



**1.5 Million Natural Gas Connections
Project in 11 Governorates
Social Safeguards
Abbreviated Resettlement Action
Plan (ARAP)
Of Ashmoon High-Pressure Pipeline
HPP
Monofeya Governorate
Final Report
June, 2020**



EGAS

Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company

Developed by



“Petrosafe”

Petroleum Safety & Environmental Services Company

**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
CDA	Community Development Association
EA	Environment Assessment
EEAA	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
EGAS	Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GASCO	Egyptian Natural Gas Company
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
LDC	Local Distribution Company
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
NG	Natural Gas
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PRS	Pressure Reduction Station
BUTAGASCO	The Egyptian Company for LPG distribution
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SDO	Social Development Officer
TOR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

Exchange Rate: US\$ = 16.22 EGP as of June, 2020

Exchange Rate: € = 18.30 EGP as of June, 2020

One Feddan = 4200 m²

One Qirate = 175 m²

**GLOSSARY¹**

Census	Household survey that covers all affected persons irrespective of entitlement or ownership. It provides a complete inventory of all affected persons and their assets.
Displaced Persons	Persons who are affected by the involuntary taking of land and / or the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	A systematic procedure for enabling the possible environmental and social impacts of development projects to be considered before a decision is made as to whether the project should be given approval to proceed.
Involuntary	Actions that may be taken without the displaced person's informed consent or power of choice.
Involuntary Resettlement (IR)	The unavoidable displacement of people and/or impact on their livelihood, assets and common property resulting from development projects that create the need for rebuilding their livelihood, sources of income and asset bases.
Monitoring	The process of repeated observations and measurements of environmental and social quality parameters to assess and enable changes over a period of time.
Public Involvement	The dialogue encompassing consultation and communication between a project proponent and the public. It includes dissemination, solicitation and presentation of information
Rehabilitation/ Resettlement	A term often used to describe the process of reestablishing lifestyles and livelihoods following resettlement. The term is also used to describe construction works that bring a deteriorated structure back to its original conditions.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	A time-bound action plan with a budget, setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, options, entitlements, actions, approvals, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Social Impact	An effect (both positive and negative) on a social issue resulting from infrastructure development projects
Stakeholders	Those who have an interest in project development and who will be involved in the consultative process, and includes any individual or group affected by, or that believes it is affected by the project; and any individual or group that can plan 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.

¹ Sources: <http://www.unescap.org>, <http://www.adb.org>, World Bank OP 4.12, and SFD's Operational Manual for the Local Development Program.



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0. Executive Summary

0.1 Introduction

The proposed project is considered as part of Egypt's strategy to expand the use of natural gas as a clean source of energy for all economic sectors. The household sector is one of the major sectors, which consume about 25% of the total final energy consumption in Egypt. Due to the abundant natural gas resources, the Government of Egypt has adopted a national strategy to replace the natural gas in all sectors. The Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company in full cooperation with Local Distribution Companies LDC's implement a national project aiming at installing 1.5 million NG connections in 11 Egyptian Governorates with the assistance of the World Bank. El Monofeya is one of the Governorates selected to host this project. A Pressure Reduction Station PRS will be constructed at Talia village, Ashmoon Markaz, which is affiliated to Monofeya Governorate. An Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment (ESIA) Report for Ashmoon PRS will be prepared separately in line with the World Bank guidelines. The PRS will be connected to the national Gas grid, owned by GASCO, with a high-pressure pipeline. The High-pressure pipeline will pass through agriculture lands (private land, and state-owned lands occupied by two tenants). According to the census survey conducted by Egypt Gas and the team study, there will be a temporary negative impact to the farmers who the HP pipeline will penetrate their lands, so the World Bank's policy OP 4.12 will be considered the guiding principles for developing the current study. The expected total number of the Project Affected Persons PAPs is only three persons (one land owner and two tenants). An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) will be prepared to address the socioeconomic impacts due to the implementation of this project. The ARAP is an essential tool in managing the resettlement process and the potential for conflict and unrest that could have a negative impact on the successful implementation of the project. It is also an important tool in engaging affected people and communities in the project.

It is essential that project affected persons are resettled before the commencement of the construction activity.

0.2 Project Description

The key objective of the proposed project is to connect the new PRS at Talia village, Ashmoon Markaz, to the national Gas Grid (70 Bar) by installing a new high-pressure HP pipeline. The new HP pipeline will be extended from the Off-take point to the PRS location for a distance of nearly 241 meters. The off-take is the point on the High-Pressure pipeline national gas grid (owned by GASCO), where a branch of the pipeline is constructed to connect the new PRS to the national gas grid. At the off-take location, valves room/valve ditching will be constructed to control the flow of the natural gas through the pipeline (branch). These valves work like gateways for Ashmoon Markaz. The construction and laying down of the pipeline is usually done through digging trenches,



the planned route will mainly pass through agriculture lands of general ecological and social importance along the route.

The following is the required lands for the main activities of the project:

0.2.1 The Off-Take Location

The land needed for the off-take was purchased on willing buyer willing seller approach according to the procedures of land acquisition adopted by EGAS/ LDCs (See [Annex-2 EGAS Procedure for Land Acquisition for PRS construction](#)). The total area of this land is $10\text{ m} \times 10\text{ m} = 100\text{ m}^2$. Thus, the WB policy 4.12 will not be applicable to the off-take land.

0.2.2 The Pressure Reduction Station (PRS)

The land for PRS is a state-owned land and has obtained according to the approval decree issued by The General Authority for Development & Agriculture projects dated 15-12-2016 to EGAS. The total area of the PRS is 2500 m^2 (14.3 Qirats).

0.2.3 The High-Pressure Gas Pipelines

The high-pressure pipeline, which will be extended from the Off-take point on the national gas grid to the PRS location, will cross a narrow road for a distance of 4-5 meter then will pass through agriculture lands (private and state-owned lands occupied by two tenants) for a distance of 236-meters length and 10-meters width. The exact total affected area will be nearly 2360 m^2 . Three farmers will be temporary affected (one owner and two tenants). A temporary land use will not be avoidable for construction of high-pressure pipelines ([Land Temporary Acquisition expropriation decree by the Minister of Petroleum will be issue before starting any construction activities](#)). Thus, the WB policy 4.12 will be applicable to all lands, which will be penetrated during the installation of the HP pipeline.

0.3 Socio-Economic Assessment

The main purpose of the socio-economic assessment is to determine the effects of the installation of high-pressure pipeline on the local communities. The project will result in many adverse impacts. The census data collected in August, and November 2019 revealed that the total number of PAPs is three farmers only (one landowner, and two tenants). The total area that expected to be damaged by the project is 2360 m^2 (**13.49 Qirats**) as the LDC try to avoid damaging big plots of lands.

All damages will result in removing of the vegetation for an area of 2360 m^2 (13.49 Qirats). The removal of crops will affect the livelihood of the farmers. The spatial impacts on land is minor. Therefore, the impacts are not major on the level of PAPs because their affected spaces are limited. It is essential to mention that the impact on each farmer is minor as the damaged plot of land ranges between 12.4% and 25.7% of



their lands, and the damaged crop will be compensated for, in accordance to the privilege market value. Additionally, those who will be temporary affected will manage to restore the productivity of their lands immediately after the construction. Damaging crops along access road is minimal, as the LDC prefers to go along the roads and the path of the pipeline. There is no long-term impacts related to neither prohibiting plantation of trees along the path of the pipeline (where all crops in the area are seasonal traditional crops) nor construction of buildings rather than within the Right of Way determined by Law 217/1980 for Natural Gas Activities, which is two meters from the center of the pipeline.

0.4 Legislative Framework for Resettlement

For the proposed project, the World Bank's policy OP 4.12 has been considered the guiding principles for developing the current ARAP study. In addition to the Government of Egypt relevant laws. It worth mentioning that the latest Egyptian Constitution 2014, indicates that all types of private property are protected. Private property can be expropriated only for public benefit and in return of a fair compensation (articles 33 and 35 of the Egyptian Constitution 2014).

0.5 Valuation and Compensation

The valuation methodology of the crop's compensation is imperative for the study in order to facilitate the compensation process. The temporary land expropriation decree that will issue by the Minister of Petroleum usually does not provide any information about the valuation procedures, how they are applied and what the considerations of valuation are. However, it stipulated that the affected lands are about 2360 m² (13.49 Qirats), and it stipulates that compensation should be offered to the stakeholders who will be affected. The valuation is according to the recent price list developed by the Ministry of Agriculture. The price lists were developed by the Agriculture Directorate in Monofeya Governorate to reflect the prevailing market price. The developed price lists are upgraded annually. The lists were obtained on 31st July 2019. Consequently, they were valid until the 30th July 2020. In case of finding, any new crop that has not been included in the lists an addendum will be obtained from the Agriculture Directorate.



0.6 Institutional Arrangements

The organizational setup responsible for compensation activities under this project is the Compensation Committee in Egypt Gas. The Compensation Committee will be formed of the following members (after issuing the expropriation decree):

- Technical member (Agricultural Association).
- Egypt Gas representatives and Social Development Officer SDO.
- EGAS Social Development Manager.
- EGAS representatives (financial and law departments)
- Representative of the Contractor.

The permanent staff members of Egypt Gas are working closely with EGAS SDO, different stakeholders, the Agricultural Association and Agriculture Directorates (which is responsible for developing the crop prices list) in relevant governorates.

0.7 ARAP Budget Estimation and Funding Arrangements

On the basis of the cost estimation, after consultation with the affected persons and mutually agreed/prevaling rates, the total estimated cost for the implementation of this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is expected to be **12477.7** EGP. This includes compensation cost of affected crops and other expected damages. Based on the WB requirements all compensation should be paid prior to the construction. Thus, the following are the consequent steps that will be applied after determining the period of the project:

- The construction will begin only after the completion of the compensation process.
- The implementation of project activities will not start before the payment of a full cost of the compensation.

0.8 Consultation Activities

The 1.5 million, natural gas Connection Project in 11 Egyptian Governorates has several consultation activities during the preparation of ESIAF, ESIA and ESMPs (2013-2019). The following is the consultation activities of Monofeya Governorate (one of the selected Governorates for the project implementation):

- Phase I: Preparation of the framework study for the project, 2013.
- Phase II: Consultation activities and Final public consultation 2017.
- Phase III: Consultation meeting session was conducted on July 2018 in Ashmoon Markaz.
- Phase IV: Consultation activities with the project affected persons on 13th November 2019



All activities conducted were documented with photos and lists of participants in order to warrant appropriate level of transparency.

The ARAP team accompanied with Egypt Gas team conducted different consultation activities at the local target areas. Consultations events were mainly held through the agricultural Association. The consultation has covered all of the affected cultivated area 2360 m² (13.49 Qirats). The research team ensured to disseminate the following information to the participants during the consultation process:

- The project objectives and justification.
- Potential impacts.
- Compensation strategy and mitigation measures.
- Entitlement categories.
- Grievances mechanism.

In addition, the research team for this study has adopted multi-dimensional consultation tools such as Focus Group Discussion FGD, In-depth interview and group meetings. Such activities enable the marginalized, voiceless, youth and women to gain information about the project. As well as, gaining information about their concerns and worries that regarding the project during various implementation phases. As revealed through the study, people interviewed (especially women) have positive impacts about the proposed project and they emphasized that the NG will overcome the LPG problems, and largely contribute to the economic development of the Monofeya governorate. They showed a strong acceptance to host the PRS and to install the high-pressure pipeline in their village.

Due to the current COVID-19 crisis, the project will take the precautionary approach for as long as the risk exists, to minimize the risk of COVID-19 transmission during stakeholder engagement activities (such as avoidance of public gatherings, public hearings, workshops and community meetings).

0.9 Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM)

A functioning GRM is considered a good feedback mechanism for the project affected persons and a tool for citizen engagement. Egypt Gas, as the responsible entity, operates a comprehensive GRM procedure. Leaflets, posters and brochures are prepared and distributed to the beneficiaries, NGOs, local governmental units. Sufficient and appropriate information about the GRM will be shared with the PAPs and communities prior to the construction phase. It is also important to note that local community leaders and NGOs/CDAs can play a vital role to raise awareness among the local community about the GRM and its different channels (project manager, SDO, hotline... etc.) to submit their complaints. In addition, the proposed mechanism is built on three tiers to guarantee amicable solutions and quick response to all petitioners concerns and complaints:



-
- **First Tier** : The site engineer who are working on the ground in the project
 - **Second Tier** : Egypt Gas head quarter of in Cairo (SDOs)
 - **Third Tier** : EGAS Social Officer (SDOs).

Egypt Gas Compensation Committee and Social Development Officer (SDO) in cooperation with the agriculture Association, and the project manager will address all grievances raised by community people, particularly the ones related to resettlement activities. All grievances raised will be reported to EGAS social development manager.

0.10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The objective of the monitoring and evaluation of ARAP is to identify the problems of implementation as early as possible, so that the arrangements can be adjusted to ensure the full success of the ARAP activities. Two types of monitoring could be suggested, one internal and the other is external monitoring. Egypt Gas will be responsible for internal monitoring of the ARAP implementation process during all its phases, through its Environment and Social Department. Monitoring indicators for internal monitoring will include:

- Progress of compensation payment to PAPs.
- Progress of consultations with all landowners.
- Review of GRM and time line of complaint redress.

During the implementation of the ARAP, an independent consulting firm should be contracted by EGAS/Egypt Gas in order to apply a rapid assessment for the activities done under the ARAP. This assessment aims at providing the guidance for Egypt Gas in case of any obstacles that might affect the implementation of the ARAP. An independent consultant should implement the assessment twice along the life of the project.

0.11 Entitlement Matrix

The project entitlement matrix was developed based on the WB requirements. As all the losses are agriculture crops, 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. The total number of the affected people is three persons.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Objectives

The Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company in full cooperation with Local Distribution Companies LDC’s implement a national project aiming at installing 1.5 million NG connections in 11 Egyptian Governorates with the assistant of the World bank. El Monofeya governorate is one of the Governorates selected to host this project. A Pressure Reduction Station PRS will be constructed at Talia village, Ashmoon Markaz, which affiliated to Monofeya Governorate (an Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for Ashmoon PRS will be prepared as a separate study). The PRS will be connected to the national Gas grid, owned by GASCO, with a high-pressure pipeline. The High-Pressure pipeline HP will pass through agriculture lands (private land, and state-owned lands occupied by two tenants), due to the limited numbers of the Project Affected People PAPs (only three persons), an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan ARAP will be prepared. The main objective of ARAP is addressing the socioeconomic impacts due to the implementation of this project. ARAP plays a vital role in almost all development projects where people are required to be displaced due to the implementation of the project activities. It is essential that project affected persons are resettled before the commencement of the construction activity. ARAP is an essential tool in managing the resettlement process and the potential for conflict and unrest that could have a negative impact on the successful implementation of the project. It is also an important tool in engaging affected people and communities in the project.



Figure 1-1: Site Map of Ashmoon PRS

For the current study, **the national laws and World Bank requirements**, especially the relevant policy OP 4.12, will be applied. A special emphasis will be given, regarding scope and detail of assessment and, in addition to information sharing and stakeholder consultation.



The main objective of the ARAP is setting out a strategy for mitigation of adverse impacts and to maintain living standards of those affected by the project activities. It includes the parameters for the entitlement package for affected persons, the institutional framework, and the mechanisms for consultation, grievances resolution and the timeframe.

In order to achieve the ARAP objective, the following issues will be presented:

- Description of the project activities and the required lands.
- Socio – economic assessment and census survey.
- Legislative Framework for Resettlement.
- Valuation and Compensation.
- Institutional Arrangements
- ARAP Budget Estimation and Funding Arrangements
- Consultation Activities
- Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM).
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Entitlement Matrix.

1.2. Contributors

ARAP prepared by Petrosafe (Petroleum Safety & Environmental Services Company) with collaboration and facilitation from EGAS, Egypt Gas HSE and Engineering Departments. The full names and roles of the Petrosafe experts who have participated in the preparation of ARAP study listed in [Annex-1](#) of this report.

Table 1-1: Shortlist of Main Contributors

Table 1-1: Shortlist of Main Contributors

Team Member	
• Dr. Zeinab Farghaly (Quality Manager)	• Geo. Mohamed El-Ghazaly (Team leader)
• Mr. Osama Kamal El-Din Mohamed (Social Consultant)	• Chem. Mohamed Saad Abdel Moein (Project Manager)
• Chem. Mohamed Abdel Moniem Aly Hassan (Project Manager)	



2. Project Description

Natural Gas (NG) is processed and injected into the high-pressure pipelines of the national Gas Grid (70 Bar) for transmission. Upon branching from the main lines to regional distribution networks, the pressure of the NG is lowered from 70 Bar to 7 Bar at the PRS location. An odorant is added to the NG at PRSs feeding distribution networks to residential areas in order to facilitate detection in the event of leaks. In addition to excavation, key activities of the construction phase also include installation of mechanical equipment.

2.1 The project objectives:

The key objective of the proposed project is to construct a new PRS at Talia village, Ashmoon Markaz, and connect the PRS to the national Gas Grid (70 Bar) by installing a new high-pressure HP pipeline, (ESIA for Ashmoon PRS is prepared at a separate document). The new HP pipeline will be extended from the Off-take point to the PRS location for a distance of about 241 meters. The off-take is the point on the High-Pressure pipeline national gas grid where a branch of the pipeline is constructed to connect a new PRS to the national gas grid. At the off-take location, valves room/valve ditching will be constructed to control the flow of the natural gas through the pipeline (branch). These valves work like gateways for Ashmoon Markaz. The construction and laying down of the pipeline is usually done through digging trenches, except in areas of intersections with major waterways and roads, where the Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) technology will mostly be used. The planned path for the new HP pipeline will mainly cross a narrow road (4-5 meter) and then will pass through agriculture lands for a distance of 236 meters; therefore, the pipeline will pass through sites of general ecological and social importance along the route.

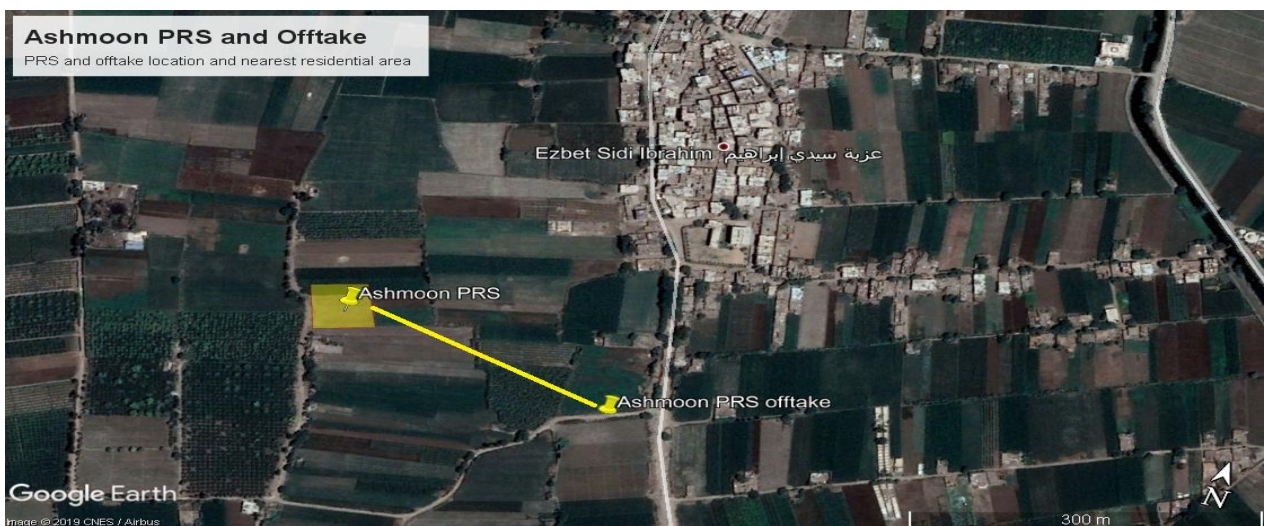


Figure 2-1: The proposed HP pipeline Route from the Offtake to the PRS Location



The pipeline will pass mainly through Talia village, starting from the Off-take point and extends along the main road for a distance of about 4-5 meter (state owned land). Then the route will extend through cultivated areas (private and state-owned lands occupied by two tenants) for a length of 236 meter. The length of the private land, which will be penetrated, is 139 m (one owner) while the rest is a state-owned land (97 m occupied by two tenants). Both the PRS land and the Off-take point are located at Talia village, which affiliated to Ashmoon Markaz, Monofeya Governorate.

2.2 Project work packages and required lands:

The following is a summary of the project work packages and the required lands for each activity:

2.2.1 The Off-Take Location

The off- take is the point on the High-Pressure national grid pipeline, where a branch of the pipeline is constructed to connect the new PRS to the national Gas grid. At the off-take location, valve rooms/valve ditching will be constructed to control the flow of the natural gas through the pipeline. The high-pressure pipeline (HP) connection between off-take and PRS location will have an approximate length of 241 m. A small plot of land is required to construct the off-take point and valves room. The land needed for the off-take was purchased on willing buyer willing seller approach according to the procedures of land acquisition adopted by EGAS/ LDCs ([Annex-2](#)). The total area of this land is 100 m². Based on investigations for the land obtaining process, the following results were comprehended:

- More than three landowners were negotiated, regarding selling their lands to EGAS.
- One of the negotiated persons expressed his reluctance to sell his land to EGAS. Therefore, EGAS searched for another alternative land.
- One of the selected plots was not technically suitable to the project. Therefore, EGAS searched for more technically accepted plots of lands.
- One of the lands selected was owned by more than one owner and there were critical constrains related to the official contract of the land.
- Consultation with other neighboring land owners to determine the prevailing price (market price) of the land in the target area. Prevailing price ranged from 90 to 100 thousand EGP/Qirate.
- One plot of land was technically accepted and, might result less damage during the installation of the high-pressure pipeline.



- Negotiations with the landowner has taken place and the land was purchased on 27/6/2019 at a total cost of 150,000. EGP (approximately 262,500 EGP/ Qirate) and a cheque was issued and received by the land owner. (See Annex-3 Off take Land Document)
- There were no tenants or encroachment in the selected land.

The purchased land was obtained according to the willing buyer willing seller approach, thus the WB policy 4.12 will not be applicable to the Off-take land.

2.2.2 The Pressure Reduction Station (PRS)

The land for PRS is a state-owned land and has obtained according to the allocation decree issued by The General Authority for Development & Agriculture projects dated 15.12.2016 to EGAS. The total area of the PRS is 2500 m² (14.3 Qirate).

2.2.3 An ESIA study for the PRS will be prepared at a separate document. Installation of low-pressure pipelines

The installation of low-pressure pipelines will be in the roads and main streets (state owned lands). Therefore, no land acquisition is anticipated, an ESMP study for project districts in Monofeya governorate, has been prepared and approved by WB.

2.2.4 The High-Pressure Pipeline

The high-pressure pipeline, which will be extended from the Off-take point on the national gas grid to the PRS location, will cross a narrow road for a distance of 4-5 meter then will pass through agriculture lands (private and state-owned lands occupied by two tenants) for a distance of 236-meter length and 10-meter width. The exact total affected area will be nearly 2360-meter square. Three farmers will be temporary affected (one owner and two tenants). A temporary land use will not be avoidable for construction of high-pressure pipelines (A Land Temporary Acquisition decree by the Minister of Petroleum will issue before starting the construction activities). Thus, the WB policy 4.12 will be applicable to all lands, which will be penetrated during the installation of the HP pipeline.

Based on the above-mentioned activities and lands requirement for the project, the current study will focus on the impacts related to lands needed for installing the high-pressure pipeline. According to the census survey conducted by Egypt Gas and ARAP team, the expected total affected area will be about 2360 m² (13.49 Qirats) and the total number of the project-affected persons is expected to be three persons only. An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) assessment will be prepared based on the requirements of World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12 and relevant Egyptian laws.



Figure 2-2: Lands Affected by installing the HP pipeline

2.3 Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) Objective

Petrosafe was contracted to prepare a RAP study for the high-pressure pipeline, which will be constructed to connect Ashmoon PRS with the national Gas grid. The high-pressure pipeline will pass through agricultural lands as mentioned before, so some lands will be affected. According to the site visit and the investigation made by Petrosafe social team, only three persons will be affected, and no PAPs need to be physically relocated, so ARAP will be prepared instead. The main aim of the ARAP is to outline the set of actions needed to mitigate adverse social impacts pertaining to land acquisition and ensure that the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are informed, consulted and compensated prior to the start of any civil works. The ARAP should also outline the institutional setup as well as the arrangements for carrying out monitoring and evaluation.

2.3.1 Avoidance mechanism

It is the policy of the project to minimize the unfavorable impacts, particularly, impacts related to crop damage and land taken. This is also aligning with OP 4.12 in terms of using avoidance as the most preferred option. The following procedures are adopted by the project in order to avoid the occurrence of resettlement and minimize its impacts if unavoidable:



-
- The project tries to avoid damaging any constructions as they are of permanent impact. Therefore, no buildings or assets were reported in the compensation lists provided by the Egypt Gas the local distribution company.
 - The pipeline will pass through the agriculture lands. All equipment will be transferred in the same path of pipeline to transfer construction materials. 10-meter width will enable the contractor to use the route of pipeline in order to temporary store the construction materials and move drillers. This will reduce the size of affected areas.
 - Reference to stakeholder engagement activities results, the farmers will be allowed enough time to harvest their crops as long as the time plan will not be affected. Whether their crops will be damaged before harvesting them or not, appropriate compensation will be paid to the farmers. The duration of construction will not exceed few weeks. The limited construction period will enable the farmer to restore their income shortly.
 - Negotiations can be applied to modify the route in case of the planned route causes major damage to the lands.



3. Socio-Economic Assessment

3.1 Background

The main purpose of the socio-economic assessment is to determine the effects of the PRS construction activities and the high-pressure pipeline installation on the local communities. Where the project activities will require both permanent and temporary lands acquisition for the civil works execution to the PRS construction and installation of the HP pipeline from the off-take point to the PRS location. The required area for the project activities is estimated of **2360 m² (13.49 Qirats)**. All area is agriculture lands planted with seasonal crops.

3.2 Approach and Methodology

In order to have comprehensive and detail information the following techniques and tools of data collection were used:

3.2.1 Census Survey

Based on the Operational Policy of the WB (OP 4.12), "the involuntary resettlement resulting from developmental projects, if unmitigated, will give rise to difficult economic, social, and environmental risks. Therefore, it is crucial to investigate the socioeconomic conditions of the PAPs during the RAP preparation. The collected information will be the baseline required for the monitoring and evaluation activities".

The Study team prepared a list of questions in form of a guideline. It was utilized in order to cover the main socioeconomic conditions of those who will be affected by the project. The collected data was of qualitative nature. Additionally, a census-structured form was utilized in order to collect quantitative data about all project-affected people. Approximately 100 per cent of the project affected persons in the impacted area were surveyed.

3.2.2 Collection of Secondary Data

Data/information relating to the socio- economic characteristics of the project area was collected from the concerned local government offices, CAPMAS and agriculture departments. The findings of the data will be reported in the ESIA study for the PRS. Official Websites of the concerned departments were also searched. The population census reports for the concerned Markaz was also consulted.

3.2.3 Collection of Primary Data

The preparation of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan required the collection of data/information from the real field settings. To achieve this end, comprehensive questionnaires for data collection were prepared. The questionnaires were filled during the consultative meetings and during field visits. [\(See Annex-4 Surveying Tools\)](#)



3.2.4 Project Areas Description

A comprehensive project areas description was prepared to document the socio-economic and demographic data of the study areas. The PRS is located at Talia village, Ashmoon Markaz, which affiliated to Monofeya Governorate. Monofeya Governorate is considered one of Delta Region's Governorates, which encompass Gharbya, Monofeya, Dakahlia, Damietta and Kafr El Sheikh. The Governorate's total area comes to 2499 km², comprising nine administrative Marakez, ten cities, seventy rural local units which consist of 245 villages, and 870 hamlets. The governorate's population reached 4.3 million with natural growth rate that comes to 22.4 per thousand people according to the CAPMAS published data in 2017. Agriculture is the main activity in the governorate due to its fertile soil. Total cultivated area covers 378.43 thousand feddans. It is famous for growing cotton, maize, and wheat. Further, it produces vegetables such as potatoes, and string beans of which a large share are exported. The secondary data collected showed the following demographic characteristics:

3.2.5 Population

According to the published data by CAPMAS, the total population of Talia village is 37017 people in 2017 representing about 4.4 % of Ashmoon Markaz. Ashmoon Markaz accommodate 201.2 thousand households. About 4% of Ashmoon' households reside at Talia village. The households' size is almost the same in all project areas (4.2 persons).

Table 3-1: Population, Households and Households' size of the project areas²

	Male	Female	Total	Households	households' size
Monofeya Governorate	2219798	2081803	4301601	1046632	4.1
Ashmoon Markaz	440354	405432	845786	201216	4.2
Talia village	19921	17096	37017	8739	4.2

3.2.6 Education and Illiteracy rate

The education level is very important to choose the suitable channels for information sharing and negotiation with the PAPs. The review of secondary data showed that the intermediate education is prevalent among all project Markaz while the illiteracy rate tends to be high in project areas comparing to governorate level. The highest percentage reported at Talia village (51%). There is a significant gap between males and females, as females' illiteracy rate is higher than males in project areas. The highest percentage for female's illiteracy rate recorded is (57%) at Talia village. This can be attributed to the reluctance of rural residents to educate females, especially, those above 30 years old.

² Source: CAPMAS 2017

Table 3-2: Project Areas Education and Illiteracy Rate³

	University Education %	Intermediate Education %	Illiteracy Rate %	Illiteracy Rate among females %
Monofeya Governorate	12.3	35	22.5	27.6
Ashmoon Markaz	9	29	28.3	35.2
Talia Village	5	20	51	57

3.2.7 Expenditure, income and poverty rate

According to the Poverty Mapping developed by CAPMAS in 2013, the percentage of poor people at Talia village is 25.5% of the total population. According to data collected by the study team the average monthly expenditure per household is about 2500-3000 EGP.

The following is the socioeconomic conditions of the PAPs:

- The total number of project-affected people is three who cultivate three plots of lands.
- The landowner and lands users who are affected by the project are males.
- All the affected lands are located at Talia village.
- Only one of the affected people owns his land, and the other two persons are tenants, renting the land plots from the General Authority for Development & Agriculture projects (a governmental authority).
- With regards to the type of crops, the collected data reflected that the main crops that **will be affected are potatoes and clover.**
- The total affected areas within the lands for each farmer varied between 12.5% and 25.7% of the farmers' lands.

3.3 Temporary project's adverse impacts on lands

The project will result in a temporary impact on the agriculture lands due to the following activities:

3.3.1 Damaging crops during the installation of high-pressure pipeline

The installation of HP pipeline will lead of removing of the vegetation along a distance of 236 m length and 10-meter width (the pipeline's route). The removal of crops affected the livelihood of farmers. The spatial impacts on land are minor, as 2360-meter square of lands only will be affected. There for, the impacts on each farmer is minor and of temporary nature. The damaged plot of lands is limited and the damaged crops will be compensated for in accordance to the privilege market value. The farmers will manage to restore the productivity of their lands immediately after the installation of the pipeline. There is no long-term impacts

³ Source: CAPMAS data, 2017



related to neither prohibiting plantation of trees along the path of the pipeline (where all crops in the area are seasonal traditional crops) nor construction of buildings rather than within the Right of Way determined by Law 217/1980 for Natural Gas Activities, which is two meters from the center of the pipeline. Reference to consultation conducted with PAPs, they expressed their satisfaction with the value of compensation that will be paid to them. (See [Annex-5 List of Project' Affected Persons](#))



Figure 3-1: Investigation of project affected areas

3.3.2 Damaging crops within access roads

This impact resulted due to passing through agriculture lands either on foot or using a vehicle. Access roads' impacts are limited as the contractors usually use the affected lands that were excavated during the installation of pipelines.

3.4 Cut-off Date

Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance will be limited by the "cut-off" date. The cut-off-date is the start of the census survey of the affected communities, which was concluded on 13th November, 2019. This census survey was jointly carried with the representatives of the Egypt Gas and Agriculture Directorate in Monofeya Governorate. This cut-off date was shared with the affected persons and informed them that any person entering the project area after the cut-off date is not eligible to receive the agreed upon entitlements.



3.5 Conclusion

The data collected in August, and the final census survey conducted in November 2019 revealed that the total number of PAPs is only three farmers (one landowner, and two tenants. The total affected plots of lands are three plots. The total areas that expected to be damaged by the project are 2360 m² (13.49 Qirats), which include all the high-pressure pipeline installation route. The project resulted impacts that could be described in the ARAP and necessitate compensation are the damaging crops during the installation of pipelines, that will result in removing of the vegetation along the area of 2360 m²

The removal of crops will affect the livelihood of the farmers. The spatial impacts on land is minor as 2360 m² only will be affected. It is essential to mention that the impact on each farmer is minor as the damaged plot of land is limited (between 12.5% and 25.7% of their lands) and the damaged crops will be compensated for according to the privilege market value. Additionally, the farmers will manage to restore the productivity of their lands immediately after the pipeline installation.

Table 3-3: Summary of affected lands and persons

Project Activity	Required lands	Affected area	Number of affected persons	Remarks
The Off-Take location	A plot of land 10 m * 10 m	No effect	Non	The land was purchased according to Willing buyer willing seller basis
The Pressure Reduction Station (PRS)	A plot of land 2500 m ²	No effect	Non	A state-owned land
The High-Pressure Gas Pipelines	A plot of land 236 m * 10 m	2360 m ²	Three affected persons	One owner & Two legal tenants
<u>Total affected areas and people</u>	--	2360 m ² (13.49 Qirats)	3 persons	--



4. Legislative Framework for Resettlement

For the proposed project, the World Bank's policy OP 4.12 and the Government of Egypt relevant laws will be the guidance for all resettlement and land acquisition issues.

4.1 Policy References

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

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

4.2 Government of Egypt Relevant Legislation

It worth mentioning that the latest Egyptian Constitution 2014 indicates that all types of private property are protected. Private property can be expropriated only for public benefit and in return of a fair compensation (articles 33 and 35).

The following is a summary of all Egyptian Laws, decrees, and approvals relevant to the ARAP study.

- Law number 10 for the year 1990 and its amendments on property expropriation for Public Benefit.
- Law number 217 of the year 1980 for natural gas activities. Both laws identify natural gas connection projects as public benefit activities.
- Petroleum pipelines Law 4/1988, The petroleum pipelines law 4/1988 states that the
 - o Owner of a property should allow the passing of pipelines transporting liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons beneath the ground surface in accordance with the procedure mentioned in the executive regulations (Decree 292/1988).
- Law number 53 of year 1966 pertaining to agriculture and its amendments.

- Law number 43 of year 1979 pertaining to the local administration and its amendments
- The decree of the prime minister number 1009 of year 2001 pertaining to the establishment of EGAS.
- Approval of the executive entities (Monofeya Governorate)
- Approval of the Minister of Agriculture and Reclaimed Lands dated 28th of March 2018.
- Approval of the Army Force.

4.3 Gaps between Egyptian Regulations and World Bank Policies

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

Table 4-1: Gaps between Egyptian regulations and World Bank policies

Aspects	Egyptian Regulations	World Bank Policies	Safeguard measures adopted by the Project
Avoid involuntary resettlement	Avoidance of resettlement is not specifically mentioned in the Egyptian regulations	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible	The Project adhered to the Bank policy i.e. avoid resettlement where feasible, and choose the most suitable alternative option.
Involve and consult with stakeholders	According to the Egyptian law, a notification will be sent to the owners of property to be acquired. Any party having any objections can send a protest within 30 days to the entity responsible of land acquisition, but he/she has no right to refuse acquisition.	Consultation with project affected persons, host communities and local nongovernmental organizations, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program.	The ARAP has provision of continues consultation activities before and during the project implementation with the Project affected person.
Criteria for Valuations	There is no unified framework or set of criteria for valuation of entitlements under Law 10.	According to the WB policy, all compensation should be estimated according to the replacement cost at the market prices.	ARAP has only crops compensation. A price list of crops is obtained from the Agriculture Directorate, which issues the price list according to the privilege market price.

Aspects	Egyptian Regulations	World Bank Policies	Safeguard measures adopted by the Project
Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring or evaluation measures are not stipulated in Egyptian regulation.	Monitoring and Evaluation are important to take the corrective action in case of mistakes. In addition, evaluation measures can positively affect the accountability and transparency of ARAP plans.	The ARAP adhered to the Bank policy.
Grievances Redress Mechanism GRM	Egyptian law allows any party having any objections to protest within 30 days and send his complain to the entity responsible of land acquisition. If he/she is not satisfied, he/she has the full right to bring a lawsuit.	Grievances Redress Mechanism GRM (as tool for solving complaints) is important to ensure that complaints are properly handled and that PAPs concerns are handled and responded to in a timely manner.	The ARAP adhered to the Bank policy.



5. Valuation and Compensation

5.1 General

Based on the findings of the Census Survey; and adopting the legal and policy framework of Government of Egypt & World Bank Guidelines, Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the project has been prepared. The Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan focuses on providing assistance/compensation for the loss of crops and suggests measures to restore the livelihoods to former living standards of the PAPs. The valuation methodology of the crops and assets' compensation is imperative for the RAP study in order to facilitate the compensation process.

5.2 Eligibility criteria

According to the World Bank policies, there are various categories of PAPs who are entitled to compensation and socio-economic restoration. The following are the identified groups of Project-affected persons (PAPs) for this project who are entitled to mitigation/compensation:

- Temporary (complete or partial) loss of crops in the construction area:
 - o Farmers / Individuals who have formal legal ownership rights to land.
 - o Farmers /Individuals who do not have formal legal ownership rights to land but have temporary or leasing rights.
 - o Farmers / Individuals who do not have any recognizable legal right or claim to the land.

N.B: It must be noted that Egypt Gas pays the compensation to the crop holder regardless of their status.

- Permanent Loss of standing crops, trees, structures, or plants or access to them

5.3 Valuation Procedures of Crops/Assets

5.3.1 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 (see [Annex-6 Price lists of crops/trees developed by the Agriculture Directorate](#)). 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. Egypt Gas makes sure to update the crop list from the agricultural directorate immediately before starting the compensation process to ensure it reflects the latest price updates. This list



is updated by the Agriculture Directorate based on the prevailing market price and are applicable to all agricultural associations, the list is updated every year.

Most of the owners/tenants that were consulted about the values of crops indicated that they are satisfied with the crop's 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.

5.3.2 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 trees compensation will be applied.

5.3.3 Asset Valuation

The Compensation Committee evaluates the affected assets. The assets that will be affected by the project are limited due to the fact that Egypt Gas follows the avoidance mechanism aiming at reducing the impacts. No asset was identified.

5.3.4 Arrangement for delivering of compensations

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

- After receiving the approval from the WB on the ARAP, the Compensation Committee will start the compensation procedures.
- The value of compensation of the potential affected lands/crops/trees and assets will be defined and forwarded to the financial department in Egypt Gas. A list of owners/tenants and type of loss will be disclosed in the Local Governmental Units and the agriculture Associations.
- A formal agreement will be written with each PAP, upon which, the compensation is paid to him/ her and Egypt Gas will receive the land from him/her to start the construction.
- The financial department will release the compensation amount.
- Full compensation will be paid to the PAP before the start of any construction activities.
- Complete legal procedures for land acquisition will be documented by the project manager and then sent to the Social Development Officer at Egypt Gas headquarters, (Mr. Mohamed Mostafa Abd El Razek - 01015131514).



5.3.5 Transitional support

Due to the nature of impacts which are mainly impacts on crops, there will be limited transitional support activities. There will be no moving costs, temporary living allowance and payment of fees since there will be no physical resettlement of the PAPs.

5.3.6 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- Egypt Gas will send a letter to the Agriculture Directorate in order to get the updated crops and trees price lists. This will be during the re-measuring process
- 2- The Compensation Committee will inform the PAPs about the change of the prices. They should sign a new agreement that reflects their approval on the new value of compensation re-calculation.
- 3- The value of compensation of the potential affected lands/crops/trees and assets will be defined and forwarded to the financial department in the Egypt Gas.
- 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 to the PAPs before any construction activities.
- 6- Egypt Gas compensation committee will document all updated lists, agreement and money disbursement.



6. Institutional Arrangements

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

6.1 Institutional Responsibilities for the ARAP Implementation

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

- Technical member (Agricultural Association).
- Egypt Gas representatives and Social Development Officer.
- EGAS Social Development Manager.
- EGAS representatives (financial and law departments)
- Representative of the Contractor.

The permanent staff members of Egypt Gas are working closely with the Agricultural Association and Agriculture Directorates (which is responsible for developing the crop prices list only) in relevant governorates. The Compensation Committee decree will be issue as soon as getting the Ministry of Petroleum expropriation decree.

6.2 Institutional roles in Egypt Gas compensation system

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

Table 6-1: The Roles of Different Institutions in the Compensation System at Egypt Gas:

Institution	Role
Ministry of Petroleum	According to law 10/1990, the Minister of Petroleum 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	Provides the price list for the crops and trees at the governorate.
Agricultural Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.)
Egypt Gas Compensation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 ARAP. • Communicate with the governorate and the Agricultural Directorates for expropriation decree and valuation of crops. • Pay the compensation amounts to the PAPs

Institution	Role
Egypt Gas Social Development Officer (SDO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key player to ensure diligent implementation of the ARAP 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 ARAP implementation and support in preparing monitoring reports and inform EGAS Social Development Manager in case of sensing any possible deviation between the compensation plan implementation and what was stipulated in the ARAP. • Work with the Egypt Gas team to ensure that land is restored to the same conditions as before the pipeline installation. • Conducting further consultations during the implementation and monitoring of the ARAP (including affected persons of vulnerable groups such as women and poor people). • With regards to the off-take, ensure that the willing buyer-willing seller approach process was applied to meet the key principles of willing buyer-willing seller and that the land owner had the right to refuse to sell his land and that involuntary land expropriation was not an option to resort to when the process is defined as willing buyer willing seller”. • Works for Egypt Gas Environment Department
Egypt Gas Environment Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will monitor the implementation of the ARAP process during all its phases. • Submit regular monitoring reports on the ARAP implementation to the EGAS. • Keep record of the received grievance and the taken steps to resolve.
EGAS SDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will make sure that the land acquisition procedures adopted by EGAS is in place. • EGAS SDO is working closely with the Egypt Gas as a member of the Compensation Committee. • Receive regular record of grievance and the action taken to solved. • Receive regular monitoring reports on the ARAP implementation from Egypt Gas Environment Department to review and send it the World Bank.



6.3 Implementation timetable

6.3.1 Implementation Sequence

The compensation process is governed by a clear detailed legal framework that enabled compensation committee to perform their work appropriately. In addition, the legal frame is in compliance with the regulations of the World Bank OP 4.12. Temporary land acquisition and compensation will be completed in coordination with relevant organizations and as per the principles of the prepared ARAP. The specific process is as follows:

- Prior to the ARAP preparation, the project design department in Egypt Gas provides a detailed map on land acquisition scope to identify the affected land area.
- Agricultural Directorate provides the prices for the different types of crops.
- Compensation committee calculates the final needed areas in cooperation with the Agricultural Associations.
- Approval from the WB on the ARAP
- Prior to the implementation of the ARAP, 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 EGAS (which will send the changes for WB).
- Delivery of compensation amount to the PAPs.
- Complete legal procedures for land acquisition.

6.3.2 Time Schedule and the Cut-off Date

As mentioned before the Cut-Off date has already been announced as 13 th of November 2019 during the stakeholders' consultation process and fieldwork. After final identification of PAPs list, Egypt Gas shall pay the necessary compensation to the affected people. It is expected that the construction activities will start on the third quarter of 2020, after completing the compensation activities and get the approval from the WB. It is important to note that the project schedule will start with a cutoff date. During this stage Egypt Gas made a preliminary cost estimate for the project affected lands, the determinants of this estimate were:

- Land size
- Type of crops or trees
- The prices mentioned by the Agricultural Directorates.

The basic resettlement related steps for preparation and implementation of this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan are summarized in table 6-2 (The time plan will be defined after the approval of the WBG. **Table 6-2: summary of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan:**

Time Plan Noveber, 2019 - December, 2020

Task and Activitiees	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Apr.	May.	June.	Jul.	August	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
During Preparation Phase														
Consulting with the governorate														
Formation of the compensation committee														
Agricultural directorate develop crop price list														
Formation of the GRM committee														
Consultation with the PAPs														
Preparation of the PAP profiles														
WB approval of the RAP														
Verification of the RAP														
During Resettlement Implementation														
Consultation with the PAPs														
Disbursing payment to PAPs														
Documentation of the compensation activities														
Documentation of the grivences and respons														
Documentation of operation and efficiency of														
During Monitoring and Evaluation														
Quarterly reports to be developed														
External Monitoring (Mid-term + Final)														



7. ARAP Budget Estimation and Funding Arrangements

7.1 Budget Estimation

On the basis of the cost estimation, after consultation with the affected persons and mutually agreed/prevaling rates, the total estimated cost for the implementation of this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is expected to be **12477.7** EGP. It is worth mentioning that the crops are changeable every 3 months (seasonable crops), so the final estimation cost will be recalculated before starting the construction activities, according to the actual cultivated crops that will be damage. This includes compensation cost of affected crops and other expected damages. Based on the WB requirements all compensation should be paid prior to the construction. Thus, the following are the consequent steps that will be applied after determining the period of the project:

- The construction will begin only after the completion of the compensation process.
- The implementation of project activities will not start before the payment of a full cost of the compensation.
- The PAPs should be identified and documented.

The estimated ARAP budget is given below in Table 7.1.



Table 7-1: Estimated Budget of Compensation for Ashmoon High-Pressure Pipeline:

	Category of PAP	Type of Crops	Affected Land size Qirate	Crops Price EGP/ Qirate	Total Compensation EGP	Responsible Entity
1	Owner	Potatoes	7.94	1000	7940	Egypt Gas
2	Tenant	Potatoes	2.97	1000	2970	Egypt Gas
3	Tenant	Clover	2.57	610	1567.7	Egypt Gas
Total Compensation Cost:					12477.7	Egypt Gas



7.2 Fund Flow and Payment Plan

Egypt Gas team are keen to allocate the necessary funds before the implementation of any Compensation activities in order to pay the money on the spot, avoiding any conflicts and increase the satisfaction of the PAPs. Based on meetings conducted with the Egypt Gas team, it was reported that the estimated funds needed for compensation will be allocated before the construction activities and after getting the approval of EGAS (the responsible entity of the project).



8. Consultation Activities

Effective RAP/ARAP requires regular and wide consultation with a different segment of the project stakeholders drawn from the areas. This wide consultation is intended to include individuals and groups who will be positively or adversely affected by the project. The stakeholders' consultations are extremely important for successful implementation of the RAP/ARAP. Proper consultation with affected parties can increase the effectiveness and reduce the cost of ARAP/RAP implementation for the sponsor or other responsible parties. The Natural Gas Connection Project in 11 Egyptian Governorates has several consultation activities during the preparation of ESIAF, ESIA's and ESMPs studies (2013-2019). The following is the consultation activities of Monofeya Governorate:

- Phase I: Preparation of the framework study for the project, 2013.
- Phase II: Consultation activities and Final public consultation 2017.
- Phase III: Consultation meeting session was conducted on July 2018 in Ashmoon Markaz.
- Phase IV: Consultation activities with the project affected persons during August and November 2019.

All activities conducted were documented with photos and lists of participants in order to warrant appropriate level of transparency.

8.1 Consultation Activities During preparing ARAP

The ARAP team accompanied with Egypt Gas team conducted different consultation activities at the local target areas. Consultations events were mainly held through the agricultural Association. The consultation has covered all of the affected cultivated areas 2360 m² (13.49 Qirats).

The research team ensured to disseminate the following information to the participants during the consultation process:

- The project objectives and justification.
- Potential impacts.
- Compensation strategy and mitigation measures.
- Entitlement categories.
- Grievances mechanism.

In addition, the research team for this study has adopted multi-dimensional consultation tools such as Focus Group Discussion FGD, In-depth interview and group meetings. Such activities enable the marginalized, voiceless, youth and women to gain information about the project. As well as, gaining information about their concerns and worries that regarding the project during various implementation phases. At the end, the consultation activities showed a strong acceptance of the consulted participants to host the PRS and to install the high-pressure pipeline in their village. (See Annex-7 A list of Consulted People) the list includes PAPs, Agriculture Association, local governmental officials in the attendance of the Parliament of Egypt' representative of Ashmoon Markaz and Egypt Gas representatives.

Table 8-1: List of Consulted Groups

Participants	Gender		Methods	Date
	Males	Females		
Governmental and NGOs	6		In-depth	August and November 2019
Affected People	3		FGD – Interview	
Potential beneficiaries	4		Interview	
Egypt Gas	6	3	Group Meetings	
Parliament of Egypt' representative	1		In-depth	
Total	25			

The following table shows the main issues and concern raised during the consultation activities during the ARAP preparation:

Table 8-2: Main Issues and concerns raised during the Consultation Activities with affected people:

Topic	Concern / Question	Response
Impacts on lands	Can we build on the land after installing the pipeline?	According to the Egyptian law, it will not be possible to build on the land because it is an agriculture land. However, in case of urbanization, two options are allowed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farmer should construct his buildings two meters from the pipeline. Egypt Gas/EGAS buys the land from the owners at replacement value in line with market prices
	Are we allowed to plant any types of trees later?	According to the Egyptian law, it will be possible to plant trees with extending roots six meters from each side of the center of the line.
	Will there be permanent impacts on land productivity?	No permanent impacts on land productivity. it will only be affected during the construction phase which last for few days only. The land should return to its original productivity after that.
Compensation	Are only formal owners allowed compensations?	Any persons who can prove that they have access to the land for long time are entitled to compensations.
	Will the compensation be fair? How much will be?	It will be according to the market price in coordination with the Agricultural Association.
	When the compensations will be paid before or after the Construction?	It will be paid before the construction. However, in case of affecting anything additional during the construction you will be compensated for it as well.
	Who is responsible for compensation of the damages associated with construction activities?	Egypt Gas will be responsible to pay all compensation for the affected people before starting any construction activities.
About the project and exact location of the project	What is the Right of Way?	It will be two meters in urban areas and 6 meters in rural areas from each side of the center of the line. It does not restrict plantation but only deep root trees
	Will we have natural gas in our houses?	This pipeline will be mainly to feed Ashmoon PRS. However, Egypt Gas has an ambition plan to connect NG to Ashmoon and its villages according to the technical considerations and the available resources.



Interviews with the PAPs and Agriculture Association



Focus Group meeting with the PAPs



Interview with the Affected persons

Figure 8-1: Consultation activities at Talia village, Ashmoon Markaz



8.2 Further Planned Consultation activities

The consultation is an ongoing process and there will be a continuous dialogue between the project staff and the PAPs. The following is the further planned consultation activities:

- Due to the current COVID-19 crisis, the project will take the precautionary approach for as long as the risk exists, to minimize the risk of COVID-19 transmission during stakeholder engagement activities (such as avoidance of public gatherings, public hearings, workshops and community meetings).
- Prior to construction, Egypt Gas Compensation committee team will send letters to the governorate to inform them about the procedures of the compensation and the establishment of the compensation committees.
- Different meetings will be conducted with the governorate and Agriculture Directorate to coordinate the valuation of the compensation according to the market prices and after consulting farmers from the area.
- Different meetings will be started with PAPs to inform them about the compensation values and procedures. Egypt Gas is usually conducting several meetings with the PAPs at the project affected areas in order to inform them of the compensation procedures and avoid any problems.
- Specific and differentiated efforts will be made to reach out to women in particular during the upcoming consultations on the ARAP (which will be documented by the SDO).
- Prior to the construction; all information will be reported to the PAPs as follows:
 - Information about the construction works and excavation.
 - The compensation mechanism followed by Egypt Gas to ensure the rights of the farmers.
 - Highlight the importance of Egypt Gas to restore the cultivated areas to its original condition.
 - Information about the gas pipeline
 - Provide information about EGAS, the entity responsible for the line
 - Provide information about the safety measures during operation of gas pipeline.
 - Provide means of contacts during and after the implementation of the pipeline.
 - Clarify the grievance mechanisms to submit any complaints from the PAPs.



- The Compensation Committee and a representative of the Agriculture Association will inform PAPs that the full amount of compensation will be paid prior to the construction work and each PAP will sign a receipt. PAPs are entitled to submit grievances in case they are not satisfied with the compensation.
- At the beginning of the construction work, the project manager will coordinate between farmers and the implementing company to ensure the maximum benefits for farmers through the following:
 - In case that the crop is about to be harvested, the company will give enough time to the farmer for harvesting the crops as long as that does not affect the project time plan. However, the compensation will be paid in full amount.
 - The farmer is allowed to use the affected crops (he/she might use the unripe crop as fodder for the cattle)
 - During the implementation process, a communication channel will be established between the farmer and the project manager during the construction.
 - Only after removing all the excavation equipment and restoring the land to its original status the compensation process is considered finalized. The main objective is to ensure continuous coordination between the farmers and the project manager.

8.3 Disclosure of the ARAP

The draft ARAP with concurrence from the World Bank will be disclosed in EGAS/Egypt Gas website. A final summary version of the ARAP will be translated into Arabic and made available at EGAS/Egypt Gas website for public access. Upon the finalization of the local disclosure by EGAS/Egypt Gas, a letter will be sent to the World Bank authorizing the disclosure on the Bank Info Shop.



9. Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Grievance Redress Mechanism GRM is important to ensure that complaints are properly handled without delay that may negatively affect the project. Moreover, to ensure that information is shared transparently and that they are accountable to the hosting communities. A functioning GRM is considered to be a good feedback mechanism from the project affected persons and a tool of the citizen engagement. Egypt Gas operates a comprehensive GRM procedure: Leaflets, posters and brochures are prepared and distributed to the beneficiaries, NGOs, local governmental units, mosques and churches. Thus, sufficient and appropriate information about the GRM will be shared with the communities prior to the construction phase. It is also important to note that local community leaders and NGOs/CDAs can be used to raise awareness among the local community to refer any complaints to the Project manager or the Social Development Officer. Regular meetings with community members including influential stakeholders can also raise awareness about the grievance channels.

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

9.1 Grievance channels and tiers

Egypt Gas has addressed different channels through which grievances could be received:

1. Project Manager (on Site) acts as the main channel for receiving complaints.
2. Egypt Gas Hotline 129 available for 24 hours.
3. Egypt Gas compensation committee.
4. Egypt Gas Social Development Officer.

In addition, the proposed mechanism is built on three tiers to guarantee amicable solutions and quick response to all petitioners concerns and complaints:

- **First Tier:** The site engineer who are working on the ground in the project
- **Second Tier:** Egypt Gas head quarter office in Cairo (SDOs)
- **Third Tier:** EGAS Social Officer (SDOs).

The turnaround time for each tier should be within 10 business days. In addition, the aggrieved person has the full right to immediately use any tier upon his convenience. Additionally, he can resort to any other governmental entities i.e. Ministry of Petroleum. He/ She also have the full right to bring a lawsuit without resorting to any of the grievance's tiers.



9.2 Response to grievances

Response to grievance will be through the following channels:

1. The same channel the complaint was submitted.
2. Response to grievances should be handled in timely manner (according the duration indicated for each tier).
3. Egypt Gas should keep a record of complaints and results.

9.3 Institutional Responsibility for Grievances

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

9.4 Monitoring of Grievances Activities

Egypt Gas Social Development Officer has a vital role and responsibly before and during the implementation of the ARAP, the following is the main tasks of SDO:

1. Raise awareness about the grievance's mechanisms among the PAPs.
2. Collect and document all grievances received.
3. Follow up on the resolution with the responsible department.
4. Monitoring of grievances activities.
5. Document, report and dissemination of outcomes of the grievances.

The following indicators should be involved for the monitoring activities:

- Number of received grievances per month (Channel, and the basic information of the complainants should be included)
- Type of grievance received (according to the topic of the complaint).
- Number of grievances solved and the time of solving.
- Level of satisfaction with grievance resolutions (efficiency in time and action taken).

Egypt Gas Social Development Officer SDO should prepare a grievance monitoring report on quarterly basis and send it to EGAS.

It is worth mentioning that based on the World Bank requirements for applying an effective and accessible grievance mechanism, Egypt Gas established a proactive grievance system. Egypt Gas compensation committee usually conducts several meetings with the PAPs at the construction site in addition to follow up activities throughout the compensation process. Any complaints arising during the construction activities will be submitted to the resident site engineer. ([SEE ANNEX-8 GRM AND COMPLAINT FORM](#)).



10. Monitoring and Evaluation

The objective of the monitoring and evaluation of ARAP is to identify the problems of implementation as early as possible, so that the arrangements can be adjusted to ensure the full success of the ARAP activities. Two types of monitoring could be suggested, one is internal and the other is external monitoring.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

The WB policy, OP 4.12 explains procedures of monitoring and evaluation process that should be incorporated into the Egyptian law. It embraces monitoring and evaluating the social and economic impact on the affected groups. It requires monitoring of the amounts of compensation paid, time taken to receive the compensation amount, number of grievances submitted and addressed and objective feedback on the overall impact of the ARAP on the affected group. Egypt Gas will be responsible for internal monitoring of the ARAP implementation process during all its phases, through its Environment and Social Department. Monitoring indicators for internal monitoring will include:

- Progress of compensation payment to PAPs.
- Progress of consultations with all landowners/users.
- Review of GRM and time line of complaint redress.

10.2 External Monitoring

External monitoring will commence after the commencement of the resettlement program. Independent external monitor will prepare semi-annual monitoring reports that describe the progress of implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions. The reports will also provide a full assessment for the activities done, including documentation, grievances mechanism, valuation, entitlement and the lessons learned. The independent external monitor should be responsible for developing a final evaluation report by the end of construction. The following indicators should be measured during the external monitoring and evaluation process:

- Total number of affected persons.
- Total number of persons compensated for land, crops, trees, etc.
- Number of persons not yet compensated (by types of losses)
- Number of consultations and awareness activities held, number of participants, gender of participants, age and their comments.
- Number of complaints received, main types complains raised, number of grievances solved/left unsolved and gender of complainants.
- Level of satisfaction of affected people with the compensation
- Assessment of resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

11. Entitlement Matrix

The project entitlement matrix (Table 11-1 Ashmoon High-Pressure pipeline compensation entitlement matrix) was developed based on the WB requirements. It is important to note that the compensation value developed by the Agriculture Directorate is based on the full market price prevailing in the governorate.

Table 11-1: Entitlement Matrix for Ashmoon High-Pressure Pipeline Compensation:

No.	Category of PAP	Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy & Standards	Type of Compensation to be applied	Responsible Entity
1	Owner	Loss of crops or plants	Temporary (complete or partial) loss of standing crops or plants	Farmers / Individuals who have formal legal ownership rights to land	Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost provided by the agricultural directorate	Full cash compensation provided prior to construction	Egypt Gas
2	Tenant	Loss of crops or plants	Temporary (complete or partial) loss of standing crops or plants	Farmers / Individuals who have formal leasing rights to land.	Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost provided by the agricultural directorate	Full cash compensation provided prior to construction	Egypt Gas
3	Tenant	Loss of crops or plants	Temporary (complete or partial) loss of standing crops or plants	Farmers / Individuals who have formal leasing rights to land.	Provide cash compensation for loss of crops or trees at replacement cost provided by the agricultural directorate	Full cash compensation provided prior to construction	Egypt Gas