحاصيل بغض النظر عن وضعهم. وعلى الرغم من أن القانون المصري لم يشر إلى استحقاق التعويض للأشخاص الذين ليس لديهم حقوق قانونية، فإن الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء تدفع التعويض لمالك المحصول بغض النظر عن وضعه.

٢. فقدان دائم للأشجار القائمة تحت الأبراج

تم إعداد جدول (٨,١) استحقاق المشروع بناءً على معايير بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي. ومن المهم ملاحظة أن قيمة التعويضات التي وضعتها مديرية الزراعة تقوم على سعر السوق الكامل السائد في المحافظة. عند تحديد موقع الأبراج، تضمن EETC عدم عرقلة الوصول إلى الأراضي الزراعية. لذلك، تقع الأبراج بالقرب من الطريق الرئيسي لتسهيل نقل معدات البناء. وأكدت زيارة الموقع أن مسارات OHTL لا تعيق الوصول إلى الأراضي الزراعية.

- إجراءات تحديد قيمة المحاصيل

١. تحديد قيمة المحاصيل

ولتحديد أسعار المحاصيل، اعتمد فريق الدراسة على قوائم الأسعار المقدمة من المديرية الزراعية للمحاصيل والأشجار. وقامت مديرية الزراعة بإعداد قوائم الأسعار وهي فرع تابع لوزارة الزراعة على مستوى المحافظة. وقبل إعداد هذه القوائم ناقشت مديرية الزراعة مع الجمعيات الزراعية ضمن اختصاص المحافظة من أجل تحديد سعر السوق الحالي.

جدول: الأسعار المقدمة من مديرية الزراعة بمحافظة الدقهلية، ٢٠١٩

نوع المحصول	السعر بالجنيه المصري للقيراط (١٧٥ م ^٢)
قمح	٤٣٨
أنواع الأشجار	السعر بالجنيه للشجرة
برنقال	٧٠٠

وأشار معظم المالكين / المستأجرين الذين تم استشارتهم بشأن قيم المحاصيل والأشجار إلى أنهم راضون عن قيمة تعويض المحاصيل. ومع ذلك، فقد أفادوا بأن أفضل توقيت لإعطاء أراضيهم هو في نهاية الموسم الزراعي بعد حصاد المحاصيل

وجمع ثمار المانجو والبرتقال. وبناءً على ذلك، يتعين على الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء اعتبار أن توقيت الحصاد ومحاولة البدء في أعمال البناء بعد هذه الفترة كإجراء للتخفيف. تتسق لجنة التعويضات مع:

- يقوم رؤساء الجمعيات الزراعية بتزويد لجنة التعويضات بالمعلومات عن المواسم الزراعية في منطقة المشروع
- الملاك والمستأجرين، والكشف عن المعلومات لهم من أجل تنفيذ هذا الإجراء وضمان مشاركة المجتمع.

٢. حيازة مؤقتة للأراضي لتخزين مواد الإنشاءات

سيتم التعويض عن أي مساحة مطلوبة للتخزين المؤقت لمواد الإنشاء بسعر الإيجار الكامل للأراضي غير المزروعة التي تحددها مديرية الزراعة. وفي حالة زراعة الأرض سيتم تطبيق آلية التعويض العادية للمحاصيل والأشجار. وفيما يتعلق بهذا المشروع، لا تحتاج الشركة المنفذة إلى أراضي منفصلة لتخزين المعدات لأنها مخزنة في نفس الأراضي اللازمة لتركيب الأبراج وتمديد الأسلاك أو في الأراضي المخصصة لإنشاء الطرق بعد التنسيق مع الوحدات المحلية والجمعية الزراعية.

VIII. الترتيبات المؤسسية

يتكون الهيكل التنظيمي المسؤول عن أنشطة التعويض وآلية معالجة المظالم (GRM) في إطار هذا المشروع من:

١. رئيس قطاع المشروعات (رئيس اللجنة)
 ٢. مدير عام الإدارة المدنية
 ٣. مدير عام الخطوط الهوائية لنقل الكهرباء (OHTLs)
 ٤. المهندس المسؤول عن الأعمال المدنية
 ٥. المهندس المسؤول عن مشروعات الخطوط الهوائية لنقل الكهرباء (OHTLs)
 ٦. العضو المالي
 ٧. العضو القانوني
 ٨. منسق التعويضات لمنطقة الدلتا (مسؤولون عن التنسيق بين الجمعيات الزراعية والأشخاص المتأثرين)
- ويمكن للأشخاص المتأثرين التواصل المباشر مع المنسقين ومدير المشروع حيث أن التواصل معهم يقع في نطاق اختصاصاتهم.

- جدول التنفيذ

- تخضع عملية التعويض لإطار قانوني واضح ومفصل يمكّن لجنة التعويضات من أداء عملها بشكل مناسب. وإضافة إلى ذلك، يتوافق الإطار القانوني مع معايير بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي.
- وسيتم الانتهاء من حيازة الأراضي المؤقتة وتعويضها بالتنسيق مع الهيئات ذات الصلة ووفقاً لمبادئ خطة عمل إعادة التوطين المعدة. وتتمثل العملية المحددة في الآتي:
- تقدم إدارة تصميم المشروع في الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء خريطة تفصيلية لنطاق حيازة الأراضي لتحديد نطاق ومساحة الأراضي قبل إعداد خطة عمل إعادة التوطين.

- توفر مديرية الزراعة أسعار الأنواع المختلفة من المحاصيل والأشجار
- تقوم لجنة التعويضات في البداية بحساب المناطق المطلوبة بالتعاون مع الجمعيات الزراعية
- موافقة بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي على خطة عمل إعادة التوطين
- التحقق من الوضع على الأرض والتأكد من حدوث أي تغييرات (مقارنة بخط الأساس لمسح التعداد السكاني) وتوثيق التغيير وتقييم الآثار وإبلاغ البنك وذلك قبل إعداد خطة عمل إعادة التوطين.
- تسليم مبالغ التعويض إلى المتضررين.
- انتهاء الإجراءات القانونية الخاصة بحيازة الأراضي

- جدول التنفيذ والموعد النهائي

التاريخ المحتمل لبدء بناء OHTLs هو نوفمبر ٢٠٢٠، ويعتبر تاريخ التوقف هو يوليو ٢٠٢٠. ستبدأ أنشطة البناء لـ OHTLs بعد الانتهاء من أنشطة التعويض. من المهم ملاحظة أن تنفيذ المشروع سيبدأ بتاريخ انتهاء بعد موافقة مصرف الاستثمار الأوروبي. يتم الإفصاح العلني عن المشروع من خلال جلسات إشراك أصحاب المصلحة، وإبلاغ رؤساء الجمعيات الزراعية في منطقة المشروع؛ نظرا لقدرتها على التواصل مباشرة مع المزارعين.

وخلال هذه المرحلة قامت الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء بتقدير أولي للتكاليف لأراضي المشروع المتضررة، وكانت محددات هذا التقدير كالآتي:

- الأراضي المزروعة والمحاصيل والأشجار

- مساحة الأرض
- نوع المحاصيل أو الأشجار
- الأسعار المذكورة من قبل المديريات الزراعية

IX. الميزانية والترتيبات التمويلية

- الميزانية التقديرية

يتم احتساب التعويضات على النحو التالي:

• تعويضات عن المحاصيل والأشجار

- أسعار المحاصيل والأشجار^٩ الموجودة في الأراضي التي سيتم انشاء الأبراج فيها
- المواسم الزراعية خلال مراحل الانشاء والتشغيل
- - يتم تعويض المستأجرين والمالكين عن موسم البناء وموسم التشغيل.
- إجمالي الأراضي الزراعية^{١٠} المتضررة خلال مراحل الانشاء والتشغيل

^٩ أسعار المحاصيل والأشجار موضحة في الجدول رقم ٨، ١

^{١٠} مساحة الأراضي المتأثرة موضحة في الجدول ٢، ١

- وثائق الاستبيان التي أجرتها الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء بالتنسيق مع المديریات والجمعيات الزراعية

- موقع الأرض من الطرق الرئيسية^{١١}

• تعويضات عن الأراضي

- يبلغ إجمالي المساحة اللازمة للبرج في المتوسط 7×7 م اعتمادًا على مستوى الجهد لكل خط تنتمي إليه الأبراج (أي لـ ٦٦ كيلو فولت، يكون 5×5 م، ول ٢٢٠ كيلو فولت هو 7×7 م و ٥٠٠ كيلو فولت هو 8×8 م). ستقوم الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء بتعويض الأشخاص المتأثرين بالمشروع عن كامل المنطقة تحت البرج، على الرغم من أنه من المسلم به أن بعض النشاط الاقتصادي المحدود قد يستمر بعد الانتهاء من الأشغال وأنه وفقًا لقانون الكهرباء رقم ٦٣ لعام ١٩٧٤ لا يعتبر هذا الإجراء أو لا يستتبع حيازة الأرض.

- يتم احتساب التعويض عن الأرض حسب مساحة البرج \times عدد الأبراج والسعر السوقي للأرض

• التعويض عن خسائر الدخل

يشير إلى كل من منطقة البرج ولكن أيضًا تحت الخط (إذا تم قطع الأشجار) وكذلك طرق الوصول المطلوبة أثناء البناء، حيث يتم تدمير المحاصيل. يشير فقدان الدخل إلى خسارة لمرة واحدة على سبيل المثال أثناء البناء، ولكن أيضًا الخسارة المستمرة أثناء التشغيل، بسبب القيود المفروضة على استخدام الأراضي. ستقوم EETC بتعويض المالك والمستأجر.

- التدفقات المالية وخطة السداد

تمر الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء بالمراحل التالية قبل انهاء اجراءات الدفع:

١. يقوم مدير المشروع بإعداد ميزانية تقديرية لأعمال المشروع بأكملها بما في ذلك التعويضات، ويتم تمرير هذه الميزانية إلى الإدارة المالية في الشركة لإجراء عملية الدفع. (بعد الانتهاء من إجراءات تقديم العطاءات)
٢. تعتمد لجنة التحديد التابعة للشركة الميزانية قبل أعمال الانشاءات بخمسة أشهر على الأقل
٣. تطلب الإدارة المالية مبلغًا معينًا من المال بناءً على التقديرات الأولية المقدمة من مهندسي المشروع. (ما لا يقل عن أربعة أشهر قبل الانشاء)
٤. يتم تحويل قيمة التعويض إلى الإدارة المالية للشركة (قبل ثلاثة أشهر على الأقل من الإنشاء)
٥. تبدأ لجنة التعويضات بإجراء الدراسات الاستقصائية المتعلقة بتعداد السكان وتحسب التعويضات المطلوبة وفقًا لذلك، ومن ثم ترسل قوائم الحصر المدعومة ببطاقة تعريف المالك / المستأجر وملكيته أو وضعه في الإيجار إلى لجنة التحديد المسؤولة عن الموافقة على الحصر. وتطلب بعد ذلك من الإدارة المالية إعداد الشيكات (على الأقل قبل شهر واحد من الإنشاء)
٦. تقوم الإدارة المالية بإعداد الشيكات مقدمًا قبل أسبوعين على الأقل من دفع التعويض

^{١١} ثمن الأراضي القريبة من الطرق الرئيسية أعلى من البعيدة عنها حيث قد يقوم بعض المزارعين ببناء مبنى سكني على أراضيهم ووجود الأبراج سيمنعهم من ذلك ولذلك يحتاجون إلى تعويض مرتفع القيمة.

٧. ينبغي دفع قيمة التعويض كاملة للمالكين / المستأجرين قبل الإنشاء

X. أنشطة الاستشارة والكشف عن المعلومات

تم تنفيذ أنشطة التشاور في شكل عملية مستمرة بدأت قبل بدء إعداد خطة عمل إعادة التوطين وتقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي واستمرت الأنشطة خلال إعداد الدراسة الخاصة بخطة عمل إعادة التوطين. وقد طبقت الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء مستويات متعددة من التشاور مع الجهات المعنية والأشخاص ذوي الأوضاع الهشة خلال إعداد خطة عمل إعادة التوطين. ومن المتوقع أن تستمر الشركة في عملية التشاور خلال مراحل متنوعة. تقوم لجنة التعويضات بإعداد خطة لأنشطة التشاور لمراحل البناء والتشغيل لضمان مشاركة المجتمع.

وتم عقد أنشطة التشاور (الدراسات الاستقصائية المتعلقة بتعداد السكان وتحديد النطاق والمقابلات ومناقشات جماعية مركزة) مع مختلف الجهات المعنية وأفراد المجتمع في المجتمعات المضيفة بما في ذلك الأشخاص المتأثرين في منطقة المشروع المقترحة بما يتفق مع القوانين المصرية ولوائح بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي ذات الصلة. وقد تمحورت هذه الأنشطة حول حياة الأراضي والتخفيف من آثار إعادة التوطين بالإضافة إلى تحديد الجوانب الرئيسية التي تم تناولها عند عقد أنشطة التشاور.

وفيما يلي الأهداف الرئيسية لأنشطة الاستشارات التي يتم عقدها:

- جمع المعلومات ذات الصلة بالوضع الاجتماعي والاقتصادي للأشخاص المتضررين
- تبادل المعلومات حول منهجية التعويض بما في ذلك قيم التعويض وطرق الحساب مع الأشخاص المتضررين
- استشارة الأشخاص المتأثرين بالمشروع بشأن مشروع نتائج دراسات خطة عمل إعادة التوطين وتقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي
- إجراء مشاورات والكشف عن معلومات ذات مغزى تستند إلى الكشف عن معلومات متعلقة بأنشطة المشروع، وسيتم تنفيذه بطريقة شاملة وملائمة ثقافياً لجميع الجهات المعنية.
- آلية التظلم التي يمكن للجمهور العام والجهات المعنية الأخرى إثارة المخاوف من خلالها والتي ستتعامل معها الشركة بطريقة سريعة ومتسقة.

XI. آلية التظلم

يمثل التظلم والجبر أحد العمليات الهامة التي ينبغي معالجتها بعناية أثناء تنفيذ المشروع. كما أن نظام التظلمات مهم أيضاً للشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء لضمان التعامل مع الشكاوى بشكل سليم دون تأخير والتي قد تؤثر سلباً على المشروع وكذلك لضمان تقاسم المعلومات بشفافية وأن تكون مسؤولة أمام المجتمعات المضيفة.

اعتمدت الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء آلية تظلم شاملة. وقد تم إعداد نشرة التظلمات من قبل الشركة لتوزيعها على الأشخاص المتأثرين بالمشروع قبل تنفيذ خطة عمل إعادة التوطين. وبالتالي، سيتم مشاركة المعلومات الكافية والمناسبة حول آليات التظلم والجبر مع المجتمعات قبل مرحلة الإنشاء.

ستقوم لجنة تعويضات الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء وموظفي التنمية الاجتماعية (SDOs) بالتعاون مع جمعية الزراعة، ومدير المشروع بمعالجة جميع المظالم التي أثارها أفراد المجتمع، وخاصة تلك المتعلقة بأنشطة إعادة التوطين.

- مستويات التظلم

تم بناء الآلية المقترحة على مستويين من التظلم

المستوى الأول من التظلم: مدير المشروع (بالموقع) م/ أحمد صيام

المستوى الثاني من التظلم: على مستوى المقر الرئيسي الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء (لجنة الوساطة)

- قنوات التظلمات

تتمثل قنوات التظلم في:

٦. مدير المشروع (في الموقع) بمثابة القناة الرئيسية لتلقي الشكاوى وهو متواجد في الموقع. ويتم رفع معظم الشكاوى المرفوعة له / لها شفهيًا. وينبغي عليه توثيق جميع الشكاوى الواردة في شكل مكتوب مع إعطاء كل تظلم رقم مسلسل.

٧. الخط الساخن: ١٢١ وهو الخط الساخن للشركة

٨. رسالة نصية لرقم ٩١١٢١

٩. موقع الشركة للأشخاص الذين يعرفون القراءة والكتابة والذين لديهم إمكانية الوصول إلى الإنترنت

١٠. لجنة التعويض ولجنة الوساطة بالشركة

- الرد على التظلمات

يكون الرد على التظلم من خلال القنوات التالية:

- نفس القناة التي قدمت الشكاوى.
- ينبغي الرد على التظلمات في حينها (وفقا للمدة المشار إليها لكل مستوى)، وبالتالي نقل الاهتمام الحقيقي وفهم المخاوف التي يطرحها المجتمع.
- ينبغي أن تحتفظ الشركة بسجل الشكاوى والنتائج.

- مراقبة التظلمات

ينبغي مراقبة جميع أنشطة التظلم من أجل التحقق من العملية. كما ينبغي أن توجه المؤشرات التالية عملية المراقبة:

- عدد الشكاوى الواردة في الشهر (القناة - الجنس - العمر - الحالة الاقتصادية الأساسية لأصحاب الشكاوى)
- نوع التظلم الذي تم تلقيه (وفقاً لموضوع الشكاوى)
- عدد الشكاوى التي تم حلها
- مستوى الرضا عن قرارات التظلمات
- كفاءة التوثيق

XII. ترتيبات المراقبة

يصف هذا الجزء ترتيبات مراقبة التنفيذ.

وتهدف المراقبة إلى تتبع إجراءات تنفيذ المشروع، وستتناول الجوانب التالية:

- متابعة الأنشطة المسندة في إطار خطة عمل إعادة التوطين (تحديد القيمة وفعاليات التوعية والكشف عن المعلومات وأنشطة النشر)
 - متابعة حالة الأشخاص المتضررين من المشروع
 - متابعة عملية التظلم من أجل تحديد كفاءة استعادة سبل العيش: الزراعة والأعمال التجارية
 - توفير جميع البيانات اللازمة لتطبيق تقييم منتصف المدة والتقييم النهائي
- وينبغي أن يضمن التقييم التوافق مع السياسات بالإضافة إلى توفير التغذية المرتدة اللازمة لتعديل الاتجاهات الاستراتيجية.

1 CHAPTER ONE: Description of the Project

In order to meet the steady increase in energy demand, the Egyptian expansion plan targeted to reinforce the national electricity network by adding more capacities and overhead transmission lines and underground cables by year 2018, this expansion is required for evacuation of power generated from the new power plants to the load centres.

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

In response to the growing demand for electricity and in support for EEHC's plan to expand the existing electricity infrastructure of power stations, substations and interconnecting lines/cables, the European Investment Bank (EIB) is funding the construction of several substations in cooperation with the EETC.

In line with EIB environmental and social standards, EETC is committed to carrying out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for construction of 10th Ramadan substation and its interconnecting Over Head Transmission Lines (OHTLs) to different existing substations. In principle, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) should be prepared for the components of the project where persons, communities, lands and economical activities are affected.

In line with EIB environmental and social standards, EETC is committed to carrying out an ESIA of 10th Ramadan Substation and its interconnecting OHTLs to different existing substations and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) should the project activities trigger Egyptian legislations and/or EIB instruments relevant to resettlement.

1.1 Project Overview

The main components of the project are:

- 10th of Ramadan 500 GIS substation (SS) is (located on state-owned land),
- Construction of OHTL double circuit, quarter connector, 10th of Ramadan 500/ Zakazeek (IN/OUT). This OHTL was not in the RPF it replaced the 500kV OHTL 10th Ramadan SS /East Banha, which was considered in the original design for the interconnection of the substation. The new OHTL 10th of Ramadan 500/ Zakazeek is temporarily excluded from the RAP study, as its final route has not yet been decided by EETC and the relevant authorities. An addendum of 10th of Ramadan RAP for Zakazeek /10th of Ramadan OHTL will be prepared based on the new coordinates;
- Construction of OHTL double circuit, triple connector, 10th of Ramadan 220/Belbees with approximately 8 km (IN/OUT); and
- Construction of OHTL double circuit, triple connector, 10th of Ramadan 220/Zezenia with approximately 12 km (IN/OUT).

The 220kV 10th of Ramadan Zezenia OHTL route will pass through state-owned land. The 220kV line consist of 36 towers that will be built on state owned land belonging to the 10th of Ramadan

City Authority, on which there is no economic activity, or refugees/ nomads. Consequently, no RAP study is required for the 220kV 10th of Ramadan - Zezenia OHTL.

Therefore, the data included in the RAP study and consultation activities with PAPs are limited to the 220kV 10th of Ramadan Belbees OHTL, which pass through state owned and privately owned land.

As for the SS, will be built on state-owned land, allocated to the EETC, on which there is no economic activity, or refugees/ nomads. Consequently, no RAP study is required for the SS.

According to the EETC project management department data; the timeframe for the construction of the Substation and OHTLs is 27 months, the construction of the substation is already started in November 2019 and expected to be concluded in April 2021. The construction of the OHTLs is due to commence after the conclusion of the RAP study and is expected to be concluded within 5 months.

1.1.1 The Transmission Line

In order to construct Overhead Transmission Lines in agricultural lands, some plots of lands will need to be temporarily taken over by the project. These are needed to lay the foundation of towers, storing construction materials and soil results from digging and to install the electricity wires.

Preparing the Right of Way

Relevant laws and guidelines require maintaining a suitable Right of Way (RoW) distance in order to maintain safety of the general public and minimize exposure to Electromagnetic Fields (EMFs). Thus, the EMFs would effectively attenuate at the edge of this RoW.

According to the Electricity Law No.63 of year 1974, the RoW will constitute 25 m at each of the two sides of the transmission line which represent, also, the protection zone along the line route. The RoW should be cleared of both tall wooden trees and of buildings ranging higher than four meters.

Construction of Towers Foundations

The EETC use various models and types of towers. The total number of the electric towers along 220kV 10th of Ramadan Belbees is 27.

Digging soil for the construction of the foundation will necessitate removing all crops, trees and construction on the acquired land. All lands allocated to host the foundations of towers are taken over on a temporary basis.

The average area that will be temporary affected from digging and installing the foundations are as follows:

The average area of tower digging (in the construction phase) is $27\text{m} \times 27\text{m} = 729 \text{ m}^2$ per each 220 kV tower, it is the total area of the land affected as a result of excavation and installation work of the OHTL (per each tower). It is the total area of the land affected as a result of excavation and installation work of the OHTLs. The following table shows the total number and area of OHTL

Table 1-1: The Total number and area of OHTL

OHTL	No. of OHTL towers located on Cultivated lands	No. of OHTL towers located on Uncultivated lands	Total No. of OHTL towers	Cultivated areas	Uncultivated areas
<u>220kV OHTL 10th of Ramadan/ Belbees</u>	21	6	27	15,309 m ²	4,374 m ²
<u>220kV OHTLS 10th of Ramadan 220/Zezenia</u>	None	36	36	None	26,244 m ²
<u>Total</u>	21	42	63	15,309m ²	30,618 m ²

The contractor takes precautions in order to strengthen the affected soil from potential earth collapse, particularly in the muddy and sandy soil.

Box 1: Restoration of lands productivity

Restoration of lands productivity
The soil which is removed in the process, is carefully separated to preserve the top soil. The subsoil is then backfilled into the hole and compressed to strengthen the foundation and the topsoil is laid on top and reseeded with appropriate vegetation. Those activities are part of the construction process. This process is crucial to put limitations to the project impacts on the agriculture areas as restoring the productivity of soil enhances the income restoration for the farmers.

Wiring

The wire ropes are unfolded on the ground along the anchor span and then raised and strung sequentially on the towers and tensioned.

1.2 Avoidance Mechanism

It is the policy of the EETC to minimize the impacts on the PAPs. Following are the main procedures adopted by all EETC projects

- EETC have planned their projects to pass mainly in uncultivated desert lands. They try to have the towers on lands owned by the state.
- EETC try to avoid damaging trees and constructions as they are of permanent impact. Additionally, the loss of trees takes at least 3-5 years to be restored.
- Access roads to the towers sites are selected from the nearest areas to main roads in order to not damage more crops.
- Allowing farmers to harvest their crops as long as the time plan will not be affected.
- Allowing the farmers to move the trees by themselves in order to be able to benefit from the affected trees. However, compensations are paid to farmers when trees are affected.

- The duration of construction does not exceed one month. The limited construction period enables the farmer to restore income shortly.

1.2.1 Substation

10th of Ramadan 500 GIS Substation

The project land is located in the area allocated for facilities and services in the strategic planning of West area of 10th of Ramadan City. The area is devoid of facilities excluding the new water station which is adjacent to the project site from the north and about 50 meters away from it. There is an agricultural area adjacent to the project site from East and North. The nearest residential block to the project site is located in the East and it is about 5 km away from the project site, the area represents youth housing area and land zoning of “Build your Own Home” project.



Figure 1-1: proposed location of 10th Ramadan SS

1.3 Description of the Over Head Transmission Lines

1.3.1 220 kV OHTL 10th Ramadan SS /Proposed Belbees SS

The OHTL from 10th Ramadan SS to the proposed Belbees SS originates 1 km far from 10th Ramadan SS running parallel to a branch from a drainage canal through agriculture lands then crossing the drainage canal to be running parallel to Regional ring road. The OHTL continues in agriculture lands heading to the proposed location of Belbees SS. The OHTL is ca 8 km. The OHTL will pass through several agriculture lands and the towers will be constructed on these lands. Construction the towers may require cut off some crops or tall trees. Accordingly, a resettlement action plan (RAP) is needed with full detailed about the types of these crops and the acquired compensations.



Figure 1-2: Route of 200 kV from 10th Ramadan SS to proposed Belbees SS





Figure 1-3: the agricultural plots where the line route will pass through

1.3.2 220 kV OHTL 10th Ramadan SS /Zezinia

The OHTL 10th Ramadan /Zezinia originates from a distance of 0.25 km from 10 Ramadan SS running parallel to Belbees- 10 th Ramadan uninhabited, uncultivated stated-owned desert road for a distance of 12 km passing by Asher power plant. The OHTL route runs in desert land and parallel to the main road, therefore no land acquisition is required for this line.



Figure 1-4: Route of 200 kV from 10th Ramadan SS/ Zezinia



Figure 1-5: the unoccupied desert lands where the line route will pass through

2 CHAPTER TWO: RAP Purpose and Objectives

It is a widely accepted fact, if the impacts of the project left unmitigated, involuntary resettlement under development projects may give rise to economic, social and environmental risks. The purpose of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to address any cases of involuntary resettlement that may arise, as well as to clarify the organizational arrangements that may be needed during different phases of the project preparation and implementation phases.

This includes compensating all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for the loss of lands, properties, and livelihoods resulting from resettlement. The RAP may be triggered whenever any of the project's activities entail the acquisition of land and / or the displacement of people, causing the loss of land, property, access (to land property), income, or sources of livelihood.

The RAP covers all the project's activities, and shall apply to all Project Affected Persons regardless of the total number affected, the severity of impact, and whether or not the Project Affected Persons have ownership rights. Since resettlement often affects the most vulnerable and marginalized groups (economically, politically, and socially), the action plan shall be particularly sensitive to the affects which resettlement may have on these groups.

2.1 Objectives of the RAP

The objectives of this RAP correspond to those of the EIB Guidelines and World Bank's Policy on involuntary Resettlement, namely:

- To avoid or minimize (as much as possible) involuntary resettlement and land acquisition through design efforts.
- If involuntary resettlement and land acquisition is unavoidable, to execute resettlement and compensation activities as sustainable development programs, whereby sufficient investment resources are provided to give the PAPs an opportunity to share in project benefits. Displaced and compensated persons shall be meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in planning and implementing Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
- To assist PAPs in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standard of living or at least to restore them to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

The main goal of a RAP is (1) to mitigate the negative social impact of project-induced asset loss and/or restrictions of land use through (a) the provision of appropriate compensation and/or livelihood opportunities (regardless of the legality of existing land tenure arrangements), and (b) ensuring that resettlement measures are implemented with meaningful consultation and the informed participation of the affected people; as well as (2) to outline measures to effectively assist displaced persons in improving their living standards and to improve, or at least restore, their former livelihood. In order to achieve this goal the following objectives have been developed:

1. To identify and assess the potential social impacts of the project and recommend mitigation measures (this part was illustrated in the previous paragraph). With regards to the PAPs, who would require some form of assistance (if needed), the goal is to identify and quantify the different categories within which to place them and to prepare the socioeconomic/inventory/census survey accordingly.

2. To describe the existing Egyptian legal and policy framework for land acquisition, and to review the laws and regulations that apply to reclaiming informally settled public and private land, involuntary eviction, and resettlement. Additionally, the aim is to review the EIB Guidance Note on Involuntary Resettlement as well as the World Bank (WB) resettlement policy OP 4.12. This review will seek to identify the gaps between Egyptian legislation and EIB standards.
3. Ensure that the RAP is developed in full compliance with the above mentioned EIB policy.
4. To prepare standards for compensation or restoration of land affected by the project, to set the standards for replacing different types of losses, as appropriate, and to provide resettlement assistance standards that will furnish effective assistance for displaced persons to improve their living standards and improve, or at least restore, their former livelihood.
5. To develop a clear executive time plan for the RAP's implementation, linking the steps of project implementation to the various project components. Furthermore it will include the institutional responsibilities and monitoring parameters.
6. To develop communication and consultation plan for EETC to be implemented throughout the various stages of the project cycle, particularly, during the implementation of the RAP.
7. To identify the institutional responsibility of the implementation and procedures for the grievance redress.
8. To consult the agencies responsible for compensation and land acquisition, such as National Authority for Tunnels, and to determine their roles and responsibilities.
9. To highlight the monitoring, time planning, and implementation procedures. Additionally, to establish a budget for the implementation of the RAP.

2.2 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The purpose of the RAP is to:

1. Mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and identify potential development benefits;
2. Establish the entitlements of all categories of affected people, including the host communities;
3. Document all compensation measures and relocation activities;
4. Establish procedures to guarantee fair process to the affected people; and;
5. Establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement plans and take corrective action as necessary.

2.2.1 Secondary Data Collection Method

Literature review

Including laws, legislations (both national and international guidelines and safeguard policies), social baseline data, and the feasibility study of the project as well as previously prepared RAP for projects in and outside of Egypt. Moreover, all basic information related to the PAPs as presented by EETC was reviewed.

2.3 Resettlement Action Plan Methodology

The RAP has been prepared by conducting several consultation activities with concerned Governmental departments, PAPs in the villages located in the project area which includes; the Agricultural Association in Al Adlyia, , and EETC, the preparation of the RAP is also based on the experience of EETC in other similar projects. The discussion with the concerned bodies included information about the Egyptian Laws, views on the application methods and timing of execution.

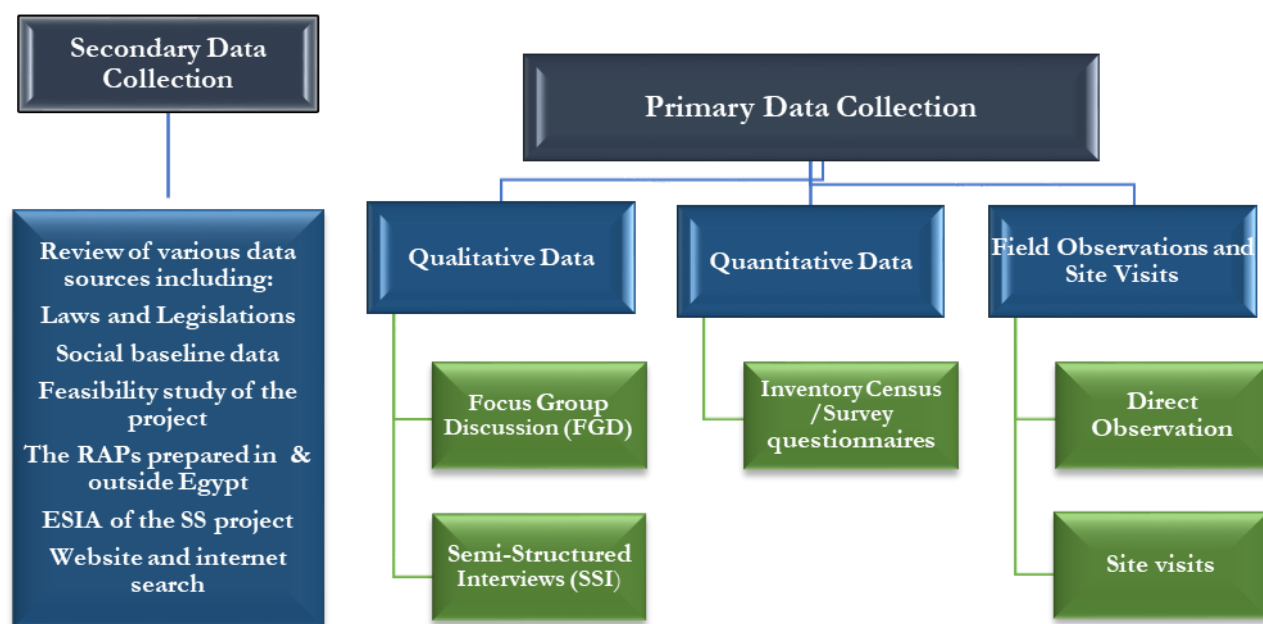


Figure 2-1: Data Scheme of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

2.3.1 Primary Data Collection Methods

A. Quantitative data: Census/Inventory/Socio Economic Survey

The Study team designed and tested the survey Census/inventory/socio-economic Survey questionnaires for the PAPs. The applied survey covered the whole of PAPs population regardless of the legal status of the PAPs and the affected asset. The survey included the family members along the OHTL is (35). The quantitative data collected covered various segments of land-owners, as well as the nature of and the use of their land (the types of crops and trees planted in their lands, the number of structures on plot, if any). The results of survey conducted with the PAPs will be presented in Chapter3.

Table 2-1: Summary of Project Affected People PAPs

OHTL	No. of PAPs				No. family Members
	No. of Land owner	No. of Tenants	Males	Females	
220kV 10th of Ramadan Belbees	7	-	7	-	35
220kV OHTLS 10th of Ramadan 220/Zezenia	State-owned, 10 th of Ramadan City Authority there is no economic activity, or refugees/ nomads. Consequently, no RAP study is required				
Total	7	-	7	-	35

B. Qualitative Data

In addition to the conventional method of preparing the RAP, namely the inventory survey, the study team utilized additional qualitative research methods, which aimed at assisting the study team in gaining an in-depth understanding of the current socioeconomic and legal conditions of the PAPs, their livelihood dynamics, as well as their compensation preferences.

Qualitative methods could also be employed to investigate the persons that are indirectly affected by the project. Qualitative methods are generally more interactive and provide participatory techniques that can pave the way for the introduction of the structured inventory surveys to the local community, and identify PAPs attitudes towards resettlement activities.

The study team was to approach as many diverse stakeholders as much as possible through the qualitative methods; priority was given to vulnerable groups of PAPs. Another important task for the team was to employ the qualitative tools as part of the community consultation activities. The suggested qualitative methods that were used included:

- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with all PAPs
- In-depth Interviews that were applied with:
 - Compensation committee in EETC in order to collect the needed data about the procedures applied for compensation, as well as getting the needed information about the potential PAPs;
 - Representatives of the governorates and the Agricultural associations in order to identify their operational role in the compensation process;
 - NGOs, and community leaders were interviewed in order to identify their role and their perception towards the proposed mitigation measures.

The main indicators covered through the FGDs were:

- Characteristics of the elderly, poor people and sick people
- Their perception towards the project
- Their awareness about the project impacts and the mitigation measures, with emphasis on their own livelihood status
- Their perception towards mitigation measures (after being influenced by the dynamic of the FGDs)

The results of the consultation activities conducted with the PAPs will be presented in Chapter 11.

3 CHAPTER THREE: Resettlement Impacts

This section will provide detailed information on the categories and amounts of significant adverse impacts on the affected crops and trees, in addition the project affected households.

The project will result in some adverse impacts along the OHTL. These impacts will be described below:

The construction and operation phases will include potential impacts on agricultural lands during the following operations:

- Excavation and the wiring process,
- Access roads-storage areas and foundation area,
- Maintenance of towers and lines

The civil works including the construction and operation phases will lead to some adverse impacts which are:

- Temporary loss of lands
- Related to the temporary loss of agricultural land; the crops and the trees located in the agricultural lands where the towers and overhead lines will be installed, for some agricultural seasons during the construction and operation stages

According to the site visits conducted along the route of the above-mentioned OHTL, the impacts of the project will be limited to agriculture lands (includes loss of income to the farmers). As there are neither industrial, nor commercial structures located along the route of the OHTL. The compensation for loss of crops and trees is considered as temporary because it is limited to the construction phase. However, during the operation and maintenance phase, there are two types of compensation applicable:

- Permanent compensation will be for the land needed to install the towers after finishing the excavation and the restrictions to plant tall trees that above 7meter in the Right-of-Way; and
- Temporary compensation will be for the damaged lands impacted in case of maintenance activities in the agricultural lands.

The 10 of Ramadan 500 Substation SS, EETC has already received the governor's decree (Sharkia Governorate) to allocate the land for the construction of the proposed SS. From the field observation, the land is an empty flat land that has no other structures. Accordingly, there is no conflict for the future use of the land. In addition, regarding the involuntary resettlement, there is no involuntary resettlement induced by the substation; therefore, no RAP, ARAP or RPF is necessary for the SS. Therefore, insignificant impact associated to the land use; therefore, no mitigation measures will be developed..

Due to the nature of impacts of the OHTL 220kV 10th of Ramadan Belbees (which are mainly impacts on crops and trees), there will be no transitional support activities. There is no physical resettlement of PAPs, so no related compensations are envisaged. .

The 220kV 10th of Ramadan Zezenia OHTL route will pass through state-owned land. The 220kV line consist of 36 towers that will be built on state owned land belonging to the 10th of Ramadan City Authority, on which there is no economic activity, or refugees/ nomads. Consequently, no RAP study is required for the 220kV 10th of Ramadan Zezenia OHTL.

Table 3-1: Summary of project impacts for Right-of-Way

Impact	Area affected (m²)	Use	Ownership	No. of Towers	No. of PAPs	
					Owners	Tenants
220kV OHTL 10th of Ramadan/ Belbees						
Cultivated areas	15,309 m²	Agricultural	Private	21	7	None
Uncultivated areas	4,374 m²	Uncultivated	State-owned	6	None	None
220kV OHTLS 10th of Ramadan 220/Zezenia						
Uncultivated areas	26,244 m²	Uncultivated	State-owned	36	None	None
Total Impact						
Total Impacted Area		Crops/ Trees Compensation		Total Permanent Impacted Land 1,029 m²	No. of PAPs (Family Members)	
Cultivated	Uncultivated	Crops	Trees			
15,309 m²	30,618 m²	26,280 (EGP)	7,560,000 (EGP)	650,000 (EGP)	35	

3.1 Temporary impacts

Temporary impact on land will be necessary for the following:

- Excavation work and the construction of towers, and
- Wiring process.

In regards to the storage area, the implemental company does not need separate lands to store the equipment, as they are stored in either the same lands needed to install the towers and to the wiring process, or in the road reserve after coordinating with the local units and the agricultural association.

The impact duration may remain for one or two or three agricultural seasons according to the nature of the agricultural lands and the time needed to finalize the construction and operation works (the one agricultural season takes maximum 3 months). The average area of tower digging (in the construction phase) is 27 m x 27 m = 729 m² per each 220kV tower, it is the total area of the land affected as a result of excavation and installation work of the OHTL.

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 from the total area that the PAP is cultivating 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:

- If the land is temporary acquisition 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 crop holders 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 crop holders 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. **In this case crop holders will receive a compensation equivalent to the rent of the land (uncultivated) identified by the agricultural directorate for uncultivated land.**
- **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.

It is difficult to determine at this stage the exact number of PAPs under each category, because this will depend on the implementation plan and its relation to the harvest season.

The project will result in temporary impacts during the construction phase as a result of the wiring process. The project manager reported that the wiring process for the operation of the OHTL will result in temporary impacts on the agricultural crops. He added that the farmers will be compensated for the impacts of the wiring process. He stated that the compensation value resulting from the wiring process will not be less than the compensation value paid due to the excavation and construction works.

3.2 Permanent impact

Permanent impact will be necessary for the following:

- Right of Way
- The total area needed for install the towers

The permanent impact is limited to the restrictions to plant tall trees that above 7meter tall, but for the short trees, there will be no restrictions to plant them. The excavation work and the construction of towers will result in damaging for trees in the areas. Concerning the Right of Way, it will result in the clearing of tall trees. The owner of trees is not allowed to plant tall trees or construct buildings in the OHTL Right of Way.

The farm lands located below the transmission line will be obliged to apply certain procedures in order to minimize the unfavourable impacts according to **Electricity law Number 63 of year 1974 bans** any construction under or close to the towers. This is described as a protected area or the right of way. It varies between 12 m from the center of the line to 50 meters on both transmission line sides. The widths of transmission RoW can vary depending on the voltage being carried by the line, the 220 kV RoW is 25 m on each side of the central axis of the line.

There are several key points to remember when planting vegetation on transmission RoW:

- The farmer should select species which have a maximum mature height of no more than 7 meters.

- Vehicle access along the RoW should not be inhibited. As the maintenance vehicle access is required, only grasses or low growing vegetation should be planted within a distance of 25 meters' from each tower center.

The total area needed for a tower is in average 7 x 7 m, and 8 x 8 m; depending on the voltage level of each line to which the towers belong (i.e. for 66kV it is 5 x 5 m, for 220kV it is 7 x 7 m and for 500kV it is 8 x 8 m). EETC will compensate PAPs for the entire area underneath the tower, even though it is acknowledged that some limited economic activity may continue after the completion of the works and that according to Electricity Law No 63 of year 1974 this action is not considered to be or does not entail land acquisition

Compensation for land is calculated according to the area of the tower x Number of towers and the market price of the land.. The total area needed for the 220kV tower is 7 m x 7 m=49 m², and the total number of towers in the 10th of Ramadan/ Belbees OHTL is 21. Therefore, the total affected area will be 49 x 21= 1,029 m²

EETC will need to maintain the towers; in case of damaging any crops during the maintenance process, EETC provides compensation to the crop holder.

EETC is complying with the Egyptian and international standards and regulations which define the heights and safety of TL accordingly. No safety and health hazards are foreseen on farmers and land users.

3.3 Land requirement by the project

The project will require various types of lands both during the construction and during the operation and maintenance phases. The project will not result in permanent land acquisition, during the construction and during the operation phases. Following is a summary of the lands required by the project for each OHTL:

1. 10th of Ramadan SS

The 10th of Ramadan SS will be built on a land already affiliated to EETC and approved by the el Sharkia Governorate. Therefore, insignificant impact associated to the land use; therefore, there is no potential impact of having any involuntary resettlement for this project component (SS). Similarly, there is no impact associated to the involuntary resettlement; therefore, no RAP is necessary for the SS.

2. 220kV OHTL 10th of Ramadan/ Belbees

During the construction phase, the total area of the agricultural lands that will be needed temporarily along the OHTL route is 729 m² x 21 towers = 15,309 m², while the total area of the state-owned lands needed is 729 m² x 6 towers =4,374 m²

3. 220kV OHTLS 10th of Ramadan 220/Zezenia

The 220kV 10th of Ramadan Zezenia OHTL route will pass through state-owned land, uninhabited desert land. During the construction phase, the total area of the state-owned lands needed is 729 m² x 36 towers =26,244 m². The towers will be built on land belonging to the 10th of Ramadan City Authority there is no economic activity, or refugees/ nomads. Consequently, no RAP study is required.

Table 3-2: Summary of project impacts by type of loss

Impacts	Use		Permanent land acquisition	Affected Trees	No. of PAPs	
	Uncultivated	Cultivated By Crops			No. of Land owners	No. family Members
The construction and the operation works, Including: ▪ Digging and the wiring process, ▪ Access roads-storage areas and foundation area, ▪ Maintenance of towers and lines	220kV OHTL 10th of Ramadan/ Belbees					
	4,374 m² State-Owned	1,458 m² Private Ownership	1,029 m² Private Ownership	10,800 Orange Tree	7	35
	220kV OHTLS 10th of Ramadan 220/Zezenia					
	26,244 m2 State-Owned	-	-	-	-	-
Total	30,618 m²	1,458 m²	1,029m²	10,800	7	35

3.4 Vulnerable groups assistance

The census survey identified no female headed family, and 15 % of the total PAPs are elderly and disabled along the OHTL. Following is the proposed assistance that will be adopted by the EETC:

- 1- Provide the PAPs with compensation in their premises
- 2- Sufficient and clear information to be provided to them

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.

There are no nomadic people along the lines, we followed the lines and observed no nomadic people or residents only cultivated lands and heaths.

3.5 Valuation and compensation

The valuation methodology of the crops and trees compensation is imperative for the RAP study in order to facilitate the compensation process. There are various categories of PAPs who are entitled to compensation and socio-economic restoration according to the EIB standards. The following are the identified groups of PAPs for this project who are entitled to mitigation/compensation:

- 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
- Permanent Loss of standing tall trees located in the RoW (25 m on each side of the OHTL, counting from the center)

The project entitlement matrix was developed based on the EIB standards. 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. After finishing the installation of the towers will not be possible to plant trees in the RoW (According to Egyptian law too).

4 CHAPTER FOUR: Socio-Economic Survey

This section will present a summary of the results and findings of the census survey. The census survey covered the project affected people PAPs who will lose their crops, and trees due to the installation of the towers and the lines.

The number of owners along the OHTL is 7 persons. The magnitude of impact can be measured by considering the impact on the livelihood of the whole family. The social survey was conducted with PAPs and their families in June 2020.

4.1 Survey Preparations

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

- The RoW was identified according to Electricity Law No.63 of year 1974
- The design of the route for the Overhead Lines was finalized
- Letters were sent to Sharkia governorate, and 10th of Ramadan city to inform them about the project activities that will be implemented
- Different meetings were conducted with the Compensation Committee and the Social Development Officers in EETC 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 EETC team.
- Based on the Egyptian regulations for crop compensation, the Agriculture Associations at the affected areas were contacted and interviewed. The Agricultural Directorates developed a list of crops valuation and the other items that necessitate compensation.
- The affected areas were screened during the inventory. The PAPs were addressed according to their type of loss. The OHTL was visited in order to identify the PAPs, in addition to highlighting their potential loss of crops and trees.
- The Study team prepared a structured questionnaire that covers the main socioeconomic conditions that might be affected by the project (See Annex 3).

4.2 Findings of the census survey

The following ratios will be calculated according to the total number of the lands' owners, which is 7 persons¹²

- The average family size is comprised of 5 people per household.
- Concerning the ownership of lands, all the affected households own their lands.
- All the PAPs are males and head of households.

¹² See Annex 2 List of PAPs (the people that must be compensated)

- The elderly represent about 15% of the total no. of households.
- In regards to the PAPs education, 15% of the PAPs have intermediate education, 85% have high education.
- The majority of the PAPs not rely only on farming, which high percentage are either employees or working in trading.
- The average monthly income is not defined as this is mainly based on the agriculture season and the type of crop. However, the monthly expenditure value is not less than 6000 EGP.
- In regards to the legality status of the ownership, all of the lands' owners have a legal status.

4.3 The magnitude of the expected loss

4.3.1 *Magnitude of expected loss according to the area of affected land*

- Those who will lose the crops and trees of less than 10% of their lands will be slightly affected.
- Those who will lose the crops and trees of around 25-30% of their lands will be moderately affected.
- Those who will lose the crops and trees of around 95% of their lands will be severely affected.
- .

The socio-economic survey showed that the magnitude of the expected loss is not significant. The landowners and their family members will be moderately affected, as their ownership of the agricultural land are large, so their ownership is not limited to the land on which the OHTL is located, in addition, all of them are occupy other jobs (doctors, engineers, lawyers, merchants ...).

4.3.2 *Magnitude of expected loss according to the Right-of-Way*

- The magnitude of loss during harvesting season is relatively limited since the farmers are allowed to harvest their crops. There is a high probability for not interrupting their harvesting activities. Although, they will not be deprived from receiving the full compensation for their crops, EETC will consider enabling the farmers to harvest their crops unless the work plan is severely affected.
- The magnitude of the loss of crops at the beginning of cultivation season is limited due to the fact that the farmer will receive his/her compensation for the plants. However, s/he will be able to replant them within one month (duration to install the towers). In this case, the farmer hasn't invested money or effort in the cultivation process apart from seeding.
- In the middle of the agricultural season is the peak of loss since the farmer would have invested effort and money to cultivate the land. However, s/he will not benefit from the crops. S/he will receive the compensation.

- Permanent loss of trees: The farmer will lose his/her trees permanently. However, s/he retains the right to benefit from the trees by selling them or moving them to any other lands. Moreover, s/he will receive full compensation. That might relieve the severity of impact as s/he will not be able to restore his/her income for at least 3-5 years.

The construction process for the entire OHTLs is limited and the duration will not exceed two seasons, and the farmers are compensated before the works commence on the respective plot. The crops' owners will be able to restore their income immediately. However, the owners of trees will not originally be able to restore their income before three years. Therefore, the EETC will do the following in order to assist them: 1) allow them to move the trees during the tower construction, thereafter replant them. As well, EETC will pay them the full compensation of the whole affected trees. In addition, they are allowed to collect the fruit prior to the construction. They can replant the trees after the construction activities.

The owner is the only person who allows EETC to get into his lands. Thus, the owner's approval should be attained first. Thereafter, the land owner are invited to be consulted with regarding the compensation.

5 CHAPTER FIVE: Legislative and Regulatory Frameworks

This section aims at summarizing the social legislations, regulations, guidelines (that govern the implementation of the project. This will include reference to Egyptian enabling legislation and major regulations, as well as to EIB standards, Involuntary Resettlement.

5.1 Egyptian Legal procedures related to Involuntary Resettlement

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

- Law 1/2015 On the amendment of some provisions of Law No. 10 of 1990 on the land acquisition
- Law 10/1990 On Property Expropriation for Public Benefit identifies
- Law 577 of year 1954 and Law 27 of year 1956 for land acquisition
- Law 27 of year 1956
- Egyptian Constitution (That was cancelled after the 25th of January Revolution but main issues related to private ownership was included in the new constitution declaration 2011
- Civil code 131 of year 1948
- Electricity Law 63 of year 1974
- Electricity Law 67 of Year 2006
- Electricity Law No. 87 of Year 2015

Table 5-1: National regulations related to Involuntary Resettlement

Title of legislation	Summary and how this legislation applies to this project
Law 1/2015	On the amendment of some provisions of Law No. 10 of 1990 on the land acquisition due to public interest. The amendments provided: - The first section of article 7 of the law states that: After depositing the compensation, the entity in acquisition charge shall prepare lists with the real estate subject to acquisition, areas, locations, names of owners and property holders, their addresses, and the value of compensations stipulated. These lists and respective maps showing the location of all properties, shall be sited in the head office of the entity in charge, - while article 8 after amendment stated that: "The concerned owners and holders of rights have the right to object to the information contained in such lists within 15 days from the date of posting and publishing the lists and information of the expropriated properties.
Law 10/1990	On Property Expropriation for Public Benefit identifies transportation projects as public benefit activities. It describes acquisition procedures as follows: 1. The procedures start with the declaration of public interest pursuant to the presidential decree accompanied with memorandum on the required project and the complete plan for the project and its structures (Law 59/1979 and Law 3/1982 provided that the Prime Minister issues the decree); 2. The decree and the accompanying memorandum must be published in the

Title of legislation	Summary and how this legislation applies to this project
	<p>official newspapers; a copy for the public is placed in the main offices of the concerned local Government unit.</p> <p>This law has specified, through Article 6, the members of the Compensation Assessment Commission. The commission is made at the Governorate level, and consisting of a delegate from the concerned Ministry's Surveying Body (as President), a delegate from the Agricultural Directorate, a delegate from the Housing and Utilities Directorate, and a delegate from the Real Estate Taxes Directorate in the Governorate. The compensation shall be estimated according to the prevailing market prices at the time of the issuance of the Decree for Expropriation.</p>
Law 577/1954	Law 577/54 , which was later amended by Law 252/60 and Law 13/162, and establishes the provisions pertaining to the expropriation of real estate property for public benefit and improvement.
Law 27 of year 1956	<p>Law No. 27 of 1956, which stipulates the provisions for expropriation of districts for re-planning, upgrading, and improvement, and the amended and comprehensive Law No.10 of 1990 on the expropriation of real estate for public interest.</p> <p>The first article of Law No. 27 of 1956 allows for the expropriation of districts for their improvement, upgrading, re-planning, and reconstruction. Article 24 of Law 577/54 also stipulates that in case only partial expropriation of real estate property is required, and the remaining un-expropriated part will not be of benefit to the owner; the owner shall be given the right to submit a request within 30 days (beginning from the date of final disclosure of the list of the expropriated property) for the purchase of the entire area.</p> <p>It should be noted, that the new law has not restricted the right to request the purchase of the remaining un-expropriated portion of real estate whether it is a building or land.</p>
Egyptian Constitution (That was cancelled after the 25th of January Revolution but main issues related to private ownership was included in the new constitution declaration 2011)	<p>The Constitution Chapter Two Part One: Social and Moral components</p> <p>The State shall guarantee equality of opportunity to all Egyptians and coordination between woman's duties towards her family and her work in the society, considering her equal to man in the political, social, cultural and economic spheres without detriment to the rules of Islamic jurisprudence</p>
	<p>The Constitution Chapter Two: Economical components</p> <p>Article 29</p> <p>States that ownership subject to the control of people is protected by the State, and is divided into three types: public, co-operative and private property.</p>
Civil code 131 of year 1948	<p>Articles 802-805 recognizes private ownership right.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 802 states that the owner, pursuant to the Law, has the sole right of

Title of legislation	Summary and how this legislation applies to this project
	<p>using and/or disposing his property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 803 defines what is meant by land property • Article 805 states that no one may be deprived of his property except in cases prescribed by Law and would take place with an equitable compensation.
<p>Electricity Law 63 of year 1974</p>	<p>The People Assembly passes the bill of Electricity Law 63 of year 1974 (article 1 and 2) that regulates mechanism and the responsibilities of the owner or squatter that passes the land (overhead or underground cable) and the limit of the distance set for the different capacity of the power lines.</p> <p>The law has discussed in article 6, the limits of distances to be measured from the axis of the overhead /aerial lines route as well as the cables to be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Twenty five meters in the case of overhead ultrahigh voltage lines. 2) Thirteen meters in the case of overhead high voltage lines. 3) Five meters from the medium voltage lines. 4) Five meters in the case of High Voltage Cables. 5) Two meters in the case of Medium and Low Voltage Cables. <p>Both articles 7 and 8 have discussed the compensation that shall be paid the owners of shareholders if any damage caused to them. It also discussed the estimation of the compensation through a committee to be selected by the Minister of Electricity and Energy, with the membership of (a representative of Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation- a representative of the Egyptian Survey Authority- a representative of the Governorate- and representatives of the Local Popular Council- plus an invitee to be selected by the committee).</p> <p>Articles 10 and 11 of the Law emphasized on the importance of reaching an agreement with the owners on the compensation amount.</p> <p>According to the Electricity Law articles 12 and 13 the owner/the tenants has the right to raise formal complaints to the Compensation Committee in 15 days after receiving the compensation value notice. They also can raise their complaints within 30 days after getting the compensation value notice.</p> <p>This law is applicable in RAP as it might necessitate certain mitigation measures to the farmers who will not be able to plant trees under the ROW.</p>
<p>Electricity Law No. 67 of Year 2006</p>	<p>Electricity Law 67/2006 was issued for the sake of protecting the consumer. Article 2 of this law, states that the consumer's rights must not be compromised, including the consumer's right to access to knowledge on the protection of his legitimate rights and interests in order to ensure that he is aware of the party whom he can refer to in case of any complaints. The consumer also has the right to bring lawsuits on all that would prejudice or damage his rights or restrict them. The service provider also must supply the consumer with correct information about the nature and characteristics of the product – which is indicated in this report as "the electricity" - to avoid misleading the consumers or the beneficiaries of the service causing them to fall</p>

Title of legislation	Summary and how this legislation applies to this project
	<p>into error or mistake.</p> <p>Under this law, an agency should be established for the protection of the consumer and his interests. The Egyptian Electric Utility & Consumer Protection Regulatory Agency is the authority competent for the protection of the consumer in the electricity sector. In regard of electricity tariff and collection fee, EETC is already provides the certain fees regulation and fees collection system, to provide all diverse consumers.</p> <p>In addition to the previously mentioned laws, the following laws and decrees are applicable to the proposed project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree 458/2007; Egyptian Drinking Water Quality Standards adopted by the Ministry of Health; • Law 102/1983; Natural Protectorates; • Law 12/2003, Articles 204-207; Construction Work License; and • Law 66/1973; Traffic law according to noise and emissions.
Electricity Law No. 87 of Year 2015	<p>Electricity Law 87/2015 addresses the limits of distances to be measured from the axis of the OHTL routes as well as the underground cables, which should be kept away from the infrastructures and development areas.</p> <p>Chapter 5 of law 87/2015 stipulates proceedings as follows:</p> <p><u>Land Acquisition:</u> Article 53, 55 and 62 addresses matters pertaining to land acquisition resulting from electricity projects and covers the compensation, the formation and responsibilities of the compensation committee, addressing grievances as well as specifications for the right of way.</p> <p><u>Addressing Grievances:</u> Article 53 further stipulates the owner/the tenants may submit written grievances/objections within 15 days from receiving the notice of forthcoming construction activities. Rejected objections will need a decision from the relevant minister to be implemented. Further grievances may be taken to the specialized courts.</p> <p><u>Right of Way:</u> Article 55 of the law specifies the distances to be measured and cleared from the axis of the OHTL routes as well as the underground cables, which should be kept away from the infrastructures and development areas tall trees, buildings and structures for the axis of the overhead/aerial lines routes as well as the cables. These paths are called the Right of Way (RoW). Following are the specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty five meters in the case of overhead ultrahigh voltage lines (OUHVL). (132+kv) • Thirteen meters in the case of overhead high voltage lines (HVL). (33kv – 66kv) • Five meters from the medium voltage lines (MVL). (1kv – 33kv) • Two meters in the case of low voltage lines (HVL). (up to 1kv)

Egyptian ownership legislation defined certain types of ownership of lands. According to the Egyptian law the following table presents the types of lands ownership:

Table 5-2: Type of land ownership in Egypt

Land ownership type	Description
Public or State land¹³	(in Arabic <i>Amlak Amiriya</i>), which is divided into the State's public domain that cannot be alienated and the State's private domain, which can be alienated generally through sale, lease, <i>Takehssiss</i> (i.e. transfer of ownership conditional on meeting certain criteria, such as keeping the land use unchanged and paying the remaining instalments of the land price) or through <i>Haq Intifaa</i> ,
Private land	(in Arabic <i>Mulk horr</i>), which may be alienated/transferred freely
Endowment land	<i>Waqf</i> and (land held as a trust/endowment for religious or charitable purposes), which is often subject to covenants on transfer or use, and which is typically transferred through leasehold or usufruct.
Customary rights	There are some areas in Sinai and in the northern coast with implicitly recognized to land (<i>Urfi</i>) to the benefit of Bedouins. In these areas, someone wishing to acquire land often has to make two payments, first to the Bedouin claimant(s) for the right of use and then to the State to regularize and register their land tenure/ownership and be able to obtain services.

It is important to note that the Civil Code (No. 131 of 1948) recognizes (*Hiyaza*) (i.e. possession of immovable/movable property without ownership) as a legitimate channel to acquire ownership of the property in question through adverse possession, provided that the (*Hiyaza*) has been “peaceful, unchallenged and uninterrupted” for a period of 15 years¹⁴. By Law, ownership through adverse possession does not, however, apply to State lands.

¹³The large majority of land in Egypt is public or State-owned desert land that is for the most part undeveloped (estimated to be 90-95% of the national territory).

¹⁴The large majority of land in Egypt is public or State-owned desert land that is for the most part undeveloped (estimated to be 90-95% of the national territory).

6 CHAPTER SIX: The EIB Environmental and Social Handbook (2013)

6.1 EIB Standard 6: Involuntary Resettlement

Projects often necessitate land acquisition, expropriation and/or restrictions on land use, resulting in the temporary or permanent resettlement of people from their original places of residence or their economic activities or subsistence practices. When affected persons and communities do not have the choice to refuse such displacement, this process is known as involuntary resettlement.

The complexity of displacement must be duly appreciated and its impact and remedy carefully analyzed, planned and delivered as it may negatively affect the economic and social well-being of PAPs and provoke severe economic and social problems in the origin and host communities. Income sources can be irreparably lost, people can be relocated to environments where their skills may be less applicable and monetary compensation may not be sufficient to prevent long-term hardship or disadvantage.

Project-induced involuntary resettlement should be avoided by analyzing alternative project designs and locations. If it is unavoidable, the promoter, with full involvement in the decision-making process of all stakeholders, and in particular the affected people, should adopt adequate steps to minimize and mitigate its adverse impacts from an early stage. Resettlement is a process to assist those displaced to replace their housing, assets, livelihoods, land, access to resources and services and to improve or at least restore their socioeconomic and cultural conditions to those levels existing prior to the project.

6.2 Resettlement Action plan

Displaying due regard for the equal protection of women and vulnerable groups or minority rights, the RAP delineates measures to:

1. Mitigate the negative impacts of resettlement and identify potential development benefits;
2. Assure that the rights and interests of PAPs are respected and protected, in particular those deemed vulnerable;
3. Establish the entitlements of all categories of affected people, including the host communities;
4. Introduce any additional accompanying measures for vulnerable affected persons, if relevant;
5. Document all compensation measures and relocation activities;
6. Establish procedures to document all compensation measures and relocation activities and guarantee due process to the affected people, such as meaningful consultation, adequate information to the PAPs and sufficient notice before eviction, together with a free and independent grievance mechanism; and
7. Establish organizational arrangements and procedures to monitor the implementation of resettlement plans and take corrective actions as necessary.

At a minimum, the RAP should:

1. State the resettlement guiding principles and objectives;
2. Describe the nature and magnitude of project impacts and identify all people to be displaced, paying special attention to vulnerable groups;

3. Carry out a census to establish the number of people to be displaced, livelihoods affected, property to be compensated and the cut-off date for eligibility claims;
4. Describe the legal framework expected to guide this Plan's land acquisition (when applicable), compensation, resolution of conflicts and appeals procedures;
5. Include an analysis of applicable national legislation, highlighting gaps with EIB requirements and required bridging measures;
6. Propose how to fill the gaps between national law and EIB requirements should such gaps be identified;
7. Describe institutional set-up and responsibilities;
8. Establish the eligibility criteria and describe the entitlements for all categories of displaced people and types of impacts suffered;
9. Describe how affected populations, including women, minorities and other vulnerable groups, have been effectively consulted and how their views were taken into account;
10. Include valuation of and compensation for lost assets and loss of income and demonstrate that these rates are adequate, i.e. at least equal to the replacement cost of lost assets/income or meeting minimum average wage thresholds;
11. Provide details of sustainable arrangements for improving the standards of living of displaced persons;
12. Provide details of sustainable arrangement for improving or, at minimum, restoring livelihoods;
13. Prepare a grievance mechanism for the settlement of disputes arising from resettlement related issues ensuring access to grievance and recourse for all affected persons; and,
14. Include implementation schedule, budgets, and arrangements for monitoring and evaluation.

It should be noted that an RPF was indeed done, and that this RAP follows the steps indicated in the RPF, and that it is available on EETC's website (http://www.moec.gov.eg/test_new/home.aspx).

6.3 Implementation and Monitoring

The promoter shall set up necessary systems (i.e. resources, staff, and procedures) to monitor the implementation of a RAP on a regular basis and take corrective action as necessary. Affected persons will be consulted as part of the monitoring activities. The implementation and effectiveness of the resettlement action plan shall be subject to monitoring and review by qualified resettlement specialists and/or other independent third parties as appropriate and commensurate to the scale and risks involved in the resettlement.

Implementation of a RAP will be considered completed when the adverse impacts of resettlement have been addressed in a manner that is consistent with the relevant plan and requirements outlined in this RAP

6.4 Standard 7: Rights and Interests of Vulnerable Groups

Standard 7 sets out to avoid or minimize, or otherwise mitigate and remedy²¹, potential harmful effects of EIB operations to vulnerable individuals and groups whilst seeking that these populations duly benefit from such operations. As a means to foster those project outcomes, Standard 7 proposes

a framework and tools to address inequalities and other factors contributing to vulnerability, and, as appropriate, to allow for equal access to and enjoyment of project benefits for those individuals and groups.

7 CHAPTER SEVEN: Gaps between Egyptian Legislations and the EIB standards

The analysis of the aforementioned legislations showed that the project will face minor discrepancy between different legislations. Therefore, it was relatively crucial to present the gaps between various legislations and the mechanism that will be adopted by EETC in order to bridge those gaps.

In the following table, the column 'Status' identifies whether the topic is relevant, i.e. present or non-present, to the components of the project.

Table 7-1: Comparison of Egyptian regulations with the EIB requirements and measures for bridging the gaps

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
Property Valuation	The unit rates used for compensating property and assets are based on the concept of full market price. This is not consistent with the full replacement cost adopted by the lender.	<p>For the EIB, those people whose livelihoods are negatively affected by a project should have their livelihoods improved or at minimum restored and/or adequately compensated for any losses incurred. As such, where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the EIB requires the promoter to develop an acceptable Resettlement Action Plan. The plan should incorporate and follow the right to due process, and to meaningful and culturally appropriate consultation and participation, including that of host communities.</p> <p>In cases of loss of land for households with land-based livelihoods, affected people must first be offered alternative land of better or equal quality.</p> <p>In cases of loss of housing, compensation for houses and other structures should be equivalent to replacement cost plus relocation costs. Depreciation of assets or the value of salvage materials shall not be deducted from the value of replacement cost.</p> <p>Where the option of cash compensation or alternative accommodation is provided, the cost estimates for providing</p>	<p>The EETC is required to calculate the compensation value throughout the life of the project (digging, construction, and operation); with full replacement cost, in accordance to the market value at the time of compensation.</p> <p>In case of providing cash compensation, EETC has to ensure that the value of the crops and trees is equivalent to the market price. This is in order to be consistent with the “full replacement cost requirement. ”Replacement cost” refers to the value determined to be fair compensation for: (i) land, based on its productive potential; (ii) houses and structures, based on the current market price of building materials, and labor without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material, and (iii) residential land, crops, trees, and other commodities, based on their market value. Such cost needs to be further accounted for in case of any removal costs, utility connection costs, taxation costs imposed on new housing/re-established</p>	Relevant to the lines OHTLs only

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
		alternative accommodation could be used for calculating cash compensation payable. For movable structures, such as kiosks or stalls, comparable replacement sites should be offered. A good practice is to calculate replacement cost for such structures as the cost of alternative sites, the cost of replacing improvements (such as foundations), and relocation expenses or other transaction costs.	businesses etc. Where markets do not exist, surrogate values must be determined (see EIB Handbook 2013 standard 6, p. 54).	
The cut-off date	There is no cut-off date under the Egyptian laws.	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 to prevent wasting of resources. The Egyptian laws never set a cut-off date. The cut-off date is the day the census starts.	The potential date for the start of the construction is November 2020 which is considered the cut-off date. Construction activities will start after completing the compensation activities. It is important to note that the project implementation will start with a cut-off date, after approval from the EIB. The public disclosure of the project is done through the stakeholder engagement sessions, and notify the heads of the agricultural associations in project area; given to their ability to communicate directly with farmers.	Relevant to the lines OHTLs only
Temporary loss of structure (For title and non-title	In compensating temporarily occupied structure, Egyptian	The EIB's policy in involuntary resettlement requires:(i) compensation to restore the structure to its original	Dialogue with Egyptian authority on the EIB's policy in involuntary resettlement with focus on	Not relevant

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
holders)	law requires determination of the price per room or area to arrive at the market value. The law also provides tenants with an option to acquire alternative shelter but requires them to pay the difference, if any, in price.	condition, (ii) inconvenience allowance if the temporary land acquisition produces minor difficulties and, (iii) alternative comparable accommodations, rental allowance for equivalent temporary housing, or payment for constructing temporary housing of a reasonable equivalent standard can be provided. If structures themselves are temporarily acquired, or use of the structure is precluded, compensation for moving and restoration expenses are covered.	compensation for: (i) temporary land acquisition with minor inconvenience; (ii) structures that are temporarily acquired; (iii) precluding use of the structure and (iii) moving and restoration expenses. EETC is committed to compensating all PAPs whether they are title or non-title holders so to restore their livelihoods in accordance to the EIB's requirements EIB.	
Compensation eligibility	Under Egyptian law, the only people and entities entitled for compensation are those with registered property rights, for example, registered landowners, occupants, users and those with registered third party rights or those who have legally obtained the right to register their title but whom, for some reason, have not completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligibility Criteria for compensation under EIB/IFC/ OP 4.12: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country); (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land, at the time the census begins, but have a claim to such land or assets; provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; (c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they 	<p>The categories of people who must be compensated under Egyptian legislation are narrower than those defined under EIB/IFC/ OP 4.12.</p> <p>Under this project all the categories (a,b,c) will be considered for compensation in accordance to EIB/IFC/ OP4.12.</p> <p>Resettlement assistance should be provided in order to improve the PAPs livelihoods or at least to restore to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is</p>	<p>Relevant to the lines OHTLs only</p> <p>In the current project all PAPs have formal legal rights to land.</p>

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
	<p>registration. This potentially disqualifies many categories of affected people that would be entitled to compensation under EIB and the OP 4.12.</p>	<p>are occupying.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine eligibility: Carry out resettlement census. Cut-off date for eligibility is the day when the census begins. <p>Under the EIB/ IFC and OP 4.12 all the land needed for a project is subject to compensation</p>	<p>higher.</p> <p>Accordingly, individuals under category a, and b, should be compensated at full replacement cost and EIB requires payment prior to acquisition.</p> <p>While those who are using land but have no recognizable legal rights or claim (i.e. individuals under category c) will be compensated for their investments on the land in order to improve their livelihoods or at least to restore to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.</p>	
The right of squatters	<p>Not included in the legislation</p> <p>(Applied cases for resettlements revealed that squatters have been compensated as a result of political sensitivity)</p>	<p>The right of squatters is not addressed in Egyptian law, the EIB's policy requires squatters be provided with compensation for loss of structures/loss of economic activities/livelihoods and resettlement assistance when they are affected by projects financed by the EIB, but no compensation for the land the squatters are occupying. Egyptian legislation has not recognized the rights of squatters. There have been resettlement cases in which the Egyptian government</p>	<p>Egyptian practices regarding the right of squatters can be employed to deepen discussion leading toward legislative solutions. The EIB's discussion with Egyptian authorities may help address and formalize the treatment of squatters in line with the EIB standards.</p> <p>EETC is committed to compensating all PAPs whether they are title or non-title holders so to restore their livelihoods in</p>	Relevant to the lines OHTLs only

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
		compensated squatters because of political sensitivity to the problem rather than because of provisions in the law or in compliance with the EIB's policy.	accordance to the EIB's requirements EIB.	
Livelihood/ income restoration and assistance	Egyptian regulations do not specify income restoration allowances where the PAPs incurred losses of business income.	EIB standard 6, p.57 requires that all affected persons will be paid fair compensation in good time for expropriated assets. Compensation should be provided for any loss of personal, real or other property, goods or assets, including rights or interests in property, for instance, land plots and house structures, contents, infrastructure, mortgage or other debt penalties. Where land has been taken, affected persons should be compensated with land of commensurate quality, size and value, or better.	EETC is to define livelihood restoration, provide selection criteria for the members of the compensation committee, and describe future engagement of EETC with committee to the satisfaction of the EIB. Hence, EIB principle regarding income restoration will be considered. Therefore, those whose income is going to be affected will be compensated for the loss of profit and income.	Livelihood/income restoration and assistance should be developed in this RAP, Through compensation losses of crops and trees, As it is the source of income for farmers Relevant to the lines OHTLs only
Calculation of Compensation	According to prevailing prices in the affected area and assessed by a specialized committee for that purpose	Full replacement cost	EETC should build their estimation on full replacement cost to be adopted to the EIB standards Third party/objective evaluation is necessary	Relevant to the lines OHTLs only
Vulnerable groups	Egyptian regulations have not addressed	The EIB standard 7 stipulates the importance of paying attention to the	Poor marginalized people and those with handicaps have to be engaged	Relevant to the lines OHTLs only

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
	how vulnerable groups affected by expropriation of property should be treated	minority rights and non-discrimination in the EU. Minority protection and participation are inherent in the EU's founding principles and in the principles of subsidiarity. The evolution of human rights protection has strengthened anti-discrimination legislation particularly with respect to women and to employment. Similar protection remains to be developed for ethno-cultural diversity. Protection of minorities and indigenous peoples is limited to dealings with external partners.	in the project by inviting them to the stakeholder engagement activities and consultations. EETC needs to conduct a social survey covering the entire transmission line in order to identify all vulnerable groups. The impacts of the project have to be assessed so to inform EETC of the compensation and assistance that will be provided to vulnerable groups. Such social survey should be developed in this RAP to identify all vulnerable groups. Specifically, site visits have to be paid to the vulnerable groups in order to inform them about the project and its positive and adverse impacts. Additionally, they are to be informed about the grievance mechanism and given the contacts of the compensation committee in order to get the needed information.	
Access to timely and relevant information	Egyptian law stipulates that PAPs be provided with timely and relevant information.	EIB standard 10 on Stakeholder Engagement P.89 focuses on that "the timely disclosure of relevant project information enables stakeholders to understand the project's risks, impacts and opportunities. Mindful of this and as	EETC launched comprehensive Stakeholder engagement activities that will continue along the life of the project. Integration of community based organization will be the key to provide satisfactory	Relevant to the substation and lines OHTLs All the consultation activities that EETC

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
		foreseen in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the promoter will provide identified stakeholders with relevant information in a timely and appropriate manner. The promoter will further disclose and grant access to relevant information to any other interested party as appropriate.	level of information.	will take in the context of this project should be included in the RAP study. The consultation activities have been conducted for the SS, were included in the ESIA study
Grievances & Redress Mechanisms	Egyptian law allows the creation of “Specialized Committees” to address grievances originating from misunderstandings of project policy, or resulting from conflicts among neighbors. The law allows one month to object to the decision of resettlement, four months to seek redress to the compensation value and three months in	The Grievance Mechanism according to EIB standard 6 on Involuntary Resettlement p. 59 is “The promoter shall set up and maintain a grievance mechanism that is independent, free and in line with the requirements set out in Standard 10 and that will allow prompt addressing of specific concerns about compensation and relocation from the affected people and host communities and other directly involved entities. The mechanism should be easily accessible, culturally appropriate, widely publicized, and well integrated in the promoter’s project management system. It should enable the promoter to receive and resolve specific grievances related to compensation and relocation by affected	It is essential for the EETC to establish a GRM that is acceptable and accessible to community members. It would serve as the first stop for people who have a grievance and will have several channels for them to complain. ¹⁵ All petitions will be listened and responded to and a due procedure of handling and managing grievances will be set. Moreover, their social development officers will gain information about how to document the grievances, and how to transfer them to the interested entity. They should be informed that they can take the case to the court If	Relevant to the substation and lines OHTLs The GRM for the SS, were included in the ESIA study (For perusal and review http://www.moec.gov.eg/test_new/home.aspx)

¹⁵The GRM is fully discussed in Chapter 12.

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
	<p>case of dispute between several individuals or parties on a single property.</p> <p>Court cases in Egypt are known to require long periods of time before settlements can be reached. With intent to address the lengthy time the Egyptian court may require to process and resolve disputes.</p>	<p>persons or members of host communities, and use the grievance log to monitor cases and improve the resettlement process.</p>	<p>need arises, aggrieved people would however remain free to open a Court case without having registered their grievance with the GRM. The grievance mechanism should be set up and maintain in line with the Standard 10 of the EIB.</p> <p>Such GRM should be developed in this RAP to identify all vulnerable groups.</p>	
Consultation	<p>There is no explicit consultation requirement in the Egyptian law. However, people in the affected communities are usually informed about the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under EIB/IFC/OP 4.12 the affected communities and individuals should be consulted and contribute to the processes of land acquisition and resettlement. <p>Consultation with the affected PAP should be documented.</p>	<p>Affected groups should have access to full information about the resettlement process and options for compensation.</p> <p>Participatory planning and decision making should be applied in resettlement options and compensation</p>	<p>Relevant to the substation and lines OHTLs</p> <p>The consultation activities have been conducted for the SS, were included in the ESIA study</p>
Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>The absence of monitoring and evaluation measures in Egyptian laws illustrates differences</p>	<p>According to EIB standard 10 on Stakeholder Engagement P. 92 the engagement with stakeholders during the life of a project is a dynamic and challenging process. Promoters are</p>	<p>EETC is to develop an M&E and reporting system for the project that is to the satisfaction of the EIB. This is to ensure that the monitoring and reporting that is to</p>	<p>Relevant to the lines OHTLs only</p>

Topic	Egyptian legislative requirements	EIB policy requirement	Measures for bridging the gaps	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
	<p>between the two systems. The lack of legally authorized resources can constrain accountability and governance mechanisms of EIB financed projects. The lack of equivalency between the EIB's and Egyptian policy can negatively impact on the very idea of the consultation, decision making and disclosure principles.</p>	<p>required to monitor the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and the performance of the grievance mechanism and report on both. In accordance to and as an integral component of a project's Environmental and Social Management System, monitoring and reporting procedures must be established early on in the operation by the promoter.</p> <p>In terms of monitoring, the promoter will arrange for all necessary provisions to assure stakeholder engagement during the monitoring phase. Thereby, the promoter will endeavor to involve independent third parties (e.g. CSOs, NGOs, and national human rights institutions) or to facilitate community-driven monitoring, where practical and acceptable by the communities concerned.</p> <p>In terms of reporting, the promoter will establish regular communication and reporting channels back to the communities and individuals impacted and concerned, whether through non-technical summaries of progress updates, engagement activities, public meetings, targeted issue-based hearings.</p>	<p>take place is done according to EIB standards.</p>	

8 CHAPTER EIGHT: Valuation and Compensation

The valuation methodology of the crops and trees 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.

8.1 Eligibility criteria and Matrix

There are various categories of PAPs who are entitled to compensation and socio-economic restoration according to the EIB standards. The following are the identified groups of project-affected persons (PAPs) for this project who are 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

It must be noted that EETC pays the compensation to the crop holder regardless of their status.

Although Egyptian legislation has not mention of entitlement to compensation for those who do not have legal rights, EETC pays the compensation to the crop holder regardless of their status.

2. Permanent Loss of standing trees below the OHTL (according the Right-of-Way 25 m on each side of the OHTL, counting from the center)

The project entitlement matrix was developed based on the EIB standards and the compensation will be paid according to the EIB's regulations. 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.

In the following table, the column 'Status' identifies whether the topic is relevant, i.e. present or non-present, to the components of the project.

Table 8-1: Entitlement Matrix for Affected Persons

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Implementation Issues	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
Agricultural Land					
Loss of arable and grazing agricultural land or access to it	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of arable and grazing land located in the sub-project site	Farmers/Individuals who have formal legal ownership rights to land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cash compensation at replacement cost for the lost land¹⁶, in addition to the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. • Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list of available arable and grazing land in each affected area • Consultations and formal agreement with PAPs on type of compensation (cash or in-kind) • If available and requested by the PAPs and agreed to by the sub-project and concerned authorities: provide equivalent land nearby, of similar size, value, and quality 	Relevant
Loss of arable and grazing agricultural land or access to it	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of arable and grazing land located in the sub-project site	Farmers/Individuals who do not have formal legal ownership rights to land but have temporary or leasing rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide development and transitional assistance in locating new replacement lease land. • Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of relocation, provide assistance to farmers during and after the relocation process • Provision of assistance to farmers to develop new crops and improve production for 	Relevant

¹⁶ Calculated at entitlement cut-off date.

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Implementation Issues	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
Loss of arable and grazing agricultural land or access to it	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of arable and grazing land located in the sub-project site	Farmers/Individuals who do not have any recognizable legal right or claim to the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land. • Provide landless PAPs with resettlement assistance in securing temporary or lease rights to replacement land • Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost. 	<p>both crops and livestock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and vulnerable PAPs (including the landless) will not be displaced until replacement land is provided • For the transitional period, it is recommended that: • Transitional assistance should be provided at least six months are provided if not more for all PAPs .Market value of the crops should be considered • Which is calculated based on besides the transitional cycle of re-growing the same type of crop, plus cost involved. 	Relevant
Loss of arable and grazing agricultural land or access to it	Temporary (complete or partial) loss of all or part of arable and grazing land located in the sub-project site	Farmers/Individuals who have formal legal ownership rights to land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land if returned to owner in less than one year. • Provide cash compensation equivalent to the replacement cost at market price of renting the land during the temporary use. • Provide cash compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the temporary loss continues for more than one year, PAPs will be given a choice of either continuing with the temporary arrangements, or selling the affected land to the sub-project at full replacement cost at current market value 	Relevant

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Implementation Issues	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
			for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost and compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted for the duration of the lease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of development assistance to enable farmers/land owners to restore land to its previous condition or better quality by providing measures to improve land quality in cases of land being adversely affected. 	
Loss of arable and grazing agricultural land or access to it	Temporary (complete or partial) loss of all or part of arable and grazing land located in the sub-project site	Farmers/Individuals who do not have formal legal ownership rights to land but have temporary or leasing rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land if returned to owner in less than one year. Provide cash compensation equivalent to the replacement cost at market price of renting the land during the temporary use. Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost and compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted for the duration of the lease. 		Relevant
Loss of arable and grazing agricultural land	Temporary (complete or partial) loss of all	Farmers/Individuals who do not have any recognizable legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land if returned to owner in less than one year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of development and resettlement assistance to landless PAPs with no 	Relevant

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Implementation Issues	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
or access to it	or part of arable and grazing land located in the sub-project site	right or claim to the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost. 	legal rights.	
Urban Land (Residential and/or Commercial)					
Loss of urban residential or commercial non-arable land or access to it	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of urban residential or commercial non-arable land	Individuals who have formal legal ownership rights to land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide cash compensation at replacement cost of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In the case that there are structures on the land, provide cash compensation at replacement cost for the materials used to rebuild the structures or to partially repair an affected structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A list of available non-arable land in each affected area A list of PAP and entitled persons Consultations and formal agreement with PAPs on type of compensation (cash or in-kind) If available and requested by the PAPs and agreed to by the sub-project and concerned authorities: provide equivalent land nearby, of similar size, value, and quality Provision of 	Irrelevant
Loss of urban residential or commercial	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of	Individuals who do not have formal legal ownership rights to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case where there are structures on the land which have been built by the users, provide cash compensation 		Irrelevant

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Implementation Issues	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
non-arable land or access to it	urban residential or commercial non-arable land	land but have temporary or leasing rights	<p>at replacement cost for the materials used to rebuild the structures or to partially repair an affected structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide development and transitional assistance in locating new replacement lease land 	development and resettlement assistance, mainly in form of transition allowances for severely affected PAPs (transition subsistence allowance for food, moving incentive allowance, assistance in locating new residential or commercial leasing, and income transition allowance if businesses are affected).	
Loss of urban residential or commercial non-arable land or access to it	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of urban residential or commercial non-arable land	Individuals who do not have any recognizable legal right or claim to the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide no compensation for land. • In case that there are structures on the land which have been built by the users, provide cash compensation at replacement cost for the materials used to rebuild the structures or to partially repair an affected structure. • Provide landless PAPs with resettlement and transitional assistance to secure alternative commercial or residential land and to restore their livelihoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the transitional period, it is recommended that: Transitional assistance should be provided at least six months are provided if not more for all PAPs. 	Irrelevant
Loss of urban residential or	Temporary (complete or	Individuals who have formal legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land if returned to owner in less than one year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the temporary loss continues for more than one year, PAPs will be given a 	Irrelevant

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Implementation Issues	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
commercial non-arable land or access to it	partial) loss of urban residential or commercial non-arable land	ownership rights to land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cash compensation equivalent to the replacement cost at market price of renting the land during the temporary use • Provide cash compensation for loss of crops, trees, or structures at replacement cost 	choice of either continuing with the temporary arrangements, or selling the affected land to the sub-project at full replacement cost at current market value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of assistance to enable the land users owners to restore land to its pre-subproject condition by providing measures to improve land quality in cases where land is adversely affected 	
Loss of urban residential or commercial non-arable land or access to it	Temporary (complete or partial) loss of urban residential or commercial non-arable land	Individuals who do not have formal legal ownership rights to land but have temporary or leasing rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land if returned to owner in less than one year. • Provide cash compensation equivalent to the replacement cost at market price of renting the land during the temporary use • Provide cash compensation for loss of crops, trees, or structures at replacement cost 		Irrelevant
Loss of urban residential or commercial non-arable land	Temporary (complete or partial) loss of urban residential or commercial non-	Individuals who do not have any recognizable legal right or claim to the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land if returned to owner in less than one year. • Provide cash compensation for loss of crops, trees, or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of resettlement assistance to landless PAPs with no legal rights 	Irrelevant

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Implementation Issues	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
or access to it	arable land		structures at replacement cost		
Structures or Buildings (Residential, Business, Industrial, or Commercial)					
Loss of structures or access to them	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of structures residential or commercial arable land	Individuals who have formal legal ownership rights and building permit to the structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide cash compensation at replacement cost which is equal to the market cost of materials used to build a replacement structure of similar area and quality, or to repair a partially affected structure, in addition to the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, and the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A list of available structures in each affected area A list of PAP and entitled persons Consultations and formal agreement with PAPs on type of compensation (cash or in-kind, i.e relocation) 	Irrelevant
Loss of structures or access to them	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of structures residential or commercial arable land	Individuals who do not have formal legal ownership rights to land or building permit but have temporary or leasing rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide assistance in moving and finding similar and affordable rental accommodation (this may include moving allowance and rental allowance for a transitional period). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 3-months' notice - at least - to be given to the PAP. 	Irrelevant

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Implementation Issues	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
Loss of structures or access to them	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of structures residential or commercial arable land	Individuals who do not have any recognizable legal right or claim to the land (squatters and persons in ownership dispute)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cash compensation at replacement cost for the structures if they were built by the users. • Provide assistance in moving and finding similar and affordable rental accommodation (this may include moving allowance and rental allowance for a transitional period). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environmental and Social Officer may look into the possibilities of formalizing the structures following their repair. 	Irrelevant
Standing Crops, Trees, and Plants					
Loss of standing crops, trees, or plants or access to them	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of standing crops, trees, or plants	Farmers or individuals who cultivate the land and who have formal legal ownership rights to the land on which the crops are planted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cash compensation for loss of crops, trees, or plants at replacement cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comparative list of the prices of agricultural products in local markets. • A list of tree and plant species in the area. • The sub-project activities should take into consideration the cropping patterns and seasons in order to avoid partial or complete loss if possible. 	Relevant
Loss of standing crops, trees, or plants or access to them	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of standing crops, trees, or plants	Farmers or individuals who do not have formal legal ownership rights to land on which the crops are planted but	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cash compensation for loss of crops, trees, or plants at replacement cost. 		Relevant

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Implementation Issues	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
	plants	have temporary or leasing rights (tenants)			
Loss of standing crops, trees, or plants or access to them	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of standing crops, trees, or plants	Farmers or individuals who do not have any recognizable legal right or claim to the land on which the crops are planted	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide cash compensation for loss of crops, trees, or plants at replacement cost.		Relevant
Income or Access to Income (Commercial, Business, and Industrial Activities)					
Loss of source of income or access to source of income	Permanent loss of income source or access to it	Owner or workers in formal registered businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide transitional cash compensation until new permanent employment is secured based on net income (at least six months are provided if not more).• Provide development assistance to PAPs (i.e. training in specific areas) in order to help them to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential and access to gainful employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A list of available commercial, industrial, and business activities in each affected area• A list of PAP and entitled persons.• The Environmental and Social Officer shall assist in the provision of development assistance to severely affected PAPs and vulnerable groups as specific attention should be paid to the needs of the following	Irrelevant

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Implementation Issues	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
Loss of source of income or access to source of income	Permanent loss of income source or access to it	Owner or workers in informal not registered businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide transitional cash compensation until new employment is secured based on minimum wage per month in the respective district (at least six months are provided if not more) • Priority shall be given to severely affected PAPs in the provision of any relevant employment in the activities related to the sub-project. 	vulnerable groups, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Persons below the poverty line, the landless, ii) Elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, iii) Project affected persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation. iv) persons with disabilities 	Irrelevant
Loss of source of income or access to source of income	Temporary loss of income source or access to it	Owner or workers in formal registered businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cash compensation for the duration of business/income generation that is disrupted based on net income. 	The RAPs will include these vulnerable groups and take into consideration their individual circumstances. Subsequently, the provision of development assistance to severely affected PAPs and vulnerable groups will be through design training programs, formalizing informal activities, and access to credit.	Irrelevant
Loss of source of income or access to source of income	Temporary loss of income source or access to it	Owner or workers in informal unregistered businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cash compensation for the duration of business/income generation that is disrupted based on the minimum wage per month in the respective district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the transitional cash compensation 6 month period expires without the PAPs having restored their living 	Irrelevant

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Implementation Issues	Status Relevant/ Irrelevant
				standard, then the period could be extended to another 3 months. However, this extension is to be granted on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, it is recommended that an Environmental and Social Officer has to make a case study for each PAP prior to the decision.	

8.2 Valuation Procedures

8.2.1 Crops and Trees Valuation

In order to determine the prices of the crops and trees, the study team relied upon the pricing lists provided by the agricultural directorate for the crops and trees. The price lists are developed by the Agriculture Directorate, which is the affiliate Governorate level branch of the Ministry of Agriculture. Prior to developing such lists, the Agriculture Directorate has discussed with the Agriculture Associations within the jurisdiction of the governorate in order to identify the prevailing market price.

Table 8-2: Prices provided by the agricultural directorate in Sharkia Governorate, 2019

Type of crop	Price (EGP) Per Kirat (175 m ²)
Wheat	438
Type of trees	Price (EGP) Per tree
Orange	700

Most of the owners 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. Accordingly, EETC is to consider the timing of harvesting and attempt to initiate construction works after this period as a mitigation measure, The Compensation Committee is to prepare a plan for consultation activities for the construction and operation phases in order to ensure community participation.

8.2.2 Land Lease 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 trees compensation will be applied. In regards to this project, the implemental company does not need separate lands to store the equipment, as they are stored in either the same lands needed to install the towers and to the wiring process, or in the road reserve after coordination with the local units and the agricultural association.

8.3 Arrangement for delivering of compensations

The temporary impact on land and compensation will be applied as follows:

1. The Design Department in EETC has provided a detailed map on land acquisition scope in order to identify the land acquisition area. That map showed the sites of the towers,
2. The EETC sends to the agricultural associations located along the route of each OHTL the number, and the location of the towers in order to determine the ownership of lands where the towers will be constructed,
3. The agricultural association coordinated between the EETC and the PAPs,
4. The EETC make a survey to the OHTL route and negotiates with the land owner to let them install the towers. The PAP has the full right to refuse the construction of the towers.

- The EETC cannot enter the owner land and install the towers if he refuses, so it tries to persuade the owner and give him a fair compensation,
5. The PAPs were consulted during the preparation of the RAP in order to provide them with the required information regarding their rights, valuation procedures and grievances and redress mechanism.
 6. Final assessment by EETC team to evaluate the needed lands in cooperation with the Agricultural Associations.
 7. After receiving the approval from the EIB on the RAP, the Compensation Committee will start the compensation procedures.
 8. A continuous dialogue will be applied with the PAPs as part of stakeholder engagement activities.
 9. A list of owners and type of loss will be disclosed in the Local Governmental Units and the agriculture Associations.
 10. A formal agreement will be written with each PAP, upon which, the compensation is paid to him/ her and EETC will receive the land from him/her to start the construction. Two formal agreements conducted with the PAP to determine the compensation value, one before starting the construction phase, while the another before starting the operation phase in order to take into consideration the rights of PAP if the crops or trees price is changed by the change of the agricultural season.
 11. The value of compensation of the potential affected crops/trees will be defined and forwarded to the financial department in the EETC.
 12. The financial department will release the compensation amount.
 13. Complete legal procedures for land acquisition will be documented by the Social Development Officers within the Canal Zone in Sharkia Governorate and copies will be sent to the Social Development Officer in the EETC headquarter in Cairo.

8.4 Arrangements for recalculation of compensation in case of prolonged delay in delivery of compensation

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

- 1- Canal Zone 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 crops/trees will be defined and forwarded to the financial department in the EETC.
- 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 8.2.
- 6- All updated lists, agreement and money disbursement will be documented by EETC compensation committee.

8.5 Income and Livelihood Rehabilitation Measures

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.

9 CHAPTER NINE: Institutional Arrangements

This section identifies organizations and/or agencies primarily responsible for the compensations and the Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM)

9.1 Institutional Responsibilities for the RAP Implementation

The organizational setup responsible for compensation activities and Redress Mechanism (GRM) under this project are:

1. Head of Projects Sector (Head of committee),
2. Director General of Civil Administration,
3. Director General of projects' OHTLs,
4. The Engineer responsible for civil works,
5. The Engineer responsible for projects' OHTLs,
6. The Financial member,
7. The Legal member, and
8. Compensation Coordinators for Canal Zone (they are responsible for coordination between the agricultural associations and the PAPs).

The PAPs can communicate directly with the coordinators and the project manager as the communication with the PAPs is within their responsibilities.

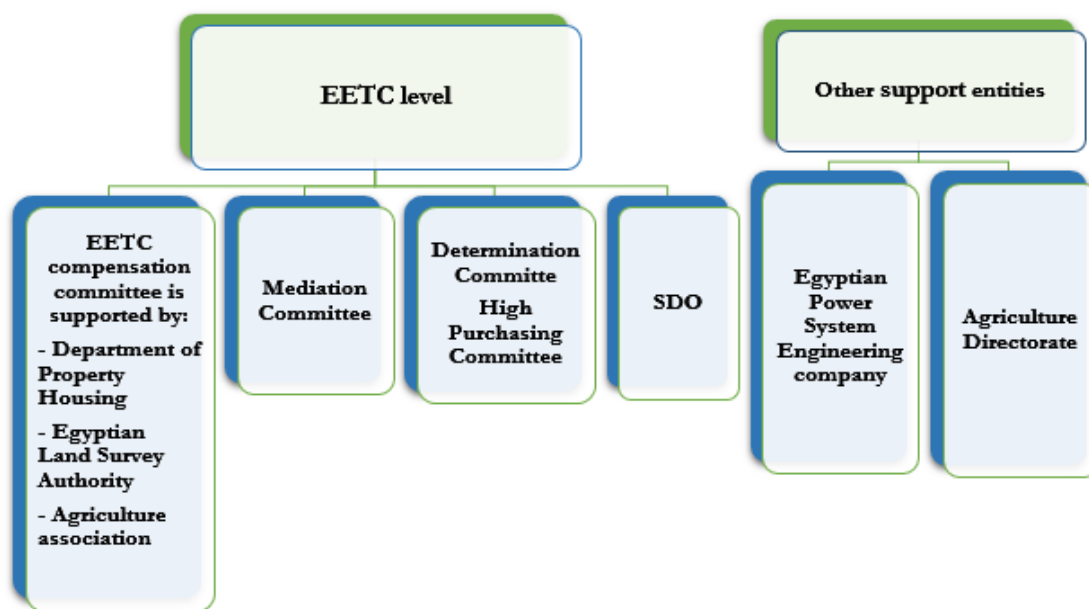


Figure 9-1: Institutional Scheme

9.2 Institutional roles in EETC compensation system

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

Table 9-1: Institutional roles in the EETC compensation system

Stakeholder	Institutional Role
Ministry of Electricity	According to law 10/1990, the Minister of Electricity will issue the expropriation decree for the project
Ministry of Agriculture	According to law 10/1990, the Minister of Agriculture approves the expropriation decree for cultivated lands
Agricultural Directorate	Identifies concerned associations according to the project maps Provides the price list for the crops and trees at the governorate
Agricultural Associations	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 expropriation activities as part of the compensation committee Participate in the compensation committee to provide technical opinion about the crops (age of trees, fertility of land ... etc.)
EETC Compensation Committee	Is responsible for the verifying the census survey of the PAPs prior to implementation Is responsible for implementation the compensation activities according to the standards and procedures stipulated in the RAP Communicate with the governorate and the Agricultural Directorates for expropriation decree and valuation of crops Pay the compensation amounts to the PAPs
EETC Mediation Committee	Is responsible for handling the second tier of grievances
EETC Social Development Officers (SDOs)	A key player to ensure diligent implementation of the RAP and ongoing consultation with the PAPs Works in both compensation and mediation committees 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 Responsible for monitoring the progress of the RAP implementation Work with the EETC team to ensure that land is restored to the same conditions as before the OHTL installation. Conducting further consultations during the implementation and monitoring of the RAP (including affected persons of vulnerable groups such as women and poor people)
Site Project Manager	Is responsible for supervising the construction activities Is considered the first tier of grievances

EETC Environment and Social Department	<p>Will monitor the implementation of the RAP process during all its phases.</p> <p>Submit regular monitoring reports on the RAP implementation to the EIB.</p> <p>Keep record of the received grievance and the taken steps to resolve</p>
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9.3 Implementation Timetable

9.3.1 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 standards of EIB.

Temporary impact on land 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 EETC 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 EIB 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 EIB
- Delivery of compensation amount to the PAPs.
- Complete legal procedures for land acquisition

9.3.2 Time Schedule and the Cut-off Date

The potential date for the start of the 10th of Ramadan 220/ Belbees OHTL construction is November 2020. The cut-off date is June 2020¹⁷. Construction activities for the OHTLs will start after the compensation activities. Most of the owners that were consulted about the values of crops and trees indicated that the best timing to give their land to EETC is by the end of the agricultural season after the harvest of crops. Accordingly, EETC is to consider the timing of harvesting and attempt to initiate construction works after this period as a mitigation measure. The Compensation Committee is to coordinate with:

- Heads of agricultural associations to provide information to the compensation committee about the agricultural seasons in the project area.
- Owners, and disclose information to them in order to put this measure into effect and ensure community participation.

¹⁷ PAPs were officially notified by EETC in the first week of June, and this was confirmed during the consultation activities conducted by the consultant.

At this stage, EETC made a preliminary cost estimate for the project affected lands. The determinants of this estimate were:

- land size
- Type of loss; crop/ tree
- The prices mentioned by the Housing and Property Departments
- The prices mentioned by the Agricultural Directorates

Table 9-2: Tentative Time Plan

Activates	2020								2021					
	1-May	1-Jun	1-Jul	1-Aug	1-Sep	1-Oct	1-Nov	1-Dec	1-Jan	1-Feb	1-Mar	1-Apr	1-May	1-Jun
<i>During The preparation phase</i>														
Consulting with the Governorate														
Formation of EETC Compensation Committee														
Agriculture directorate developed the price lists of crops and trees														
Formation of the GRM Committee														
Consultation with the PAPs														
Preparation of the project profile (exact locations and types of towers are identified)														
EIB approval														
RAP preparation														
<i>During the resettlement implementation</i>														
Consultation with the PAPs														
Disbursing payment to the PAPs														
Documentation of the compensation activities														
Documentation of the Grievances recipients and responses ¹⁸														
Documentation of operation and efficiency assessment of the RAP														
<i>During Monitoring and evaluation</i>														
Evaluation activities mid-term evaluation final impact														

¹⁸ This is a continuous process, there is no deadline. This is for the implementation and operation of the project too.

10 CHAPTER TEN: Budget and Funding Arrangements

This section includes a budget breakdown estimating all resettlement-related costs, including an allocation for contingencies. It also establishes financial responsibility for meeting resettlement commitments, and describes funding flow arrangements.

10.1 Estimated budget

The compensations are calculated according to:

- **Compensation for crops/ Trees:**
 - The prices of the crops and the trees¹⁹ located in the lands where the towers will be constructed.
 - The agricultural seasons during the construction and the operation phases.
 - The total affected agriculture lands²⁰ during the construction and the operation phases,
 - The documents of the survey that was conducted by the EETC in coordination with the agricultural directorates and associations,
 - The location of the land from the main roads²¹
- **Compensation for land:**
 - The total area needed for a tower is in average 7 x 7 m, depending on the voltage level of each line to which the towers belong (i.e. for 66kV it is 5 x 5 m, for 220kV it is 7 x 7 m and for 500kV it is 8 x 8 m). EETC will compensate PAPs for the entire area underneath the tower, even though it is acknowledged that some limited economic activity may continue after the completion of the works and that according to Electricity Law No 63 of year 1974 this action is not considered to be or does not entail land acquisition
 - Compensation for land is calculated according to the area of the tower x Number of towers and the market price of the land.. The total area needed for the 220kV tower is 7 m x 7 m=49 m², and the total number of towers in the 10th of Ramadan/ Belbees OHTL is 21. Therefore, the total affected area will be 49 x 21= 1,029 m².
- **Compensation for income losses:** Loss of income is associated with the loss of agricultural crops during the planting season; therefore, compensation for agricultural crops and trees is compensated for loss of income because income is linked to the income from the sale of agricultural crops. EETC compensate the owner and the tenant.

Following is a table with the estimated amounts of money necessary for compensating PAPs for their affected crops and trees in both the construction and operation phases.

The estimated budget is about 8,241,280 EGP.

¹⁹ The crops and trees prices are presented in table 8.1

²⁰ The area of affected lands is presented in table 2.1

²¹ The lands near to the main road have a high price than the lands away from it, since some of the farmers may build a residential building on their lands and the presence of the towers will prevent them from that, therefore, they need a high compensation value.

Table 10-1: Calculation of the compensation amount for crops

OHTL	Crops	Trees	Land	RAP Management Cost	Total price	No. of PAPs	
						Owners	Family Members
220kV OHTL 10th of Ramadan/ Belbees	26,280 (EGP)	7,560,000 (EGP)	650,000 (EGP)	5,000 (EGP)	8,241,280 (EGP)	7	35

10.2 Fund Flow and Payment Plan

The EETC go through the following process before processing payments

1. The project manager prepares an estimated budget for the whole project activities, including compensations, this budget is passed on to the Financial Department at EETC in order to make the payment. (After the finalization of bidding procedures)
2. The Determination Committee of the EETC approves the budget prior to the construction activities (at least five months)
3. The Financial department requests a certain amount of money based on preliminary estimates provided by project engineers. (at least four months before the construction)
4. The compensation value will be transferred to the EETC financial department (at least three months before the construction)
5. The Compensation Committee begin the census survey and calculate the needed compensations accordingly. They send the survey lists, supported by the ID of the owner and his ownership status, to the Determination Committee which is responsible for approving the inventory. Thereafter they request the Financial Department to prepare the cheques. (at least one month before the construction)
6. The financial department prepares the cheques in advance, at least two weeks before paying the compensation
7. The entire amount of compensation should be paid to the owners prior to the construction

11 CHAPTER ELEVEN: Consultation Activities and Disclosure

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 that were addressed when holding the consultation activities.

Consultation activities (census survey, scoping, interviews, and focus group discussions) with various stakeholders and community people in the villages located in the project area which includes the Agricultural Association in Al Adlyia. The consultation activities including the affected persons were held for the proposed project area in compliance with relevant EIB and Egyptian legislations.

11.1 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. EETC 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 EETC during various stages.

The various consultation activities took place in the presence of:

- The Project Manager Eng. Ahmed Siam (EETC)
- The head of Al Adlyia agricultural association

Following are the main objectives of the consultation activities held:

- 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
- Meaningful consultation and disclosure which will be based on the disclosure of information relevant project activities, and will be undertaken in a manner that is inclusive and culturally appropriate for all stakeholders.
- Grievance mechanism by which the general public and other stakeholders can raise concerns, which the Company will handle in a prompt and consistent manner.

The following figure illustrates the methodology used for consultation throughout the project:

The following table shows the detailed consultation activities held during preparation of the RAP:

Table 11-1: Summary of the conducted consultation activities

Consultation approaches	Data collection tools	Time and location	Number of people consulted (male and female)	Main topics covered
Consultation	Interview	August 2017	59 persons	Preliminary data collection on the project

activities conducted on the SS and the surrounding areas: During the ESIA and RPF preparation	sheets	April 2018 10th of Ramadan city Belbees		and surrounding areas
Interviews with Stakeholders	Interview sheets FGD guideline	June 2020 Sharkia Governorate	5persons	Discussing the roles of stakeholders in the RAP process Including interviews with agricultural associations, the agricultural directorate, and compensation committee to discuss the compensation approach and valuation methodology
Census Survey during the RAP preparation	Census survey sheet	June 2020 Belbees	16 PAPs and some members of their families	Census of the affected persons and the scope of land acquisition conducted by EETC.
Interviews and with PAPs	Questionnaire FGD guideline	June 2020 Belbees	7 persons (PAPs)	Identification of impacts of land acquisition. Collecting information related to the Socio-economic profile of the affected persons. Discuss the impacts of land acquisition and compensation methodology.

11.2 Consultation Activities during Site Investigations

Prior to the planning phase, EETC 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 (Agriculture, Environment, etc...) are considered during the planning of the project. Those visits also helped in determining the route of the lines.

11.3 Consultation Activities during Preparation of the ESIA and RAP studies

The study team conducted many consultation activities during different stages of preparing the studies for the project, the main objective was to give information about the project to the surrounding communities. In addition to, gaining information about their concerns and worries regarding the project during various implementation phases, through the following methods: Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and interviews with government and community stakeholders, focusing on PAPs, whose properties located in the OHTLs route.

The consultation activities were carried out in two phases, one of which was for the sub-station SS 2017-2018, and the second phase was carried out during the preparation of the RAP study. The consultation activities were attended by representatives from (EEAA), the Canal Electricity Zones.

11.3.1 Phase I: Consultation activities during Preparation of the ESIA

During the preparation of the ESIA and the RPF, The study team conducted several consultations activities with Governmental stakeholders in the 10th of Ramadan City and Sharkia

Governorate in the SS area and along the OHTLs route, and community people (during August 2017 and April 2018). Comments raised by participants were considered. Land acquisition was raised as an important theme including questions about the compensation value. Number of the PAPs participated in those Meetings.

Table 11-2: Summary of Consultation Activities in project area

Stakeholders		Number	
		Males	Females
Governmental Organizations and Authorities	10th of Ramadan and Belbees Authorities	9	3
The residents in the project area	Community people living in 10th of Ramadan and Belbees Cities	34	12
Local Governmental Unit (LGU) and NGOs	Environmental administrations	2	0
	Local NGOs	1	2
	Information Centres	1	1
Contractors	Contractor	2	0
Project owners	Egyptian Electricity Transmission company	2	0
	EETC- Canal zone	2	0

Personal data removed

Figure 11-1: Photo interviews with project stakeholders and FGDs with PAPs

The results of the consultation activities are presented as follows

Table 11-3: Key comments and concerns that raised during the Consultation activities

Stakeholders	Comments/Concerns Raised
- Governmental entities Sharqiyah	According to the interviews conducted with the Governmental entities, Authorities, and NGOs, all of the officials stressed on the importance of power generation projects, as they play a crucial role in the development

Stakeholders	Comments/Concerns Raised
<p>Governorates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Authorities in 10th of Ramadan, Belbees cities - NGOs (The Investors Association, and Environmental Protection Association in 10th of Ramadan City). 	<p>and economic growth of the country as a whole. The benefits of the project are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage the establishment of new factories and workshops, galvanize production, and providing coverage to a greater number of the population - Encouraging and increasing investment - Create job opportunities to the unemployed people. - Solving the power outage problem, especially during summer, as the project is going to result in the stability of the electricity current - Urban development of deserted areas, outside the Nile valley and delta - Maintaining home appliances, and preserving foodstuffs and commodities from damage - Encouraging entrepreneurship and helping small businesses that create more job opportunities for the youths - Providing stable and efficient electricity service to households and industrial zones; - Benefiting the state, as surplus in electric energy production will encourage exports. - Providing necessary information, relating to the energy sector, to community members - The implementation of this kind of projects shall lead to demographic development, especially, that are characterized by population low-density. <p>The officials interviewed emphasized on stressed on the necessity of providing fair compensations to farmers who incurred any damage or loss affected by the project.</p> <p>For NGOs, the meetings conducted with them showed that, they are interested in the project and in raising the awareness of the community people about the project and the adopted grievance Mechanism, as well as, how the individuals can obtain their rights in case of any impacts occurred.</p> <p>The consultation activities with the officials, and the representatives of the local NGOs revealed that they have great interest in the project and the importance of spreading awareness among local community members. They, also, stressed that local communities must be provided all necessary information regarding EETC's grievance mechanism; and the way through which PAPs can claim their rights, in case any damage fell upon them.</p>

Stakeholders	Comments/Concerns Raised
<p>The residents in the project areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women - Young people - The elderly - Owners and tenants of the farms 	<p>The meetings with the stakeholders in the project areas revealed their remarkable and overwhelming acceptance of the project, due to its importance to the electricity sector in the project areas.</p> <p>The stakeholders reported that the project will improve the social conditions of the community people and increase the Investment opportunities in the project areas as the electricity is considered one of the basic infrastructures.</p> <p>They reported that the implementation of the project will help in establishing new projects, constructing factories and workshops, therefore the project will provide job opportunities in all fields.</p> <p>The owners of the farms reported that, the implementation of the project will have adverse impacts on them, as the extension of the high pressure lines which may affect their lands</p> <p>The owners of the farms in Fayed and Abo Sultan requested to not being affected by the extending of the OHTLs, especially that their lands are cultivated in old fruit trees such as (mango- citrus- guava- and palms) and they should have fair compensations in case of their lands are affected.</p> <p>The owners of the farms said that there are no stable families in the farm area except some farmers and guards (who are not exceed 10 persons in each farm).</p> <p>All of the stakeholders in the project areas agreed to participate in disclosure information about the importance of the projects and its impacts through conduct social meetings in the places that are preferred by the population such as mosques, cafes, restaurants, and NGOs</p>
<p>Project owner Egyptian Electricity Transmission company</p>	<p>Meetings were held with the officials of the Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company, in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide possible facilities for field work and extract the necessary permits to facilitate the task of researchers • Discuss the cognitive information to be disseminated among citizens about the project, and to clarify it in a simple way and in a language that appropriate with their culture, <p>Discuss and explain the grievance system in the Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company, in order to be discussed and explained to citizens in a simple way and in a language appropriate with their culture.</p>

11.3.2 Phase II: Consultation activities during the preparation of the RAP study

During the preparation of the RAP, the study team conducted several consultations activities with all stakeholders in the project area during the second week of June 2020; this includes potential PAPs whose lands located over the route of the transmission line. The consultation activities involved a combination of one-on-one interviews and focus group discussions, In addition to a consultation session on 10 June 2020 at Al Adlyia agricultural association included:

- All the PAPs,

- 2 Representatives from EETC - Canal zone,
- The General Secretary of the Al Adlyia agricultural association,
- Number of farm workers (8) from the project area,
- 2 From the consultant's side (E & S specialists).

It was important to combine these different consultation methods in order to identify the PAPs concerns and overall stance towards the project. Comments raised by participants were considered.

Stakeholder engagement has been developed for the different communities, which were conducted on June 2020. The study aims to publish comprehensive information on the project, in order to enable the entities concerned to determine the fears, needs and recommendations.

Table 11-4: Summary of Consultation Activities in Project Areas

Stakeholders		Number	
		Males	Females
Governmental Organizations and Authorities	10th of Ramadan and Belbees Authorities	5	4
The residents in the project area (PAPs)	Community people living in 10th of Ramadan and Belbees Cities Owners of farms	15	0
Agricultural Associations	Belbees Al Adlyia agricultural association	1	0
Local Governmental Unit (LGU) and NGOs	Environmental administrations	2	0
	Local NGOs	2	2
	Information Center in 10th of Ramadan City,	0	1
Contractors	Contractor	2	0
Project owners	Egyptian Electricity Transmission company	0	3
	EETC- Canal zone	3	0

Personal data removed

Figure 11-2: Photos from the consultations activities with PAPs

The project team ensured to disseminate the following information to the participants during the meetings:

- The project objectives and justification

- Potential impacts
- Compensation strategy and mitigation measures
- Entitlement categories
- Grievances mechanism

Comments and concerns raised during the RAP preparation

Table 5: Key comments and concerns that raised during the Consultation activities

Topic	Concern/question	Response
The importance of the project	The OHTL will pass through the 10th of Ramadan City. Will the city benefit from the energy generated by the construction of the OHTL?	<p>The industrial zones in 10th of Ramadan city are the main beneficiary of the project. The project will have public benefits, and solve the problem of the electricity high costs especially on the productive factories in the city which number reaches 2056 factories and create about 353,000 job opportunities, in addition to, 1028 factories are under implementation, which is expected to create 5374 job opportunities.</p> <p>The project will result in a number of positive impacts such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase industrial development in the region - Provide job opportunities, especially for youth, - Increase the production, <p>The produced electricity will go to the National Grid. All of Egypt will benefit from the project.</p>
Environmental standards	The importance of adhering to the environmental standards for construction and operation, especially as the OHTL route in some parts passes near residential areas	Officials from EETC confirmed that the international standards are applied by the implementing agencies, and the project is implemented with modern technologies to achieve the desired benefits from the project
RoW	What is the Right of Way?	<p>Relevant laws and guidelines require maintaining a suitable Right of Way (RoW) distance in order to maintain safety of the general public and minimize exposure to Electromagnetic Fields (EMFs). Thus, the EMFs would effectively attenuate at the edge of this RoW.</p> <p>According to the Electricity Law No.63 of year 1974, the RoW will constitute 25 m at each of the two sides of the transmission line which represent, also, the protection zone along the line route.</p>
	Are we allowed to plant any types of trees later in the RoW?	No it will not be possible to plant trees with extending Height not more than 7 m.
Impacts of the	Will there be permanent	In some areas with high salinity, the productivity of

Topic	Concern/question	Response
project on the agricultural lands	impacts on land productivity?	the land may be affected for one or two agricultural seasons; However, in this area it will only be affected during the construction phase. The land should return to its original productivity after that.
	Who will be responsible for returning the land to its original state?	The implemented company and the construction are responsible for returning the land to its original condition after the completion of the construction works
	Are the excavation sites of towers at an appropriate distance from the farms underground irrigation networks? What procedures are used to coordinate with all stakeholders to maintain existing facilities in the project area?	EETC is compliant to all the regulations and instructions it has been provided by official authorities and farm owners. Therefore, it should be emphasized that the OHTL route is not arbitrarily chosen. Rather, EETC has previously coordinated with the officials at the Ministry of Irrigation to ensure that the appropriate distance between the towers location and the neighboring utilities is taken into consideration.
Compensations	Who is responsible for estimating compensatory values? In addition, how this will be done?	EETC will set up a compensation committee consisting of about 8 persons, The Committee is responsible for the work of all compensation procedures. Eng. Ahmed Siam (Project manager) will be a member of the Compensation Committee. For crops and trees compensation, EETC receives a price list from the Agriculture Directorate. That list is updated annually, It is approved by the governorate before relying on it to estimate compensation. EETC will consult with you prior to the implementation about the prices in order to make sure that the prices are fair and based on the real market price.
	Compensation must be made by mutual agreement with the Farmers, not against their will. Farmers must be notified before drilling activities begin long enough to collect their crops	EETC does not start construction work until compensation is paid, agreed upon with the farmers. Consultation sessions will be held with the farmers in each area, before the start of the construction work sufficient period, and agreements will be concluded with them including compensatory value, as is the case in all EETC projects. Farmers are notified before construction work began a period sufficient; so that they can collect the crop, EETC also pays the value of the crop as a compensatory value.

Topic	Concern/question	Response
GRM	What if I object to the compensation and find it unfair?	<p>The compensation will be paid in fair value based on the current market price we don't want to do harm to the community.</p> <p>However, in case you are not satisfied with the estimated compensation, you can file a complaint to the Compensation Committee responsible in the Canal Electricity Zone, or for the headquarters of EETC (EETC Mediation Committee).</p> <p>You can also submit a complaint through various channels (by mail, phone, or verbally to the Site Project Manager).</p> <p>The Social Development Officers (SDOs) will be responsible for handling the grievances along with the Site Project Manager as well as conducting awareness raising activities among PAPs to inform them about the grievance mechanism.</p>

11.4 Other Consultation activities

- Prior to construction, EETC 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, Housing and Property Departments. The Agricultural Directorate coordinates with EETC 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 Implementation of the RAP (which will be documented by the SDOs).
- EETC'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.

11.5 Disclosure of the RAP

11.5.1 Information Disclosure during Preparation Phase

The project, in compliance with the EIB and Egyptian requirements; 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, will be presented in the website of the following entities:
 - EETC website (http://www.moe.gov.eg/test_new/home.aspx)
 - EcoConServ website

- The non-technical summary and the Final ESIA and RAP reports, will be uploaded to the websites
- Meetings were conducted in the locations of land that will be temporary acquisition. EETC 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.
- During the RAP data collection process, the Social Development Officer from EETC 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 acquisition
 - Potential impacts on the lands
 - The valuation strategy
 - Grievance channels
 - Project time schedule

11.5.2 RAP Disclosure

The document should be translated into Arabic. EETC should disclose the Arabic and the English RAP on EETC website as well as other locally appropriate locations (e.g. at local NGOs, at the agriculture directorates...etc.).

11.5.3 Information Disclosure during Implementation Phase

- Landowners will be informed about the implementation schedule. They will be notified by the Agriculture Association and EETC 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.
- 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 (the Arabic RAP should be available at those local locations).

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.

12 CHAPTER TWELFTH: Grievance Mechanism

Grievances and Redress represent one of the important processes that should be tackled carefully during the project implementation. Grievance system is also important for EETC 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.

The EETC adopted a comprehensive grievance mechanism. Prior to the RAP implementation a grievance leaflet was developed by the EETC to be distributed to the PAPs prior to the RAP implementation. 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:

12.1 Institutional Responsibility for Grievances

EETC Compensation Committee and Social Development Officers (SDOs) 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

12.2 Grievance Tiers

The proposed mechanism is built on two tiers of grievances:

First tier of Grievances: Project Manager (on Site) Eng. Ahmed Siam (01000243324)

The Project Manager for each site / SDOs 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 15 (maximum) days and The SDOs should inform the complainant of the outcome of the grievance.

It is worth noting that most of the previous experience of EETC 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 EETC 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 EETC headquarter. The Mediation committee should ensure a resolution is made within 15 days.

The above mentioned tiers are consistent with the EIB policy providing multi-levels of tiers will result in amicable resolution of potential issues or complaints. 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.

If the grievance mechanism is exhausted and the claim/complaint is not resolved, the submitting party would be able to raise their complaint to court.

12.3 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: 121 is the hotline in EETC
3. SMS number 91121
4. EETC Website (http://www.moee.gov.eg/test_new/home.aspx) for literate persons who have access to the internet
5. EETC 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 Officers. Regular meetings with community members including influential stakeholders can also raise awareness about the grievance channels. (See Annex 4 Grievances and Redress Mechanism Sample)

12.4 Response to grievances

Response to grievance will be through the following channels

- The same channel the complaint was submitted.
- 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.
- EETC should keep a record of complaints and results.

12.5 Monitoring of grievances

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

- Number of received grievances per month (Channel, gender, age, basic economic status of the complainants should be included)

- Type of grievance received (according to the topic of the complaint)
- Number of grievances solved
- Level of satisfaction with grievance resolutions
- Documentation efficiency
- Dissemination activities done
- Efficiency of response to grievance provided (efficiency in time and action taken)

A Grievance Monitoring Report should be developed on a Semi-annually (6 months) basis in order to keep track of all grievances developed. The report should be developed by the SDO in the EETC headquarter

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

Box 2: Grievance Form

Grievance Form
<p>Serial Number:</p> <p>Date:</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Gender of the aggrieved person</p> <p>Age of the aggrieved person</p> <p>Education of the person reporting a grievance</p> <p>Topic of grievance</p> <p>Actions to be taken (short term- long term)</p> <p>The referral of grievance</p> <p>Monitoring for grievance</p>

13 CHAPTER THIRTEEN: Monitoring Arrangements

This section briefly describes arrangements for monitoring implementation, for external monitoring to be conducted by an independent consulting firm. The scope and frequency of monitoring activities will be described.

13.1 Scope of monitoring

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

- Follow up on the activities assigned under the RAP (valuation, awareness raising events, disclosure, dissemination activities)
- Follow-up on the status of the project affected persons
- Follow up on the process of grievances in order to identify the efficiency of livelihood restoration: agriculture, business
- Provision of all data needed to apply the mid-term evaluation and final assessment

The evaluation should ensure that policies have been complied with in addition to providing the needed feedback for adjusting strategic directions. The evaluation has the following specific objectives:

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

13.1.1 Frequency of monitoring

The follow up activities will be conducted along the life of the project. With regards to the reporting frequency, following is proposed reporting system:

- 1 A site visit report should be prepared for the EETC headquarters after each site visit
- 2 A monthly report will be prepared for the following activities:
 - a. Grievances received
 - b. PAPs compensation received
 - c. PAPs compensation not received
 - d. Consultation activities implemented
 - e. Information needed
- 3 Evaluation activities; mid-term evaluation and final impact reports will be prepared

13.2 Monitoring and evaluation

13.2.1 External Consultant

The EETC 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. Halfway through the RAP process, an independent consulting firm will be contracted by EETC 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 the EETC in case of facing any obstacles that might affect the implementation of the RAP. Following are the proposed external monitoring activities:

- A. Approximately 6 months after the commencement of the construction, a monitoring report on the implementation of the RAP should be prepared (by EETC and/or an external consultant) and submitted to the EIB.**
- B. By the end of the construction phase** an external consultant firm will be hired by EETC to evaluate the whole process of the RAP, in addition to providing a full assessment for the activities done, including documentation, grievances mechanism, valuation, entitlement and the lessons learned. **A final impact report will be prepared and submitted to the EIB.**

Following are some of the suggested indicators to be measured during the monitoring and evaluation process:

Box 3: Proposed indicators needed for monitoring activities during RAP implementation

Examples of proposed indicators during RAP implementation

Quantitative and qualitative indicators

1. Number of persons compensated for a) crops, b) trees, etc.
2. Number of persons not yet compensated (by types of losses)
3. Number of consultations held
 - Number of participants (According to the communication channel)
 - Gender of participants
 - Age of participants
 - Occupation of participants
 - Their comments
4. Number of complaints received (by types)
 - Number of complainants
 - Gender of complainants
 - Main complains raised
 - Number of solved complains
 - Number of complains left unsolved (reasons should be reported)
5. Number of grievances resolved
6. Number of grievances outstanding
7. Level of satisfaction of PAPs with the compensation
8. Number of awareness sessions held

Box 4: Proposed indicators needed for monitoring activities during Post-implementation evaluation**Examples of proposed indicators during Post-implementation evaluation**

1. Total Number of persons compensated for a) crops b) trees, etc. versus the baseline information provided in the RAP
2. Number of persons left with no compensation (by types of losses) and reasons
3. Number of consultations held (A full assessment about their characteristics of participants, reason for holding consultation, comments, where they held different consultation
4. Number of complaints received (by types) (How they were dealt with
5. Number of grievances resolved
6. Number of grievances outstanding
7. Income change due to land acquisition
8. Appropriate application of entitlement matrix

ANNEXES

Annex 1: The estimation of compensations for the affected Crops/ Trees

Personal data removed

Personal data removed

Annex 2: Names of PAPs

List of the names of the people that must be compensated (PAPs). The PAPs list includes a preliminary estimate of compensation amount according to the area of the affected land (the number of towers to be installed on the land) and the type of loss.

No.	Name of PAP	The Estimated Compensation Amount (EGP)	Type of Loss
1	Samy Asaad	81,520	Crops (Wheat)
2	Hani Mohammed Bakr	40,760	Crops (Wheat)
3	Hasanen Al-Hakim	1,807,430	Orange Trees
4	Abdullah Al-Ramah	1,799,360	Orange Trees
5	Al-Anany Agricultural Development Company	1,361,040	Orange Trees
6	Hamadah Sultan	1,347,930	Orange Trees
7	Mahmoud Ibrahim Ah-Taher	1,798,240	Orange Trees

Annex 3: Questionnaire Sheet

PAPs compensation Questionnaire
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
10th of Ramadan 500 GIS Substation and its interconnecting Overhead
Transmission lines

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

Questionnaire code 	Governorate :
1. District:	2. Local Unit:
3. Village:	4. Ezbit:
5. Agricultural Association Representative	6. Name of Agricultural Association
7. Date:---/---/-----	8. EEETC Representative
For data collector: the shaded part should be filled by EEETC	
	9. Total affected area in Qirate:
	10. Information about affected crops:-----
	11. Type of impact:-----
13. Date of compensation to be received	12. Total compensation :
14. Signature of the technical person responsible for the census	

15. Information about the affected person

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

16. Legal possession of land:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Legal ownership | ١ |
| Illegal ownership | ٢ |
| Legal land tenant | ٣ |
| Illegal land tenant | ٤ |
| Other (specify-----) | ٥ |

17. 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

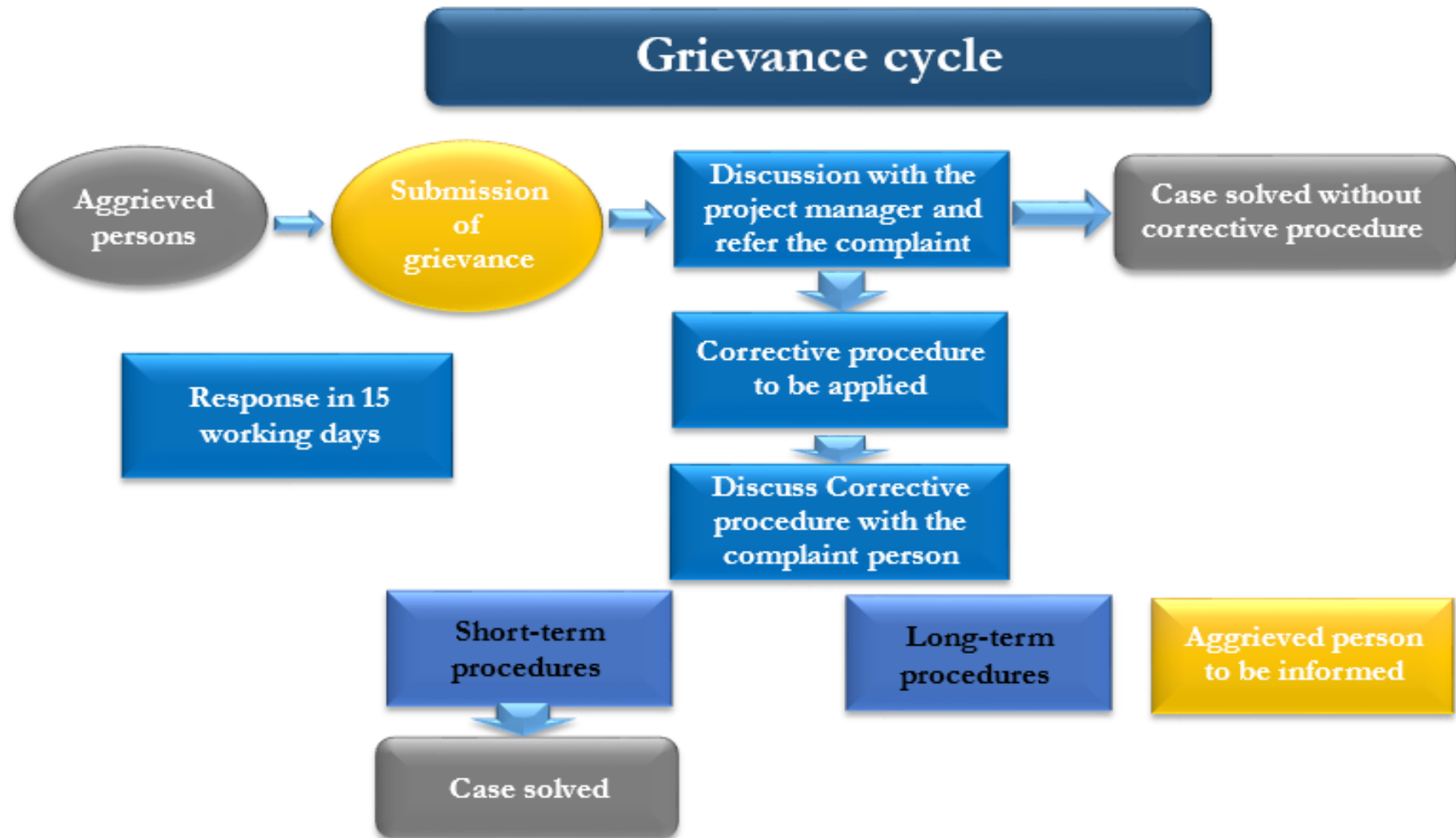
[]

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

.....
.....

[]

Annex 4: Grievances and Redress Mechanism Sample



Community Sample Grievance Form Template							
Reference No:							
Full Name (optional for non-anonymous complaints)							
Gender		Age		Family		Location	
Contact Information Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).		<input type="checkbox"/> By Post: Please provide mailing address: <input type="checkbox"/> By Social media <input type="checkbox"/> By Telephone: <input type="checkbox"/> By E-mail					
Description of Incident or Grievance: <div style="float: right; text-align: right;"> What happened? Where did it happen? To whom did it happen? What is the result of the problem? </div> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>							
Date of Incident/Grievance							
		<input type="checkbox"/> One time incident/grievance (date) <input type="checkbox"/> Happened more than once (how many times?) <input type="checkbox"/> On-going (currently experiencing problem)					
What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?							
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>							
Signature and stamp of the complainant _____							

Grievances Leaflet



Ministry of Electricity and Energy

Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company

Complaints and grievances mechanism **for project affected persons of** **The OHTL**

This leaflet explains the procedures to be followed in case of receiving complaints from the project affected persons of the OHTL project. The leaflet was prepared to facilitate recipient, responding and solving the complaint.

Complaints recipient

The aggrieved person can submit a complaint, he/she has the right to select among various methods of complaint submission: by Hand, by Mobile, EETC Hotline, SMS Number, or by Mail.

He should submit the complaint to either one of the following:

- Project/ Site Manager: Eng. Ahmed Siam- mobile: 01000243324
- EETC Hotline: 121
- SMS Number: 91121
- EETC Website (Canal Electricity Zone): <http://www.canalez.org/>
- Mail (Canal Electricity Zone): El-Rahman Mosque street, Othman Ahmed Othman Square - Sheikh Zayed, Ismaileya, Ismailia Governorate.

The complaint will be responded to within one month.

Your cooperation is highly appreciated



وزارة الكهرباء والطاقة
الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء

ألية الشكاوى والتظلمات
للأشخاص المتضررين من المشروع
وخطوط النقل

تشرح هذه النشرة الإجراءات الواجب اتباعها في حالة تلقي الشكاوى من الأشخاص المتضررين من المشروع في مشروع خطوط نقل الكهرباء من محطة العاشر من رمضان. تم إعداد منشور التسهيل إرسال الشكاوى والفرد وحل الشكاوى.

مستلم الشكاوى

يمكن للشخص المتضرر أن يقدم شكوى، وله / لها الحق في الاختيار من بين طرق مختلفة لتقديم الشكاوى: باليد، أو عبر الهاتف المحمول، أو الخط الساخن لشركة نقل الكهرباء، أو رقم الرسائل القصيرة، أو عن طريق البريد.

يجب تقديم الشكاوى إلى أي مما يلي:

- مدير المشروع / المرفق: م. أحمد صيام - جوال: ٠١٠٠٠٢٤٣٣٢٤
- الخط الساخن لشركة نقل الكهرباء: ١٢١
- رقم رسائل القصيرة: ٩١١٢١
- المرفق لمنطقة كهرباء النقا: <http://www.canalcs.org/>
- العنوان البريدي (منطقة كهرباء النقا): شارع مسجد الرحمن، ميدان عثمان أحمد عثمان - الشيخ زائد، الإسماعيلية، محافظة الإسماعيلية.
- سيتم الرد على الشكاوى خلال شهر واحد كحد أقصى.

نقدر تعاونك معنا