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Cairo Alexandria Trade Logistics Development Project

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

(RP) FOR

BASHTeel – ITAY EL BAROUD SECTION

DRAFT REPORT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
1 Introduction.....	13
1.1 Project Overview.....	13
1.2 Project Need	13
1.3 Purpose of the RP	14
1.4 Structure of the RP	15
2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	17
2.1 Background	17
2.2 Project Area of Subcomponent 2.3 Bashteel-Itay El Baroud Section.....	17
2.2.1 Project Route.....	19
2.3 Description of the project's activities.....	19
2.3.1 New Alignment and Right of Way (RoW) (Dualization of Section A and B)	21
2.3.2 Signaling systems and Technical Building	21
2.4 Project design and avoidance mechanism	21
2.5 Project Land Requirements	22
2.5.1 Permanent Land Acquisition.....	22
2.5.2 Temporary Land Acquisition	22
3 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK.....	24
4 LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS AND PRINCIPLES.....	25
4.1 Users of ENR Land	25
4.2 Identification of Land Users and Vulnerable Groups	27
4.3 Cut-Off Date.....	29
5 AFFECTED PEOPLE AND ASSETS.....	30
5.1 Administrative Structure and Conditions Along the Alignment Sections	30
5.2 Characteristics of Affected People	35
5.2.1 Population.....	35
5.2.2 Distribution according to Gender	35
5.2.3 Distribution according to Age Groups.....	36
5.2.4 Distribution of PAPs According to Education	36
5.2.5 Distribution of PAPs according to social status.....	37
5.2.6 Employment and Income	37

5.3	Project impacts	39
5.3.1	Loss of agricultural land.....	39
5.4	Vulnerable Groups.....	42
5.5	Social Aid and Government Support.....	43
5.6	Perceptions on the Project.....	43
6	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	45
6.1	Organizational Structure	45
6.2	Roles and Responsibilities for Land Acquisition.....	46
7	ENTITLEMENTS AND COMPENSATION	50
7.1	Eligibility Categories and Principles	50
7.2	Entitlement Matrix.....	51
7.3	Valuation Process and Methodology.....	57
7.3.1	Valuation of crops and trees compensation.....	57
7.3.2	Valuation of Mosque Compensation	57
7.4	Valuation of Other Support and Assistance	58
7.4.1	Legal Assistance	58
7.4.2	Compensation for Vulnerable Groups.....	58
8	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATIONS	60
8.1	Engagement Activities during the ESIA and RP Preparation.....	60
8.1.1	Scoping Consultation Activities.....	60
8.1.2	Public Disclosure Sessions	62
8.2	Consultation Strategy for Land Repossession	62
8.2.1	Means and Tools for Communication.....	62
8.3	Disclosure of the RP.....	63
8.4	Project Grievance Mechanism	63
8.4.1	Objectives.....	63
8.4.2	The project level GM	63
8.4.3	Current GM Central/ Institution level utilized by ENR	64
8.4.4	Grievances' Tiers Composition	65
8.4.5	Grievance Cycle	65
8.4.6	Response to Grievances.....	66
8.4.7	Registration of Complaints.....	66
8.4.8	Confidentiality	66

8.4.9	Management of GM	66
8.4.10	Monitoring of Grievances	66
8.4.11	Disclosure of grievances	67
9	MONITORING AND REPORTING	67
9.1	Purpose	67
9.2	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	68
9.3	Monitoring Process	68
9.4	Reporting Requirements	69
10	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET	70
10.1	Implementation Schedule	70
10.2	Compensation Budget	71
10.2.1	Budget Methodology	72
10.2.2	Estimated Compensation Costs	73
10.3	Summary of Costs	75
10.4	Updating Implementation Costs	76
11	Appendices	77
	Appendix 1: Maps of The Project Alignment In The Lands That Will Be REPOSSESSED For The Project	77
	Appendix 2: DUALIZATION DIRECTION AND TECHNICAL BUILDING'S LOCATION	80
	Appendix 3: Results of consultation activities carried out during the preparation of ESIA and RP	82
	Appendix 4: List of PAPs	96
	Appendix 5: The List for Crop and Tree Compensation	109
	Appendix 6: Socioeconomic Survey Questionnaire	111
	Appendix 7: ENR Grievance Form AND Grievance Log	124
	Appendix 8: Details under the legislative framework	126
	Appendix 9: Decisions on the formation of the Compensation Committee and the Inventory Review Committee	147
	Appendix 10: Examples of tree inventory documentation carried out in the presence of the PAPs	149
	Appendix 11: Alignment Alternatives (applicable only in sections A and B) in the areas to be dualized	150
	Appendix 12: List of land users	151
	Appendix 13: RP METHODOLOGY	179

List Tables

Table 1-1: Structure of the RP	15
Table 2-1: Bashteel /Itihad Line/Itay Baroud.....	18
Table 2-2: Sectioning of Bashteel to Itay El Baroud for the ESIA Study	19
Table 6-1: Distribution of PAPs Household Members according to the population.....	35
Table 6-2: Distribution of PAPs according to Gender	35
Table 6-3: Distribution of PAPs According to Age Groups.....	36
Table 6-4: Distribution of PAPs according to the educational status of each PAPs group	37
Table 6-5: Distribution of PAPs according to social status.....	37
Table 6-6: Distribution of PAPs According to types of jobs.....	38
Table 6-7: Type of Wage or Salary/Income of PAPs.....	38
Table 6-8: Distribution of PAPs According to Net Income Amount (Monthly Data).....	38
Table 6-9: Distribution of PAPs According to Project impacts	39
Table 6-10: Distribution of PAPs According to land ownership	40
Table 6-11: Other land ownership.....	40
Table 6-12: Agricultural use of the lands included in the land repossessed.....	40
Table 6-13: Type of crops that were counted through the survey	41
Table 6-14: Type and number of trees that were counted through the survey	41
Table 6-15: Existing Irrigation Facilities on the used agricultural lands	42
Table 6-16: Vulnerable Groups that are likely to be Affected	42
Table 6-17: PAPs Perceptions on the Project	43
Table 7-1: Roles and responsibilities of the organizations involved in resettlement and compensation for the Project.....	46
Table 8-1:Entitlement Matrix for Affected Persons.....	53
Table 8-2: Livelihood Restoration Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	59
Table 9-1: Summary of the consultation activities that were conducted in Project area.....	61
Table 10-1: RP Reporting Requirements.....	69
Table 11-1: RP Implementation Timeframes	70
Table 11-2: Compensation for Trees	73
Table 11-3: Summary of Costs.....	75

List of Figures

Figure 2-1: Current routes for freight trains from AP to DP6 and proposed route by the project	17
Figure 2-2: The Project Alignment Sections.....	20
Figure 4-1: Process/ Steps to Bridge the Gap Between the Egyptian Law and WB ESS5 (Land Users) Formation of the Compensation Committee.....	28
Figure 5-1: Photos of some of the Compensation Committee meetings during which the inventory was reviewed and the mechanism for documenting the inventory and evaluating compensation was discussed.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 6-1: Common use of land located in the railway path (agricultural land).....	30
Figure 6-2: Pictures of agricultural land use (RoW) in the dualization area	32
Figure 6-3: The mosque located near the alignment corridor in Section A (km 25/500).....	33

Figure 6-4: Photos of some selected sites for MTBs construction	34
Figure 6-5: Distribution of PAPs Heads of Household according to gender.....	36
Figure 6-6: Distribution of PAPs according to education	37
Figure 7-1: ENR's Organizational Structure for the Project.	45

ABBREVIATIONS

Name	Description
CATLDP	Cairo-Alexandria Trade Logistics Development Project
E&S	Environmental and Social
ECS	EcoConServ
EAD	ENR environmental affairs department
ENR	Egyptian National Railway
ESA	Egyptian Survey Authority
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GARB	General Authority of Roads and Bridges
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GoE	Government of Egypt
HH	Household
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
KII	Key Informant Interviews
km	Kilometer
LA	Land Acquisition
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MD	Ministerial Decree
MOT	Ministry of Transport
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAH	Project Affected Households
PAP	Project Affected Person
PD	ENR Property Department
PMU	Project Management Unit
RP	Resettlement Plan
RF	Resettlement Framework
RoW	Right of Way
SEP	Stakeholders Engagement Plan
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Terminology	Explanation
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	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.
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	An assessment to identify 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.
Environmental Impact	An effect (both positive and negative) on an environmental resource or value resulting from infrastructure development projects.
Full replacement cost	<p>A method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons.</p> <p>In the case of land value, calculation is based on market value of land of equal productive potential or use, located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.</p>
Forced Eviction	“Forced eviction” is defined as the permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles in the Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and

Terminology	Explanation
	Involuntary Resettlement.
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.
Grievance Mechanism	Mechanism available at the project level for persons affected under the project to submit project related grievances and complaints, and to seek redressal 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.
Land Acquisition	Refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; and (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households. “Land” includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements.
Livelihood	Refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering.
Monitoring	The process of repeated observations and measurements of environmental and social quality parameters to assess and enable changes over a period of time.

Terminology	Explanation
Project Affected Person (PAPs) and Displaced persons	<p>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 (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed temporarily or permanently; (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</p> <p>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>
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 re-establishing 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 Plan (RP)	A time-bound action plan with a budget, setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, options, entitlements, actions, approvals, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation
Restrictions on Land Use	Refers to changes in or prohibitions on agricultural, residential, commercial or other land uses that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the implementation of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones, etc.
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

Terminology	Explanation
	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 female headed households (single-mothers, widows, etc.).

Source: International Financial Institutions IFIs (*Glossary of Terms*, Guidance Note). Published in the Resettlement Framework RF prepared for the project, 2022.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

The Government of Egypt (GOE) is actively expanding the Egyptian transportation infrastructure to anticipate the surge in freight traffic by constructing distribution centers, establishing road networks, enhancing railway infrastructure, setting up container handling terminals, and developing dry ports.

These objectives are crucial for enhancing logistics in Egypt and enabling connections to various sectors of the national railway network, including Sokhna Port, the Suez Canal Economic Zone (SC Zone), and other Egyptian ports like Damietta and Port Said on the Mediterranean. It aims to facilitate container transportation between the Alexandria Port Authority (APA) and the 6th of October dry port (DP6) through a specialized freight railway line.

As part of these initiatives, ENR is planning to establish a new railway line for both passenger and freight transportation to alleviate congestion on the Cairo to Alexandria desert road and reduce the adverse environmental, social, and safety impacts associated with truck traffic, a leading cause of road accidents in Egypt.

The Cairo Alexandria Trade Logistics Development Project (CATLDP) will specifically contribute to the enhancement of performance and decrease greenhouse gas emissions in the logistics and railway sectors of the Alexandria-6th October- Greater Cairo Area (GCA) railway corridor.

The CATLDP includes two components. Component 1 includes: Railway Sector Reform, Project Delivery, Stakeholder Engagement, Women's Economic Empowerment and Private Sector Participation in the railway sector activities. Component 2 is relevant to the construction of a new line and creation of parallel tracks on segments of the existing line as well as upgrades of existing tracks and modernization of signaling.

The World Bank ("WB") is considering providing co-financing to the Egyptian National Railways ("ENR" or the "Project Owner") for the supply and installation of the railway tracks, signaling and telecommunications systems of the Bashteel – Itay El Baroud & Itihad- AL Nahada Railway Project (the "Project"). The Project's civil works will be self-financed by the Project Owner.

The Transport Projects Planning Authority/Ministry of Transport ("MoT") engaged "the Consultant" to carry out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Plan (RP) for the project against the WB Environmental and social E&S standards, and support ENR in the development of the local Environmental Impact Assessment ("Local EIA") required for the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Authority ("EEAA") submission.

1.2 Project Need

The implementation of the Project design will result in permanent and/or temporary land acquisition as well as livelihoods impacts as a result of the loss of trees and crops planted on lands owned by ENR. The applicable environmental and social E&S standards/ requirements for the Project (collectively referred to as "Lender's requirements") is the World Bank ("WB") WB's

Environmental and Social Standard ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement and ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

1.3 Purpose of the RP

It is a widely accepted fact, if the impacts of the Project are left unmitigated, involuntary resettlement under development projects may give rise to economic, social and environmental risks. The RP has been based on the primary findings of the Resettlement Framework (RF) that has been prepared for the project within the E&S studies 2022.

The purpose of the RP is to establish the principles and procedures for identifying, mitigating and compensating the potential land acquisition induced impacts of the Project and to ensure that ENR's commitment with respect to land acquisition is in accordance with relevant national legislation as well as Lender's Standards. Furthermore, the RP sets out mitigation and compensation measures for each of the impacted groups identified and outlines the organizational arrangements that may be needed during different phases of the Project. The RP also describes the implementation plan and Budget. In addition to, Monitoring and Reporting provides guidance on how the RP implementation will be monitored and reported.

The mitigation and compensation measures will cover all PAPs for the loss of land, trees and crops, including loss of livelihoods resulting from displacement and resettlement, as well as assisting these people in livelihood restoration, where possible. This RP considers formal tenants, land users, in addition to, formal landowners.

The specific objectives of the RP are to:

- Outline the legal process and administrative procedures for the compensation of lost assets (if any) and livelihoods due to land requirements for Project activities and provide guidance to ensure compliance with applicable international best practices (Lender's requirements);
- Define potential land-based impacts and impacted people, communities and groups;
- Define the process of identification and evaluation of affected assets, livelihood losses and the value of compensation to replace the loss of trees and crops and impacted livelihoods;
- Set out the eligibility criteria and compensation entitlement matrix according to type of losses that are anticipated at the preparation stage;
- Outline the communication strategy for land acquisition related matters and engagement with PAPs and communities;
- Define the approach for grievance redress pertaining to land acquisition and management of complaints in line with the Lender's requirements;
- Ensure that the rights of vulnerable groups are considered and a gender-sensitive approach is adopted for land take activities to determine if any additional measures are required to avoid hardship for women or any vulnerable group category;
- Ensure regular monitoring of land acquisition related activities are carried out in a timely manner to inform management processes and to take immediate action when necessary; and
- Estimate a timeline and budget for implementing the land acquisition process under this RP.

Regardless of the ownership and title of the impacted land, the RP aims to provide compensation to all impacted people. The scope of the RP includes all the Project activities that require land take and shall apply to PAPs and Project Affected Households (PAHs) irrespective of their number, severity and magnitude of impact. Since resettlement often affects the most vulnerable and marginalized groups (economically, politically and socially), the RP shall particularly focus on impacts related to these groups.

1.4 Structure of the RP

The RP will follow the below structure:

Table 1-1: Structure of the RP

1. Introduction	Introduction to the Project and the RP, presenting a brief description of the Project, the aim and rationale of the Project, Project location, description of the RP proposed structure.
2. Project Description	Description of the Project, the Project footprint and land requirements.
3. Legislative Framework	National and international (WB standards) resettlement legislation that is of relevance to the Project, including a gap assessment.
4. Land Acquisition Process and Principles	Land acquisition approach to be implemented for the Project and the procedures for the delivery of entitlements. Cut-off date for eligibility and eligibility of categories of displaced persons for compensation and other resettlement assistance.
5. RP Methodology	Description of the approach to RP preparation followed by the methodology adopted for the socio-economic survey.
6. Affected People and Assets	The social baseline of the affected PAPs, including the differing land uses of the land affected by the Project, and a summary of the public perception of the Project.
7. Institutional Arrangements	The roles and responsibilities of all involved agencies/organizations, such as ENR, GARB, Valuation Committee, RP implementation team/ Compensation Committee and other key actors, including coordination arrangements.
8. Entitlements and Compensation	Entitlements matrix addressing categories of losses and entitlements pertaining to the project components/phases in question. Description of the methodology for valuing losses to determine their replacement cost and compensation and assistance measures. Description of process for executing compensation and assistance.

9. Information Disclosure and Consultations	Description of the engagement timeline for land acquisition, consultation and disclosure of RP, and grievance mechanism.
10. Monitoring and Reporting	Description of the internal and Completion Audit and evaluation arrangements and presentation of monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities.
11. Implementation Schedule and Budget	Implementation schedule covering all activities from preparation of the RP through implementation. Tables presenting expected costs and budget for all resettlement activities and sources of funds.

This RP, which has been prepared to comply with WB ESS, utilizes information from the census and trees and crops inventory carried out for this Project by the ENR Property Department and was reviewed by the ENR Environmental Department (began in December 2023 to April 2024) and information from further studies and designs that were prepared for the Project through the Public Authority for Roads and Bridges (GARB) Consultants.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION¹

2.1 Background

The overall project will increase the capacity of the existing railway corridor between Alexandria and Cairo to manage freight trains. It will allow, for example, to increase from 4 trains per day bound to DP6 to more than 30 once all sub-components of the overall project are complete. Traffic for other types of freight trains will also increase.

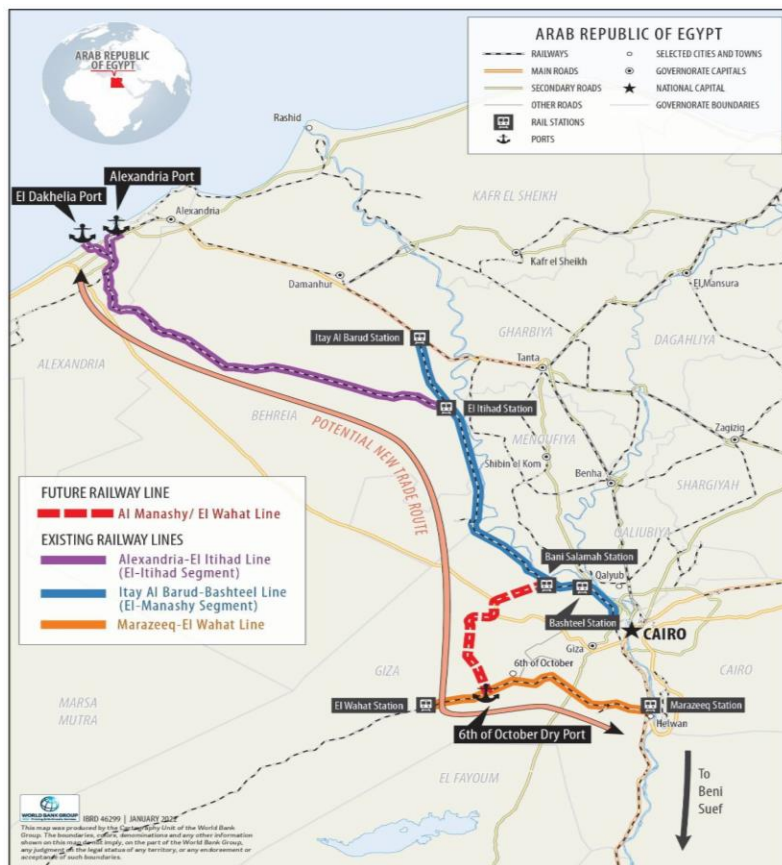


Figure 2-1: Current routes for freight trains from AP to DP6 and proposed route by the project
Source: ESMF, 2022.

2.2 Project Area of Subcomponent 2.3 Bashteel-Itay El Baroud Section

The existing line starts from Bashteel Station to Itay Baroud Station, passing through Al- Manashy area. The line spans over 117 km and services both passengers and goods. The line is mostly straight (79.93 %) and there are 92 horizontal curves. The table below summarizes the alignment in the Bashteel /Itihad Line/Itay Baroud section.

¹ This chapter has been developed based on the information and details contained in the ESIA Report 2024 prepared by ECS.

Table 2-1: Bashteel /Itihad Line/Itay Baroud

Criteria	Description
Start	Bashteel Station
End	Itay Baroud Station
No of Stations	35 passenger stations
Total length (km)	Bashteel /Itihad Line- 90 km Itihad Line/Itay Baroud- 27 km Total of 117 km single track railway line
Description	Pass by 4 bridges & 30 level crossings. There are 33 illegal level crossing
Maximum Speed	80 -100 km/hour for passenger trains and 50km/hour for freight trains
Signaling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric signals • C.T.C Centralized Train Control at Itay El Baroud • A.T.C Automatic Train control. • U.P.S Uninterrupted Power System at Itay El Baroud
Types of Trains	Freight & Passenger
Number of passenger trains	39 (on Bashteel/ Al-Ittihad line)
Number of passengers transported	13.8 million passengers annually (2022-2023)
Number of freight trains per day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average 8 trips on Bashteel/ Al-Ittihad line
Type of freight transported	cereals - clay - petroleum products - basalt - molasses
Tons carried per day	Average of 5380 tons/day
Passenger trains speed	Average speed of 80-100 km/h
Freight trains speed	Speed 50 km/h
Number of new trains/ locomotives introduced/replacement of old trains	One new train (No. 688-Russian) started working on the Bashteel/ Itay El Baroud in May 2023
Condition	<p>As for the Straight lines, they are in good condition, except for the section from 22.700 km to 27.400 km, which is in bad condition and needs maintenance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some sections in the line are covered with weeds and dust and needs to be cleared. • Most of the yards need renovation, especially the yard of Kom Hamada and the yard of the Katta. • There are many illegal crossings on the line.

2.2.1 Project Route

The Bashteel-Itay El Baroud alignment within Subcomponent 2.3 was subdivided into three distinct sections due to the specific characteristics of each section and the type of construction activities involved. This division is essential to emphasize various crucial factors addressed in the ESIA study, resulting in diverse impacts for each section in terms of accessibility, air quality, noise levels, traffic patterns, and other related aspects as described in the table below.

Table 2-2: Sectioning of Bashteel to Itay El Baroud for the ESIA Study

Section	Station Range	Km Range	Justification
Section A	Bashteel to Al-Galatma	3+700 – 19+400	The alignment characteristics on this section consistently runs through a semi-urban and agricultural neighborhood. This section covers the alignment before crossing the water body running parallel to the two water bodies.
Section B	Al-Galatma to Etihad	19+400- 92+900	The alignment characteristics are distinguished by being consistently running between the two water channels, Rayah El Beheiry and Rayah El Nassiry and are predominantly agricultural land.
Section C	Etihad to Itay El Baroud	92+900 - End	The final section leaves the Rayah El Beheiry and Rayah El Nassiry water channels sections and mostly passes through agricultural neighborhoods. In addition, project activities along this section only includes signaling and upgrading and no dualization.

2.3 Description of the project's activities

The project will install new tracks parallel to the existing single railway tracks in Section A and Section B. It worth noting that the existing alignment is already dualized in some areas to allow train maneuvering along especially in the stations' areas. Also, the project will rehabilitate some of the existing tracks and install a new safe signaling system including installing and rehabilitating technical buildings along the project sections. The figure 2-2 illustrates the Proposed Bashteel to Itay Baroud.

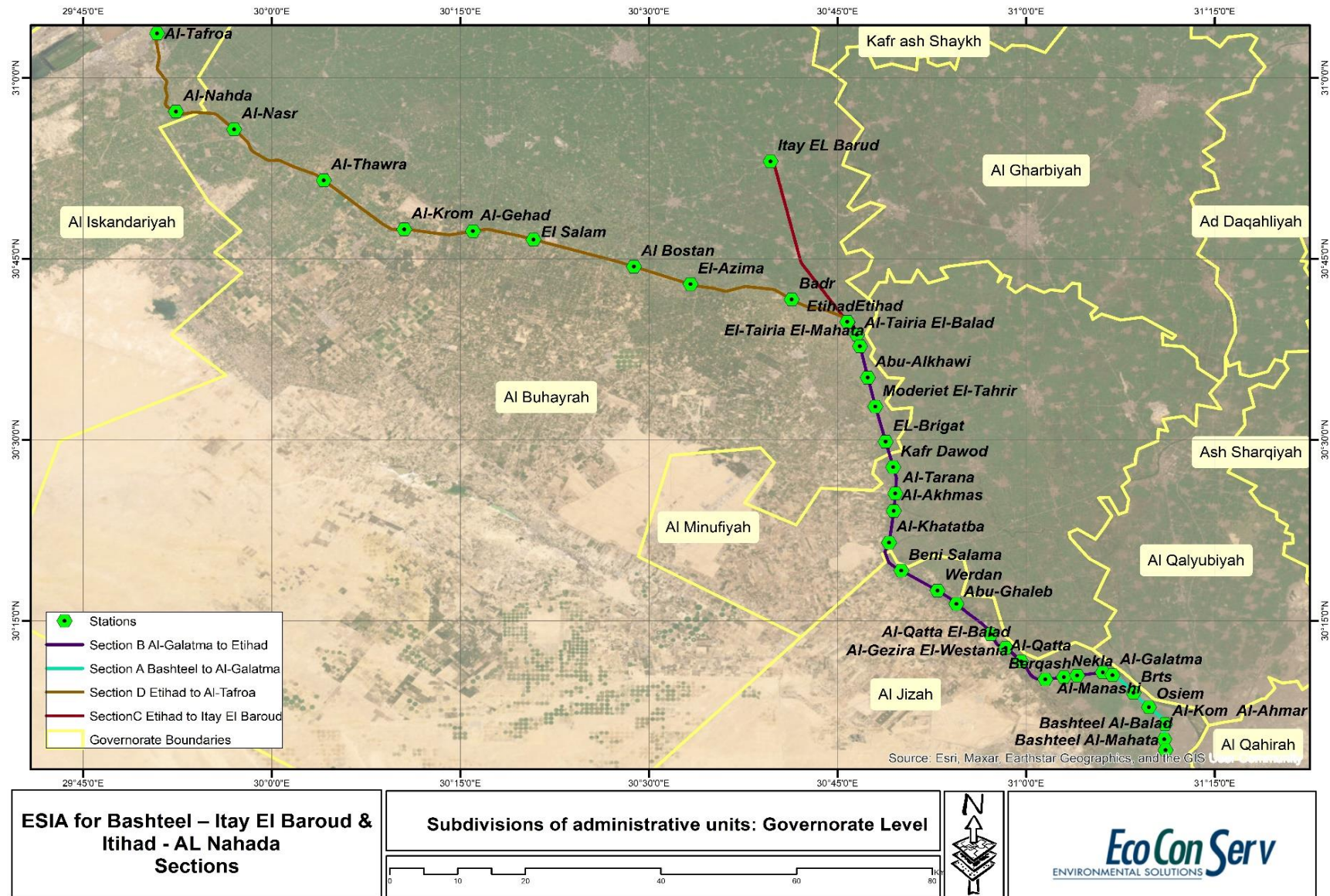


Figure 2-2: The Project Alignment Sections

2.3.1 New Alignment and Right of Way (RoW) (Dualization of Section A and B)

Dualization will only be carried out in Section A and Section B in the areas that are not dualized. The second track in section A and B will be located about 3.5 m from the center line of the existing track. The dualization directions for Section A and Section B have been determined according to an optimized technical, environmental and social considerations. The dualization direction mostly runs on the left side (West) of the existing track except for some areas where it shifts to the right (East)².

2.3.2 Signaling systems and Technical Building

The technical buildings will be constructed onsite alongside the path to accommodate the new signaling, telecommunications, and energy equipment. There will be no fence protection for the technical buildings; thus, the technical buildings will be secured with safety locks and heavy materials. The technical buildings will consist of independent rooms for signaling, telecommunications, power supply, offices, etc. The technical buildings will be furnished with lighting, air conditioning, and other essential utilities. The technical buildings are typically protected electrically using a grounding grid composed of bare copper and rods, ensuring contact voltage and contact step remain below the maximum admissible voltage. In addition, the technical buildings will typically incorporate a fire-fighting system to extinguish any accidental fires.

For the overall project, there will be 3 Centralized traffic control Buildings (CTC) for Sections A-B-C (Bashteel to Itay El Baroud) is an existing building in Itay El Baroud³.

The Secondary Technical Buildings (STB) details, such as their location and quantity, are currently unavailable. Due to this lack of information, the precise construction location remains undetermined, however the activities will include typical construction activities for relatively small buildings. The only specifics provided by ENR involve the estimated building area, which is approximately 50 square meters. Each STB will consist of a single floor and will be constructed within ENR's property that is vacant. For land that is leased or utilized by citizens, an avoidance mechanism was followed as described in the section below.

2.4 Project design and avoidance mechanism

According to the feasibility study, the alignment was determined and runs parallel to an existing track. The original decision for the dualization direction was determined based on technical considerations. However, during the ESIA study, The General Authority Road, Bridges (GARB) Consultants have considered and assessed a number of alignment alternatives for the direction of the dualization based on the ESIA Consultant's assessment to ensure the "Avoidance" of land acquisition.

In the design stage, the consultancy team was tasked with evaluating various alignments for section (A and B), keeping in mind the relative technical, financial, and social implications of each segment. The Consultant, in collaboration with General Authority for Roads & Bridges (GARB), participated in multiple site visits to minimize resettlement or impacts on the community as much as was practically feasible. This was specifically achieved in Section A and Section B by shifting the current tracks or altering their direction (right or left) relative to the existing track.

² For more details on the locations of the areas where the alignment shifts to the right (East), please see Appendix 2.

³ For more details on the technical building's locations, please see Appendix 2.

In addition, the team was involved with ENR team at the very early stages of determining the technical building's locations along all Sections. The main criteria for selection of the alternative included:

- Use only ENR property to avoid land acquisition
- Use of vacant ENR owned land as much as practical and implementable.
- If it is ENR property, to avoid physical displacement, i.e. houses and any residential buildings
- Avoidance mechanism to avoid community resources/utilities such as irrigation, water, electricity, etc...If it is necessary to cross such utilities, an alternative need to be provided prior to removal/interruption.
- To the extent possible, if there are crops cultivated, clearing of land will be postponed until the harvest season is over.

2.5 Project Land Requirements

2.5.1 Permanent Land Acquisition

Since ENR currently owns the lands located along the boundaries of the project area, the allocated land required for the project will be depending on the existing ENR properties as per the project design. This requires the repossession of lands owned by ENR from the current users who use them for agricultural purposes, whether trees or crops, which will require the permanent repossession of lands located in sections (A) and (B) of the project alignment for the purpose of establishing the dualization area according to the project design land needed.

The project design, as well as the identified land repossession requirements, do not necessitate the removal of any houses, shops adjacent to the project alignment. The project construction will rely on land owned by ENR, which is currently used for agricultural purposes (trees and crops), as identified by officials from the ENR Property Department and verified through field assessments conducted by the RP team.

However, if landowners adjacent to the project alignment (whether agricultural land or residential properties) are affected by construction activities, they will be eligible for compensation covered by the construction contractor. The contractor will be required to compensate any individuals impacted by construction activities within their designated work area, in accordance with civil law, which protects property rights and ensures compensation for damages incurred.

2.5.2 Temporary Land Acquisition

ENR and GARB stated that the contractor will try to avoid temporary land acquisition by using ENR or state-owned lands as much as possible to store equipment and construction materials in coordination with local units. In cases where the land required by the contractor for temporary use is owned by ENR but currently used for agricultural purposes (i.e., leased by a farmer who is a user of ENR-owned land), the farmer will be compensated by the contractor for the crops and all agricultural seasons that the land tenant will not benefit from, in addition to compensating him for the rental value he paid to the ENR in exchange for the use of the land. Contractor should also give back the land in a state that the PAP will be able to use and can be cultivated again, the state and usability of the land should be like the state prior to rental.

In case avoidance is not possible, the Contractor may need to rent additional land for this purpose. This will be undertaken through a temporary lease agreement between the Contractor and the landowner. An official agreement will be reached for a specific period, which will be renewed if needed.

If the temporary land acquisition prevents access to residents, facilities and services surrounding the project route, the contractor is obligated to provide suitable alternative access routes for residents, especially vulnerable groups (elderly, children, women and people with disabilities).

3 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Resettlement and land acquisition issues under the proposed Project will be addressed under the guidance of the laws governing the Arab Republic of Egypt and the World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) 5 and ESS10 relevant to Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement and Stakeholder Engagement respectively. The RF represents the reference framework to be used in managing land acquisition issues and addressing the involuntary resettlement and displacement of people related to WB ESS5. ENR will be committed to complying with the national legislation and WB ESSs.

For details on Egyptian Legislation and International Standards (WB ESS) related to resettlement, as well as an analysis of the gap between them, please refer to Chapter 2 of the RF document prepared for the project, August 2022⁴. Appendix 6 of the RP document also includes the same details related to the legislative framework on which the RP document was based.

⁴ [Resettlement Framework \(RF\) Cairo Alexandria Trade Logistics Development Project \(CATLDP\)](#)

4 LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS AND PRINCIPLES

The procedures and arrangements for land acquisition and displacements depend on the category of land users. For instance, landowners are covered by the Egyptian Laws. However, land users on the ENR RoW are not covered by the law. The compensation process described in this section applies to all PAPs identified for the project, which includes users of ENR-owned land.

The land acquisition process for the project does not include privately owned lands, as the construction of the project will be limited to lands owned by ENR. Therefore, the procedures for issuing the land acquisition ministerial decree for the project have not proceeded.

This chapter will include a description of the land acquisition process for both formal owners in accordance with national law, as well as a description of the compensation process of ENR land users who are not covered by national law, as a mechanism for bridging the gap between international requirements/ standards (WB ESS5) and national laws.

4.1 Users of ENR Land

The land in the ROW is owned by the Egyptian Railway Authority (ENR) and is leased to farmers, on an annual basis or by season, but most farmers pay the rent annually. The agreement, signed over a decade ago, with the PAPs clearly states that ENR can repossess the land when needed.

According to the design prepared by GARB consultant, and reviewed by the RP consultant during the preparation of the ESIA; the dualization sector (Subcomponent 2.3 (a) and (b)) falls within the boundaries of ENR RoW⁵. Therefore, the land needed by the project will fall within ENR's property. This section will include defining ENR procedures for repossessing land use for the project.

Once the design of the project and the location of the dualization (left or right side of the existing railway track) have been determined, the, ENR Property Department (PD) representative at the local level for each area (ENR Real Estate representative) defined the ENR ownership boundaries according to the design developed by GARB consultant. The ENR PD representatives also took the following actions:

- Prepared an inventory of land users and potential impacts on PAPs affected by the loss of crops and trees. Officials from the ENR Environment Affair Department (EAD) reviewed the inventory to ensure its compatibility with the Project design. With this procedure, ENR began dealing with restoring land use for the project and preparing all data related to the lands that the project will require for the dualization area.

⁵ The ENR properties border the project alignment on both sides of the existing railway line, with property widths varying from one section to another. In certain areas, the width exceeds 30 meters, while in others, it narrows to around 8.5 or 12 meters. Additionally, the width of ENR-owned land at the same location may differ between the right and left sides of the existing railway.

The project's general consultant has prepared multiple maps detailing the land requirements for each section of the project. These maps were thoroughly reviewed by the RP team in coordination with representatives from the ENR Property Department to ensure consistency with actual ENR properties.

ENR maintains ownership of the railway RoW land and in most areas leases it to third parties, including farmers or users. Where such use occurs, ENR retains the legal right to repossess the land, following internal repossession procedures, which include advance notification and coordination with users when applicable.

- ENR PD representative cooperated with the RP team and shared site visits with them, and introduced the RP team to land users, so that the team could conduct the PAPs socio-economic survey
- Notifying land users or tenants regarding land use repossession, this procedure started from December 2023 until March 2024 in different stages depending on each section of the dualization area after reviewing the design at each stage with the consultant and GARB. The notification date given during the inventory was considered as the cut off date for the lands that the project will require.

The cut-off date for all land users is the date on which ENR PD completed the inventory within the scope of the project alignment in the dualization area. Notifying land users or tenants regarding land use repossession, this procedure started from December 2023 until March 2024 in different stages depending on each section of the dualization area after reviewing the design at each stage with the consultant and GARB. The notification date given during the inventory was considered as the cutoff date for the lands that the project will require, March 2024. Since it is just a notification as the ENR knows the people using its land and collects fee from them for this land use, Therefore, the end of the notification period on March 29, 2024 will be considered the cut-off date.

Steps to Bridge the Gap Between the Egyptian Law and WB ESS (Land Users) Formation of the Compensation Committee

The survey results showed that the PAPs are the users of lands owned by ENR, a PAPA category not covered by Egyptian law.

To bridge the gap between national laws and WB ESS5, and to avoid any impacts on livelihoods, the ENR will form a compensation committee⁶ that will be responsible for following up on compensation for these PAPs, who are not covered by Egyptian law, (users of agricultural lands owned by ENR) and estimate compensation for the loss of trees and crops, provided that this committee will be officially formed by a decision from the ENR Chairman.

The formation of the Committee is an internal matter within ENR, and as such is not a requirement according to Law No. 10 of 1990 regarding land acquisition, but rather a mechanism adopted to bridge the gap between Egyptian law and the WB standards.

⁶ The RP consultant proposed establishing a compensation committee to bridge the gap between national laws and the international requirements of WB ESS5. This committee is expected to play a key role in defining responsibilities related to follow-up, assessing groups not covered under Egyptian law, and ensuring that compensation implementation aligns with World Bank standards. The compensation committee was formally established by a decision issued by the Chairman of the Railway Authority on August 28, 2024. Pursuant to this decision, a subcommittee was formed on September 22, 2024, to review the initial inventory prepared by the Property Management Department and to assess tree compensation.

The proposed compensation committee composed of existing departments within the ENR responsible for the project and expropriation procedures, including Environmental Department, Property Department, and Projects Department. It's important to note that the committee's scope of work concludes at the end of the project. Its responsibilities are limited to the specific project that is the subject of compensation.

The Compensation Committee proposal has been successfully implemented in other projects under the Ministry of Transport. The committee's existence plays a crucial role in ensuring the effective application of international standards and requirements.

The main roles and responsibilities of the ENR PD and EAD in relation to the above-mentioned Compensation Committee are as follows:

- Consultation with PAPs. This includes land users of agricultural land owned by ENR, in addition to vulnerable groups that include the elderly, women, and individuals with incomes at or below the poverty line, which are groups not included in Egyptian law;
- Estimating the compensation for crops, trees, or any affected structures according to the inventory conducted by the ENR PD representative at the local level, and has been field-reviewed by the Compensation Committee;
- The Compensation Committee cooperates with PAPs to ensure that they receive compensation for crops and trees, in addition to compensation for any assets owned by land users/ tenants such as irrigation networks or facilities;
- Receiving any grievances related to compensation.

The Figure 4-2 shows the steps to bridge the gap between the Egyptian law and the WB ESS5 (land users) and what has been done at the present time.

4.2 Identification of Land Users and Vulnerable Groups

Egyptian legislation does not recognize the rights of land users and vulnerable groups (PAPs inventory includes 440 PAPs). According to WB ESS5 requirements, ENR PD has carried out an inventory of land users. The socio-economic survey team verified the list of PAPs and conducted a socio-economic survey of PAPs, and confirmed the total of 440 PAPs. This process is described in more detail in Chapter 5: RP Methodology.

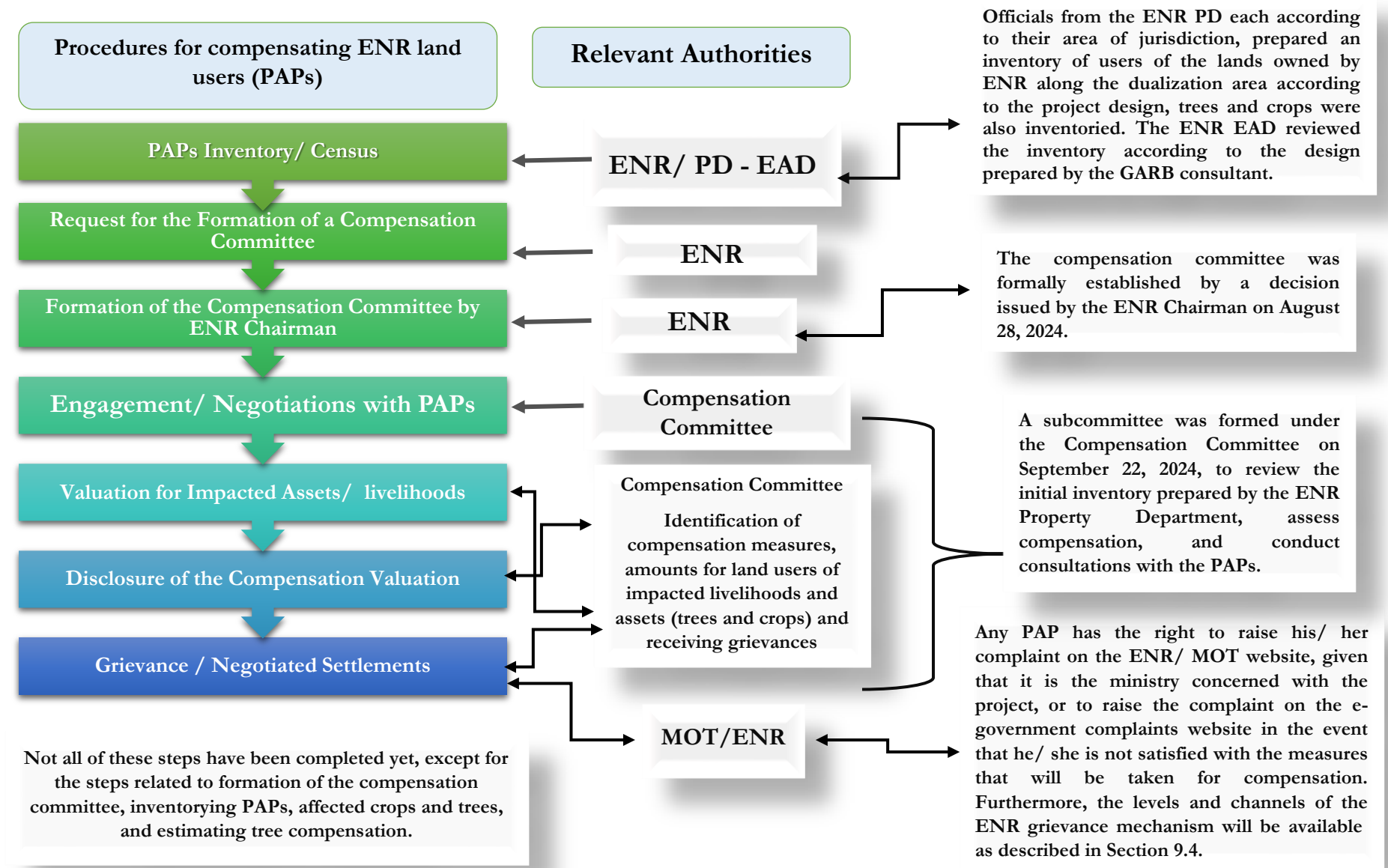


Figure 4-1: Process/ Steps to Bridge the Gap Between the Egyptian Law and WB ESS5 (Informal Land Users) Formation of the Compensation Committee

4.3 Cut-Off Date

WB ESS 5 requires a cut-off date; it is the date by which eligibility for compensation is determined (para 20 of ESS5), intended to help prevent encroachment by opportunistic settlers.

The cut-off date for all land users is the date on which ENR PD completed the inventory within the scope of the project alignment in the dualization area. The Compensation Committee and the ENR Project Implementation Unit will consider applications received after the cutoff date on a case-by-case basis to ascertain whether PAPs have a valid basis for compensation and payment.

Notifying land users or tenants regarding land use repossession, this procedure started from December 2023 until March 2024 in different stages depending on each section of the dualization area after reviewing the design at each stage with the consultant and GARB. The notification date given during the inventory was considered the as the cutoff date for the lands that the project will require. Since it is just a notification as the ENR knows the people using its land and collects fee from them for this land use, Therefore, the end of the notification period on March 29, 2024 will be considered the cut-off date.

5 AFFECTED PEOPLE AND ASSETS

5.1 Administrative Structure and Conditions Along the Alignment Sections

The railway lines pass through residential, agricultural and industrial areas located in three Governorates: Giza, Menoufia and Beheira. The prevailing social and economic features in the project areas vary greatly along the railway route, and land uses vary and differ from one area to another.

The railway line from Bashteel to Itay Baroud passes through many villages and population centers with high density, such as the areas of Bashteel Al-Mahata, Bashteel Al-Balad, Al-Kom Al-Ahmar, Brts, Al-Khatatba, Moderiet El-Tahrir, Al-Tairia El-Balad, and Kom Hamada. This area consists of agricultural lands interspersed with residential blocks in the form of villages and Ezab/ Hamlets. The area has a high population density and many settlements are close to the railway project line⁷.

Although the majority use of the lands located in the railway line path is agricultural use, there are sections of overlap between agricultural lands and the extension of residential areas without clear boundaries. There are no walls separating the railway corridor from the residential/commercial buildings surrounding the train tracks, except in the area located in the beginning of the Bashteel Itay El Baroud Railway from the direction of Bashteel, where there is a wall separating the train corridor from the surrounding buildings. Thus, the absence of walls or clear boundaries between ENR lands and private properties can result in impacting negatively the latter by the construction activities and contractor's equipment.



Figure 5-1: Common use of land located in the railway path (agricultural land)

The ENR owns many areas of land along the project's railway lines (Sub-component 2.3). The areas of ENR property vary from one area to another and from one side to another (right and left of the existing railway track). The area of land owned by ENR reaches 30 m in some areas while in others, it narrows to around 8,5 or 12 meters. Most railway lines pass through farmland owned by ENR and

⁷ For more information on residential areas near the project site, please see Annex 2 of the ESIA prepared for the project (Annex 2 Residential Areas Near Railway Lines).

leased to farmers, which will require compensation for tenants/users of agricultural land in some areas; depending on the area allocated for construction.

- A field inspection was conducted to assess the required land areas, their location, and potential impacts on the existing infrastructure and crops in areas along the alignment of the dualization path including the project's land needed (Sections A, B), and the locations of the MTBs (Sections A, B, C).

Dualization area

The results of the field survey and site visits showed that the lands owned by ENR (RoW) along the railway corridor for dualization are used for agriculture, except for limited areas where there is no use. Agricultural use as follows:

- From 7/500 km to 26/500 km (scattered agricultural lands cultivated by crops).
- From 27 km after Berqash station until 58 km at Al-Khatatba station (a continuous dense tree area planted with fruit trees),
- From 58 km to 90 km, sparse, non-intensive crop includes some scattered trees (Prickly pear, palm tree, orange, mango, berry and lemon).





Figure 5-2: Pictures of agricultural land use (RoW) in the dualization area

ENR officials confirmed that the potential physical displacement impacts that may result from the project have been taken into account, as no houses will be removed even if they are built on land owned by ENR. Appropriate avoidance measures will be taken as much as possible to avoid physical displacement.⁸

The dualization will have impacts on livelihoods as trees and crops will be removed and ENR land is no longer available for cultivation by farmers tenant/ users.

The current design of the dualization track includes the removal of one of the mosques (25/600 km) located on land owned by ENR. Places of worship represent cultural facilities of value in an individual's life, and have special rituals and a utilitarian function (prayer), which requires special procedures, coordination and appropriate compensation before demolition can begin.

⁸ These details are included in Table "Gap Analysis between WB Standard (ESS) and Egyptian Law" under Appendix 8: Details Under the Legislative Framework, and summarized under Appendix 11.

For more details, please review the ESIA prepared for the project, Section (2.4.1 Design Phase) and (5.1.3.3 Alignment Alternatives (applicable only in sections A and B) in the areas to be dualized)



Figure 5-3: The mosque located near the alignment corridor in Section A (km 25/500)

- **The new technical buildings along the railway line MTBs and access roads**

(11) new MTBs will be built in all project sections, distributed as follows: Bashteel – El Itihad segment (7 MTBs), El Itihad – Itay El Baroud segment (4 MTBs).

According to the results of site visits;

- All technical buildings will be built on land owned by ENR. The lands required for the MTBs construction are mostly unused empty lands with no crops or buildings, yet two of those needed land plots are planted with crops,
- The ENR team was keen to completely avoid lands that contain houses and crops as much as possible in order to avoid any potential impact,
- All proposed sites for MTBs have access roads and will not require land acquisition to create new access roads,

The consultant did not receive a list of the Secondary Technical Buildings (STBs) locations, or any information about their number, but ENR team confirmed that if it was decided to construct STBs, this would be on land owned by ENR. The results of site visits showed that ENR has available areas to build STBs. ENR relies on the building contractor to determine the location of STBs and access routes.



Proposed lands for MTBs construction located in El Itihad – Itay El Baroud segment (RoW in this area is more than 15 m).



Proposed lands for MTBs construction located in Bashteel – El Itihad segment (RoW in this area is more than 20 m)

Figure 5-4: Photos of some selected sites for MTBs construction

- **Upgrade the existing single track and signalling**

El Itihad – Itay El Baroud segment (Section C)

According to the results of site visits, areas of ENR land are available parallel to the railway tracks in all sections, suitable for the activities of upgrading the existing single track and signaling. These activities will not require the removal of crops and trees unless if the contractor needs land to store equipment and building materials (temporary use during the construction period).

- **Temporary land acquisition**

Construction may require the temporary acquisition of additional land - it may be privately owned land or land owned by ENR and has users - for the caravan area used as an engineer's office, workers' service facilities, worker rest areas and other construction and related activities, although this will be temporary and limited to the construction phase. According to what was reported from the ENR, reliance will be placed as much as possible on the area of land allocated for the new corridor and the lands owned by the ENR and available in all its departments.

In case avoidance is not possible, the Contractor may need to rent additional land for this purpose. This will be undertaken through a temporary lease agreement between the Contractor and the

landowner. An official agreement will be reached for a specific period, which will be renewed if needed.

5.2 Characteristics of Affected People

All PAPs are users of land owned by ENR who are paying rent to the ENR. This section includes a description of the characteristics of the people affected by the project (440), representing the total number of PAPs, the socio-economic survey was applied to all PAPs. Most of them do not have leases for the land use, and some of them have old, expired leases, but all of them have payment receipts from ENR PD for the rental value due for the use of the land.

The following sections provide an analysis of the PAPs characteristics based on the outcomes derived from the applied socio-economic survey.

5.2.1 Population

The following Table 6-1 provides the distribution of the PAP population (family Members) according to the results of the socio-economic survey.

Table 5-1: Distribution of PAPs Household Members according to the population

Number of PAPs Family Members		
Male	Female	Total Family Members
993	809	1802

The results of the socio-economic survey showed that the total number of PAPs family members for all surveyed PAPs is 1802 PAPs family members. The percentage of males and females are close, that 55% of the total PAPs family members are male compared to 45% that are female.

5.2.2 Distribution according to Gender

The following Table 6-2 provides the distribution of the PAPs according to gender based on the results of the socio-economic survey.

Table 5-2: Distribution of PAPs according to Gender

Number of PAPs		
Male	Female	Total
415	25	440

The data from the preceding table indicates that most of the Affected Persons (PAPs) are males, constituting 94.3%, while females make up only 5.7%. Egyptian law does not differentiate between males and females in terms of property rights and women face no restrictions in land use and compensation entitlement. Moreover, within the local community of the villages along the project's path, there are no impediments for women in renting land and farming.

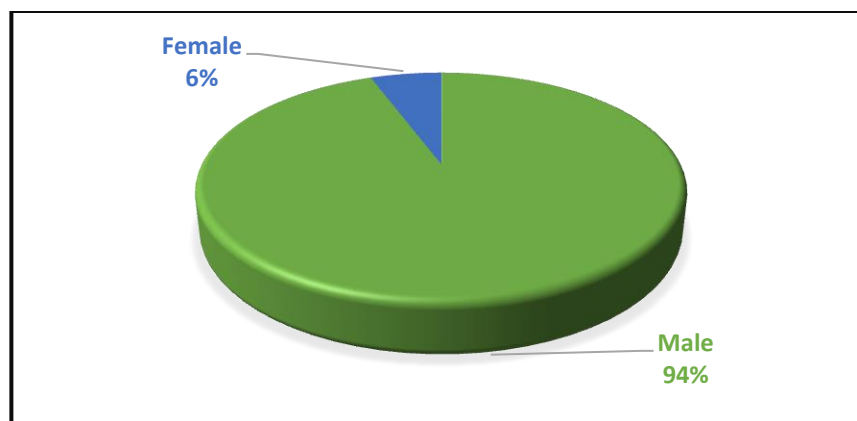


Figure 5-5: Distribution of PAPs Heads of Household according to gender

5.2.3 Distribution according to Age Groups

Table 5-3 shows the distribution of PAPs by age group from the results of the socio-economic survey. Almost 51% of PAPs fall into the age groups 40 to less than 60 years, followed by the percentage from 60 and above 70 (33%), therefore most PAPs are above 60, this indicates that about 33% of the PAPs are elderly. The age group with the lowest representation is Less than 30 years 3.4%.

Table 5-3: Distribution of PAPs According to Age Groups

PAPs Age Groups					
Less than 30	From 30 to less than 40	From 40 to less than 50	From 50 to less than 60	From 60 to less than 70	70 and above
15	55	112	112	91	55

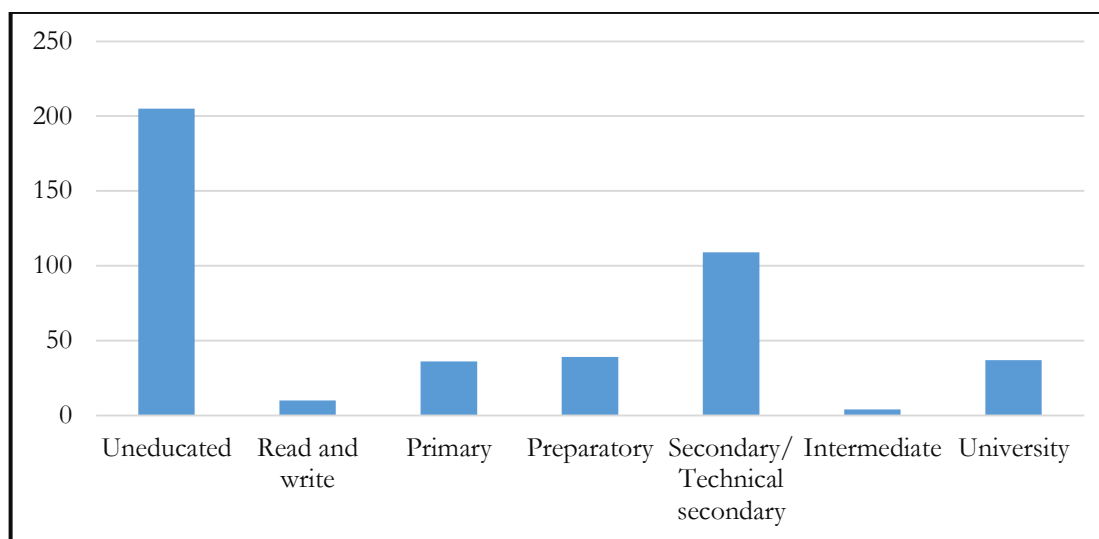
5.2.4 Distribution of PAPs According to Education

The results of the socio-economic survey showed the diversity of educational status among PAPs. 46.6% of all PAPs (205) are illiterate, the percentage of those who know how to read and write only about 2.3%, which is a minor percentage, meaning that nearly 51% of the PAPs are educated and have any educational certificates.

PAPs with university education (8.4%), followed by technical secondary education (25.7%), primary education represent (8.2%), followed by preparatory education (8.9%). **Table 5-4** describes the distribution of PAPs by educational status, which is also illustrated in **Figure 5-6** below.

Table 5-4: Distribution of PAPs according to the educational status of each PAPs group

PAPs Educational						
Illiterate	Read and write	Primary	Preparatory	Secondary/ Technical secondary	Intermediate	University
205	10	36	39	109	4	37

*Figure 5-6: Distribution of PAPs according to education*

5.2.5 Distribution of PAPs according to social status

Table 5-5 describes the results of the socio-economic survey which show that most PAPs are married (87.5% of the total number of PAPs or 395 PAPs), and as such would be responsible for providing for their families which increases their social and economic obligations. This is compared to 3.4% of the total affected (15 PAPs) being unmarried (single). In addition, a small proportion of PAPs surveyed either widowed (8.6%), or divorced (0.4%).

Table 5-5: Distribution of PAPs according to social status

PAPs Social Status			
Single	Married	Divorced	Widower
15	385	2	38

5.2.6 Employment and Income

5.2.6.1 Employment

Table 5-6 shows the PAPs types of jobs. Does not work at the time of the survey (Housewife) represents the lowest percentage (3%). The percentage of casual labour was (7%). The percentage of employer in public sector (7.5%). The percentage of workers working as employees in the private

sectors (registered in official jobs) (8%). The percentage of those receiving pension is 15%, and the percentage of Self-employed as farmer or/and trader (59.5%) came the largest percentage.

Table 5-6: Distribution of PAPs According to types of jobs

PAPs Types of Jobs					
Employer (Private Sector)	Employer (Public Sector)	Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	Casual/ Seasonal worker	Pension	Does not work (Housewife)
36	33	260	31	67	13

It is clear from the previous table data (Table 6-6) that the vast majority of PAPs have other sources of income, whether it is trader, a farmer on land they own, a pension, or a job (public or private sector).

5.2.6.2 Income

- **Type of wage or salary/ income**

Table 5-7 describes the results of the socio-economic survey in terms of income/wage. The data shows that 38.4% of the PAPs have stable income, as (169) of the PAPs confirmed that they receive a stable income, whether it is a monthly salary or a pension.

48.6% of the PAPs explained that the income they receive is unstable and varies from month to month and from season to season. This corresponds to the nature of economic activities that witness variable income related to the type of job or economic activity (214) PAPs whose income is unstable. In addition, 13% (57 PAP) refused to answer the question related to income.

Table 5-7: Type of Wage or Salary/Income of PAPs

PAPs Type of Wage		
Stable Salary/Income	Unstable Salary/Income	Refused to Answer
169	214	57

- **Income Amount**

Table 5-8 shows the distribution of PAPs by monthly income categories. According to the socio-economic survey data, most of the PAPs are at the 4,001+ EGP wage level or higher. The income category 4,001+ EGP is the most common among the PAPs as it represents 82.7% of the total PAPs. This is followed by 11% of PAPs with 3,501-4,000 EGP monthly net income. The lowest income groups in the PAPs are 3% with 2,001-2,500 EGP.

Table 5-8: Distribution of PAPs According to Net Income Amount (Monthly Data)

PAPs Net Income Amount			
2,001-2,500 EGP	2,501-3,000 EGP	3,501-4,000 EGP	4,001+ EGP

PAPs Net Income Amount			
2,001-2,500 EGP	2,501-3,000 EGP	3,501-4,000 EGP	4,001+ EGP
15	13	48	364

5.3 Project impacts

The results of the socio-economic survey revealed that the predominant impacts are of an economic nature, resulting from the loss of crops and trees. 100% of the PAPs confirmed that the impact on them was limited to the loss of crops and trees.

Regarding the impact associated with physical displacement, none of the PAPs mentioned that they would likely lose their houses because of the project, as their use of the ENR land is limited to agricultural use.

2 PAPs indicated that they have a livestock barn that they use during the day to place field animals in it (a temporary barn) or used it as a temporary place to store fertilizer and grains. PAPs mentioned that this barn can be moved within his land (which he owns) because it is adjacent to the ENR's land, and the barn is not built of bricks and cement, it is built of tree trunks.

Some PAPs mentioned that the main irrigation connections from which they irrigate the land that they use and the land they own will be affected. Therefore, the project may affect the irrigation facilities that they rely on to irrigate the land they own. According to the results of the socio-economic survey, 95 PAP reported that their land includes irrigation facilities. This matter was discussed with GARB, who confirmed that, prior to accessing the land for construction, all existing facilities will be identified. Alternative irrigation facilities will be constructed before removing the existing ones to ensure that the project does not negatively impact the adjacent agricultural lands.

Table 5-9: Distribution of PAPs According to Project impacts

PAPs Project impacts	
Livelihoods Impact (Loss of Trees and crops)	Physical displacement (Loss of houses)
440	.

5.3.1 Loss of agricultural land

5.3.1.1 Land Rent

Most PAPs (99%) confirmed that they have lease contracts with the ENR for the land, but they are considered old lease contracts, as the land was rented by the father/mother/uncle and they died, then the sons became the ones using the land. While 1% confirmed that they do not have lease contracts. All PAPs, whether they have contracts or not, confirmed that they have ENR receipts stating that the rental value for the land has been paid, as the rent is paid annually on a regular basis.

Table 5-10: Distribution of PAPs According to land ownership

PAPs Ownership		
Officially Rented (lease contract)	Unofficially Rented (no lease contract)	Refused to answer
431	4	5

5.3.1.2 Significance of loss of land⁹

(12%) of PAPs explained that they do not own agricultural land or rent land for agriculture other than the ENR land, while (19%) stated that they rent other land for agriculture other than the ENR land. While (60%) stated that they own other agricultural lands in the area and in other areas. While (9%) refused to answer this question.

Table 5-11: Other land ownership

PAPs Other land ownership			
Owns other land	Rents other land	Owns/ Rents no other land	Refused to Answer
263	83	55	39

5.3.1.3 Agricultural use

The agricultural use of the lands to be repossessed for the project is diverse. According to the results of the socio-economic survey, 27.5% of the land is allocated to growing crops, 62% to planting trees, and (10.5%) to planting both crops and trees. In addition, two plots of land were uncultivated at the time of the survey but had a temporary livestock barn.

Table 5-12: Agricultural use of the lands included in the land repossessed

PAPs Agricultural Use		
Crops	Trees	Crops & Trees
121	272	47

- PAPs confirmed that the crops grown differ from season to another, so the land is not cultivated with only one type throughout the year. Some crops continue to be cultivated for a long period of up to six months, such as potatoes and strawberries, which are among the most widely cultivated crops in the region. PAPs also mentioned that growing crops such as potatoes and strawberries costs more than other crops such as vegetables and corn.

⁹ The information contained in this section is based on what was stated verbally by PAPs, not based on the RP team's review of any official documents indicating land ownership or lease contracts, or verifying the data in agricultural associations regarding land ownership.

- None of the land users for growing crops showed any resistance to repossessing the land for the project. On the contrary, they stressed that the land is ENR property and it has the right to repossess it at any time, but the timing in which the repossession process will take place must be taken into account, as the best time for that is after the end of the agricultural season and harvesting the crops, to avoid the potential impact of losing revenue from agriculture, which will require compensation for what was spent on agricultural land. PAPs stressed the importance of notifying them of the date of repossession the land with a sufficient time so that the crop can be harvested and not to begin cultivating the land for a new season.

The table below illustrates the types of crops cultivated at the time of the survey, along with the number of land plots dedicated to each crop type.

Table 5-13: Type of crops that were counted through the survey

Type of crops currently planted	Number of plots of land
Wheat	19
Vegetables	44
Corn	13
legumes	2
Potatoes	42
Strawberry	48

- The table below displays the different types of trees and their respective quantities, as they were counted by the ENR PD representative in each area and reviewed with land users during the survey. The number of trees was reviewed twice; the first time in the presence of the ENR PD representative and land user during the RP team's review of the inventory, and the second time during the socio-economic survey.

Table 5-14: Type and number of trees that were counted through the survey

Type of Trees	Number of Trees
Mango	10,586
Grasp	35
Banana	949
Citrus	4526
Palms	9
Guava	81
Prickly pear	6991
Olive	42

- Land users explained that although the primary use of land in agriculture is for commercial purposes, a portion of it is often allocated for home consumption, especially crops such as Corn and Wheat.

5.3.1.4 Irrigation Facilities and Infrastructure

21.8% of PAPs stated that the agricultural lands that will be repossessed for the project have existing irrigation facilities from the main irrigation connections, and 78.2% do not have irrigation facilities, they rent a pump to raise water to irrigate the land from the nearby canal. However, what concerns them is not the existing irrigation facilities on the land that will be repossessed for the project. What concerns them most is the land they own, because it is adjacent to the land they use, in the event that irrigation facilities will be removed from the land that will be allocated to the project, their lands will be affected and irrigation water will be cut off, which will necessitate the construction of alternative connections before proceeding with the construction of the project.

The subsequent table outlines the existing facilities on the lands at present, with the understanding that this determination is based on the outcomes of the socio-economic survey. The consultant does not possess an accurate inventory for review and verification. The responses provided in this table are based on the direct answers of the PAPs, rather than on an official utilities inventory document issued by ENR. The Property Department conducted an inventory of the land required for the project, limited to areas falling within ENR-owned properties. GARB will carry out the inventory of existing utilities before accessing the land for the commencement of construction activities.

The owners of lands adjacent to ENR property - who are considered current users of the ENR land (PAPs) - explained that the irrigation infrastructure is located on their own land and is used for irrigating their crops, but it passes through the ENR owned land which they also currently utilize.

Table 5-15: Existing Irrigation Facilities on the used agricultural lands

PAPs No. of Existing Irrigation Facilities	
Irrigation Connections	Close to Water Sources
95	340

5.4 Vulnerable Groups

Table 6-16 provides a list of vulnerable groups, which indicates that illiteracy, people affected by reading and writing, is the highest among all vulnerable groups, at a rate of (46.5%) of the total PAPs. Followed by Elderly (33%), Low income comes in a percentage of (6.3%) with 1000-2500 EGP, and sensitive physical condition and disability percentage (5.2%) from the PAPs total number of family members. The survey found no woman-headed households/woman breadwinners in the project area.

Table 5-16: Vulnerable Groups that are likely to be Affected

Vulnerable Groups	No. of PAPs
Illiterate	205
Elderly	146
Low income	28

PAPs with physical disabilities (PAP or a family member)¹⁰	23
Sensitive health condition (chronic disease)¹¹	299
Woman breadwinners	0

Using the background information provided in table above, it is noted that some of the PAPs fall into more than one category of vulnerability, so that he/ she is sensitive health condition and he is also illiterate and elderly, which makes him more vulnerable.

5.5 Social Aid and Government Support

According to the results of the socio-economic survey, (65%) of the PAPs do not receive social aid or subsidies from government agencies or NGOs. Some PAPs (35%) referred to some financial aid, which is represented by pensions issued by the Ministry of Social Solidarity, such as the Sadat pension, TakafulTakaful and Karama cash transfer.

5.6 Perceptions on the Project

Table 5-17 shows that PAPs' perceptions of the project are generally favorable. Since none of the PAPs expressed their objection or resistance to the ENR repossession of the land they use for agriculture, they are fully aware that these lands are ENR property and it has the right to repossess at any time, but they emphasized the following:

- Receive compensation for trees consistent with prevailing prices,
- Considering the possibility of postponing the repossession of the land planted with mango and prickly pear trees until the fruits are harvested for this year (until the end of August 2025) so that they can benefit from the returns of the mango and prickly pear season,
- Regarding lands planted with crops, PAPs stressed the importance of notifying them sufficiently before repossessing the land until the end of the agricultural season and harvesting the crop, to avoid starting to plant a new season, because this will not require any compensation given the absence of crops damage.
- Before starting construction activities, clear boundaries must be set between the land that will be repossessed for the project and the land owned by them (because it is adjacent to their lands) so that they are not affected by the construction work,
- Avoid affecting or cutting existing irrigation water facilities because of the dualization construction activities because it passes through the land that will be repossessed. If it is not possible to avoid, irrigation alternatives should be created before cutting or destroying the existing facilities.

Table 5-17: PAPs Perceptions on the Project

PAPs Perceptions	PAPs
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¹⁰ The number mentioned in this table for PAPs with physical disabilities is calculated from the PAPs total number of family members (1802) not from PAPs Heads of Household (440).

¹¹ The number mentioned in this table for PAPs with sensitive physical condition is calculated from the PAPs total number of family members (1802) not from PAPs Heads of Household (440).

	PAPs Perceptions	PAPs
	The Project is good	356
	The Project is bad	0
	Neutral	56
	Do not know	28

PAPs perception of the Project has been expressed as follows during the survey:

- **The Project is good**

Positive feedback for the Project shared as part of the socio-economic survey is summarized below.

- The vast majority of good responses stated that the project will save time for travel, especially over long distances;
- Will facilitate their daily movements that depend on the train;
- Fast and will enhance passenger safety/reduce accidents;
- Economic benefits related to transporting goods

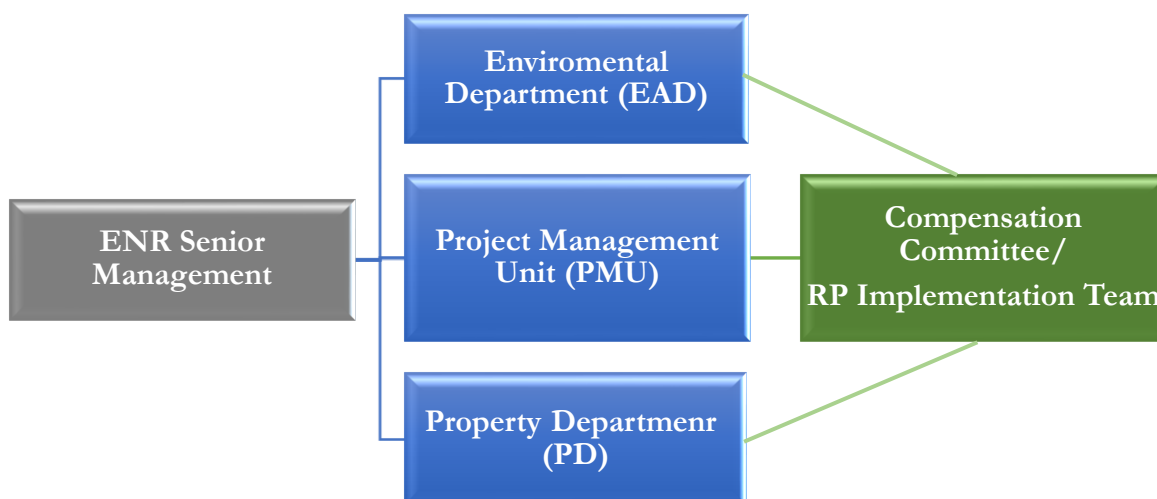
6 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The planning, preparation and implementation of this RP involves distinct processes and different responsible parties. This Chapter details the organizations involved, as well as their roles and responsibilities to ensure that PAPs and affected communities are resettled and compensated for any losses, so that their livelihoods and standards of living are restored to at least pre-Project levels.

6.1 Organizational Structure

ENR is the Project Owner. It is responsible for the design and development of the Project. ENR is a Government Agency under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Transport. ENR will have ultimate responsibility for the Project and will oversee compliance with the WB ESS during the Project's design, construction and operation. ENR will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) to coordinate and implement the Project, as described in the ESIA, that will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of this RP. The RP will be one of the key sub-documents associated with the ESIA, that will also be adhered to and implemented by the Social Specialist (ENR Environmental Department EAD) who is a PMU team member. Refer to Section 7.3 below for further details. ENR is the for implementing the RP.

PAPs will be fully engaged and consulted with as part of the livelihood compensation process through the Compensation Committee¹²/ RP Implementation Team referred to in the following figure, whose roles and responsibilities are explained in a **Table 6-1**.



ENR's organizational structure for the Project is shown in **Figure 6-1**.

Figure 6-1: ENR's Organizational Structure for the Project.

¹² As previously mentioned, the RP consultant proposed establishing a compensation committee to bridge the gap between national laws and the international requirements of WB ESS5. This committee is expected to play a key role in defining responsibilities related to follow-up, assessing groups not covered under Egyptian law, and ensuring that compensation implementation aligns with World Bank standards.

The compensation committee was formally established by a decision issued by the Chairman of the ENR on August 28, 2024. Pursuant to this decision, a subcommittee was formed on September 22, 2024, to review the initial inventory prepared by the Property Management Department and to assess tree compensation.

6.2 Roles and Responsibilities for Land Acquisition

ENR's senior management team and the Environmental and Social (E&S) PMU Manager will have overall responsibility for the effective implementation of this plan. The plan outlines the entities and units involved in land repossession and compensation for the project. It also describes the specific roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders, including those responsible for compensation in the Bashteel – Itay El Baroud dualization areas.

Table 6-1: Roles and responsibilities of the organizations involved in resettlement and compensation for the Project.

Entity	Roles and Responsibilities
Financial Responsibility	
Ministry of Transport (MOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MoT, as the project owner; through ENR will deposit the compensation value for the PAPs. Approves the deposit of the compensation full value according to the estimates of the Compensation Committee through ENR; as ENR is the authority responsible for the Project under the MOT.
RP Approval and Oversight	
ENR Senior Management	<p>ENR Senior Management will review and approve reports and documents associated with Project implementation. They are responsible for establishing the PMU, Compensation Committee and appointing technical specialists to effectively oversee and monitor the RP implementation. They ensure that all relevant activities are executed in line with relevant national legislation and Lender's requirements (WB). With specific regards to this RP, ENR Senior Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approves the RP (after Lender's approval); Establishes a PMU and Compensation Committee to implement the Project RP, Ensures availability of sufficient budget for land repossession, livelihood compensation and other assistance and support through both national legislation and WB ESS5;
RP Team – Implementation and Monitoring	
ENR Project Management Unit (PMU) and ENR Environmental Affairs Department (EAD)	<p>The PMU within the ENR that is tasked with ESHS management, with support from ENR Environmental affairs department (EAD). The EAD department will have the overall responsibility on the project's E&S requirements. Therefore, the PMU E&S Manager is responsible for the overall RP implementation to ensure any potential impacts from the Project area are addressed in compliance with Egyptian legislation and the WB ESS. The PMU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensures land repossession and resettlement activities (including

Entity	Roles and Responsibilities
	<p>livelihood impacts (if it is relevant) comply with WB requirements and this approved and disclosed RP;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures engagement of other technical specialists to assist in implementation of the RP, including compensation valuation, monitoring and evaluation activities; • Ensures coordination and liaison across ENR departments, relevant ministries and governorate departments involved in implementation of all RP activities; • Proposes and takes appropriate corrective actions as needed during the RP implementation; • Oversees functionality and performance of the grievance redress mechanism for the Project PMU E&S Manager and Social Specialist who will be actively involved in receiving and addressing grievances, • Following and keeping records of all payments made in collaboration with disbursing parties; • Monitoring and following up on the implementation of livelihood compensation, providing assistance to ensure that the project does not affect the livelihood of vulnerable groups (if needed); • Monitoring all consultation activities undertaken with PAPs by the Social Specialist, especially with regard to restoring livelihoods for tenants/ users of ENR agricultural land.
<p>ENR Environmental Affairs Department (EAD)</p> <p>Social Specialist¹³</p>	<p>The Social Specialist from the ENR Environmental affairs department (EAD) is responsible for the overall implementation of the RP and livelihood restoration. The Social Specialist is accountable to the PMU E&S Manager and is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following and keeping records of all payments made in collaboration with disbursing parties; • Keeping records of land repossession and livelihoods restoration related grievances; • keeping records of all payments made for livelihood compensation especially with regard to restoring livelihoods for land users and their receiving compensation for trees and assets, • Collecting the data for the preparation of the quarterly RP internal monitoring reports; • Monitoring and managing any immediate issues of non-compliance with the RP and remedial action required; • Reporting (to PMU E&S Manager) any immediate issues of non-compliance with the RP and remedial action required;

¹³ Social Specialist; He/ She will be one of the important players in the RP implementation team. He/ She will need to have experience with resettlement in accordance with international requirements (WB ESS). His role will overlap with many parties in the implementation process and during the various stages of implementation.

Entity	Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring the temporary land acquisition activities of Contractor(s), and the implementation of associated RP activities; Overseeing and supporting RP related grievance management including periodic reporting of grievances to PMU.
Project Compensation Committee	<p>The Compensation Committee will be formed to bridge the gap between national law and international requirements/standards of WB. This is the mechanism that ENR adopted to compensate groups affected by projects not covered by Egyptian Law No. 10/1990. The Compensation Committee will be part of the RP implementation team.</p> <p>The roles and responsibilities of the Compensation Committee include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with categories of PAPs not covered by Egyptian law (land tenants/ users) and vulnerable groups, including the elderly, Illiterate and women. Estimating compensation for trees and crop damage resulting from the repossession of lands owned by ENR to establish the dualization (categories that are not covered by national law and for which the Egyptian Survey Authority (ESA) or the Survey Directorate will not estimate compensation, not involved) Supports the tenant/land users by setting the additional budget to provide livelihood assistance and support any issues related livelihoods restoration (if needed); Collaborating with the Social Specialist in receiving and resolving any complaints related to compensation.
ENR Property Department (PD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property Department is responsible for legal issues related to railway property. Responsible for listing the users of lands owned by ENR that are required to be repossessed to establish the project. The inventory includes preparing a list of user names, areas used, type of use, number of trees and types of crops.
Technical Government Support	
General Authority for Roads and Bridges (GARB)	<p>Determining the responsibilities related to the General Authority for Roads and Bridges (GARB) is carried out in accordance with a protocol between ENR and GARB, an internal protocol in the Ministry of Transport. Therefore, GARB is responsible for everything related to the construction activities of civil works for the alignment.</p>
Agriculture Directorate	<p>The Agriculture Directorate in each governorate has a list of indicative prices for trees and crops that is updated annually and approved by the governor. Which will help the Compensation Committee estimate the compensation of trees and crop damage resulting from the project's activities.</p>

Entity	Roles and Responsibilities
The Ministry of Endowments	The Ministry of Endowments coordinates the process of demolishing the mosque ¹⁴ with the MoT/ ENR. The ministry conducts consultation activities with community members and based on this consultation establishes alternative mosque or contributes to the establishment and expansion of existing mosque prior to construction.
Key Land Acquisition Stakeholders	
WB	The WB (Lender) () is financing the Project. The Lenders will require the submission of reports that monitor the environmental and social performance of the Project against their specific policies for mitigating environmental and social issues and impacts. This includes the implementation of this RP. The WB role is to provide feedback for and approval of the RP. The WB receives regular information that confirms ENR's monitoring of the land acquisition/ repossession process and compliance with the WB ESS, standards/ requirements, and national legislative (Chapter 3).
Construction Contractor	The Contractor appoints a Social Officer, responsible for temporary land acquisition during construction, in accordance with the processes and compensation measures in the RP, including land entry/ exit protocols. The Social Officer is also responsible for the return of land to either ENR/ GARB or landowners (if required), and the resolution of any grievance related to the Contractor's land acquisition processes, and for obtaining any permits required from the local authorities.

¹⁴ Mosque built on ENR land along the Project alignment km 25/500 for dualization area.

7 ENTITLEMENTS AND COMPENSATION

This Chapter describes the eligibility of PAPs for compensation and other resettlement assistance. The chapter also includes an entitlement matrix (Table 8-2) that addresses the categories of losses and entitlements for all PAPs according to the type of impact and loss. The chapter also includes a description of the valuation methodology, compensation and to provide further assistance and support where needed.

7.1 Eligibility Categories and Principles

Under Egyptian law, the only people and entities entitled for compensation are those with registered property rights. For example, these include 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 registration.

Under the Lender's requirements, all the land needed for a Project is subject to Eligibility Criteria for compensation, established in its ESS5, which includes the following categories:

- Category 1: those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under Egyptian Law);
- Category 2: those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the census, but who have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national laws; and
- Category 3¹⁵: Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (e.g. squatters).

Under this Project¹⁶ all the categories (including 2 and 3) will be considered for compensation in accordance with WB ESS5. All PAPs will be compensated for their loss of trees and livelihoods, regardless of their legal status. Compensation includes financial or technical support so that PAPs can restore their livelihood to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of Project implementation, whichever is higher.

Table 8-2 below provides eligibility criteria and requirements for each of the impact categories distributed by impact groups that are defined in the entitlement's matrix (Table 8-2).

During the period from December 2023 to March 2024, representatives from the ENR PD conducted an inventory of land users of ENR-owned lands that will be repossessed to construct the dualization area. The inventory includes the names of users, cultivated areas, the number and types of trees, and types of crops.

ENR will explain to PAPs what is included in the entitlements matrix to provide eligible PAPs with the opportunity to benefit from these packages where they can confirm their eligibility. PAPs are

¹⁵ Category 2 and 3 is the predominant category of PAPs in the area of Bashteel – Itay El Baroud Railway Project, in which PAPs are located, because the land needed by the project is state-owned lands (ENR property), and thus include PAPs who are beneficiaries of ENR lands (land users). Since the land is owned by the ENR, they are classified as land users.

¹⁶ The results of the socio-economic survey and the field survey of the alignment corridor of Bashteel – Itay El Baroud & Itihad- AL Nahada Railway Project, and dualization area from Bashteel – Itihad showed that all PAPs are land users.

required to present proof of identity to verify that the person receiving the compensation is the same individual listed in the ENR inventory.

Eligibility of PAPs was assessed by ENR PD during survey of lands required for the project dualization. The eligibility of the PAPs was confirmed during the field review conducted by the subcommittee under the Compensation Committee, which was established by a decision from the Chairman of ENR (Appendix 9). The subcommittee engaged in consultations with the affected individuals during the inventory review phase.

The Compensation Committee and the RP Implementation Team will resume consultations with PAPs tenants, land users, and vulnerable groups during the RP implementation phase.

The project design, as well as the identified land repossession requirements, do not necessitate the removal of any houses and shops adjacent to the project alignment or agricultural land not owned by ENR. The project construction will rely on land owned by ENR, which is currently used for agricultural purposes (trees and crops), as identified by officials from the ENR Property Department and verified through field assessments conducted by the RP team, as explained and confirmed above.

However, if landowners adjacent to the project alignment (whether agricultural land or residential properties) are affected by construction activities, they will be eligible for compensation covered by the construction contractor. The contractor will be required to compensate any individuals impacted by construction activities within their designated work area, in accordance with civil law, which protects property rights and ensures compensation for damages incurred.

7.2 Entitlement Matrix

People and households registered by the census and identified during the assets inventory are entitled to compensation and subsistence assistance. Entitlements are defined according to the categories of affected people and households with consideration of the level of impact caused by the land take requirements of the Project.

Entitlements under the Project can be classified under the following categories:

- i. Compensation for loss of crops/ trees, existing facilities and utilities on the land or access to them;
- ii. Compensation for Community Resources;
 - Loss of community assets or access to them
- iii. Resettlement/ livelihood compensation and vulnerability assistance.

All PAPs identified in the ENR PD inventory are entitled to compensation, according to the compensation principles of the WB ESS5.

It is important to note that the affected category located in the project area will be compensated for the loss of crops and trees that represent their livelihood in addition to vulnerability assistance.

The Entitlement Matrix Table 8-2 presents the entitlement matrix for the PAPs category who was identified in the Project according to the type of loss/ impact on PAPs. The following entitlement matrix has been developed according to the results of the socio-economic survey conducted by the

RP team, and according to the entitlement matrix included in the RF that was prepared for the project, 2022.

Table 7-1: Entitlement Matrix for Affected Persons

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Eligibility Criteria Category of PAP	Entitlement		
			Compensation to meet National Requirements	Proposed Compensation Policy & Standards to align with international standards	Implementation Issues and recommendations
Standing Crops, Trees and Other Immovable Assets					
Loss of standing crops, trees, or other immovable assets or access to them	Permanent (complete or partial) Loss of standing crops, trees, or other immovable assets	Farmers or individuals who do not have formal legal ownership rights to land on which the trees and crops are planted but have temporary or leasing rights (tenants)	No specific provision	<p>Provide cash compensation for loss of crops, trees, or other immovable assets at replacement cost</p> <p>The project activities should take into consideration the cropping patterns and seasons in order to avoid partial or complete loss if possible.</p> <p>Farmers should have the opportunity to harvest crops and fruits, if this does not conflict with the project construction schedule, considering not to reduce the value of compensation accordingly.</p> <p>Assistance in relocation of secondary structure/ trees to replacement land provided, where possible if farmers prefer to replant trees that will be removed from the land.</p> <p>The compensation will cover the cost of transporting the trees and crops removed outside the project</p>	<p>Agriculture represents the main source of livelihood for the PAPs related to project land repossession, as the results of the socio-economic survey and site visits to the project alignment did not indicate any economic impacts related to livelihood except crops and trees.</p> <p>The survey results showed the loss of several trees and types of crops (section 6.4.1.3 Agricultural use) currently existing during the survey time. The survey was applied to all PAPs.</p> <p>The number and type of tree and crop types estimated according to the detailed inventory of ENR PD.</p> <p>Any farmers or individuals who were not inventoried by the ENR PD should be allowed to access the grievance process to register their claim for compensation of assets.</p>

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Eligibility Criteria Category of PAP	Entitlement		
			Compensation to meet National Requirements	Proposed Compensation Policy & Standards to align with international standards	Implementation Issues and recommendations
				land and not dumping them in other cultivated parts of the land or bearing the PAPs an additional cost of transportation. Providing legal assistance to illiterate PAPs to help them understand the agreement for receiving the compensation	
Agricultural Land					
loss of access to land under private or government ownership	Temporary (complete or partial) loss of access to land under agricultural and/or commercial use	Formal landowners who have formal legal ownership Land users who do not have formal legal ownership rights but may have temporary rental or leasing rights Entities (i.e. land users or tenants) who do not have any recognizable legal right or claim to	No specific provisions	Compensation Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rental agreement for at least 3 months to ensure that farmers are receiving compensation for the full agriculture season, for which they were not able to benefit from. Provide cash compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets thereon, i.e. crops, trees and other immovable structures), if these are	Willing-Temporary Use and Rental Arrangements to be implemented, as specified in the RF; The contractor will rely on providing a storage area for equipment and building materials. In the case that there is not enough area in ENR's property, this will be done based on the following protocol for temporary use or rental of private land: - Giving the owner of the land the right to approve or reject to rent his land, and in this case the contractor will look

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Eligibility Criteria Category of PAP	Entitlement		
			Compensation to meet National Requirements	Proposed Compensation Policy & Standards to align with international standards	Implementation Issues and recommendations
		the land. (Currently non-existent ¹⁷)		owned by the users; Provide cash compensation towards any improvements made on the land done by the users (as irrigation facilities were extended to ENR lands) Allowances: NA	for another plot of land; - The landowner has the right to negotiate the price with the contractor; - The owner has access to the grievance mechanism at the project level; - The contractor must return the land to its original condition after the lease period ends, and any other specifications agreed upon with the landowner; - Land lease or use agreements will be documented
Community Resources					
Loss of community assets or access to them	Permanent (complete or partial loss) of community physical assets (Mosque/ Places of	Ministry of Endowments All members of the	Cash compensation based on the compensation estimated by the Ministry of Endowments Building an	Provide alternative or similar resources to compensate for the loss of access to community physical resources Restoration of affected community buildings and structures to original or better condition	A mosque may be affected; and ENR will submit an official request to the Ministry of Endowments stating that the mosque conflicts with the design of the proposed project, documents proving that the land on which the mosque is built belongs to ENR, in addition to justifications that explain the impossibility of avoiding the

¹⁷ GARB stated that all construction activities will be carried out within the area that will be repossessed for the project. Currently, additional land that will be temporarily used for construction activities has not been identified. However, this entitlement has been included as a precautionary measure in the event that temporary land is found to be needed by the construction contractor.

In the event that the contractor needs additional land, this will be done in accordance with an official agreement between the contractor and the land owner/user in exchange for a rental value for the period of temporary acquisition.

Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Eligibility Criteria Category of PAP	Entitlement		
			Compensation to meet National Requirements	Proposed Compensation Policy & Standards to align with international standards	Implementation Issues and recommendations
	worship)	community	alternative mosque		mosque in the design. The Ministry of Endowments will determine the compensation amount that should be paid, so that they can build a replacement mosque or expand an existing mosque.
Loss of existing facilities and utilities on the land or access to them	Permanent (complete or partial loss) of irrigation network/ canals, water connections, etc.)	users of the lands to be repossessed (PAPs) Farmers/ landowners adjacent to the lands that will be allocated to the project (the dualization area)	No specific provision	Compensation Providing cash compensation for all existing facilities on the land, whether irrigation networks, water connections, electricity, etc.; Provide cash compensation towards any improvements made on the land. Allowances Provide cash compensation at full replacement cost, including cash compensation for the cost of moving, or the cost of moving any movables from the land as a result of the land repossession for the project.	The Project will impact irrigation canals and electrical facilities. Project have to minimize those impacts. There should be also an evaluation to check whether there will be situations in which some land parcels will not be reachable by the current irrigation canals system. Technical studies and costs for reestablishing the irrigation system and the electrical facilities must be included in the Project.

7.3 Valuation Process and Methodology

7.3.1 Valuation of crops and trees compensation

Agriculture stands as the primary livelihood for the PAPs affected by the land repossession for the project. Findings from the socio-economic survey and site visits along the project alignment reveal that there are no identified economic impacts on livelihood beyond those associated with crops and trees.

The methodology for crop and tree valuation is based on the price lists issued annually by the Directorate of Agriculture in each governorate.

In accordance with the decision issued by the Chairman of ENR to establish a Compensation Committee for the project (Appendix 9), an additional subcommittee was formed to review and verify the inventory issued by the ENR PD, as well as to assess compensation. This subcommittee includes an agricultural engineer as a member.

The committee reached out to the Agriculture Directorates, requesting the latest price lists for trees and crops in the respective governorates. These lists were used as a basis for estimating tree compensation (Appendix 5). The RP consultant attended several meetings with the committee formed for this purpose to follow up on the compensation valuation methodology and conduct the final inventory review. Compensation will be provided in cash based on the number, age, and type of trees.

The socio-economic survey conducted by the RP team revealed that the agricultural lands to be reposessed from users for the project contain a significant number of fruit trees older than five years. The tables in section (6.4.1.3 Agricultural Use) present the number of crops and trees recorded during the survey, categorized by type.

The valuation of trees is based on several criteria, including type, whether the tree is fruit-bearing or not, and age. With regard to age, trees are categorized into three groups:

- Category 1: Seedling (young sapling)
- Category 2: Less than five years old
- Category 3: Five years old and above

The highest compensation rate applies to fruit-bearing trees that are five years old or more. This valuation approach is based on the official price lists issued by the agricultural directorates and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture. These rates are applied nationwide, with minor variations in tree prices from one governorate to another.

Based on this valuation system, the Compensation Committee calculated the tree compensation using the highest category rate, for fruit-bearing trees aged five years and above.

7.3.2 Valuation of Mosque Compensation

One (1) mosque will be removed; the following procedures are followed to estimate mosque compensation:

- Coordination between ENR and the Ministry of Endowments (the responsible authority for all mosques in Egypt) to obtain consent for the planned expropriation.

- Officials of the Endowments Ministry will conduct consultation activities with the local community around the mosque that will be removed, through the imams of the mosques. Consultations will focus on the proposed alternatives, including the construction of a new mosque or expansion of an existing mosque, to reduce potential conflicts that could arise from removing mosque.
- Establishing alternative mosques or contributing to the establishment and expansion of existing mosques, which will be completed prior to construction.
- There will be no additional compensation for the workers of the mosque as the few assigned by the Ministry of Endowments have been assigned to new posts. People on voluntary duty during prayer times (only 5 times a day for short periods) are not impacted in terms of livelihood and will not be compensated for.
- Accordingly, the compensation is estimated by the Ministry of Endowments, which formally notifies ENR of the assessed amount. ENR is then responsible for paying the compensation to the landholding authority, represented by the Ministry of Endowments/ Directorate of Endowments in Giza Governorate.

7.4 Valuation of Other Support and Assistance

When tree relocation is required due to ENR repossessing its land for project development, ENR will cover the transportation costs using local transportation service providers or through contractors' equipment at various construction sites.

The compensation will cover the cost of transporting the removed trees and crops outside the project site, ensuring that they are not disposed of in other cultivated areas or that affected individuals are not burdened with additional transportation costs.

ENR will cover any additional costs related to tree relocation.

7.4.1 Legal Assistance

In addition to the cash compensation and other allowances as described in the entitlement's matrix (Table 8-2) above, all PAPs are entitled to receive legal assistance (if needed) especially illiterate PAPs, as they may need more assistance to understand the content of the compensation agreement and the related legal procedures, etc.

The Project provides legal support directly if official legal papers such as agreements are signed. But if the compensation is received in cash or with a check at a bank account, the provision of assistance will be limited to explaining the official procedures for receiving compensation and providing assistance from the trusted members of the community (the heads of families/ wise people from the people of the area) to sign the receipt of compensation.

7.4.2 Compensation for Vulnerable Groups

National legislation does not provide special provisions or assistance to vulnerable groups who may be affected by expropriation/ repossession. Additional assistance will be provided to households with vulnerable people to address specific needs, to meet WB's requirements. Vulnerable groups include: cumulatively affected households (including significantly affected PAPs as described in Section 6.4 of Chapter 6: Affected People and Assets, and those households taking care of at least one person that is elderly, sick or has a disability, the main wage earner in the family has/has a

physical disability, and illiterate/ uneducated PAPs. Special assistance will be provided to these vulnerable groups for Livelihood Restoration.

7.4.2.1 *Special Assistance for Vulnerable Groups*

The **Table 7-2** provides a list of livelihood restoration assistance. Vulnerable PAPs, including the elderly, illiterate and low-income PAPs who meet the vulnerability criteria, will be eligible for livelihood restoration assistance. Male and female PAPs will be consulted when selecting the entitlements most appropriate to vulnerable situations to restore livelihoods. The livelihoods assistance listed in Table 7-2 will be provided in addition to the entitlements listed in the Entitlements Matrix in section 8.2.

Table 7-2: Livelihood Restoration Assistance for Vulnerable Groups¹⁸

Livelihood Restoration Assistance	Description
Specific support for vulnerable PAPs with chronic illness and disabilities including: Elderly persons Illiterate Sensitive health condition Poor PAPs	<p>Vulnerable people who will lose livelihoods will have some specific support measures in place, especially those with disabilities. All these circumstances may limit their ability to have alternative livelihood opportunities or places that will need to be considered. This can be done through the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating those who are able to work in vocational training programmes through the empowerment programmes of the Ministry of Social Solidarity; Helping the elderly to access relevant social care programmes provided by the Ministry of Social Solidarity (permanent pension/ financial aid) by support to access to and register with national social support programmes offered by the Ministry of Social Solidarity. ENR will also provide priority in Project-related employment for members of vulnerable households (if at legal working age) PAPs who have not had regular wage-based income with a job at which they work one year. <p>Social programmes from the government are available to vulnerable groups. ENR will provide support and administrative assistance to eligible PAPs in accessing these programmes (if not already accessed).</p> <p>This measure will target vulnerable PAPs who are significantly affected by loss of livelihoods.</p>

¹⁸ Implementing such measures may not be straightforward and would require coordination at the level of the ENR Chairman and/or the MOT. This would, in turn, necessitate further clarification and could complicate or hinder implementation.

8 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATIONS

This Chapter describes the consultation approach adopted during the RP implementation and the grievance mechanism to be used to resolve any disputes that may arise.

Stakeholder consultation has informed the design and development of the Project, in addition to, the Project-specific land acquisition and livelihood impacts presented in this RP. The aim of these consultations is to provide accurate and timely information on the Project to the public, affected communities and PAPs, including potential Project impacts and the land acquisition process. This Project information is presented in a format that is easily understood by all stakeholders to ensure constructive and meaningful consultation and informed participation in compensation negotiations. Effective land acquisition/ repossession planning requires regular consultation with PAPs and affected communities, in addition to, local and state authorities, civil society organizations and other groups that have a significant role in shaping or affecting the Project, either positively or negatively.

WB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) describe the consultation requirements for projects involving economic displacement and livelihood impacts. These are clearly described in WB ESS5 and ESS10.

8.1 Engagement Activities during the ESIA and RP Preparation

In terms of methodology, the consultation activities were conducted through the following methods:

- Scoping Consultation Activities in December 2023 to February 2024
- A public consultation session was held during April 2024. with concerned authorities and project stakeholder.

8.1.1 Scoping Consultation Activities

The Consultant carried out stakeholder engagement activities in December 2023 to February 2024, through the following methods: Key Informant Interview (KII) with the local unit in Rural local units, as well as Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and group meetings with community members surrounding the Project areas. The diversity of community representation was considered through the inclusion of the males, females, elderly and community leaders. The identification of relevant stakeholders to the Project considered two factors, namely the geographical proximity of the potential stakeholders to the Project area, and the level of influence on/by the Project, to include specific groups of stakeholders depending on several levels, to achieve the objectives of the current study.

The following stakeholder groups have been identified:

- Affected agricultural land tenants/ users (PAPs)
- Residents in the nearest residential areas to the Project sites,
- Railway users (Bashteel – Itay El Baroud)
- Governmental Authorities including:
 - o Officials of the local units,
 - o Endowments Directorate in Giza Governorate,
 - o Antiquities Directorates in Beheira Governorate,
 - o Agricultural Associations,

In addition to the above, the study team conducted FGDs with the farmers in the Project area and surrounding areas and socio-economic survey with PAPs affected by land acquisition and livelihoods

Following are the main consultation activities conducted:

- The study team conducted site visits to the location of the proposed project activities. In addition, field observations were organized at Project activities points to define various stakeholders, and the potential impacts of the Project,
- Provide information on the Project, in order to enable the competent stakeholders to determine the concerns, requirements, and recommendations,

The consultant team carried out (15) FGDs, and (6) group meetings with community members and community leaders, in addition to (8) KIIs with different stakeholders.

Consultations were conducted with the local community (randomly selected near the Project areas) and other relevant stakeholders to:

- Gain better understanding of the local context,
- Obtain community feedback on the Project,
- Discuss Project activities and anticipate its environmental and social impacts
- Propose mitigation measures
- Disclose information regarding the Project

The feedback received was an important component to the formulation of mitigation measures and outcomes presented in this ESIA report.

All activities conducted were documented with lists of participants in order to guarantee an appropriate level of transparency. The table below is a condensed breakdown of the stakeholder categories that were engaged.

Table 8-1: Summary of the consultation activities that were conducted in Project area

Stakeholder	Number		Method
	Males	Females	
Affected agricultural land tenants/ users (PAPs) Residents in the nearest residential areas to the Project sites	86	52	FGDs Group Meetings
Railway users	27	14	FGDs
Governmental Authorities	8	9	KII
Total	121	75	196

8.1.2 Public Disclosure Sessions

The Egyptian National Railway Authority held a public consultation session to disclose the Bashtil Itay Al-Baroud and Etihad Al-Nahda railway project, as part of the process of preparing an evaluation study of the environmental and social impacts and the resettlement plan for the project in line with the project objectives and the World Bank requirements and standards. The consultative session was held on April 22, 2024, in Cleopatra Hall in Osim, Giza Governorate.

Appendix 3 includes the results and outputs of the consultation activities that took place during the preparation of the ESIA and RP.

8.2 Consultation Strategy for Land Repossession

8.2.1 Means and Tools for Communication

All consultation activities that are carried out as part of the RP will be part of the RP implementation process, it is also considered part of the stakeholder plan consultation activities prepared for the project.

The Project will use different consultation approaches and methods for different stages of the Project activities and stakeholder groups. The main communication methods and mechanisms that will be used to consult with key stakeholders are:

- Meetings, such as with the affected individuals and communities;
 - Telephone calls, letters and emails;
 - Information disclosure;
 - Regular Project press releases; and
 - Regular consultation with local communities.
- **Project Management Unit (PMU) Meetings**
 - The PMU will be responsible for the implementation, financial management and overall delivery of the Project as well as the implementation of measures and requirements specified within the Project documentation. **Regulatory / Technical Meetings**

During the detailed design and construction stage, communications will be made with the relevant authorities and ministries to discuss regulations, permitting and Project relations.

- **Community Meetings**

ENR will undertake community meetings with affected communities. As part of the consultations undertaken for the ESIA and RP, contact information has been obtained in relation to all the affected communities and government authorities.

The Social Specialist (of the PMU and Contractor) will undertake monthly consultation meetings with the local community. Local communities will be provided with the Grievance Mechanism as described in Section 9.3.

The Social Specialist (of the PMU and Contractor) will keep in regular contact with affected land users throughout the land repossession process and post-land repossession to ensure concerns are addressed.

- **Focus Groups (targeting vulnerable groups including women)**

Vulnerable groups for the Project are identified as: PAPs with physical disabilities, , location-dependent elderly and illiterate. Ongoing engagement with vulnerable groups and focus groups will be facilitated by ENR to ensure minimum impact on these groups.

8.3 Disclosure of the RP

ENR will disclose relevant information about the Project in an ongoing manner as the Project evolves. The information will be provided in Arabic and will cover all the key stages of the Project including the construction and operational phases. The final and approved version of this RP will be publicly disclosed on ENR websites.

8.4 Project Grievance Mechanism

8.4.1 Objectives

The objective of a grievance procedure is to ensure that all comments and complaints from any project stakeholder are considered and addressed in an appropriate and timely manner.

Both ENR and contractors must be committed to avoiding, reducing, limiting and, if necessary, remedying any adverse impacts caused by their activities on local populations and on their social and physical environment. One of the tools for identifying, preventing and managing unanticipated impacts is a Grievance Mechanism (GM).

The current grievance mechanism in ENR is implemented through two levels: the one assigned to the project at the local level (project-level GM).

The second level of the grievance mechanism is the central level for all railway lines and sectors, which is proper to ENR as an institution.

8.4.2 The project level GM

ENR has developed a mechanism for handling grievance to ensure that all complaints that may be related to project activities, including those related to involuntary resettlement actions, are addressed in a timely and transparent manner. The project GM is designed to accept grievances and feedback from all project stakeholders. The project has a separate GM that is for project workers, including any civil servants assigned to the project.

8.4.2.1 *Grievance Channels during the land repossession phase*

During the land repossession phase, it is essential to ensure that PAPs have access to timely and effective grievance channels to raise any concerns or objections related to the repossession process and its associated impacts. In this context, the following channels will be put in place:

- **Submission of grievances to ENR Property Department Offices:** The ENR Property Department, through its designated representatives in each area, will play a key role in direct engagement with land users and will be responsible for receiving and documenting grievances and inquiries. The property Officials assigned to each jurisdictional area will record all received complaints - whether submitted directly or referred to them - and forward them to the social specialist within the ENR Environmental Department.

- Access to ENR’s formal grievance system and on-site focal points: In addition to property offices, all ENR complaint channels will be available, as well as the e-government complaints portal. all PAPs have the right to access ENR’s official grievance mechanisms and on-site contact points. These will include mobile numbers of ENR representatives, which will be clearly displayed and accessible at key locations throughout the land repossession period. On-site representatives will be available to directly receive and register complaints from affected persons.

All grievances submitted during this phase will be recorded in the project’s grievance log and addressed in a timely manner. The ENR Environmental Department will oversee the resolution process and ensure that feedback is provided to complainants through transparent procedures.

8.4.2.2 Grievance Channels at the project level

- Complaint boxes at the entrance of the construction site, where community members/ workers can drop their complaints;
- Submit an oral complaint to the site manager or contractor official
- A complaints form is available near the complaints box for submitting a written complaint;
- (Appendix 7 Complaints form that was developed for the project)
- Phone number: The complaint can be submitted via a phone call from the complaints number (written on the project identification board at the entrance to the construction site). There are three numbers for submitting complaints:
 - One of which is for the contractor's official, and it changes from one site to another.
 - Phone number for the ENR official (from ENR Environment Department).
 - Direct contact number for the National Council for Women (NCW) for complaints related to gender-based violence and harassment (GBVH)

Those channels are widely used by persons having issues related to construction site. The contractor is responsible for receiving, following up and resolving complaints, and ENR is responsible for monitoring.

Grievances are documented through the grievance log, which is designed for this project to ensure documentation and follow-up (see Appendix 7 Grievance Log).

8.4.3 Current GM Central/ Institution level utilized by ENR

The management and operation of the Grievance Mechanism is the responsibility of the Complaints and Customer Service Directorate, which is affiliated to the Presidential Affairs Central Directorate. Below are the main channels for complaints:

8.4.3.1 Grievance Channels at the central level

Complaints could be submitted by multiple intake points, including submission by hand, telephone, or by email. The petitioner, through the use of the complaint tracking number, can follow up on their complaints through a range of methods including postal mail, e-mail, and phone or, by visiting the person in charge, as indicated below. The petitioner is free to submit his/her complaint to one or more of the three tiers above-mentioned. A grievance form will be made available to complainants. Below are the main channels for complaints:

- Complaint boxes in all railway stations, where people can drop their complaints;
- An email address linked to the ENR website (support@enr.gov.eg);
- A landline on the ENR website (+2 02 25748279) and 02 25748279;
- ENR has also dedicated two telephone lines (01274422925 - 0225753555), in addition to a hotline (15047), for receiving complaints related to ENR in general.

Those channels are widely used by persons having issues related to trains' operation or internal issues related to ENR. Since the project's geographic scope will be extended, a multistage mechanism will be adopted.

8.4.4 Grievances' Tiers Composition

Various tiers of grievances should be adopted by the ENR. The petitioner can target his/her complaint to one or more tiers at the same time. Following are the proposed tiers of grievances:

- **Tier 1:** Contractor and/or site engineer during construction and station Manager during operation at the local level; Grievances in this tier are handled at the project level by the contractor and the environmental affairs department of ENR, which directs the contractor to the used mechanism, as well as monitoring and monitoring;
- **Tier 2:** The Social Officer at Headquarters in Cairo (EAD);
- **Tier 3:** Through the Ministry of Transport website.
- **Tier 4:** National Council for Women for SEA/SH grievances

All complaints are anticipated to be solved on the site level; however, for those who want to escalate their complaint to a higher level, they will be able to resort to additional layer. (Go to court to pursue a court case).

One of the project's functions is to provide aggrieved people with an avenue for amicable settlement without necessarily having to pursue a court case. The aggrieved person has to receive the response to his/her complaint within 3 - 4 days; A maximum of a week. Some complaints are resolved within 24 hours depending on the type of action requested.

The complaint should be investigated in ٤-٣ working days from the date of submission and the aggrieved person should be responded to within A maximum of 7 working days. All activities should be properly documented in order to facilitate monitoring activities. It is essential to communicate with the third level in order to facilitate collecting all complaints raised.

Concerning compensation activities, the PAPs have the full right to communicate with the ENR EAD. It will be useful to disclose a unified cell phone number for receiving complaints on.

If the grievance mechanism, was not properly re-solved, the aggrieved persons are entitled to raise their complaint to higher level.

The following paragraphs describe a grievance mechanism that is consistent with previous levels WB ESS10.

8.4.5 Grievance Cycle

The grievance received via any communication channel or tiers will follow the following cycle: The petitioner has the full right to submit his grievance to any of the assigned tiers. The petitioner also

has the full right to submit his grievance to any entity he/she prefers, i.e., the Minister of Transport, the Governmental Complaint Portal, the Governorate, etc.

8.4.6 Response to Grievances

All comments and complaints will be responded to either verbally or in writing, in accordance with the preferred method of communication specified by the complainant. Comments will be reviewed and taken into account in the project preparation; Moreover, before responding to the complaint, acknowledgement of receipt of complaint should be communicated with the complainant within 24-48 hours.

8.4.7 Registration of Complaints

All grievances will be registered and acknowledged, and responded to between 3-4 business days (depending on the nature of the grievance). The project management will keep a grievance log and report on grievance management, this should be reported quarterly to the bank and monthly basis from contractor to ENR.

8.4.8 Confidentiality

Individuals who submit their comments or grievances have the right to request anonymity, although this may render the Social Specialist unable to provide feedback on how the grievance is to be addressed. Confidentiality should be declared during the process of disseminating GM information. The aggrieved person can stay anonymous but still reachable by phone number or any channel of communication preferred.

8.4.9 Management of GM

During construction and operation phases, grievances in relation to construction activities will be managed by the social officer at the EAD in ENR and the construction contractor(s). With regard to complaints submitted through GM Central/ Institution level channels, each channel has a number of employees working to receive complaints, record them and transfer them to the competent departments. ENR EAD should be informed of those complaints to ensure they are handled timely.

8.4.10 Monitoring of Grievances

All grievances should be monitored by the ENR in order to verify the process. Monitoring will be carried out for the following indicators:

1. Number of monthly received grievances (channel, gender, age, and basic economic status of the complainants should be mentioned);
2. Type of grievance received (according to the topic of the complaint);
3. Number of grievances resolved;
4. Number of unresolved complaints;
5. Dissemination activities implemented;
6. Level of satisfaction with solutions;
7. Documentation efficiency; and
8. Efficiency of response provided to grievance.

Quarterly Grievance Monitoring Report should be developed to keep track of all grievances submitted. The report should be developed by the Monitoring and Evaluation staff at ENR headquarters.

A separate grievance mechanism will be available in the same manner for workers, including employees of both the ENR employed and the contractors.

8.4.11 Disclosure of grievances

All grievances activities should be disclosed. An annual report should be prepared for the most frequent grievances faced and how they were solved.

A best practice standard is to acknowledge all complaints within 3-4 calendar days. Due to the complexity of some of the complaints, not all of them can be resolved immediately. In this case medium or long-term corrective actions are required, which need a formal procedure recommended to be implemented within 30 calendar days:

- The aggrieved person has to be informed of the proposed corrective measure.
- In case no corrective action is required, the petitioner should also be informed accordingly.
- Implementation of the corrective measure and its follow up has to be communicated to the complainant and recorded in the grievance register.

All grievances and communications, received by the PMU Social Specialist and all the different channels will be registered, ENR will ensure coordination between the different channels available. The actions taken/responses given will be tracked and recorded for each. Proper administration and internal records of stakeholder complaints and communications are essential for transparency and quality of ENR responsiveness and reporting to stakeholders on the resolution of grievances.

The objective will be to respond to the complaints of the PAPs and any relevant stakeholders on a timely fashion and in a transparent manner, without resorting to complicated formal channels to the extent possible.

9 MONITORING AND REPORTING

9.1 Purpose

The PMU is required to establish a procedure to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RP and take corrective actions, as necessary, to achieve compliance with WB ESS. This Chapter sets out the monitoring and reporting arrangements and responsibilities that will ensure that the resettlement process is fully implemented in accordance with this summary report.

ENR Team will approve and oversee the implementation of the resettlement process to ensure it is carried out in accordance with WB ESS.

The ENR Senior Management Team will be responsible for appointing the PMU Social Specialist to implement the RP and conduct internal monitoring, with support from the PMU E&S Manager.

The objective of the monitoring and reporting is to provide timely feedback to the ENR Senior Management Team and the WB on the effective implementation of this RP. It will also ensure that any unforeseen impacts, issues, and successes related to displacement and/ or livelihoods impacts are identified as early as practicable. RP monitoring also facilitates grievance management aiming to reduce the number and scale of grievances raised by PAPs. Internal and Resettlement Completion Audit reports will be submitted to WB periodically to align with their requirements.

9.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The Social Specialist should be ensuring that all grievances and community views are included in the RP monitoring reports.

A framework for RP monitoring will be developed using a monitoring and evaluation process. Monitoring through this framework will use the four monitoring indicators:

- **Input indicators** include the resources in terms of people, equipment and materials that go into the RP. Examples, of input indicators in the RP include:
 - The sources and amounts of funding for various RP activities.
 - The establishment of the repossession team.
- **Output indicators** include activities and services produced with inputs. Examples of output indicators in a RP can be a database of land repossession, and the completion of payments made for the loss of assets.
- **Process indicators present the changes** that occur during and after the RP implementation and the extent of activities and services that are provided. An example would be the ongoing implementation of grievance mechanism, public consultation and continued awareness raising for the Project.
- **Outcome/impact indicators** cover the delivery of mitigation activities taken to compensate livelihoods impact triggered by the Project, the changes in PAPs and community attitudes towards the Project, and the use of compensation payments for income generating activities. These indicators will also define the change in long-term measurable results, e.g. in behaviour and attitudes, living standards, and conditions. These outcome/ impact indicators may be subject to change. The Social Specialist will use these outcome/impact indicators, to assess whether restoration activities of the RP are effective in maintaining and improving the social and economic condition of PAPs.

9.3 Monitoring Process

The internal monitoring process will be carried out through:

- **Database Monitoring** – All socio-economic information on each PAP and the list of their affected assets will be stored in a database that will be the responsibility of the Social Specialist,
- **Follow-up Activities** – The follow up on the implementation of this RP will ensure that the activities are implemented within the dates specified in implementation schedule. This process will also help to modify and re-schedule activities where appropriate, to ensure that the RP implementation is completed on time and as planned. The internal monitoring process will include the following activities:
 - Liaison with the PMU, Contractor and PAPs to review and report progress against this RP;
 - Verification that compensation entitlements are being delivered in accordance with the RP;
 - Verification that agreed measures to restore or enhance livelihood are being implemented;
 - Assessment of PAPs satisfaction with resettlement outcomes through socio-economic survey;

- Monitoring of the Grievance Mechanism; and
- Preparation of quarterly summary reports on progress for each of the monitoring indicators and compensation disbursement updates/ reports for ENR Senior Management and Lenders.

9.4 Reporting Requirements

The RP reporting requirements are summarized in the table below.

Table 9-1: RP Reporting Requirements

Report Type	Frequency	Prepared By	Reviewed By (and issued to)	Topics covered in the report
Internal RP Monitoring Report	Quarterly	ENR Social Specialist	ENR Senior Management (Issued to Lenders)	Report summarizing progress against the RP; outline of any issues and agreed related actions; summary schedule of grievance status; minutes of any stakeholder or affected people consultations or meetings. (Plus supporting documentation)

10 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

10.1 Implementation Schedule

This RP is a live public document and will continue to be revised following Project approval to inform the resettlement programme through the various stages of Project development (construction and operation). It will be the responsibility of the PMU Social Specialist to revise the RP during construction and during operation, if required. This RP provides a timeline of actions (primarily consisting of RP implementation and monitoring) between 2024-2026,¹⁹ when the Project will become fully operational.

The RP will be implemented in a sequential approach; the process of implementing the RP is a sequential process which will include compensation deposit and grievances. The previous implementation steps represent the main steps that should be taken before civil works take place, conceding that the RP implementation process is a continuous process that begins before the start of the construction activities and continues throughout the construction period.

The Table below provides the key dates for the implementation of this RP, covering all activities from RP disclosure through to its implementation, evaluation and monitoring. End dates are indicative as certain land parcels may be acquired later in the Project RP implementation process.

Table 10-1: RP Implementation Timeframes²⁰

Item	Responsible Entity	Indicative Start Date	Indicative End Date
RP Disclosure			
Disclosure of the RP	ENR	0505/2025	06/2025
RP Preparation			
Formation of the Compensation Committee	ENR	08/2024	09/2024
Identification of PAPs update (if needed)	ENR PD	09/2024	12/2024
Compensation assessment by a specialized committee	ENR	11/2024	12/2024
RP Implementation			
Announcing RP eligibility and entitlements	ENR	11/2024	12/2024

¹⁹ This duration may require updating through GARB/ENR.

²⁰ Some of the dates listed in the table may need to be adjusted based on the date of the financial allocation for compensation (a compensation budget) and its disbursement to the PAPs.

Item	Responsible Entity	Indicative Start Date	Indicative End Date
to PAPs, Conducting minutes of agreement/notification to land users (PAPs) ²¹ .			
Negotiations with PAPs and draft agreement issued to PAPs/ receipt of receipt of compensation	ENR	05/2025	06/2025
Commencement of construction works	GARB & ENR	05/2025 ²²	2025
Continuation of RP implementation	GARB & ENR	05/2025	2025
Monitoring and Evaluation			
Internal RP performance monitoring by the PMU Social Specialist	ENR	04/2025	2025
Stakeholder Engagement			
Establish and implement the grievance mechanism.	ENR	08/2024	2025
Consultation meetings with PAPs (monthly during RP implementation).	ENR Through coordination with Contractor	10/2024	2025
Negotiations with landowners (if needed) and users (formal and informal) to agree entitlements and compensation amounts.	ENR	11/2024	2025
Ongoing engagement with PAPs, including vulnerable people.	ENR and contractors	10/2024	2025

10.2 Compensation Budget

This section presents the costs for implementing this RP. It includes:

- All compensation costs; and
- Additional assistance allowances (such as legal fees and transportation costs).

²¹ Appendix 10, includes minutes of agreement/notification between land users (PAPs) and the committee formed to review the PAPs inventory and estimate compensation.

²² This date is default by the consultant, it should be updated through GARB/ENR.

The RP implementation budget included in this chapter will be financed through a budget that ENR will prepare and issue to cover project compensation. This budget will provide compensation to project-affected persons in line with WB ESS (see Chapter 3 and Appendix 8: Legislative Framework).

The below tables (Table 11-2: Compensation for Trees, Table 11-3: Summary of Costs) present the budget breakdown of trees and structure (the Mosque and irrigation services) and assistant that will be covered in the RP budget. ENR commits to meeting any additional cost during implementation should it arise through the allocation of an additional budget.

10.2.1 Budget Methodology

The compensation amounts described in this Chapter are based on the valuation methodologies presented in Chapter 8: Entitlements and Compensation. The total amounts are then calculated using the PAP data obtained during the ENR PD asset inventory and the socio-economic surveys.

The costs have been separated into the following categories:

- Compensation for crops and trees;
- Compensation for Community Resources
 - Loss of community assets or access to them
 - Loss of existing facilities and utilities on the land or access to them
- Additional assistance allowances.

The compensation amounts presented for each of these categories represents totals that can be used for cash compensation, as described in Chapter 8: Entitlements and Compensation.

The Compensation Committee reached out to the Agriculture Directorates, requesting the latest price lists for trees and crops in the respective governorates. These lists were used as a basis for estimating tree compensation by the Compensation Committee. The RP consultant attended several meetings with the committee formed for this purpose to follow up on the compensation valuation methodology and conduct the final inventory review. Compensation will be provided in cash based on the number, age, and type of trees.

The compensation amounts provided for each of these categories represent the totals that can be used for cash compensation, as described in Chapter 8: Entitlements and Compensation. Exact figures cannot be provided for the compensation categories, as they will be mutually agreed upon between the concerned authorities, such as the compensation for the mosque that will be removed for the project, because the compensation estimate will be done through the Ministry/Directorate of Endowments, these procedures have not yet begun.

The compensation figures presented in the following tables are based on the estimates determined by the Compensation Committee, which relied on the crop and tree price lists issued by the Agriculture Directorate, as previously mentioned.

The RP team reviewed the estimated compensation, consulted with the Compensation Committee, and held meetings with its members to verify the valuation methodology and ensure consistency in the assessment for all PAPs.

10.2.2 Estimated Compensation Costs

The anticipated compensation costs for each cost category are presented as follows:

- Compensation for Crops and Trees²³
- **Compensation Trees**

The final inventory prepared by the ENR PD and reviewed and verified by the Compensation Committee includes the number and types of trees to be removed. The results of the socio-economic survey conducted by the RP team for PAPs, and review of the final inventory confirmed the final list of PAPs and final inventory of the number and type of trees²⁴.

Compensation for crops and trees has been estimated based on the price lists issued annually by the Directorate of Agriculture in each governorate (Appendix 5: The List for Crop and Tree Compensation)²⁵. The committee notified the ENR land users (PAPs) that, the land would be repossessed for project development purposes. The PAPs confirmed that they would harvest their crops and refrain from cultivating the land for a new season. The committee members assured them that the land would not be repossessed until they had completed the harvest and the agricultural season had ended.

Table 10-2: Compensation for Trees

Type of Trees	Number of Trees	Price per Tree	Compensation Cost (EGP)
Mango	10,586	2500	26,465,000
Grasp	35	500	17,500
Banana	949	450	42,705,0
Citrus	4526	1250	5,657,500
Palms	9	1900	17,100
Guava	81	800	64,800
Prickly pear	6991	250	1,747,750
Olive	42	850	35,700
TOTAL			34,432,400

²³ Agriculture represents the main source of livelihood for the PAPs related to project land repossession, as the results of the socio-economic survey and site visits to the project areas did not indicate any economic impacts related to livelihood except crops and trees.

²⁴ The survey results showed the loss of a number of trees (section 6.4.1.3 Agricultural use) currently existing during the survey time. The survey was applied to all PAPs.

Any farmers or individuals who were not inventoried by the ENR PD should be allowed to access the grievance process to register their claim for compensation.

²⁵ Lists of crop and tree compensation issued by the Agriculture Directorates. The committee formed to review the inventory and assess tree compensation relied on the tree price list issued by the Agriculture Directorate.

- Compensation for Crops

According to the consultation activities conducted with land users as well as the results of the socio-economic survey with all PAPs, crops compensation was not estimated for the following factors:

- PAPs confirmed that the crops grown differ from season to another, so the land is not cultivated with only one type throughout the year. Some crops continue to be cultivated for a long period of up to six months, such as potatoes and strawberries, which are among the most widely cultivated crops in the region,
- None of the land users for growing crops showed any resistance to repossessing the land for the project. On the contrary, they stressed that the land is ENR property and it has the right to repossess it at any time, but the timing in which the repossession process will take place must be taken into account, as the best time for that is after the end of the agricultural season and harvesting the crop, to avoid the potential impact of losing revenue from agriculture, which will require compensation for what was spent on agricultural land. PAPs stressed the importance of notifying them of the date of repossession the land with a sufficient time so that the crop can be harvested and not to begin cultivating the land for a new season, because this will not require any compensation given the absence of crops damage,
- Before starting construction activities, clear boundaries must be set between the land that will be repossessed for the project and the land owned by them (because it is adjacent to their lands) so that they are not affected by the construction work,

• Compensation for Community Resources

- Loss of community assets or access to them (The mosque)

ENR will submit an official request to the Ministry of Endowments stating that the mosque conflicts with the design of the proposed project, documents proving that the land on which the mosque is built belongs to ENR, in addition to justifications that explain the impossibility of avoiding the mosque in the design.

The Ministry of Endowments will determine the compensation amount that should be paid, so that they can build a replacement mosque or expand an existing mosque. ENR will be obligated to pay the compensation estimated by the Endowments Directorate.

All these procedures have not yet been initiated, and therefore no compensation has been estimated for the mosque. The RP budget will be updated accordingly.

- Loss of existing facilities and utilities on the land or access to them

The inventory conducted by ENR PD did not include any facilities for water irrigation or electricity within the ENR land, or any equipment for irrigation networks. Also, during the conduct of the socio-economic survey, PAPs did not mention any potential impacts on their livelihoods due to lost irrigation networks located inside the land. But they mentioned the irrigation facilities they use to irrigate their private lands that pass-through lands owned by ENR, which could be affected by construction activities.

Therefore, compensation has not been estimated for the loss of existing irrigation networks and facilities, but construction activities and the GM should be monitored and followed up to ensure that these impacts may require compensation do not occur.

GARB and the Contractors should also adhere to the following procedures:

- Avoid affecting or cutting existing irrigation water facilities because of the dualization construction activities because it passes through the land that will be repossessed. In the event that it is not possible to avoid, irrigation alternatives should be created before cutting or destroying the existing facilities.
- Project have to minimize those impacts. There should be also an evaluation to check whether there will be situations in which some land parcels will not be reachable by the current irrigation canals system.

10.3 Summary of Costs

The total cost estimated for the implementation of this RP is shown in **Table 10-3** . A 2% contingency has also been added to the total cost calculated for compensation to ensure that sufficient funding is available, if required, such as for further PAPs that might be identified, or if significant increases to compensation is required.

Table 10-3: Summary of Costs

Compensation Item	Compensation Cost (Egyptian Pounds)
Compensation for Trees	34,432,400
Compensation for Community Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of community assets or access to them - Loss of existing facilities and utilities on the land or access to them 	All these procedures have not yet been initiated, and therefore no compensation has been estimated for the mosque. The RP budget will be updated accordingly
Contingency²⁶	688,648
Total	35,121,048

²⁶ A 2% contingency has been calculated for the compensation budget. This contingency percentage is considered appropriate in the following cases:

- The inventory and valuation are accurate, reviewed, and complete.
- There is a low risk of additional claims, grievances, or price fluctuations.
- Compensation implementation is expected to be straightforward and executed within a short timeframe.

Formula for Calculating a 2% Contingency:

Total Compensation Budget=Base Compensation Cost+(Base Compensation Cost×2)

A 2% contingency has been allocated to:

- Provide flexibility to address unexpected claims.
- Mitigate the risk of budget shortfall in case of newly identified PAPs or emerging grievances.
- Ensure coverage for valuation updates in the event of delays.

10.4 Updating Implementation Costs

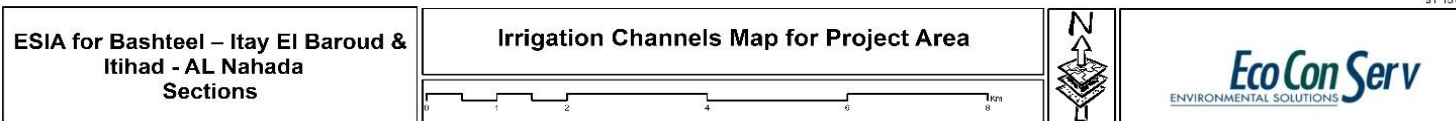
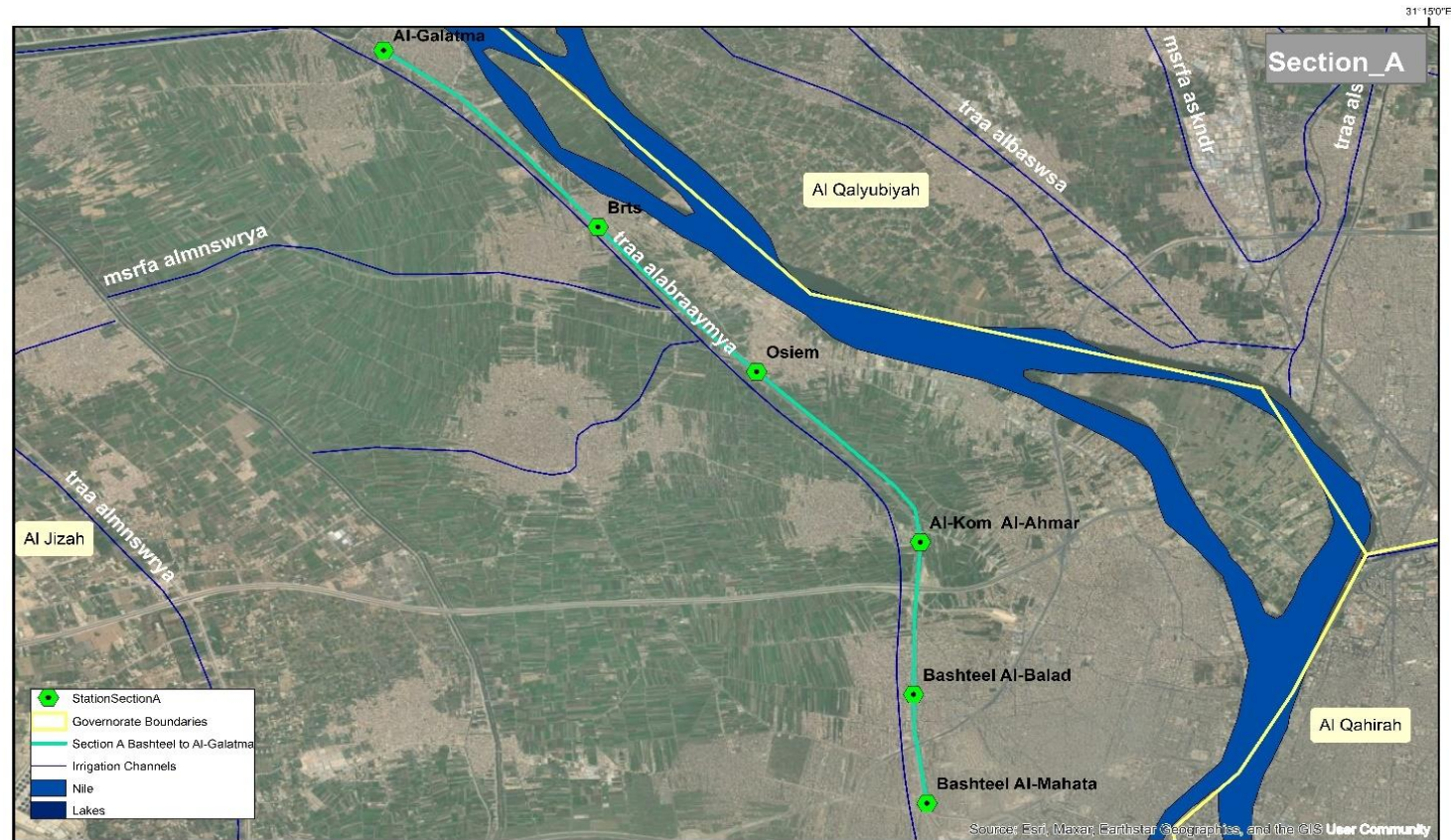
The above-mentioned costs will change during the implementation of this compensation as a result of the compensation for the mosque that will be issued by the endowments.

Therefore, the costs will be reviewed before implementation and updated where necessary in-line with the reality of the costs being incurred. ENR will monitor the costs throughout the implementation.

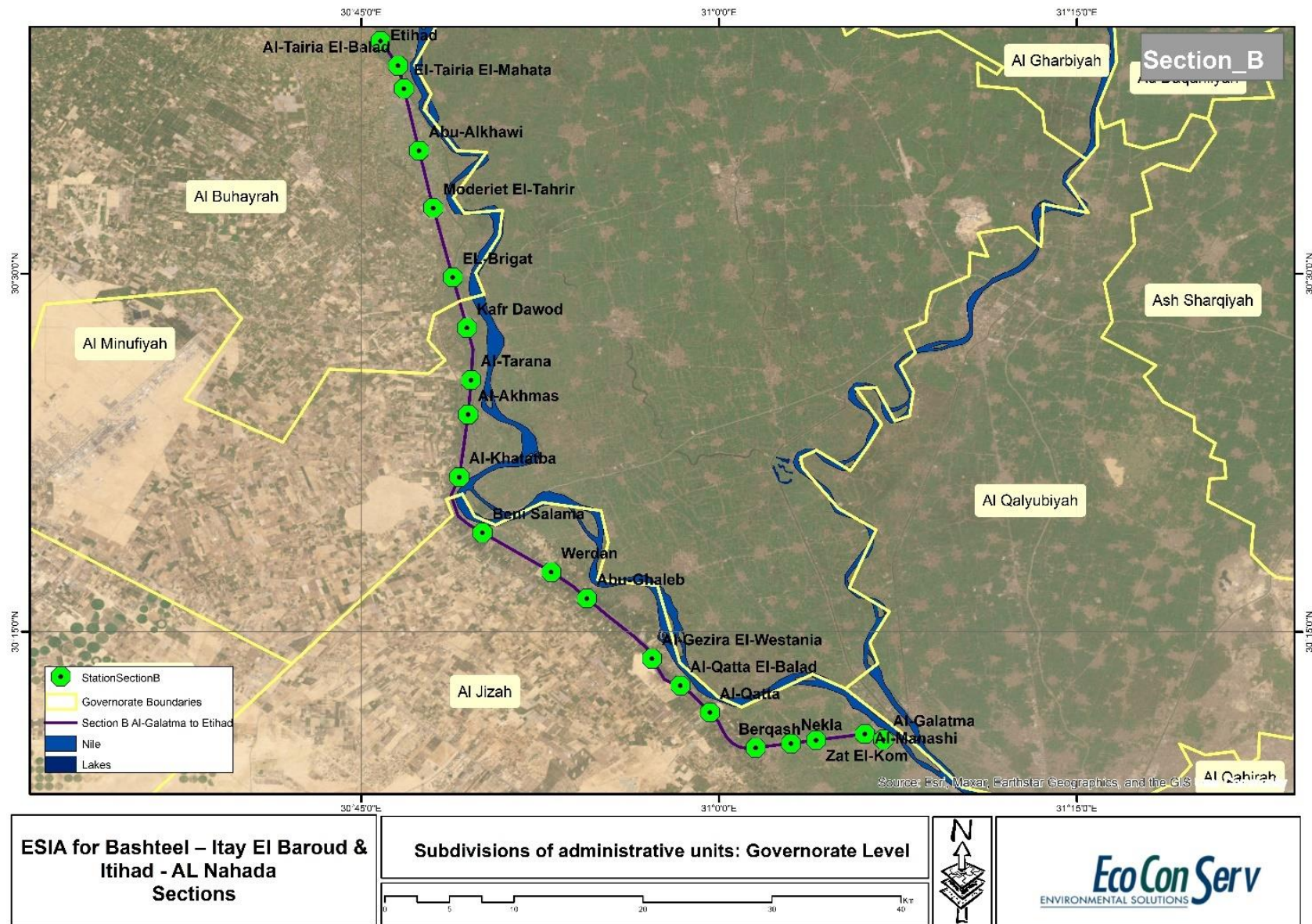
11 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: MAPS OF THE PROJECT ALIGNMENT IN THE LANDS THAT WILL BE REPOSSESSED FOR THE PROJECT

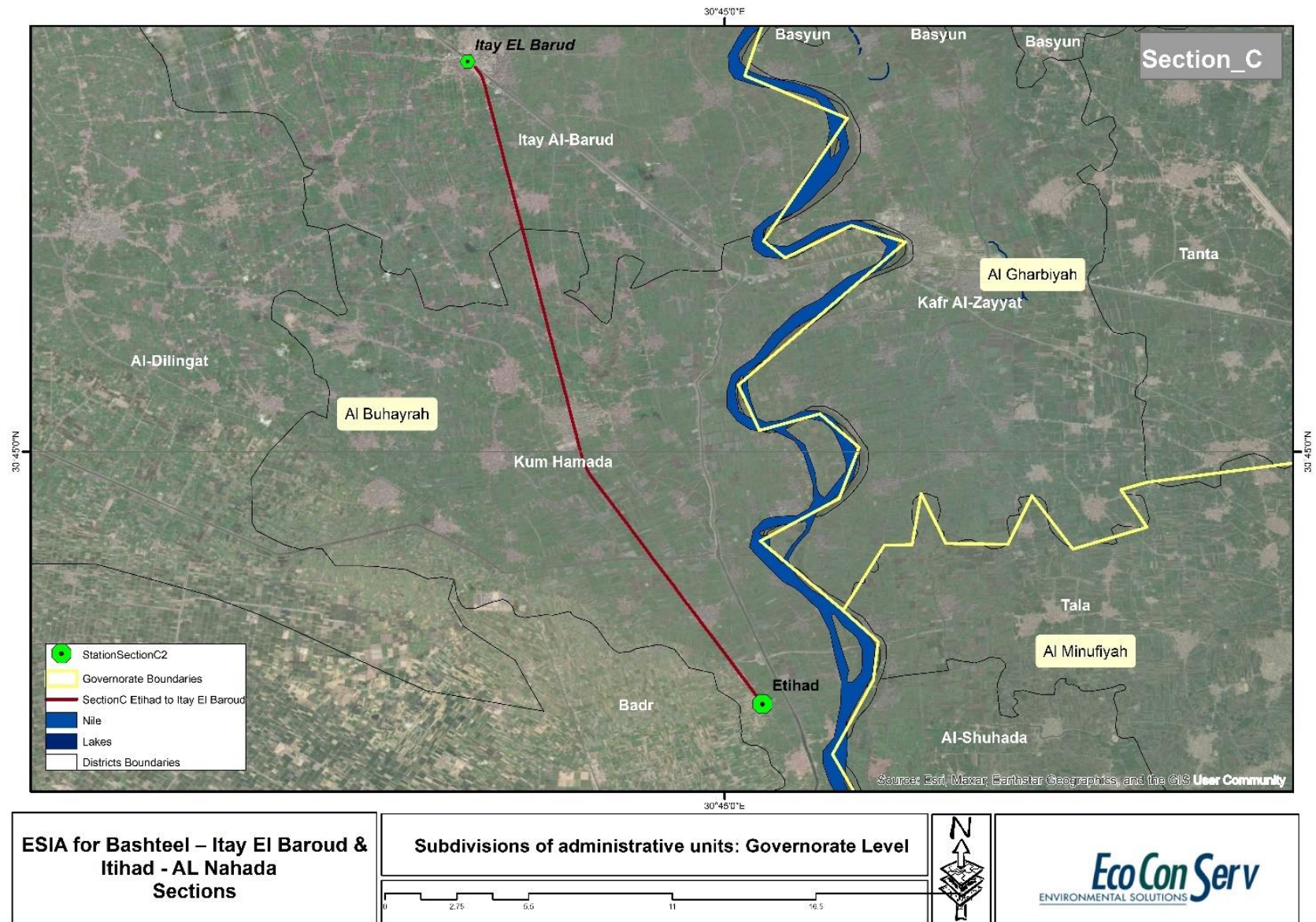
Section A- Bashteel to Al-Galatma (3+700 – 19+400)



Section B - Al-Galatma to Etihad (19+400- 92+900)



Section C -Etihad to Itay-El Baroud (92+900 – End)



APPENDIX 2: DUALIZATION DIRECTION AND TECHNICAL BUILDING'S LOCATION²⁷

- Dualization Direction

The dualization direction mostly runs on the left side (West) of the existing track except for the following areas where it shifts to the right (East) as follows:

Areas where Dualization Direction Shifts to the right

Section	Chainage From	Chainage To	Distance (m)
Section A	7+260	7+580	320
Section A	16+360	16+680	320
Section B	47+400	48+260	860
Section B	59+740	60+000	260
Section B	60+000	60+760	760
Section B	64+580	64+740	160
Section B	72+800	73+060	260
Section B	74+020	74+440	420
Section B	74+980	75+300	320
Section B	76+760	77+620	860
Section B	81+580	83+000	1420

- Technical building's locations

Technical buildings will be located along the project sections as shown in the following table,

Technical Buildings along Section A and Section B

Chainage	Section	Station	Northing	Easting	Dimensions	Area
3+700	Section A	Bashteel Al-Mahata				About 400-500 m2
8+100	Section A	Al-Kom Al-Ahmar				About 400-500 m2
19+400	Section A	Al-Manashi				About 400-500 m2
27+200	Section B	Berqash A	828761.571	617455.6157	40 M * 15 M	600
	Section B	Berqash B	828767.157	617495.2237		
	Section B	Berqash C	828752.304	617497.3185		
	Section B	Berqash D	828746.7178	617457.7105		
37+500	Section B	Al-Gezira El-Westania A	835385.6771	610421.4578	45 M * 12.50 M	562.5
37+500	Section B	Al-Gezira El-Westania B	835389.4056	610433.3888		
37+500	Section B	Al-Gezira El-Westania C	835346.454	610446.8112		
37+500	Section B	Al-Gezira El-Westania D	835342.7256	610434.8802		

²⁷ Source: ESIA that has been prepared for the project, 2024, Chapter 2: Project Description, Tables 2-20 and 2-24.

Chainage	Section	Station	Northing	Easting	Dimensions	Area
47+100	Section B	Werdan A	842448.7053	603334.2109	50 M * 12 M	600
47+101	Section B	Werdan B	842458.6532	603340.922		
47+102	Section B	Werdan C	842430.6902	603382.3716		
47+103	Section B	Werdan D	842420.7423	603375.6605		
52+700	Section B	Beni Salama A	845419.3937	598934.6478	30 M * 15 M	450
52+700	Section B	Beni Salama B	845402.9448	598959.7364		
52+700	Section B	Beni Salama C	845390.4006	598951.5119		
52+700	Section B	Beni Salama D	845406.8494	598926.4234		
58+000	Section B	Al-Khatatba A	849616.9351	597297.3247	40 M * 15 M	600
58+000	Section B	Al-Khatatba B	849647.3435	597323.3119		
58+000	Section B	Al-Khatatba C	849637.5983	597334.715		
58+000	Section B	Al-Khatatba D	849607.1899	597308.7278		
69+600	Section B	Kafr Dawod A	860992.0547	598005.0099	45 M * 13 M	585
69+600	Section B	Kafr Dawod B	860948.3098	598015.5637		
69+600	Section B	Kafr Dawod C	860945.2609	598002.9263		
69+600	Section B	Kafr Dawod D	860989.0059	597992.3725		
79+000	Section B	Moderiet El-Tahrir				
92+700	Section B	Etihad A	883631.6726	592071.1363	30 M * 10 M	300
92+700	Section B	Etihad B	883606.4869	592087.4359		
92+700	Section B	Etihad C	883601.0537	592079.0406		
92+700	Section B	Etihad D	883626.2394	592062.741		

APPENDIX 3: RESULTS OF CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THE PREPARATION OF ESIA AND RP

❖ Scoping Consultation Outcomes

The following table presents the stakeholder engagement activities conducted by the consultant during the site visits to the Project areas with PAPs and community members, and the main outcomes obtained.

Stakeholder Consultation Key Outcomes

Stakeholder	Key Outcomes
Affected agricultural land tenants/ users (PAPs)	<p>The project's dualization route passes through agricultural land, passing through land owned by the ENR; according to what officials from the ENR confirmed. The RP team held FGDs with PAPs families whose livelihoods could potentially be affected by the ENR land acquisition for the project's construction while conducting a socio-economic survey of PAPs, the results of which will be presented in the RP study.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All PAPs families consulted are aware of the project and land acquisition procedures. They were notified by the ENR property department, and the land surveying was conducted by the project consultant in their presence. • None of the PAPs who were consulted expressed their objection to/rejection of the project. All PAPs realize that the official land owner is ENR, and that their land use for agriculture is a temporary situation, given that they are not landowners. • Some of the PAPs have old lease contracts for the land and some do not, but all of them pay fees to ENR for their use of the land. • Some of the PAPs do not use the land for agriculture, but it represents part of the land on which their houses were built. They do not consider themselves land encroachers because they pay regular land usufruct fees to ENR. • Although the PAPs are aware of the land acquisition procedures, they have many questions and inquiries, which are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When will compensation payments for trees begin? All we know is that the trees have been inventoried in terms of type and number; - How will tree compensation be estimated? - When will the acquisition procedures be implemented? Is it possible to notify us well in advance of implementation so that we can avoid losses in cultivating the land for the next season? - Is it possible to postpone land acquisition procedures until the crop is harvested, because growing strawberries and vegetables is expensive, which will avoid potential losses? We have also almost finished harvesting the fruits of citrus trees (oranges, lemons and tangerines) and the banana season is drawing to a close. - Some of the PAPs raised another impact related to the existing irrigation facilities that pass under the railway track. Will the

Stakeholder	Key Outcomes
	<p>establishment of the project and land acquisition will affect the irrigation connections to the rest of the land, because he owns another area of land adjacent to the ENR land, which may be affected in the event of interruption of irrigation connections and facilities.</p> <p>With regard to the aforementioned point raised by the PAPs regarding parts of their houses being located on land owned by ENR, also in the event of the construction of the dualization line, it will be adjacent to the existing houses. The consultant discussed these concerns raised by the PAPs with ENR officials in the presence of GARB consultant, because these impacts could result in physical displacement, which is one of the impacts that ENR has confirmed working to avoid.</p> <p>The ESIA consultant team, ENR team and the GARB consultant conducted a site visit to the points concerned with possible physical displacement due to the project. The ENR team carefully measured the ENR-owned land at all the affected locations in the presence of the PAPs to explain their concerns. The GARB consultant team studied these points as obstacles to the railway dualization route, and developed appropriate alternatives to avoid them. The route has already been modified at some points, and others are still under study, either to avoid or undertake industrial action to mitigate the potential impacts (for more details on these points, please review the potential impacts during construction on land use and livelihoods. Appendix 11 also includes the alignment alternatives (applicable only in sections A and B) in the areas to be dualized).</p> <p>The PAPs were contacted again for further consultation to inform them of the measures taken to avoid physical displacement.</p>
Residents in the nearest residential areas to the Project sites	<p>FGDs were conducted with male and female residents of local communities residing near the train tracks to gather insights regarding the proposed development and modernization of the train operating system. These discussions unveiled a range of concerns and interests among the community members.</p> <p>Potential Disruptions During Construction: Residents voiced apprehensions about the potential disruptions and inconveniences that could arise during the construction phase of the project. Key concerns included increased noise levels, traffic congestion due to construction activities, and the accumulation of construction waste. Many residents expressed worries about how these disruptions might impact their daily lives, including access to essential services and the overall quality of life in the affected areas.</p> <p>It may seem to you that the villages in which we live lack comfort and civil amenities, but they are very quiet and their people are homogeneous and know each other. We care about the cleanliness of the areas surrounding our houses, especially in front of the entrances to the houses. The presence of construction sites near our houses, if not managed well, can cause great</p>

Stakeholder	Key Outcomes
	<p>inconvenience. If the contractor neglects to dispose of waste and leaves it to accumulate daily, the place will turn into a bad environment that is not comfortable or safe.</p> <p>Impact on daily life: Participants also discussed how construction activities can impact their daily routine. Concerns were raised regarding potential alterations to transportation routes and access to essential services and facilities, particularly at major level crossings and entry and exit points for villages and communities. Furthermore, residents emphasized the importance of clear communication and coordination with project authorities or local governing bodies to minimize disruptions and ensure uninterrupted access to basic services throughout the construction phase.</p> <p>Train accidents and community safety: Some participants raised concerns regarding the risks of train accidents that frequently occur in residential areas as a result of individuals crossing the train corridor from points not designated for crossing. Will the increase in train traffic and increase in train speed result in an increase in risks and accidents? It is important to raise community awareness of these risks, especially in areas adjacent to the train corridor.</p> <p>Expected benefits of the upgrade train system: Despite their concerns, residents acknowledged the potential benefits of modernizing and upgrading the existing train system. Improved accessibility to urban centers, enhanced transportation options, and economic development potential were cited as potential benefits. Many residents expressed optimism about the project's long-term positive impact on their communities, particularly in terms of increased connectivity and regularity of transportation service.</p> <p>Environmental considerations: Environmental considerations were also raised during the discussions. Residents stressed the importance of reducing the environmental impact of the project, especially in environmentally sensitive areas near railway tracks. There were discussions about the need for sustainable construction practices and efforts to mitigate potential impacts to the important canals and waterways over which the railway passes/parallel, which could become the subject of contamination if construction work is not monitored nearby.</p> <p>Community engagement and communication: Throughout the discussions, participants underscored the significance of ongoing community engagement and robust communication channels throughout the project's duration. Residents articulated a need for transparent information regarding the project timeline, potential disruptions, and avenues for offering feedback or addressing concerns. Many emphasized the necessity for substantive consultation and collaboration between project leadership and the local community to ensure effective communication and responsiveness to community needs and perspectives.</p> <p>Operation impacts on the structural condition of existing houses: Some participants raised concerns regarding the impact of vibrations that</p>

Stakeholder	Key Outcomes
	<p>could result from increased train operating traffic on houses located near the railway track, which will become closer after the construction of the dualization. Some houses are in dilapidated condition as a result of building materials and the rain impact. This impact should be taken into account.</p> <p>In summary, discussions with residents living close to the train tracks highlighted a range of concerns and concerns regarding the proposed development and modernization of the train operating system. While residents expressed concerns about potential disturbances and environmental impacts, they also recognized the potential benefits of the project and stressed the importance of effective communication and community engagement throughout the process.</p>
Railway users	<p>The consulting team conducted focus groups with male and female train commuters to introduce the project and gather their opinions, recommendations, and concerns. During these discussions, train users emphasized the following key areas:</p> <p>Accessibility and Connectivity: We seek improved access to urban centers, markets, healthcare facilities, education, and workplaces. If the development and modernization of the train system do not lead to quicker and more efficient service, the project may not benefit us.</p> <p>Disruption of Current Train Service: The current train service faces numerous issues, notably frequent delays and limited trip frequencies, resulting in lengthy waiting times at stations, sometimes exceeding an hour. Will the modernization and construction process disrupt the existing train service, adversely affecting us as daily commuters?</p> <p>Safety and Security: Female train commuters stressed the importance of prioritizing passenger safety, particularly in rural areas where local transportation infrastructure may be inadequate. We are concerned about train accidents, theft, or harassment, especially during late-night or early-morning journeys, as we rely on trains for daily travel between the city and the village for work and education. Since our journeys are often lengthy, starting early in the morning and ending in the evening, we may be exposed to various risks.</p> <p>Reliability and Punctuality: We rely on trains daily to reach our destinations on time. Frequent delays, cancellations, or overcrowding can be frustrating and disruptive to our plans. Sometimes, we are forced to resort to more expensive alternative transportation methods such as minibuses and buses, which are not available in all areas with the same frequency.</p> <p>Affordability and Accessibility: Train tickets are currently reasonably priced compared to other modes of transportation. Will the modernization and expansion of the train system lead to an increase in ticket prices? We require affordable and accessible train tickets. High prices or difficulty in purchasing tickets may deter us from using the service.</p> <p>Comfort and Amenities: Comfort is essential during our train journeys. We</p>

Stakeholder	Key Outcomes
	<p>expect clean trains with adequate seating and reasonably maintained toilets. Overcrowded, dirty, or poorly equipped trains make our journeys uncomfortable.</p> <p>Communication and Information: Clear and timely information about train schedules is essential during the construction phase. Displaying schedule signs at stations would be beneficial. Inaccurate information can cause confusion for us, as we rely on trains daily.</p> <p>We urge these concerns to be taken into consideration and addressed during the development of the train service. We seek a service that meets our needs and enhances the convenience of travel for us.</p>
local units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officials praised the project, expressing the need to develop the current train system, which is not sufficiently equipped to support speedy journeys, large groups and suffers from delays. • Officials also emphasized the importance of enhancing the train system, as for Cairo, Alexandria and Upper Egypt governorates; the train is their only cost-effective mode of transportation. • Road officials affirmed their keenness to cooperate with project authorities to reduce traffic concerns (near crossings, as well) during construction. They have also stated their willingness to cooperate with the contractor involved to avoid peak hours, as traffic is moderate in the project sections located in Beheira and Menoufia governorates.
Antiquities Directorates	<p>Officials from the Beheira Governorate Antiquities Directorate explained that the archaeological sites located near the route of Etihad/ Nahda in Beheira Governorate (subcomponent 2.4) where the railway track passes near two sites of Tell El Kella (archaeological sites) near Al-Salam station. Land is owned by the General Authority for Antiquities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tal El Kella area (القلالي): It is the archaeological remains of a complex of Christian monasteries dating back to the fourth century AD and located in Abu Al-Matamir. The Tal El Kella area includes two sites for exploration and excavation of the archaeological remains of Christian monasteries. The height of the two plots of land reaches 6 meters, which is why it is called a hill/ Tal. <p>The two plots of land are located within the jurisdiction of the Beheira Governorate Antiquities Directorate and the Central Delta Antiquities. The two sites contain remains of the tangible cultural heritage of some Christian monasteries, in addition to parts that are still under excavation and exploration.</p> <p>Accordingly, ENR must commit to implementing a chance find procedure before construction, so that it addresses and protects cultural heritage discoveries found during the construction phase. (Annex ٣, ESIA 2024).</p> <p>Coordination should be made with the Directorate of Antiquities of the Beheira before construction (no less than two months), as well as</p>

Stakeholder	Key Outcomes
	<p>coordination with the Supreme Council of Antiquities, West Delta Antiquities Sector, in accordance with the controls specified by law.</p> <p>Excavation work is carried out in places where there is archaeological evidence, which are approximately 500 meters from the railway track.</p> <p>Officials from the Antiquities Directorate also stressed that it is necessary to avoid entering the archaeological sites with construction equipment or storing building materials there. When working in this area, the contractor should commit to placing a barrier tape between the construction site and the antiquities land so that workers can distinguish the boundaries between the project land and the land belonging to the antiquities.</p> <p>If the contractor adheres to these procedures, will avoid any potential impact on the archaeological sites because they are not actually within the project land, but close to it.</p>

❖ Public Consultation Sessions for Project disclosure

The Egyptian National Railway Authority (ENR) held a public consultation session to disclose the Bashteel Itay El Baroud & Itihad AL Nahada Railway Project, as part of the process of preparing an assessment study on the environmental and social impacts of the project in line with the requirements and standards of the WB. The consultation session was held, after the preparation of a draft ESIA study, on the April 22, 2024, at the Cleopatra Hall, Aosem, Giza Governorate.

• Announcing the Sessions

With the cooperation between the consultancy, the ENR, Officials from governorates in which the railway lines pass through (Giza, Beheira, Menoufia and Alexandria), were informed of the timing and venue of the public consultation session two weeks prior, through:

- Faxes that were sent to the offices of each governorate's General Secretary's Office in order for them to invite all concerned stakeholders with their respective governorates, including government officials and agencies, parliament and Senate deputies, representatives from communities located within the areas of the project and active civil societies in the governorate,
- An invitation that was sent to the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) as well as their regional branches' offices for Cairo the Delta.
- A published announcement of the sessions in the Al Jumhuriya newspaper on the 11th of April 2024.
- Invitations that were sent to involved stakeholders that include the local NGOs, the National Council for Women and representatives from local communities near the railway lines.



The sessions' announcement in Al Jumhuriya Newspaper

The consultation session was held on Monday April 22, 2024, at the Cleopatra Hall, Aoseem, Giza Governorate, from 11:30 am until 2:30 pm.

• **Participants' Description**

71 Participants attended this session, 70% of which were men and 30% were women. The session was moderated by:

- Three representatives from the ENR and GARB
- Two consultants from EcoConServ consultancy

The list of attendees included the EEAA as well as its regional branch, the Environmental Office of Giza, Beheira, Menoufia and Alexandria Governorates, NGOs, relevant governmental agencies, community leaders from the Egyptian Parliament and Senate, in addition to some citizens from communities near the railway lines.

Distribution of participants by profession

Distribution of participants by Entity	Number of attendees
Representatives from the governorate general office	4
Local units	5
ENR	6
Ministry of Transportation	3
Agriculture directorates	3

Distribution of participants by Entity	Number of attendees
General Authority for Roads and Bridges GARB	2
Local community members	33
Waste Management Regulatory Authority WMRA	1
Engineering consultant for the project	2
Water resources and irrigation	2
Beheira Survey Directorate	1
Academics	2
Civil society and civil society organizations	4
Housing Directorate	1
Consultant	2
TOTAL	71

• **Discussion Summary**

The session began with an opening speech by **Dr. [REDACTED] Director of the Environment Department at the ENR**. He welcomed the attendees and highlighted the importance of the project and its objectives. He explained that the aim of the session to inform the project to stakeholders from residents of the surrounding areas, railway users, some governmental agencies and others through which the project will pass. Dr. [REDACTED] added, the second aim of the session is to seek guidance from the attendees' opinions and suggestions regarding the project and its environmental impact assessment study.

[REDACTED], Director of the Environment Department in Beheira Governorate, she praised the importance of the project for all groups using the railway, including individuals and freight transporters, because it is a safe means of transportation. She also praised the importance of the role of preserving the environment from pollutants, and taking into account its effects when establishing any project.

[REDACTED], General Coordinator of the railway line from the Ministry of Transport at GARB, presented a description of the part related to the dualization from Bashteel to Al Ittihad, he explained the number of stations and bridges that the project will use during construction. He added that the dualization will lead to reducing travel time and thus reducing crowding and increasing citizens' interest in using trains.

[REDACTED] Environmental Specialist at EcoConServ Environmental Solutions (environmental consultant for the project), presented the purpose of the consultation session and provided a background of the project. This included a quick snapshot of the project alignment and a description of the components of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Study that was conducted for the project. The methodology adopted for the ESIA study was presented, along with a description of the impacts that will result from the project and methods to mitigate those impacts.

[REDACTED], Social Specialist at EcoConServ Environmental Solutions, elaborated on the environmental and social management plan for the potential impacts of the project and the monitoring and follow-up plan during the various phases of the project, in addition to an explanation of the consultation and disclosure activities carried out by the consultant while determining the scope of the project, and the goal of preparing a Resettlement Plan for the project.

After the presentation of the project description and the ESIA study, an open discussion took place where attendees were given the opportunity to provide their feedback on the ESIA study and issues related to the project.



The Session Speakers



The Session's Attendees



*Attendees' Comments
Photos from the consultation session*

Comments and Concerns raised during the consultation session

Topic	Questions/ Comments	Responses
Tariff for train tickets	<p>██████████ <i>Vice President of Itay El-Baroud City Council,</i></p> <p>It is noted that the current train tariff is higher than other means of transportation, which suggests reviewing the prices after the implementation of the project.</p>	<p>██████████, representative of the Ministry of Transport, stated that the matter will be presented to ministry officials for discussion. Engineer ██████████, an official from the Railway Authority's Operations Department, also explained that train ticket prices include other expenses, including printing tickets, taxes, and operating fees, which makes short distances by train seem more expensive than other means of transportation.</p>
Compensation for tenants of ENR land	<p><i>Community member, one of the tenants of ENR land,</i></p> <p>Inquire about compensation procedures for ENR tenants and the inventory of trees and crops.</p>	<p>The ESIA social consultant explained that, ENR will form a committee to inventory the crops, trees and ensure they are compensated before the start of the project construction, as a resettlement plan for the project is currently being prepared in accordance with international standards (WB).</p> <p>Engineer ██████████ GARB also confirmed that all affected parties will be compensated before construction activities begin.</p>

Topic	Questions/ Comments	Responses
Al Galatma level crossing	<p><i>One of the officials in the local unit of the Galatma village,</i></p> <p>He raised concerns regarding one of the important crossings for the Galatma village residents and its associated impacts on community members, as the village residents depend on Al Galatma level crossing to reach the cemetery area, as it is considered the main path for funerals. He requested the construction of a bridge or fence due to the high population density in the area, which increases potential risk of this crossing.</p>	<p>Engineer [REDACTED] GARB confirmed that the crossing will be studied to find the appropriate solution to reduce the risks associated with Al Galatma level crossing to the village residents.</p> <p>The ESIA social consultant also stated that the ESIA study being prepared for the project paid attention to the issue of informal level crossings and the impacts associated with them, the consultant stressed the importance of coordination with local units to find safe alternatives that suit individuals' daily accessibility needs. In addition to the measures that ENR should study and implement to reduce the risks arising from these crossings.</p>
Raising Grievance	<p><i>Community member from Al Akhmas area (Farmer),</i></p> <p>A farmer who owns agricultural land and is a tenant of ENR land for agriculture complained that he was not notified to stop cultivating the land before the contractor began project construction activities, which led to crop damage, as the contractor threw the drilling output on the cultivated land, which led to the destruction of part of the potato crop.</p>	<p>The ESIA and RP social consultant asked the complainant to wait for some time after the session ended to discuss the complaint in more detail in the presence of ENR team and GARB team.</p> <p>The representative of Ministry of Transport MoT, stressed the importance of holding an immediate discussion and finding the appropriate solution, including imposing penalties on contractors for unauthorized actions.</p> <p>The social consultant held a meeting with the farmers in the presence of representatives of ENR, GARB and MoT the details of the meeting will be discussed in a later paragraph at the end of the table.</p>
Railway line Dualization area	<p><i>Community member from Kom Hamada area</i></p> <p>One resident wondered why the line dualization area was limited to Itihad Station, why the dualization project did not extend to Itay El Baroud Station, in addition to increasing the number of passenger trains.</p>	<p>The representative of the MoT explained that all of these issues are under study, especially those related to improving transportation services and making them available to a larger sector of citizens.</p> <p>The ESIA consultant also mentioned that this request was mentioned in some consultation meetings with local communities, and was conveyed to officials at the MoT and ENR to study it and take it into account in future</p>

Topic	Questions/ Comments	Responses
		projects.
Negative impact during operation. Transportation of hazardous materials	<p>Dr. [REDACTED] the EEAA</p> <p>She asked about safety procedures related to transporting hazardous materials and how to involve stakeholders from the local community to avoid potential risks to local communities during the operation phase.</p>	<p>The ESIA environmental consultant confirmed that the ESIA study addressed safety procedures and emergency plans for managing the transportation and disposal of hazardous materials.</p> <p>The ENR operation and maintenance official added that the railway lines have a grievance mechanism to receive complaints, and communication channels will also be provided on site during construction.</p>
Level Crossing	<p>One of the officials in the local unit of the Bustan village,</p> <p>He mentioned the importance of establishing a crossing for the residents of Al Bustan village (Itihad- AL Nahada Railway), given the large agricultural production in the area and the increased movement of residents across agricultural lands.</p>	<p>The ESIA social consultant stated that all recommendations related to the level crossings will be shared with ENR officials for study.</p> <p>The ENR operation official pointed out that there is an informal crossing in this area, the engineering difficulties associated with establishing a crossing will be studied to try to solve the problem and avoid risks.</p>
	<p>Community member from Al Akhmas village</p> <p>From another village (Al Akhmas), a member of the local community pointed out that there is an important informal crossing for the village residents due to its proximity to the mosque and the social housing area.</p>	<p>The ESIA social consultant stated that all recommendations related to the level crossings will be shared with ENR officials for study.</p>
Impact during construction Waste Disposal	<p>An official from the Waste Management Regulatory Authority WMRA</p> <p>He emphasized the importance of waste disposal by contractors at designated sites, and the importance of monitoring contractors' compliance.</p>	<p>The ESIA environmental consultant confirmed that the ESIA includes standards for waste disposal during the construction, and the environmental management plan includes monitoring compliance.</p> <p>The GARB official explained that the problem of waste disposal resulting from construction activities may be considered a problem in some locations, such as Bashteel area, due to the accumulation of municipal waste in some areas. He stressed that specific</p>

Topic	Questions/ Comments	Responses
		sites have been established for waste disposal and the performance of all contractors in this regard will be monitored.

After the end of the open discussion in the public consultation session, the consultant held a meeting with the farmers (the complainant referred to above) affected by the early access carried out by the contractor, which had an impact on crops destruction as a result of dumping the drilling output on agricultural lands.

- GARB official Eng. [REDACTED], General Coordinator of the railway line from the Ministry of Transport at GARB verified the incident referred to by the complainant by communicating by telephone with the contractor who was appointed in the area referred to by the complainant (km 71-72).
- Eng. [REDACTED] confirmed that some of the contractors appointed for the project had begun pre-construction activities, which included conducting soil surveys, which resulted in excavations being carried out at specific depths, resulting in excavation waste.
- Eng. [REDACTED] confirmed that a site visit will be made to the aforementioned site in the presence of the responsible contractor and the land owner. All crops that were destroyed will be estimated and the land owner will be compensated for all damages.
- On the other hand, ENR officials stressed the importance of GARB and contractors' commitment to the standards and procedures that should be followed referred to in the studies being prepared for the project, which requires that construction activities not begin before the studies are prepared and approved by ENR and the World Bank.



A photo of the meeting held with PAPs after the consultation session ended

APPENDIX 4: LIST OF PAPs

This Appendix includes a list of PAPs names of the ENR land users that will be repossessed for the creation of the dualization area, according to the inventory that was prepared by the ENR PD.

The list includes: the PAPs name, the location of the land that the PAP uses from ENR lands, and the type of use (trees/crops).

Officials from the ENR Environment Affair Department (EAD) reviewed the inventory (list of PAPs) to ensure its compatibility with the Project design. With this procedure, ENR began dealing on with restoring land use for the project and preparing all data related to the lands that the project will require for the dualization area.

Notifying land users or tenants regarding land use repossession, this procedure started from December 2023 until March 2024 in different stages depending on each section of the dualization area after reviewing the design at each stage with the consultant and GARB. The notification date given during the inventory conducted by the ENR Property Department was considered as the cutoff date for the lands that the project will require. Since it is just a notification as the ENR knows the people using its land and collects fee from them for this land use, Therefore, the end of the notification period on March 29, 2024 will be considered the cut-off date.

The cut-off date for all land users is the date on which ENR PD completed the inventory within the scope of the project alignment in the dualization area. The Compensation Committee and the ENR Project Implementation Unit will consider applications received after the cutoff date on a case-by-case basis to ascertain whether PAPs have a valid basis for compensation and payment.

All the details related to the steps of PAPs inventory, the cut-off date and notifying PAPs with the project and cutoff date have been mentioned previously in Chapter 4.

#	km	Types and number of trees								Estimated Compensation (EGP)
		Mango	Grapes	Banana	Citrus	Palms	Guava	Prickly pear	Olive	
١.	■	10			30			100		87500
٢.	■	78								195000
٣.	■	25			42					115000
٤.	■	35			17			24		114750
٥.	■	40								100000
٦.	■	83								207500

#		km	Types and number of trees								Estimated Compensation (EGP)
			Mango	Grapes	Banana	Citrus	Palms	Guava	Prickly pear	Olive	
.٧		■	90								225000
.٨		■	93								232500
.٩		■	82								205000
.١٠		■	60			30					187500
.١١		■	74								185000
.١٢		■				68					85000
.١٣		■	5			30					50000
.١٤		■	20			30					87500
.١٥		■	62			23			25		190000
.١٦		■	30						50		87500
.١٧		■	45								112500
.١٨		■							40		10000
.١٩						50			90		85000
.٢٠		■	63								157500
.٢١		■	68								170000
.٢٢		■	113								282500
.٢٣		■	40								100000
.٢٤		■	124								310000
.٢٥		■	75								187500
.٢٦		■	45								112500
.٢٧		■	40								100000
.٢٨		■	50								125000
.٢٩		■	98								245000
.٣٠		■	40								100000
.٣١		■	92								230000
.٣٢		■	187								467500

#		km	Types and number of trees								Estimated Compensation (EGP)
			Mango	Grapes	Banana	Citrus	Palms	Guava	Prickly pear	Olive	
.٣٣		■	60								150000
.٣٤		■	40								100000
.٣٥		■	45								112500
.٣٦		■	186								465000
.٣٧		■	93								232500
.٣٨		■	40								100000
.٣٩		■	40								100000
.٤٠		■	40								100000
.٤١		■	40								100000
.٤٢		■	35								87500
.٤٣		■	60								150000
.٤٤		■	80								200000
.٤٥		■	28								70000
.٤٦		■	50								125000
.٤٧		■	30								75000
.٤٨		■	20								50000
.٤٩		■	40								100000
.٥٠		■	93			81					333750
.٥١		■	20								50000
.٥٢		■	20								50000
.٥٣		■	60								150000
.٥٤		■	28								70000
.٥٥		■	30								75000
.٥٦		■	20								50000
.٥٧		■	20								50000
.٥٨		■	50								125000
.٥٩		■	35								87500

#		km	Types and number of trees								Estimated Compensation (EGP)
			Mango	Grapes	Banana	Citrus	Palms	Guava	Prickly pear	Olive	
.٦٠		■	15								37500
.٦١		■	30								75000
.٦٢		■	45								112500
.٦٣		■	45								112500
.٦٤		■	50								125000
.٦٥		■	60								150000
.٦٦		■	118								295000
.٦٧		■	117								292500
.٦٨		■	35								87500
.٦٩		■	20								50000
.٧٠		■	25								62500
.٧١		■	70								175000
.٧٢		■	90								225000
.٧٣		■	45								112500
.٧٤		■	93								232500
.٧٥		■	113								282500
.٧٦		■	96								240000
.٧٧		■	117								292500
.٧٨		■	55								137500
.٧٩		■	45								112500
.٨٠		■	45								112500
.٨١		■	96								240000
.٨٢		■	160								400000
.٨٣		■	95								237500
.٨٤		■	99								247500
.٨٥		■	46			3		2			120350

#		km	Types and number of trees								Estimated Compensation (EGP)
			Mango	Grapes	Banana	Citrus	Palms	Guava	Prickly pear	Olive	
.٨٦		■	30								75000
.٨٧		■	32								80000
.٨٨		■	45								112500
.٨٩		■	25								62500
.٩٠		■	65					5			166500
.٩١		■	25					5			66500
.٩٢		■	20								50000
.٩٣		■	83			79					306250
.٩٤		■	30			40					125000
.٩٥		■	23			15					76250
.٩٦		■	25			15					81250
.٩٧		■	20			15					68750
.٩٨		■	15			10					50000
.٩٩		■	30			20					100000
.١٠٠		■	11			10					40000
.١٠١		■	8			4					25000
.١٠٢		■	103			70					345000
.١٠٣		■	121			50					365000
.١٠٤		■	60			40					200000
.١٠٥		■	98			50					307500
.١٠٦		■	70			50					237500
.١٠٧		■	74			40					235000
.١٠٨		■	30			25					106250
.١٠٩		■	115			220					562500
.١١٠		■	30			25					106250
.١١١		■				60					75000
.١١٢		■	5			53					78750

#		km	Types and number of trees								Estimated Compensation (EGP)
			Mango	Grapes	Banana	Citrus	Palms	Guava	Prickly pear	Olive	
.113		■				107					133750
.114		■				96					120000
.115		■	148			21					396250
.116		■	35								87500
.117		■	200			115					643750
.118		■	52			43					183750
.119		■	89			90					335000
.120		■	15			100					162500
.121		■				100					125000
.122		■	53			92					247500
.123		■	127			87					426250
.124		■							285		71250
.125		■				100					125000
.126		■	108								270000
.127		■	65			103					291250
.128		■	113			41					333750
.129		■				100					125000
.130		■	65			50					225000
.131		■							261		65250
.132		■				62					77500
.133		■	20			30					87500
.134		■							9		2250
.135		■	28						22		75500
.136		■	24			5					66250
.137		■				30					37500
.138		■	24						15		63750
.139		■	25						30		70000

#		km	Types and number of trees								Estimated Compensation (EGP)
			Mango	Grapes	Banana	Citrus	Palms	Guava	Prickly pear	Olive	
.١٤٠		■	19								47500
.١٤١		■	6			13					31250
.١٤٢		■	40			12					115000
.١٤٣		■	4			8					20000
.١٤٤		■	18			30					82500
.١٤٥		■	10						15		28750
.١٤٦		■	2			13					21250
.١٤٧		■	188			20	6				506400
.١٤٨		■	6			4			10		22500
.١٤٩		■	98			60					320000
.١٥٠		■	30			15			20		98750
.١٥١		■	14			8					45000
.١٥٢		■							50		12500
.١٥٣		■	21						78		72000
.١٥٤		■	12			7					38750
.١٥٥		■	19			17					68750
.١٥٦		■	16			19			37		73000
.١٥٧		■	12			22					57500
.١٥٨		■	19								47500
.١٥٩		■	81								202500
.١٦٠		■	10								25000
.١٦١		■	10			23					53750
.١٦٢		■	30			20		30	10		126500
.١٦٣		■	25			20					87500
.١٦٤		■	50			35					168750
.١٦٥		■	85			35					256250
.١٦٦		■							200		50000

#		km	Types and number of trees								Estimated Compensation (EGP)
			Mango	Grapes	Banana	Citrus	Palms	Guava	Prickly pear	Olive	
.١٦٧		■	35			25			15		122500
.١٦٨		■	35						35		96250
.١٦٩		■	98			11					258750
.١٧٠		■	70			40			100		250000
.١٧١		■	80						100		225000
.١٧٢		■	40								100000
.١٧٣		■	10						120		55000
.١٧٤		■	45			20			25		143750
.١٧٥		■	30			30					112500
.١٧٦		■	35						50		100000
.١٧٧		■	40		300						235000
.١٧٨		■	117								292500
.١٧٩		■	30			30					112500
.١٨٠		■	15								37500
.١٨١		■	40						50		112500
.١٨٢		■	354								885000
.١٨٣		■				7					8750
.١٨٤		■	50								125000
.١٨٥		■	15								37500
.١٨٦		■	20			15					68750
.١٨٧		■	10								25000
.١٨٨		■	15			30					75000
.١٨٩		■	30			20					100000
.١٩٠		■	64			53					226250
.١٩١		■	20						30		57500
.١٩٢		■	4			2					12500
.١٩٣		■	25						40		72500

#		km	Types and number of trees								Estimated Compensation (EGP)
			Mango	Grapes	Banana	Citrus	Palms	Guava	Prickly pear	Olive	
.194		■	5			5					18750
.195		■	40						60		115000
.196		■	5			10				5	29250
.197		■	10								29250
.198		■	4			10					22500
.199		■	7								17500
.200		■				5					6250
.201		■	13			39					81250
.202		■	11			5	3				39450
.203		■	143			17					378750
.204		■	10			10					37500
.205		■	40						20		105000
.206		■	20			20					75000
.207		■	35			35					131250
.208		■	54								135000
.209		■	50			46					182500
.210		■	45			5			15		122500
.211		■	23						25		63750
.212		■	10			10					37500
.213		■	4			7					18750
.214		■	8								20000
.215		■							60		15000
.216		■							60		15000
.217		■				110			200		187500
.218		■							200		50000
.219		■	6			7			40		33750
.220		■	25								62500

#		km	Types and number of trees								Estimated Compensation (EGP)
			Mango	Grapes	Banana	Citrus	Palms	Guava	Prickly pear	Olive	
.٢٢١		■				30			30		45000
.٢٢٢		■	10		5				30	3	37300
.٢٢٣		■							50		12500
.٢٢٤		■			4				263		67550
.٢٢٥		■				113					141250
.٢٢٦		■	30			10			18		92000
.٢٢٧		■	70								175000
.٢٢٨		■	5			13				5	33000
.٢٢٩		■	60								150000
.٢٣٠		■	40								100000
.٢٣١		■				7			55		22500
.٢٣٢		■				7			55		22500
.٢٣٣		■				30					37500
.٢٣٤		■							10	4	5900
.٢٣٥		■							100		25000
.٢٣٦		■	15			35					81250
.٢٣٧		■	2	5					50		20000
.٢٣٨		■	15			20					62500
.٢٣٩		■				42			21		57750
.٢٤٠		■	13			21					58750
.٢٤١		■				76			50		107500
.٢٤٢		■				100			35		133750
.٢٤٣		■	25						16	17	80950
.٢٤٤		■	5			57			100		108750
.٢٤٥		■							250		62500
.٢٤٦		■	17						87		64250
.٢٤٧		■							293		73250

#		km	Types and number of trees								Estimated Compensation (EGP)
			Mango	Grapes	Banana	Citrus	Palms	Guava	Prickly pear	Olive	
.٢٤٨		■							100		25000
.٢٤٩		■	21						297		126750
.٢٥٠		■							50		12500
.٢٥١		■	16						173		83250
.٢٥٢		■							15		3750
.٢٥٣		■							15		3750
.٢٥٤		■							150		37500
.٢٥٥		■							40		10000
.٢٥٦		■							15		3750
.٢٥٧		■							15		3750
.٢٥٨		■							15		3750
.٢٥٩		■	25								62500
.٢٦٠		■							30		7500
.٢٦١		■							15		3750
.٢٦٢		■	35			35			20		136250
.٢٦٣		■	15						20		42500
.٢٦٤		■				5			15		10000
.٢٦٥		■				40					50000
.٢٦٦		■	12								30000
.٢٦٧		■						2	30		9100
.٢٦٨		■							20		5000
.٢٦٩		■	20						40		60000
.٢٧٠		■							30		7500
.٢٧١		■				5			35		15000
.٢٧٢		■				2			5		3750
.٢٧٣		■							50		12500
.٢٧٤		■							40		10000

#		km	Types and number of trees								Estimated Compensation (EGP)
			Mango	Grapes	Banana	Citrus	Palms	Guava	Prickly pear	Olive	
.٢٧٥		■							50		12500
.٢٧٦		■							15	3	6300
.٢٧٧		■							35		8750
.٢٧٨		■							40		10000
.٢٧٩		■							50		12500
.٢٨٠		■							35		8750
.٢٨١		■							90		22500
.٢٨٢		■							5		1250
.٢٨٣		■							35		8750
.٢٨٤		■							6		1500
.٢٨٥		■							40		10000
.٢٨٦		■							40		10000
.٢٨٧		■							40		10000
.٢٨٨		■	15								37500
.٢٨٩		■							26		6500
.٢٩٠		■				30			70		55000
.٢٩١		■							90		22500
.٢٩٢		■							50		12500
.٢٩٣		■							60		15000
.٢٩٤		■							6		1500
.٢٩٥		■							35		8750
.٢٩٦		■							40		10000
.٢٩٧		■							40		10000
.٢٩٨		■							50		12500
.٢٩٩		■							40		10000
.٣٠٠		■							50		12500
.٣٠١		■							25		6250

#		km	Types and number of trees								Estimated Compensation (EGP)
			Mango	Grapes	Banana	Citrus	Palms	Guava	Prickly pear	Olive	
.٣٠٢		■							50		12500
.٣٠٣		■			10				40		14500
.٣٠٤		■							40		10000
.٣٠٥		■							40		10000
.٣٠٦		■							25		6250
.٣٠٧		■	7			5		8			30150
.٣٠٨		■			380	34					213500
.٣٠٩		■	3			8			40		27500
.٣١٠		■				11			30		21250
.٣١١		■	4			13			40		36250
.٣١٢		■						13	34		18900
.٣١٣		■				37					46250
.٣١٤		■		30		34					57500
.٣١٥		■				8		3	50		24900
.٣١٦		■	3					10	15		19250
.٣١٧		■	4			9			80		41250
.٣١٨		■			150	17		3	80		111150
.٣١٩		■			100						45000
			10586	35	949	4526	9	81	6991	42	34,432,400

مدرسة الزراعة الحديثة الإدارة العامة للإرشاد الزراعي عمارة بارساين		
كشف تكاليف تعويضات المحاصيل « السور المفتوح »		
نوع الزراعة	نوع المحصول	سعر القيرط الواحد بلجنه
		القرار ١٧٠ لسنة ٢٠١٧ سعر المقرح
الزراعات الشتوية	الرسم المستقيم	٦١٠
	الفل	٨٥٠
	القمص	٦٥٠
	العين	٦٠٠
	الزمن	٦٢٠
	الشعير	٤٤٠
	القمح	٥٠٠
	الحلبة	٦٠٠
	الخبث	٤٤٠
	الجلبان	٦٠٠
الزراعات الصيفية والتبليغ	الخضار	٤٠٠
	حشيشة سودان	٣٠٠
	لقصب البكر	٨٠٠
	لقصب الخلفة	١٠٠٠
	السما	٩٢٥
	الزرة الشامية	٦٠٠
	الزرة الرفيعة	٦٠٠
	بنجر السكر	٤٥٠
	الرسم الحجازي	٦٧٥
	الفل السوداني	٦٧٥
	السمسم	٥٥٠
	عف النمل والحمية الجودر	٥٥٠
	الزرة المكنس	٣٨٠
	عبد الشمس	٥٦٥
	عبد الشمس الزيني	٦٣٠
	الطروخ	٤٠٠
	الذراوة	٣٠٠
	الزرة الصكية	٤٠٠
	النن	٦٧٥
		٤٠٠

الوزارة العامة للإرشاد الزراعي
الدارة العامة للإرشاد الزراعي
الدارة البساتين

كشف تقدير تعويضات المحاصيل - السعر المقترح

نوع الزراعات	نوع المحاصيل	سعر القيراط الواحد بالجنية	القرار ١٧٠ لسنة ٢٠١٧	السعر المقترح
التخيل ونخيل الزينة	مشمر مجهول (بالغ)	٢٥٠٠	٢٠٠٠	٢٥٠٠
	مجهول قصيرة	٤٠٠	٣٠٠	٤٠٠
	مشمر نصف جاف اصناف بالغ	١٩٠٠	١٥٠٠	١٩٠٠
	نصف جاف قصيرة	٣٠٠	٢٥٠	٣٠٠
	مشمر رطب اصناف بالغ	١٩٠٠	١٥٠٠	١٩٠٠
	رطب اصناف قصيرة	٣٠٠	٢٥٠	٣٠٠
	جاف اصناف بالغ	١٩٠٠	١٥٠٠	١٩٠٠
	جاف اصناف قصيرة	٤٠٠	٣٠٠	٤٠٠
	شكر بالغ	٨٥٠	٧٠٠	٨٥٠
	لخيل بلدي / زينة مجهول	٢٥٠	٢٢٠	٢٥٠
	برانتشاريا	٣٠٠	٢٢٠	٣٠٠
	لاشيا	٣٠٠	٢٢٠	٣٠٠
	كوكس	٤٥٠	٣٢٥	٤٥٠
	فوانيسكا	١٥٠	٥٠٠	١٥٠
	سييل	٨٥٠	٦٥٠	٨٥٠
سيلورسيا	١٢٠٠	٩٠٠	١٢٠٠	
ارولسكا (العلوكي)	١٠٥٠	٨٠٠	١٠٥٠	
سوكس نيل الجمل	١٩٥٠	١٥٠٠	١٩٥٠	

مدير عام
الادارة العامة للإرشاد الزراعي

اللجنة

بمعد
الزراعة بالجيزة

الوزارة العامة للإرشاد الزراعي
الدارة العامة للإرشاد الزراعي
الدارة البساتين

كشف تقدير تعويضات المحاصيل - السعر المقترح

نوع الزراعات	نوع المحاصيل	سعر القيراط الواحد بالجنية	القرار ١٧٠ لسنة ٢٠١٧	السعر المقترح
التبيلات الطبية والعظمية	مشقل الورد	١١٥٠	٨٠٠	١١٥٠
	مشقل الأيصال	١٧٠٠	١٢٠٠	١٧٠٠
	الزهور وحواليات	٦٥٠	٤٥٠	٦٥٠
	العطر والياسمين	٨٠٠	٥٥٠	٨٠٠
	البيرفلوش	٧٥٠	٥٢٥	٧٥٠
	كركتيه	٨٥٠	٦٠٠	٨٥٠
	مشقل الموالح والفانجة	١٣٥٠	٩٥٠	١٣٥٠
	مشقل الاشجار الخشبية	٩٠٠	٦٥٥	٩٠٠
	الشمر	٥٥٠	٤٠٠	٥٥٠
	الكمون	٧٥٠	٥٢٥	٧٥٠
	التغاع البدي والفلوش والريحان	١٠٠٠	٧٠٠	١٠٠٠
	الشيح / البابونج	٧٠٠	٤٧٠	٧٠٠
	كسيرة / يسنون / كراوية	٦٥٠	٤٥٠	٦٥٠
	المغنا	٧٠٠	٤٧٥	٧٠٠
	جميع انواع الصبار	٦٥٠	٤٥٠	٦٥٠
مشقل نباتات الزينة والتزيين الداخلي	١٠٠٠	٧٠٠	١٠٠٠	

مدير عام
الادارة العامة للإرشاد الزراعي

بمعد
معد، مائل، اعة بلجا

التجئة
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الوزارة العامة للإرشاد الزراعي
الدارة البساتين

كشف تقدير تعويضات المحاصيل - السعر المقترح

نوع الزراعات	نوع المحاصيل	سعر القيراط الواحد بالجنية	القرار ١٧٠ لسنة ٢٠١٧	السعر المقترح	
تسليم الفاكهة	المانجو الشفافة (مشر)	٢٥٠٠	٢٠٠٠	٢٥٠٠	
	المانجو الصفراء (غير مشر)	١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠	
	البرتقال الحامض مشر	١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠	
	البرتقال الحامض غير مشر	٩٠٠	٧٢٠	٩٠٠	
	البرتقال الحامض مشر	١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠	
	البرتقال الحامض غير مشر	٨٠٠	٦٥٠	٨٠٠	
	البرتقال الحامض مشر	١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠	
	البرتقال الحامض غير مشر	٨٠٠	٦٥٠	٨٠٠	
	البرتقال الحامض مشر	١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠	
	البرتقال الحامض غير مشر	٨٠٠	٦٥٠	٨٠٠	
	البرتقال الحامض مشر	١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠	
	البرتقال الحامض غير مشر	٨٠٠	٦٥٠	٨٠٠	
	البرتقال الحامض مشر	١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠	
	البرتقال الحامض غير مشر	٨٠٠	٦٥٠	٨٠٠	
	البرتقال الحامض مشر	١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠	
	البرتقال الحامض غير مشر	٨٠٠	٦٥٠	٨٠٠	
	البرتقال الحامض مشر	١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠	
	البرتقال الحامض غير مشر	٨٠٠	٦٥٠	٨٠٠	
	البرتقال الحامض مشر	١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠	
	البرتقال الحامض غير مشر	٨٠٠	٦٥٠	٨٠٠	
	البرتقال الحامض مشر	١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠	
	البرتقال الحامض غير مشر	٨٠٠	٦٥٠	٨٠٠	
	تسليم الخضراوات	الزيتون (مشر)	٢٥٠٠	٢٠٠٠	٢٥٠٠
		الزيتون (غير مشر)	١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠
		الزيتون (مشر)	١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠
الزيتون (غير مشر)		٩٠٠	٧٢٠	٩٠٠	
الزيتون (مشر)		١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠	
الزيتون (غير مشر)		٨٠٠	٦٥٠	٨٠٠	
الزيتون (مشر)		١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠	
الزيتون (غير مشر)		٨٠٠	٦٥٠	٨٠٠	
الزيتون (مشر)		١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠	
الزيتون (غير مشر)		٨٠٠	٦٥٠	٨٠٠	
الزيتون (مشر)		١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠	
الزيتون (غير مشر)		٨٠٠	٦٥٠	٨٠٠	
الزيتون (مشر)		١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠	
الزيتون (غير مشر)		٨٠٠	٦٥٠	٨٠٠	
الزيتون (مشر)		١٢٥٠	١٠٠٠	١٢٥٠	
الزيتون (غير مشر)	٨٠٠	٦٥٠	٨٠٠		

مدير عام

الادارة العامة للإرشاد الزراعي

التجيلة

١٠

١١

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١٣

APPENDIX 6: SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**Bashteel – Itay El Baroud Railway Project****Socio-economic survey of PAPs affected by Land Acquisition****2024****Introduction**

The Egyptian National Railways Authority is building the Bashteel – Itay El Baroud railway project. The overall project will increase the capacity of the existing railway corridor between Alexandria and Cairo to the freight traffic between Alex Port and 6th October Dry port. It will also provide a railway line between Bashteel – Itay El Baroud for the traffic track.

The socio-economic survey of affected persons is conducted as part of the Resettlement Plan (RP) preparation process, with the aim of minimizing potential impacts on livelihoods...

The data collected in this questionnaire are confidential and will not be used for purposes other than research and studies for the project.

Date	-----/-----/-----	Researcher Name	_____
Results	Completed 1 Partially completed..... 2	Rejected 3 Other (specify) 4	

Section I: Metadata

M	Questions	Answer	Code	Go to
101	Area	.....	
102	Land/ House address in detail	House number		
103	Name of the respondent (interviewee)	.....	
103_1	Are you an owner or a tenant?	-----		
112	Place of residence	.....	
113	Contact phone number	.....	

Section 9: General data on household members (socio-economic status)

Section II (a)	201	How many family members live in the house?	Number of males	Number of females	Total number of family members
----------------	-----	--	-----------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------------------

[illegible]

	Nam e											
1.	.....	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> Head of the family.....1 Safar	1 2	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>			
2.	.....	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> .....	1 2	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>			
3.	.....	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> .....	1 2	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>			
4.	.....	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> .....	1 2	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>			
5.	.....	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> .....	1 2	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>			

Question codes 208:

1- Works (private sector)	2- Works (public sector)	3- Self-employed (farmer, artisan, trader, etc.)	4- Casual worker/ Seasonal (farmer, builder, salesman, etc.)		
5. Salary / Persuasion	6- Student	7- A housewife	8- I don't know / I prefer not to say	9- It does not work	10. Other (specify)

M	Questions	Answer	Code	Go to
215.	What is the type of wage or salary/income? Head of the family	No income / salary Fixed income Unstable income Other (please specify)	1 2 3 4	
216.	What is the average monthly income of a household?	Without salary..... Less than 500 From 500: 1000 From 1001: 1500 From 1501: 2000..... From 2001: 2500 From 2501: 3000 More than 3000 I don't know.....	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
217.	What are the total expenses/monthly spending?	Egyptian pound.....		
218.	What are these expenses/expenses?	Education Health..... Eating and drinking..... House Rent / Agricultural Land Rent Expenses of cultivating the land Transportation Water, electricity... etc..... Other (please specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
219.	Does any person/organization provide economic support to your family?	No economic support What's with..... food Clothes Other (specify) Not applicable.....	1 2 3 4 5 6	

Filter: 1- Characteristics of agricultural land (loss of crops and trees) 2- Characteristics of the house (loss of house/assets) 3- Loss of land and house

Section ٣: Characteristics of agricultural land (this section is for those affected who will lose agricultural land)

301.	Are there partners in cultivating the land?	Yes..... No.....	1 2	
302.	Is the land owned by the state, and you rent it as a usufruct right?	Yes..... No.....	1 2	
303.	What is the total area of agricultural land you rent	Acre..... Carat..... Arrow.....		

304.	What is the total area of agricultural land that will be repossessed for the project? (Estimated)	Acre..... Carat..... Arrow.....		
305.	Do you have other land to rent other than the land that will be repossessed?	Yes..... No.....	1 2	
305-A	Is the land leased?	Yes..... No.....	1 2	
306.	What is the type of rent	Annual rent Seasonal rent..... Crop sharing Other (specify).....	1 2 3 4	
307.	What is the rental value?	From 2000 to 5000 EGP From 5000 to 10000 EGP From 10000 to 20000 EGP From 20000 to 30000 EGP 30,000 or more Do not know....	1 2 3 4 5 6	
308.	Is the land rented with a lease?	Yes..... No.....	1 2	
309.	Is rent paid upfront or after harvesting the crop?	In advance After harvesting the crop..... Half in advance and half after harvesting the crop..... Other (specify)	1 2 3 4	
310.	Is the tenant from the same area or from outside the area?	From the same village From outside the region	1 2	
311.	Is the land planted with crops or trees or both	crops..... Trees..... Both together.....	1 2 3	
312.	What types of crops are planted in the ground at the moment? Allows multiple answers	Wheat..... Rice..... Vegetables Maize..... Aromatic Plants..... Barley Legumes..... Other (specify).....	A B C D E F G H	
313.	What kind of trees are planted in the land at the moment? Allows multiple answers	Mango grapes Banana Citrus..... Palm	A B C D E	

		Guava.....	F	
		Kaka	G	
		Non-fruitful trees	H	
		Other (specify).....	I	
314.	Can you estimate the number and age of trees that will be removed due to expropriation? (Estimated)	Type..... Number.... Age..... Type..... Number.... Age..... Type..... Number.... Age..... Type..... Number.... Age..... Type..... Number.... Age..... Type..... Number.... Age..... Type..... Number.... Age..... Type..... Number.... Age.....	_____	
315.	Is the land cultivated for domestic or commercial consumption?	My house	1	
		Commercial.....	2	
		Both together.....	3	
316.	Does the land have connections to the irrigation network?	Yes.....	1	
		No.....	2	
317.	Is the land close to the irrigation water source?	Yes.....	1	
		No.....	2	
318.	Does the land have connections to any other facilities? Allows multiple answers	Electricity	A	
		Agricultural drainage	B	
		Irrigation wells	C	
		Other (specify).....	D	
319.	Where are the crops and fruits of trees sold Allows multiple answers	In nearby markets	A	
		In distant markets	B	
		Through contractors responsible for marketing.....	C	
		The tenant of the land is responsible for the sale	D	
		Other (specify).....	E	
320.	Do you live near agricultural land	Yes.....	1	
		No.....	2	
321.	Does the land have any use other than agriculture (in the part to be repossessed?)	Yes.....	1	
		No.....	2 → 326	
322.	If yes, please specify the type of use. Allows multiple answers	Livestock barn	A	
		Place to store agricultural tools and equipment	B	
		Place to store grain and manure	C	
		Rest / Accommodation for	D	

		Workers		
		Ornamental Plants Nursery	E	
		Honey apiary	F	
		Factory/Workshop	G	
		Other (specify)	H	
323.	Who is responsible for cultivating and caring for the land? Allows multiple answers	Family members..... Family member..... Wage Worker..... Tenant A friend..... Other (specify).....	A B C D E F	
324.	Are there workers responsible for cultivating and caring for the land?	Yes..... No.....	1 2	332
325.	Please specify the number of workers?	Male workers Female workers.....		
326.	Do these workers work full-time?	Yes..... No.....	1 2	
327.	Are the workers regular or working seasonally?	regular Temporary/Seasonal Both	1 2 3	
328.	What is a regular worker's wage? Monthly wage	Egyptian pound.....		
329.	Do you have a job other than cultivating the land ?	Yes..... No.....	1 2	

Section 4: Characteristics of the house (this section is for those affected who will lose their homes only)

401.	What is the total area of the house	..... sqm		
402.	Please indicate the number of rooms that make up the house	Room		
402_A	Is the house owned or rented?	Yes No	1 2	
403.	How much do you pay for the monthly rent?	200 to 500 EGP 500 to 1000 EGP From 1000 to 1500 EGP From 1500 to 2000 EGP 2000 or more He doesn't know.....	1 2 3 4 5 6	
404.	Do you have a lease for the house?	Yes..... No.....	1 2	

405.	Is the lease valid contract?	Yes..... No.....	<u>1</u> <u>2</u>	
406.	Is the house attached to it a place for raising animals and birds	Yes No.....	<u>1</u> <u>2</u>	
407.	Does the house include a kitchen?	Yes No.....	<u>1</u> <u>2</u>	
408.	Does the house include a toilet?	Yes No.....	<u>1</u> <u>2</u>	
409.	What is the main source of water in the house?	Water pipes from the public network Public tap..... Water truck (water truck)..... Mineral Water Water tank Other (specify).....	<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u>	
410.	Are there problems with the water supply?	Yes No.....	<u>1</u> <u>2</u>	→ 413
411.	If yes, please specify the issues	Intermittent water cuts Prolonged water interruptions Low water flow level..... Poor water quality Other (specify).....	<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>	
412.	What is the main source of electricity?	Public Electricity Network..... External power connection (informal) Generator..... Other (specify).....	<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>	
413.	Is electricity regular?	Yes No.....	<u>1</u> <u>2</u>	
414.	What is the sewer system attached to the house?	Pipes on the public network..... Tanks (Tarnachat) Delivery to the bank Other (specify).....	<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>	
415.	Do you own/rent another house in the same area?	Yes No.....	<u>1</u> <u>2</u>	
416.	Do you own/rent agricultural land close to the current home?	Yes No.....	<u>1</u> <u>2</u>	

417.	Who is responsible for buying food and household items?	Husband..... The wife Son..... Daughter..... Family member..... Wage Worker A friend..... Other (specify).....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
418.	Who takes care of livestock, crop activities and homework? Allows multiple answers	Husband..... The wife Son..... Daughter..... Family member..... Wage Worker A friend..... Other (specify).....	A B C D E F G H	
419.	Are there food shortages, or economic problems affecting this?	Yes No.....	1 2	

Section 5: Potential impacts from the project

501.	Do you think any of the surrounding families could be affected by the train project?	Yes No I do not know	1 2 3	503
502.	List those affected	..... ..... ..... .....	
503.	What benefits do you see the project can bring to yourself or the community? Allows multiple answers	Job Creation/Employment..... Rising prices of homes and land Easier/faster navigation Urbanization and improvement of services Improving the economy..... No benefits..... Other (specify).....	A B C D E F G	

504.	What are your concerns regarding the project? Allows multiple answers	General disturbance Noise during construction Emission of dust during construction Flow of workers during construction Pressure on resources during creation Pressure on infrastructure during construction Disruption of roads and access during construction Train noise during operation Community Safety Around the Train Land confiscation Loss of livelihoods Low house prices due to proximity to the train Changing the general character of the region No worries Other (specify)	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O	
505.	Will workplace accessibility and livelihood be affected?	Yes No	1 2	
506.	Will the roads leading to the areas of residence of family and relatives be affected?	Yes No	1 2	
507.	Do you have any specific questions about the project you would like to answer?	Yes No	1 2	→ 601
508.	Please list these questions	1- 2- 3- 4-		

Section ٦: Perception towards the Project

601.	Have you heard about the train project? (For researcher: if not, please describe it in detail)	Yes No	1 2	→ 603
------	---	-----------------------	--------	-------

602.	How did you first learn about the project?	From the neighbors in the area..... From the neighborhood/governorate From the employees of the Directorate of Survey..... From the Official Gazette Other (specify).....	1 2 3 4 5	
603.	In the case of a train project, would it be a good or bad thing?	Good bad neutral..... I do not know	1 2 3 4	→ 605
604.	Why? Allows multiple answers	Good: Save time..... quick Reduce congestion More security Other (specify)..... Bad: Congestion on the train..... People may be affected by construction work..... Congestion during construction Vendors may gather around stations Other (specify).....	A B C D E F G H I J	

Section V: Gender-specific information (women)

701	Do women in the region go to work?	Yes No	1 2	→ 703
702	If yes, select What professions do women work in Allows multiple answers	Government Jobs..... Jobs in the Private Sector..... Agriculture..... Entrepreneurship..... Other mentions	A B C D E	

703	Do you have any expectations and/or concerns about the impact of the project on women?	Yes No I do not know	1 2 3	705
704	Please clarify (What are these expectations or concerns?)	..... ..... .....	
705	Do women feel safe walking around the area?	Yes No I do not know	1 2 3	
706	Were there cases of violence in the region?	Yes No I do not know	1 2 3	End the interview
707	Please explain (what are these issues?)	..... ..... .....	

Additional Notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

APPENDIX 7: ENR GRIEVANCE FORM AND GRIEVANCE LOG

ENR Grievance Form

الهيئة القومية لسكك حديد مصر
مشروع تطوير لوجستيات التجارة على محور القاهرة – الإسكندرية
"إنشاء ازدواج خط سكة حديد بشتيل إيتاي البارود"
الموقع "....."

نموذج تقديم شكوى / إقتراح / إستفسار

الرقم التسلسلي للنموذج:

بيانات مقدم الشكوى:
الاسم:
التوقيع: ☐ ذكر ☐ أنثى
تليفون:
إيميل:
موقع الشكوى: المحافظة:
تاريخ تقديم الشكوى: / /
وصف الشكوى / الاستفسار / الإقتراح / الإعتراض:
.....
.....
.....
إقتراح حل / إجراء تصحيحي / الرد (إن وجد):
.....
.....
.....

الإجراءات المتخذة لحل الشكوى بمعرفة مقاول المشروع:

الإجراءات المتخذة	التاريخ	وصف الإجراء / ملاحظات
1 بواسطة المقاول		
2 الإرسال إلى الجهة المعنية		
3 رد الجهة المعنية		
4 الرد على مقدم الشكوى		

النتيجة النهائية:

توقيع مسئول النموذج

ENR Grievance Log

مشروع تطوير لوجستيات التجارة على محور القاهرة – الإسكندرية
ازدواج يشتل إتي البارود " الموقع "
سجل الشكاوى

المسئول عن التسجيل:

المقاول:

موقف التعامل مع الشكاوى					طريقه تقديم الشكاوى 27	وصف الشكاوى باختصار	اسم مقدم الشكاوى وطريقة التواصل معه (تليفون)	تاريخ تقديم الشكاوى	مسلسل
نتيجة التواصل مع الشاكي (راضى ام يريد التصعيد)	حاله الشكاوى غلقت بتاريخ - ما زات مفتوحة تاريخ الاقفال	المتابعة مع الشاكي تواريخ المتابعة	تم الإحالة الى جهة أخرى الجهات المحال اليها وتاريخ الإحالة والإجراءات	تم الحل بواسطة المقاول (الإجراء الذي تمت من المقاول لإزاله أسباب الشكاوى والتاريخ)	تصنيف الشكاوى 26				
									1
									2
									3
									4
									8

APPENDIX 8: DETAILS UNDER THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The purpose of this section is to outline the WB ESS, and national legislative, which this RP has been prepared against to ensure the expropriation process is compliant these requirements.

❖ Applicable International Standards (WB ESS)

World Bank Environmental and Social Framework ESF - ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause economic displacement (loss of land, trees and crops or access to land, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood). The term “involuntary resettlement” refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement. The thorough review for the mentioned guidelines showed the following:

- Physical and economic displacement resulting from WB funded developmental projects or sub- projects should be avoided or minimized as much as possible.
- Where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the funding agency requires to develop an acceptable resettlement tool (this may include a Resettlement Framework or a Resettlement 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.

The objectives of the **Environmental and Social Standard on Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)** are to:

- Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and associated disruptions by exploring project design alternatives.
- Avoid forced eviction
- Mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by:
 - Providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost⁶ and,
 - Assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- Improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced (PAPs), through the provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- Conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- Ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected

The standard applies to all PAPs regardless of the total number affected, the severity of the impact and the legal title to the land. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of Vulnerable Groups subject to displacement, which include those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, or informal workers and land users (e.g. squatters, individuals, and groups who might be losing their source of livelihoods as a result of land acquisition).

❖ **Egyptian Legislation Related to Resettlement**

This section provides an overview of the Egyptian legislation and regulatory framework.

• **Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt**

The Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt is the fundamental law of Egypt. The Egyptian Constitution of 2014 was passed in a referendum in January 2014, replacing the Egyptian Constitution of 2012, taking effect on 18 January 2014. A constitutional amendments referendum was held from 20 to 22 April 2019. Two chapters of the Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt are relevant to the expropriation of land:

Chapter Two Part One: Social and Moral Components – 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 equality to men in the political, social, cultural and economic spheres without detriment to the rules of Islamic jurisprudence.

Chapter Two: Economic Components – Article 29 states that peoples' land ownership is protected by the State, and is divided into three types: public, cooperative and private property.

- *Public/State land* – Land belonging to the State. This includes the State's public domain land that cannot be alienated, and the State's private domain land which can be alienated generally through sale, lease, Takhssiss²⁸ or through Haq Intifaa²⁹. The majority of land in Egypt is State-owned desert land which is largely undeveloped (estimated to be 90-95% of the national territory).
- *Cooperative land* – According to Article 37 of the Egyptian Constitution; Cooperative ownership is inviolable. The State takes care of cooperatives. The law guarantees their protection and support, and guarantees their independence. It may not be dissolved or managed except by a court ruling. Owners of a co-op own shares of the cooperative instead of owning their unit outright. Co-ops are often less expensive because they operate on an at-cost basis.
- *Private land* – Land which may be alienated/transferred freely. Article 24 of the Constitution states that "private property is protected; and it shall not be expropriated except for the

²⁸ The conditional transfer of land dependent on meeting certain criteria, e.g. keeping the land use unchanged and paying the remaining instalments of the land price.

²⁹ "Haq Intifaa" in the Egyptian Law Haq Intifaa in Articles 985 to 995 of the Egyptian Civil Code is included in the section on rights subordinated to property rights. Usufruct properties: The right of usufruct is a right subordinated to the right of ownership that gives its owner the authority to use the asset without the need for the mediation of another person. The right of usufruct is not perpetual like the right of ownership, but rather it is temporary and ends with the expiry of the term specified for it. If no time has been set for its expiry, it ends with the death of the beneficiary. In all cases, it ends with the death of the beneficiary, even if the date has not expired. The usufructuary has the right to use and exploit the asset, which requires that the usufruct asset should not be destroyed by use.

public benefit, and in return for fair compensation, to be paid in advance. All of this is in accordance with the law.”

- **Resettlement Legislation**

While expropriation is inevitable, the expropriation fees must be paid prior to land entry by law. Moreover, the owner and occupant of the immovable property subject to expropriation and other concerned parties may file a lawsuit through judicial courts against the appraised values and factual errors. The relevant articles of the Law that will be referenced during the Project’s land acquisition activities are explained briefly in Table below.

The relevant articles of the Law that will be referenced during the Project’s land acquisition activities are explained briefly in the Table below.

Table: Egyptian Legislation on Expropriation

Law ³⁰	Description
Egyptian Constitution	<p>The new Egyptian Constitution, which was issued at the end of 2014, stipulated in its Article 33 that "the state guarantees the legitimate ownership of all kinds: "Public, Cooperative, Private, and Endowment, and protect it, in accordance with the law".</p> <p>The Constitution also includes the following articles relating to ownership:</p> <p>Article 34 states that public property is inviolable and may not be infringed upon, and its protection is a duty in accordance with the law.</p> <p>Article 35 states that private property is protected, and the right to inherit is guaranteed. Private property shall not be expropriated except for the public benefit and in return for fair compensation paid in advance in accordance with the law.</p>
Law 144/ 2020	<p>Ministerial Decree 144/ 2020 on the amendment of some provisions of Law No. 152 of 1980 establishing the Egyptian National Railways Authority (ENR).</p> <p>Article (1): Replace the text of Article (7) of Law No. 152 of 1980 establishing the National Authority for Egyptian Railways, the following text:</p> <p>Article (7): The facilities of the National Authority for Egyptian Railways, its operating buildings, railways, and crossings are considered state-owned public funds. They are also considered public facilities designated for public benefit, and it is not permissible to dispose of them, seize them, possess them, or gain any right in kind over them by prescription.</p> <p>The RoW and crossings are defined by a decision of the Minister of</p>

³⁰ These laws are amendments to some articles of the Law Act No.10 of 1990 concerning expropriation of immovable property for public interest. Therefore, all fall under the Law of Expropriation for the public benefit, and are distinguished by the law number and year of issuance according to what is published in the official newspaper.

Law ³⁰	Description
	<p>Transport and with consideration to the provisions of Law No. 10 of 1990 regarding land acquisition of real estate for the public benefit. If the implementation of the previous paragraph results in impacts to the owners of real estate, or the owners of rights in it, they have the right to a fair compensation.</p>
Law 187/2020	<p>The Law stipulates that Article 12 of Law No. 10 of 1990 regarding land acquisition for the public benefit is replaced by the following article:</p> <p>Article (12): If the forms or the ministerial decision have not been deposited according to the procedures stipulated in the previous articles within three years from the date of the public benefit decision in the official gazette; the decision shall be considered as if it was not for land acquisition for which the forms or the decision related to.</p> <p>The proposed amendment aims to address some of the drawbacks that have emerged because of the application of Law No. 10 of 1990 regarding land acquisition for the public benefit, which lead to obstructing the procedures of property dispute for the public benefit.</p> <p>The law also comes within the framework of creating a new constitution that aims to protect private property, through fair compensation paid in advance in accordance with the law.</p>
Law 24/2018	<p>Replace the provisions of Articles 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 13, 15 of Law No. 10 of 1990 regarding expropriation of real estate for the public benefit.</p> <p>The public benefit report shall be attached to the decision of the President of the Republic or his authorized representative, accompanied by: a note stating the project to be executed; a drawing of the overall planning of the project and the real estate necessary for it.</p> <p>The compensation is estimated according to the prevailing prices at the time of the expropriation decision, and additional 20% of the value of the estimate included in the compensation.</p> <p>The decision for the public benefit shall be published with a copy of the memo referred to in Article 2 of this law in the Official Gazette. In addition, the memo will be affixed in the place prepared for advertisements at the headquarters of the local administration units, in the mayor or police headquarters, and in the primary court located in the property department, and on the front of the property subject to expropriation in a visible manner.</p> <p>Prior to the asset inventory, an appointment date will be announced publicly and “concerned parties” shall be notified in writing and “all owners and right holders” will be convened to appear before the responsible committee conducting the inventory on the Project site to identify/clarify properties and ownership rights.</p>

Law ³⁰	Description
Law 1/2015	<p>Amendment of some provisions of Law No. 10 of 1990 on land acquisition due to public interest. The amendment states in Article 7 that after depositing the compensation, the entity in charge of acquisition 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.</p> <p>Article 8 also states 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.</p>
Law 10/1990	<p>This Law identifies transportation projects as public benefit activities. It describes acquisition procedures as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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); and • The decree and the accompanying memorandum must be published in the official newspapers; a copy for the public is placed in the main offices of the concerned local Government unit. <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 prices³¹ at the time of the issuance of the Decree for Expropriation.</p> <p>Article (21) Law 10 of 1990: If only a part of a land parcel is subject to expropriation, with the remaining land not able to be used, the concerned parties (PAPs) are able to submit a request under Law for expropriation of the entire land parcel during the period stipulated in this Law. If this occurs, all the procedures stipulated in this Law shall be followed without</p>

³¹ These market prices are established for each asset as follows:

- Houses: Housing and Utilities Directorate in the governorate,
- Trees: According to the price list issued by the Agricultural Directorate in the governorate, it is updated and approved every year. Or, according to the prices list of crops and trees published by decision of the Ministry of Water Resources No. 63 of 2023 specifying the categories of compensation for damaged plantings of trees and crops as a result of the projects.

Law ³⁰	Description
	<p>the need to issue the decision defined in Article (2) of this Law.</p> <p>Article 14 of Law 10 of 1990 allows for early land access if deemed necessary for public benefit. Once the Ministerial Decree has been issued identifying the land needs for the project, the party requesting land expropriation has the right to seize the asset by direct execution, even if this prior to compensation payment. The land plot or asset that is affected by early land access shall be published in the Official Gazette, including a general statement of the asset as well as the name of the identified owner and a reference to the Ministerial Decree issued determining the public benefit.</p> <p>According to Article 14, the decree of appropriation for early access shall be notified to the concerned PAPs by registered mail. Following this communication, the PAP is then given a period of a minimum of two (2) weeks to evacuate the asset.</p> <p>As the land/asset has been deemed necessary for public benefit, the concerned PAP has the right to compensation starting on the date the land/asset is seized by the project until the due compensation for the full expropriation and property transfer is paid.</p>
Law 577/1954	<p>Law 577/54, which was later amended by Law 252/60 and Law 13/162, establishes the provisions pertaining to the expropriation of real estate property for public benefit and improvement.</p> <p>Article 23 of this law states; <i>“If the purpose of the property expropriation is the establishment of a squares, streets, or their expansion, modification, demarcation, or the establishment of a new district, or for its improvement/ upgrading or beautification, or for any health related matter; property expropriation may include, in addition to the real-estate property needed for the project, any other real-estate property which the administration in charge seems to be necessary to achieve the project’s objective or any other property whose current state (whether in size or form) is not consistent with the required improvement.”</i></p> <p>Moreover, the first article of Law No. 27 of 1956 allows for the expropriation of districts for their improvement, upgrading, re-planning, and reconstruction. Article 24 of Law 577/54 also stipulates that in case only partial expropriation of real estate property is required, and the remaining un-expropriated part will not be of benefit to the owner; the owner shall be given the right to submit a request within 30 days (beginning from the date of final disclosure of the list of the expropriated property) for the purchase of the entire area.</p>
Law 27/1956	<p>Law No. 27 of 1956 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>

Law ³⁰	Description
	<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>
Civil Code 131, 1948	<p>Articles 802-805 outline the rights of private ownership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 802 states that the owner, pursuant to the Law, has the sole right of using and/or disposing his property; • Article 803 defines what is meant by land property (immovable assets that fall under this category); and • Article 805 states that no one may be deprived of their property except in cases prescribed by Law and would take place with an equitable compensation. <p>Articles 168-171 include the right to sue in the event of damage (all kinds; physical, economic, moral, psychological, etc.) and compensation is estimated according to the type of the damage through the competent judge. The person responsible for compensation is the one who caused the damage.</p> <p>Reference is made to this law to clarify the right to compensation for property.</p>

❖ Gap Analysis Between WB ESS and Egyptian Expropriation Law

This section aims to compare and contrast Egyptian rules and regulations with the International Standards addressing involuntary resettlement; WB ESS5. This part of the RF will illustrate similarities, differences and will further point at project implementation difficulties that may possibly arise.

Egyptian legislations are broadly consistent with the WB ESS5 for involuntary resettlement. This includes:

- The requirement to pay compensation in case of compulsory acquisition of land
- The need to compensate for the acquired property based on the full market value of the property at the date of the verdict;
- The requirement to compensate for losses, whether temporary or permanent in production or damage to productive assets; and

- The provision for pre-judicial avenues for resolution of disputes and rights of appeal.

However, there are, a number of specific areas where provisions required under the WB ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, extend beyond those required under Egyptian legislation.

The key gaps between the national legislation of Egypt and WB's Standards relevant for this Project are summarized in **the table** below.

Gap Analysis between WB Standard (ESS) and Egyptian Law

Topic	WB Standards	Egyptian legislative requirements	Gaps Identified	Measures for bridging the gaps
Avoidance and minimization	The borrower will avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives and avoid forced eviction.	There is no provision regarding the avoidance or minimization of resettlement or forced eviction in Egyptian legislation.	The avoidance and minimization of impacts is not required by national legislation, but it is required by the Lender.	Measures have already been taken to avoid and minimize resettlement, in addition to, forced eviction. Alternative designs considered for the Project in the detailed ESIA for Sections (A, B) by shifting the current tracks or altering their direction (right or left) relative to the existing track. In addition, the alignment follows the existing railway RoW, and ENR property lands to avoid land acquisition, economic and physical displacement.
Identification of potentially adverse impacts on land acquisition Tenants and other types of land users (under the RoW of ENR)	Conduct a census and a socioeconomic baseline survey to identify all PAPs who will be physically or economically displaced and eligible for compensation and/ or assistance. The socioeconomic baseline survey shall include current socioeconomic profile of all PAPs, an assessment of vulnerability, types and nature of impacts.	Only a census of formal landowners and an inventory of assets is required by Egyptian Law. For example, in the case of agricultural lands, the census includes the land owners and does not necessarily include the land users from the tenants. Land acquisition through expropriation requires the preparation of a census of affected immovable assets, and a	No social studies, surveys and consultations are required under Egyptian Law; only the consultation activities related to the preparation of the EIA. No census of informal users is required. Tenants and other types of land users (Under the RoW of ENR) in several areas across the Country, ENR is allowing	In the cases when ENR is restoring its own land property that is used or leased by individuals for agriculture or any economic activities; - Tenants shall be provided with adequate notice in advance of change or cancellation of lease, - First ENR forms a committee to estimate the magnitude of the impact on the PAPs as a result of loss of income, - An inventory of all land users/tenants of the ENR's lands, and issuing a list that includes the names of all PAPs and

Topic	WB Standards	Egyptian legislative requirements	Gaps Identified	Measures for bridging the gaps
		list of their owners. The Assessment Committee identifies the properties affected by a project, as well as confirming the location and legal status of affected properties with a property owner.	citizens to use their RoW under certain contractual arrangements (e.g., usufruct, tenancy...etc.). ENR is permitted to terminate legal lease arrangements with its tenants. Previous versions of the tenancy contract template between ENR and land tenants stipulates that due shall be paid back to the tenant if they have overpaid, and he shall be notified at least one month in advance. However, the current version of the contract template omits these requirements.	<p>details of the damages incurred from the loss of trees and crops³².</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the land is free of any crops or trees, otherwise compensation must be paid for it, - The rental value of the land that has been deducted for the benefit of the project must be dropped before recovering/ repossession the land, - Particular attention is paid to vulnerable groups, and resettlement assistance customized to the needs of affected persons is provided, - ENR will assist in compensation of tenants on case by case basis and based on the consultations with the PAPs, <p>A committee should be formed from ENR/ GARB, in cooperation with the competent government agencies such as the Agriculture Directorate in each Governorates, which estimates compensation for all affected tenants of agricultural lands and land users³³.</p>
Resettlement planning	When there is impact on	There is presently no	There is no requirement	The RP will be prepared to bridge the gap

³² RP team reviewed the PAPs inventory issued by the ENR Proprieties Department, and implemented a socio-economic survey of all PAPs land users/ tenants. The ENR Property Department will be responsible for ensuring that the land user (tenant) receives compensation for the trees and crops.

³³ The land users are land tenants without documented agreements or lease contracts with the land owner. The RP team did not detect any squatters on state-owned lands or private lands.

Topic	WB Standards	Egyptian legislative requirements	Gaps Identified	Measures for bridging the gaps
and procedural requirements	land and livelihoods or a funded project will result in restriction of access, the project requires to prepare a formal Resettlement Plan (RP). In order to prepare the RP, it is necessary to undertake the component activities of a resettlement plan such as a census survey, and socio-economic survey, consultation with project-affected people, monitoring or reporting.	requirement to prepare a formal Resettlement Plan (RP) under Egyptian law, nor to undertake any of the component activities of a resettlement plan such as a census survey, socio-economic survey, consultation with project-affected people, monitoring or reporting. Moreover, there are no specific references in the legislation to 'involuntary resettlement'. Also, there is no explicit consultation requirement in Egyptian law'. Egyptian law requires the preparation of a land acquisition decree that identifies the required assets and lands that must be expropriated.	under Egyptian Law to prepare a RP. This is, however, a requirement by the Lender.	between Egyptian national requirements and Lender requirements. An additional RP budget will be established to meet full replacement value and other costs needed to compensate land users and provide livelihood assistance and support. The RP will include Entitlements Matrix and Compensation describes the entitlements for eligible PAPs for this Project and Livelihood Restoration. ENR to providing assistance to PAPs who will be economically affected because of the Project, both permanently and temporarily during construction. In addition, the consultation activities will be implemented during the project lifetime and as part of the preparation of the RPs.
Compensation eligibility The right of squatters	Eligibility Criteria for compensation under WBESF - ESS5: (a)	Under Egyptian law, the only people and entities entitled for compensation are those	Egyptian Law only provides compensation for the formal owners, occupants and users	A socio-economic survey was undertaken (from January to April 2024) in order to identify all land users. This RP will fully

Topic	WB Standards	Egyptian legislative requirements	Gaps Identified	Measures for bridging the gaps
	<p>those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying or use (squatters).</p> <p>Under the WB ESS5 all the land users affected by a project are subject to compensation measures. Squatters are provided with resettlement assistance, in lieu of compensation</p>	<p>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 registration.</p> <p>Egyptian legislation has not recognized the rights of squatters.</p> <p>They are not covered by land acquisition law No. 10 of 1990 and its amendments Law 24/2018, and Law 187/2020</p>	<p>who have their land ownership and/or use registered, as part of the land acquisition process. There is no requirement to undertake a census to identify or compensate those who are not currently included in the official governmental land registry such as informal land users.</p>	<p>consider land users to bridge the gaps identified between Egyptian Law and WB ESS5. All identified PAPs are categorized and listed in Chapter 9: Entitlements and Compensation.</p> <p>Accordingly, those who are using land but have no recognizable legal rights or claim will be compensated for their investments on the land.</p> <p>All PAPs should be compensated for their loss of assets, regardless to their legal status.</p>

Topic	WB Standards	Egyptian legislative requirements	Gaps Identified	Measures for bridging the gaps
	for land. The borrower will not resort to forced evictions.			
The cut-off date	The WB ESS5 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 cut-off date is the day the census starts.	There is no cut-off date under the Egyptian laws. Particularly if the impacts are related to agricultural lands that might experience changes in crops and tenancy.	The date of the ministerial decree for land acquisition is not aligned with WB ESS in terms of cut-off date.	Since the project's land needs will be provided from lands owned by ENR, no ministerial decree has been issued for land acquisition. All PAPs are users/ tenants of lands owned by ENR. The cut-off date for all users, crops and trees will be considered the inventory date conducted by the ENR Property Department during the period from December 2023 to March 2024.
Replacement cost	Compensation paid to PAPs must meet full replacement value.	Under Egyptian Law, replacement costs are already included in the compensation for the formal landowners only. The 20% increase approved by law covers the full replacement cost (Land Acquisition Law Amendments of Law 24/2018).	There are no replacement costs paid to formal tenants and users of land and structures.	This RP has been prepared to provide compensation to full replacement cost for structures erected by tenants/ land users
Addressing loss of livelihoods	Under the WB ESF - ESS5, loss of income resulting directly from project implementation	Egyptian Law does not assess loss of livelihoods, compensation is	The WB ESS specify that all PAPs must be granted the right of compensation which	Measures to address the need to compensate for loss of livelihoods for agricultural tenants/ users are identified in the entitlements matrix (presented in

Topic	WB Standards	Egyptian legislative requirements	Gaps Identified	Measures for bridging the gaps
	<p>should be compensated for.</p> <p>ESS5 makes provisions for loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location. It requires that PAPs 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.</p>	<p>provided to titleholders for land loss and what it contains at the time of expropriation of structures and movables, crops and trees.</p>	<p>will enable them to restore their means of livelihood at least to the levels prior to the Project.</p> <p>Egyptian Law does not make provision for livelihood loss or assessment of individual livelihood impacts. Only legal asset owners can receive compensation.</p>	<p>Chapter 9: Entitlements and Compensation).</p> <p>For tenants/ users, it must be ensured that they have alternative sources of income (agricultural land, trade, employment, etc.) other than the acquired land, as much as possible.</p>
Compensation payment made prior to land take / displacement	<p>In the case of cash compensation, the borrower shall make the payment before the actual resettlement takes place in order to allow PAPs to find a suitable replacement. The borrower shall pay due attention to the local context and personal considerations in order</p>	<p>Valuation of private non-agricultural land (including any physical structures or assets on this land) is determined by the Survey Directorate and included in the compensation paid.</p> <p>According to land acquisition Law,</p>	<p>users and asset owners are not eligible under national law.</p>	<p>All PAPs will be paid before any displacement/ livelihood impacts. The land will not be repossessed without compensation to all PAPs for the loss of trees and crops.</p>

Topic	WB Standards	Egyptian legislative requirements	Gaps Identified	Measures for bridging the gaps
	to select, in accordance with the affected person, the most appropriate payment method (i.e. cheque, bank transfer, cash, etc.).	compensation needs to be deposited into the titleholder's account prior to land take.		
Measures for vulnerable persons	<p>The WB ESF - ESS5 stipulates the importance of paying attention to vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Support for alternative livelihoods. For all other categories of economically displaced persons, the resettlement plan describes feasible arrangements for obtaining employment or for establishing a business including provision of relevant supplemental assistance including skills training, credit, licenses or permits, or specialized equipment. As warranted, livelihood planning provides special assistance to women, minorities or vulnerable groups who may be disadvantaged in</p>	Egyptian Law on expropriation does not include requirements for engaging with vulnerable groups or providing additional compensation.	Egyptian Law on land acquisition does not address vulnerable groups. The WB ESS5 require additional measures for these groups.	<p>Key vulnerable groups were identified as part of the socio-economic survey.</p> <p>Measures to address the specific needs of these vulnerable groups have been included in the entitlement matrix. The household survey results are presented in Chapter 6: Affected People and Assets and the entitlements matrix in Chapter 9: Entitlements and Compensation.</p>

Topic	WB Standards	Egyptian legislative requirements	Gaps Identified	Measures for bridging the gaps
	securing alternative livelihoods (ESS P. 63).			
Gender	The borrower shall pay attention to the specific gender dimensions of involuntary resettlement, especially regarding stakeholder engagement, the census, valuations, payment of compensation and income restoration. The borrower shall put in place specific measures as necessary so that women's perspectives and interests are considered in all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation. The borrower shall consider feasible measures for women to gain security of tenure and receive compensation on equal terms as men.	There are no cultural norms or legal texts that prohibit land ownership for women. Women have equal rights to property as men.	Egyptian Law does not require gender responsive consultation, or the identification of gender specific risks and opportunities. This is required by the Lenders.	The consultation undertaken for the project captured the views of men and women through FGDs. The procedures in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will ensure this continues throughout the project. The ENR Property Department issued a list of the PAPs names of ENR land users according to the actual use, whether a man or a woman. Each of them has the right to compensation. Both male and female preferences and considerations in livelihood restoration regardless of the ownership status (i.e. considering landlords and tenants).
Consultation and Information Disclosure	WB ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure focus on that "the timely disclosure of	Engagement/ participation of PAPs is accounted for in the national legislation but is limited to the	Egyptian Law does not require early or ongoing consultation with PAPs or communities. The WB ESS10 require	The project should launch systematic Stakeholder engagement activities, as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that would continue during the project lifetime.

Topic	WB Standards	Egyptian legislative requirements	Gaps Identified	Measures for bridging the gaps
	<p>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 borrower will provide identified stakeholders with relevant information in a timely and appropriate manner. The borrower will further disclose and grant access to relevant information to any other interested party as appropriate.</p> <p>Under WB ESS10 the affected communities and individuals should be consulted and contribute to the processes of land acquisition and resettlement.</p> <p>Consultation with the affected PAPs should be documented.</p>	<p>publication of census results and the compensation amounts in the municipality for a two-week period from the date of publication during which individuals can object and present claims. An owner of a property to be expropriated is informed via an official letter and requested to attend “confirmation of a property”.</p> <p>There is no clear requirement to consult or seek participation of communities before the start of land acquisition. Consultation requirements are limited to what is stated in the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) guidelines regarding consultation during the preparation of the EIA (scoping consultation activities with the concerned authorities, as well as holding a public consultation</p>	<p>provisions to ensure effective community engagement through disclosure of Project-related information and consultation with local communities on matters that directly affect them according to Lender’s requirements.</p> <p>The expropriation process involves notification only of the landowners, but no social studies, surveys and consultations are required prior to land acquisition.</p> <p>There is no requirement for a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) in Egyptian Law.</p>	<p>A number of consultation activities were undertaken during the preparation of the RP (see Chapter 10: Disclosure and consultations).</p> <p>ENR/GARB will endeavor to maintain ongoing communication with PAPs which will be duly documented as part of the implementation and monitoring of the RP. Where this is not possible, the compensation principles contained in the RP will continue to be followed, e.g. Payments made to PAPs before entering the land.</p> <p>This RP (specifically the grievance mechanism) provides consistent WB engagement procedures that ENR should follow during the implementation of the RP.</p> <p>Affected groups should have access to full information about the resettlement process and options for compensation</p>

Topic	WB Standards	Egyptian legislative requirements	Gaps Identified	Measures for bridging the gaps
		session). No social studies, surveys or consultations are required prior to land acquisition.		
Grievance Mechanisms (GM)	The Grievance Mechanism according to WB ESS10 ³⁴ is characterized as follows. “The Grievance Mechanism will be proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project and will be accessible and inclusive. Where feasible and suitable for the project, the grievance mechanism will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms,	Egyptian Law allows the creation of “Specialized Committees” ³⁵ to address grievances originating from misunderstandings of Project policy or resulting from conflicts among neighbours. The Egyptian legal framework contains a two-step grievance redress process: 1) A property owner is entitled to submit a	There is a generic grievance mechanism for all government projects, which enables all citizens to file complaints, comments and/or recommendations; where any grievance can be filed through the e-Government Complaints Portal, Citizens Complaints Office at the relevant governorate Headquarters. Court cases in Egypt are	A Project-specific grievance mechanism has been developed by ENR and included in the RF. The implementation and monitoring of grievances are under the responsibility of ENR, however the Contractor is also responsible for conveying to ENR any grievances received at site-level. The grievance mechanism includes multiple channels for receiving grievances, and ENR receives written grievances for those whose owners come to submit them themselves. ENR will have to follow up on all complaints related to the Project, which can be submitted through other channels

³⁴ The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, P 100.
<https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/837721522762050108-0290022018/original/ESFFramework.pdf>

³⁵ The current Egyptian laws and regulation stated that the concerned owners and right holders have the right, within 15 days from the date of posting and publishing the lists and information of the expropriated properties, to object to the information contained in such lists. The objection is made to the main offices of the Expropriating. Entity or the administration to which it is attached within the governorate in which the property is located. In case of dispute between several individuals or parties on a single property, each party should present all evidence or documents that proof his/her rights within the next 90 days from submitting the memorandum of objection/ grievance. In case of failing to submit those required evidence, the grievance would be considered as not submitted. The responsible body for expropriation has the right to request additional documents deemed necessary and define proper period for submitting these documents.

Topic	WB Standards	Egyptian legislative requirements	Gaps Identified	Measures for bridging the gaps
	<p>supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements.</p> <p>(a) The grievance mechanism is expected to address concerns promptly and effectively, in a transparent manner that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all project-affected parties, at no cost and without retribution. The mechanism, process, or procedure will not prevent access to judicial or administrative remedies. The Borrower will inform the project-affected parties about the grievance process in the course of its community engagement activities and will make publicly available a record documenting the responses to all grievances received; and</p> <p>(b) Handling of grievances will be done in a culturally appropriate manner and</p>	<p>grievance related to information regarding the concerned property such as legal status for 15 days after its announcement. The SD governorate office are the contact window and focal point of such grievance.</p> <p>2) The property owner and project proponent are entitled to submit a grievance related to the assessment result at the first instance court in a governorate where the acquisition will be conducted.</p> <p>A list of properties for which no objection or appeal is made shall be prepared. No objection or dispute may thereafter arise with respect to these particular properties. Payment made to the owners and holders of rights in these properties shall be conclusive as to the fulfillment of the</p>	<p>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>Another gap related to renters of ENR property is; in “ENR’s Approach for Securing Land Plots”, the contract Articles included in the ENR’s lease contracts do not include any Article that gives the right to the second party (tenant/user) to go to court to the judiciary or to another form of grievance in the case of termination of the contract.</p>	<p>such as the e-Government Complaints Portal, Citizens Complaints Office at Governorates Headquarters and Districts.</p>

Topic	WB Standards	Egyptian legislative requirements	Gaps Identified	Measures for bridging the gaps
	be discreet, objective, sensitive and responsive to the needs and concerns of the project- The affected parties. mechanism will also allow for anonymous complaints to be raised and addressed.	Expropriating Entity's payment obligations. ³⁶		
Monitoring and Evaluation	According to WB ESS5, projects including resettlement or land acquisition need to follow up the implementation of the measures through monitoring and evaluation, both internally and through an independent party (e.g. CSOs, NGOs, and national human rights institutions) or to facilitate community-driven monitoring, where practical and acceptable by the communities concerned. The need for M&E by an independent party	There are no provisions for monitoring the implementation or impacts of expropriation or resettlement in Egyptian Law.	The absence of monitoring and evaluation measures in Egyptian laws illustrates differences between the two systems. The lack of legally authorized resources can constrain accountability and governance mechanisms of WB financed projects. The lack of equivalency between the WB's and Egyptian policy can negatively impact the consultation, decision making, and disclosure principles charted in the WB ESS. The WB's requirements specify the need for	ENR has not yet established a monitoring mechanism in relation to their expropriation and livelihood restoration activities as detailed in the RF prepared for the project. A monitoring mechanism has been developed in this RP compliant with WB standards as described in Chapter 12: Monitoring and Reporting , and both will be implemented by ENR..

³⁶ No objection or appeal shall prevent the property owner or holder of rights therein from collecting the estimated compensation amount.

Topic	WB Standards	Egyptian legislative requirements	Gaps Identified	Measures for bridging the gaps
	<p>will depend upon the complexity of the resettlement process.</p> <p>In terms of reporting, ENR will establish regular communication and reporting channels back to the communities and individuals impacted and concerned, whether through non-technical summaries of progress updates and engagement activities.</p>		<p>monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and livelihood restoration.</p>	

APPENDIX 9: DECISIONS ON THE FORMATION OF THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE AND THE INVENTORY REVIEW COMMITTEE

سلك حديد مصر
تأسست ١٢ يوليو ١٨٥١
فرع مركز إدارة الهيئة

٢٠٢٤/٨/٢٨ التاريخ

٢/٢٦/٥١/٢٨

قرار إداري رقم ٢٠٢٤/٨/٢٨ بتاريخ ٢٠٢٤/٨/٢٨

رئيس مجلس الإدارة
بعد الاطلاع على:-

- القانون رقم ١٥٢ لسنة ١٩٨٠ بإنشاء الهيئة القومية لسكك حديد مصر.
- القرار الوزاري رقم ١٧ لسنة ١٩٨٢ بإصدار لائحة نظام العاملين بالهيئة وتعديلاته.
- وموافقاً على تشكيل لجنة لتنفيذ خطة إعادة التوطين في المحور اللوجيستي (بشتيل - الإتحاد - القباري) وحصر الأراضي المجررة والمتعدى عليها وما بها من (زراعات أو منشآت ---- الخ) وبمقابلة تعويض القاطنين بها طبقاً لتوصيات البنك الدولي .

فـرر

المادة الأولى :-

تشكل لجنة من السادة الموضحة اسمائهم ووظائفهم بعد تنفيذ خطة إعادة التوطين في المحور اللوجيستي (بشتيل - الإتحاد - القباري) وحصر الأراضي المجررة والمتعدى عليها وما بها من (زراعات أو منشآت ---- الخ) وبمقابلة تعويض القاطنين بها طبقاً لتوصيات البنك الدولي على النحو التالي:-

الصفة	الوظيفة	الاسم	الدرجة
رئيسا	مدير عام الهيئة (خلعات مشتركة)		١
عضوا	مدير عام للتصميمات الهندسية لهندسة السكة والإنشاءات (مشاريعات)		٢
عضوا	مدير إدارة تطوير الجناول (بنية أساسية)		٣
عضوا	مدير إدارة المشروعات قس (بنية أساسية)		٤
عضوا	مدير إدارة متابعة المقايمة لغروض المشروعات (مشاريعات)		٥

وللجنة

المادة الثانية :-

تقدم اللجنة تقريراً مفصلاً فور الانتهاء من أعمالها والعرض عليها بالنتائج.

المادة الثالثة :-

على جميع المادة المختصين العلم والتنفيذ .

المدير العام / السيد / محمد عبد الحليم
تحتية طيبة وبعد...

يرجاء التفضل بالعلم بما توضح به عاليه والتنبيه بالخطأ اللازم .
وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام...

نائب رئيس مجلس الإدارة

٤٤٩
٩١٢٢

قرار بتشكيل لجنة لحصر الأشجار / المحاصيل الزراعية وعمل محاضر مع المتضررين
في الأراضي المملوكة للهيئة والمتعارضة مع ازدواج خط بشتيل/ الاتحاد

بعد الاطلاع على:

- القانون رقم 152 لسنة 1980 بإنشاء الهيئة القومية لسكك حديد مصر
- القرار الوزاري رقم 17 لسنة 1982 بإصدار لائحة نظام العاملين وتعديلاته
- القرار الإداري رقم 2177 بتاريخ 2024/8/28 لتشكيل لجنة لتنفيذ خطة إعادة التوطين في المحور اللوجستي بشتيل/ الاتحاد/ القباري وحصر الأراضي المؤجرة والمتعدى عليها وما بها من زراعات أو منشآت.... الخ وكيفية تعويض القاطنين بها طبقا لتوصيات البنك الدولي
- ماتم عرضه علينا من قبل اللجنة المشكلة بالقرار الإداري رقم 2177

أولا:

تشكل لجنة برئاسة السادة الموضحة أسمائهم ووظائفهم بعد لحصر الأشجار / المحاصيل الزراعية وعمل محاضر مع المتضررين وذلك في الأراضي المملوكة للهيئة والمتعارضة مع ازدواج خط بشتيل/ الاتحاد ويتم نهر أعمال اللجنة خلال أسبوعين من تاريخه

الاسم	الوظيفة	الصفة
1	أخصائي بيئة بالهيئة	رئيسا
2	مهندس زراعي الهيئة القومية لسكك حديد مصر	عضوا
3	وكيل رئيس قسم الأملاك بالقاهرة	عضوا
4	مندوب هندسة السكة بمنطقة الخطاطبة	عضوا

ثانيا:

على اللجنة أن تقدم تقرير بنتائج أعمالها فور إنهائها.

ثالثا:

على جميع السادة المختصين العلم والتنفيذ

نائب رئيس مجلس لقطاع

الامداد والتموين ومتابعة المشروعات

نائب رئيس مجلس الادارة

لقطاع الخدمات المشتركة

APPENDIX 10: EXAMPLES OF TREE INVENTORY DOCUMENTATION CARRIED OUT IN THE PRESENCE OF THE PAPS

محضر حصر

الموضوع / بخصوص حصر بعدد الأشجار المعارضة لمسار مشروع ازدواج خط بشنيل / الاتحاد
والموجودة داخل أملاك هبة سكك حديد مصر

الأمانة للموضوع عالية اجتماعها اليوم/ ١٨ رجب ١٤٤٠ الموافق ٢٠١٩/٠٩/٢٠ كلاً من:-

١- السيد المهندس / أحمد ياسين سليمان مهندس زراعي منطقة مركزية
٢- السيد الأستاذ / جلال إسماعيل محمد وكيل رئيس قسم أملاك منطقة القاهرة
٣- السيد الأستاذ / عاطف كمال عبد الرحمن مندوب الهندسة بمنطقة الخطاطبة
٤- السيد الأستاذ / [Redacted] المنسق بالأرض التي سيتم استردادها

وبالتواجد على الطبيعة للمعاينة والحصر تبين ما يلي:-

١- أن السيد / [Redacted] المنسق بقطعة الأرض المعارضة لمسار المشروع والتي سيتم استردادها كونها تتبع هبة سكك حديد مصر والموجودة جهة الخطاطبة من كم ٦٦ حتى كم [Redacted] لمساحة [Redacted] قد سبق وقام بزراعتها ويحصر الأشجار الموجودة على الطبيعة تبين أنها كما يلي:-

م	نوع الأشجار	العدد على الطبيعة	ملاحظات
١	ماخو	١٦ (ستة عشر فقط)	
٢	شجيرات	١٧٧ (مائة واثنا عشر فقط)	
٣			
٤			

وقد أقر السيد / [Redacted] المنسق بالأرض بأنه حضر عملية الحصر للأشجار الموجودة بقطعة الأرض التي يقوم بزراعتها والتأكد من مطابقتها لما هو موجود على الطبيعة .

وقد تحرر هذا محضرا منا بذلك :-

١- [Redacted] ٢- [Redacted] ٣- [Redacted] ٤- الاسم / [Redacted]
بطاقة / [Redacted]
التوقيع / [Redacted]

محضر حصر

الموضوع / بخصوص حصر بعدد الأشجار المعارضة لمسار مشروع ازدواج خط بشنيل / الاتحاد
والموجودة داخل أملاك هبة سكك حديد مصر

الأمانة للموضوع عالية اجتماعها اليوم/ ١٨ رجب ١٤٤٠ الموافق ٢٠١٩/٠٩/٢٠ كلاً من:-

١- السيد المهندس / أحمد ياسين سليمان مهندس زراعي منطقة مركزية
٢- السيد الأستاذ / جلال إسماعيل محمد وكيل رئيس قسم أملاك منطقة القاهرة
٣- السيد الأستاذ / عاطف كمال عبد الرحمن مندوب الهندسة بمنطقة الخطاطبة
٤- السيد الأستاذ / [Redacted] المنسق بالأرض التي سيتم استردادها

وبالتواجد على الطبيعة للمعاينة والحصر تبين ما يلي:-

١- أن السيد / [Redacted] المنسق بقطعة الأرض المعارضة لمسار المشروع والتي سيتم استردادها كونها تتبع هبة سكك حديد مصر والموجودة جهة القها من كم ٢٣ حتى كم [Redacted] لمساحة [Redacted] قد سبق وقام بزراعتها ويحصر الأشجار الموجودة على الطبيعة تبين أنها كما يلي:-

م	نوع الأشجار	العدد على الطبيعة	ملاحظات
١	ماخو	٢٠ (عشرون فقط)	
٢			
٣			
٤			

وقد أقر السيد / [Redacted] المنسق بالأرض بأنه حضر عملية الحصر للأشجار الموجودة بقطعة الأرض التي يقوم بزراعتها والتأكد من مطابقتها لما هو موجود على الطبيعة .

وقد تحرر هذا محضرا منا بذلك :-

١- [Redacted] ٢- [Redacted] ٣- [Redacted] ٤- الاسم / [Redacted]
بطاقة / [Redacted]
التوقيع / [Redacted]

APPENDIX 11: ALIGNMENT ALTERNATIVES (APPLICABLE ONLY IN SECTIONS A AND B) IN THE AREAS TO BE DUALIZED

According to the feasibility study, the alignment was determined and runs parallel to an existing track. The original decision for the dualization direction was determined based on technical considerations. However, during the ESIA study, The General Authority Road, Bridges (GARB) Consultants have considered and assessed a number of alignment alternatives for the direction of the dualization based on the ESIA Consultant's assessment to ensure the "Avoidance" of land acquisition.

As indicated in the project description, ENR followed an avoidance strategy in selecting suitable alternatives. Some of the main areas that was assessed for alternatives are summarized below. I

Hotspot Areas Intersected by Railway Line Chainage areas	Section	Original Alignment Direction from existing track (based on technical considerations)	Alternative Carried out or in progress	Action	Avoided Impacts as a result of alternative
49+400	Section B	East	Suitable alternatives to avoid houses were studied, the proposed dualization route could be diverted in the other direction		Demolition of house right of the track and consequent land acquisition impact
51+200 to 51+400	Section B	West	Suitable alternatives to avoid houses are still being studied. Modify the current track (make a shift) or establish industrial work near the houses.		A wall + building
53+400 to 54+800 km	Section B	West			Houses to the right of the track "residential complex".
71+200 km	Section B	East	Was moved to the West of the Track		Houses to the right of the track
72+300 km	Section B	East	Was moved to the West of the Track		Houses to the right of the track

APPENDIX 12: LIST OF LAND USERS

This Appendix includes Table listing all land users names and their responses to the questions in the tables referred to below and presented in Chapter 6.

The impact assessment related to the loss of livelihoods resulting from ENR repossessing its owned land located within the alignment of the dualization project was based on several factors, primarily:

- Current land use: Whether the land is cultivated with trees, crops, or both (responses to this factor are presented in Table 6-12 Agricultural use of the lands included in the land repossessed).
- Source of income: Whether the land to be repossessed represents the sole source of income for the PAP (responses to this question are presented in Table 6-6 Distribution of PAPs According to types of jobs).
- Access to other agricultural land: Whether the PAP owns or rents additional agricultural land that serves as an alternative source of income, aside from the ENR-owned land currently in use (responses to this question are presented in Table 6-11 Other land ownership).
- In addition, the timing of notification to the PAPs regarding the repossessed of the ENR-owned land they currently use was considered. The ENR PD began notifying affected users more than a year ago that the land would be REPOSSESSED for the project.
- With regard to the area to be repossessed - whether it represents the entire area currently in use or only a portion of it (i.e., full or partial impact) - ENR will repossess only the land required for the project, based on the final design. The remaining areas within ENR's property boundaries will remain accessible to the PAPs (i.e., the current users) for continued use. The ENR Property Department will re-register the remaining available land at a later stage, after the project's land requirements have been secured.

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/ rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddان	Kirate	Sahm	Feddان	Kirate	Sahm			
.1	الكوم الاحمر	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	20	10	0	10	5	50.00	Yes	Crops
.2	الكوم الاحمر	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	10	10	0	5	5	50.00	Yes	Crops
.3	الكوم الاحمر	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	5	6	0	2	12	47.62	Yes	Crops
.4	الكوم الاحمر	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	3	2	0	1	12	48.65	Yes	Crops

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddan	Kirate	Sahm	Feddan	Kirate	Sahm			
.5	الكوم الاحمر	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	4	0	0	2	0	50.00	Yes	Crops
.6	الكوم الاحمر	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	6	14	0	6	14	100.00	Yes	Crops
.7	اوسيم	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	8	2	0	4	6	52.58	Yes	Crops
.8	اوسيم	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	3	12	0	1	12	42.86	Yes	Crops
.9	اوسيم	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	3	12	0	1	12	42.86	Yes	Crops
.10	اوسيم	■		Housewife	■	Refuse to respond	0	3	12	0	1	12	42.86	Yes	Crops
.11	اوسيم	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Instable income	0	4	12	0	2	6	50.00	Yes	Crops
.12	اوسيم	■		Housewife	■	Stable Income	0	5	8	0	2	12	46.88	Yes	Crops
.13	اوسيم	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	4	20	0	2	10	50.00	Yes	Crops
.14	اوسيم	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	19	20	0	9	10	47.48	Yes	Crops
.15	اوسيم	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	17	0	0	8	0	47.06	Yes	Crops
.16	برطس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	5	0	0	3	0	60.00	Yes	Crops
.17	قرية برطس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	7	6	0	4	0	55.17	Yes	Crops
.18	قرية برطس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	8	8	0	4	0	48.00	Yes	Crops
.19	قرية برطس	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	11	8	0	6	0	52.94	Yes	Crops
.20	قرية برطس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	22	0	0	12	0	54.55	Yes	Crops

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/ rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddan	Kirate	Sahm	Feddan	Kirate	Sahm			
.21	قرية برطس	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	2	12	0	2	0	80.00	Yes	Crops
.22	قرية برطس	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Instable income	0	5	0	0	2	12	50.00	Yes	Crops
.23	قرية برطس	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	3	18	0	2	12	66.67	Yes	Crops
.24	برطس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	5	0	0	3	0	60.00	Yes	Crops
.25	برطس	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	5	0	0	3	0	60.00	Yes	Crops
.26	قرية برطس	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	7	6	0	4	0	55.17	Yes	Crops
.27	قرية برطس	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	8	8	0	5	0	60.00	Yes	Crops
.28	اوسيم	■		Pension	■	Instable income	0	15	0	0	7	0	46.67	Yes	Crops
.29	اوسيم	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	18	0	0	3	0	16.67	Yes	Crops
.30	اوسيم	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Refuse to respond	0	11	12	0	3	0	26.09	Yes	Crops
.31	اوسيم	■		Housewife	■	Stable Income	0	4	0	0	2	0	50.00	Yes	Crops
.32	اوسيم	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	4	12	0	2	0	44.44	Yes	Crops
.33	اوسيم	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	6	12	0	2	0	30.77	Yes	Crops
.34	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	6	0	0	2	12	41.67	Yes	Trees
.35	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	9	0	0	2	0	22.22	Yes	Trees
.36	برقاش	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	8	0	0	3	0	37.50	Yes	Trees
.37	برقاش	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	5	0	0	1	4	23.33	Yes	Trees
.38	برقاش	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	18	0	0	4	5	23.38	Yes	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddani	Kirate	Sahm	Feddani	Kirate	Sahm			
.39	برقاش	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Refuse to respond	0	2	12	0	1	12	60.00	Yes	Trees
.40	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	12	0	0	3	2	25.69	Yes	Trees
.41	برقاش	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	20	0	0	4	12	22.50	Yes	Trees
.42	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	4	0	0	1	12	37.50	Yes	Trees
.43	برقاش	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	12	0	0	3	12	29.17	Yes	Trees
.44	برقاش	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	10	0	0	2	12	25.00	Yes	Trees
.45	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	4	0	0	1	12	37.50	Yes	Trees
.46	برقاش	■		Do not work	■	Refuse to respond	0	6	0	0	2	12	41.67	Yes	Trees
.47	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	12	0	0	1	7	10.76	Yes	Trees
.48	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	12	0	0	4	0	33.33	Yes	Trees
.49	برقاش	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	6	12	0	4	12	69.23	Yes	Trees
.50	برقاش	■		Pension	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	4	12	45.00	Yes	Trees
.51	برقاش	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	5	12	55.00	No	Trees
.52	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	2	12	25.00	Yes	Trees
.53	برقاش	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	20	0	0	7	12	37.50	Yes	Trees
.54	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	12	0	0	3	12	29.17	Yes	Trees
.55	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	4	0	0	2	0	50.00	Yes	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/ rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddani	Kirate	Sahm	Feddani	Kirate	Sahm			
.56	برقاش	■		Housewife	■	Refuse to respond	0	10	0	0	2	0	20.00	Yes	Trees
.57	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	15	0	0	2	7	15.28	Yes	Trees
.58	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	5	0	0	1	12	30.00	Yes	Trees
.59	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	3	0	0	2	0	66.67	Yes	Trees
.60	القطا	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	15	0	0	4	12	30.00	Yes	Trees
.61	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	12	0	0	1	0	8.33	Yes	Trees
.62	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	3	0	0	1	12	50.00	Yes	Trees
.63	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	0	0	0	14	12	60.42	Yes	Trees
.64	القطا	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	4	0	0	1	12	37.50	No	Trees
.65	القطا	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	4	0	0	1	12	37.50	Yes	Trees
.66	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	20	0	0	1	12	7.50	Yes	Trees
.67	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	19	0	0	6	0	31.58	Yes	Trees
.68	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	19	0	0	6	0	31.58	Yes	Trees
.69	برقاش	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	6	0	0	1	12	25.00	No	Trees
.70	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	4	0	0	2	12	62.50	Yes	Trees
.71	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	1	12	15.00	No	Trees
.72	برقاش	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	9	0	0	1	12	16.67	Yes	Trees
.73	القطا	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	11	0	0	2	12	22.73	Yes	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/ rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddani	Kirate	Sahm	Feddani	Kirate	Sahm			
.74	القطا	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	15	0	0	5	12	36.67	Yes	Trees
.75	القطا	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	7	0	0	1	12	21.43	Yes	Trees
.76	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	8	0	0	1	12	18.75	Yes	Trees
.77	القطا	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	6	0	0	1	12	25.00	Yes	Trees
.78	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	12	0	0	2	12	20.83	Yes	Trees
.79	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	2	12	0	1	0	40.00	Yes	Trees
.80	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	8	0	0	1	7	16.15	No	Trees
.81	القطا	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	4	0	0	1	0	25.00	Yes	Trees
.82	القطا	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	6	12	0	1	0	15.38	No	Trees
.83	برقاش	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	3	0	0	1	12	50.00	No	Trees
.84	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	8	0	0	4	0	50.00	Yes	Trees
.85	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	11	0	0	1	5	10.98	No	Trees
.86	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	3	0	0	2	12	83.33	Yes	Trees
.87		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Doesn't know	0	12	0	0	6	0	50.00	Yes	Trees
.88	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	3	0	0	1	12	50.00	Yes	Trees
.89	القطا	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	12	0	0	2	12	20.83	Yes	Trees
.90	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	10	0	0	1	12	15.00	No	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddani	Kirate	Sahm	Feddani	Kirate	Sahm			
.91	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	0	0	0	5	12	22.92	Yes	Trees
.92	القطا	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	4	0	0	1	0	25.00	Yes	Trees
.93	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	12	0	0	2	12	20.83	No	Trees
.94	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	12	0	0	2	12	20.83	No	Trees
.95	القطا	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	12	0	0	2	12	20.83	Yes	Trees
.96	القطا	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	4	0	0	1	6	31.25	Yes	Trees
.97	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	6	0	0	2	12	41.67	No	Trees
.98	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	1	12	15.00	Yes	Trees
.99	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	3	12	35.00	Yes	Trees
.100	القطا	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	4	0	0	1	0	25.00	No	Trees
.101	القطا	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	8	0	0	4	0	50.00	No	Trees
.102	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	6	0	0	2	12	41.67	No	Trees
.103	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	7	0	0	3	12	50.00	No	Trees
.104	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	8	0	0	1	12	18.75	Yes	Trees
.105	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	3	0	0	1	12	50.00	Yes	Trees
.106	القطا	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	3	0	0	1	12	50.00	No	Trees
.107	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	1	0	0	5	12	22.00	Yes	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/ rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddani	Kirate	Sahm	Feddani	Kirate	Sahm			
.108	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	16	0	0	3	12	21.88	Yes	Trees
.109	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	20	0	0	3	12	17.50	No	Trees
.110	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	1	1	0	0	3	12	14.00	No	Trees
.111	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	20	0	0	5	12	27.50	No	Trees
.112	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	1	0	0	0	5	12	22.92	No	Trees
.113	القطا	■		Housewife	■	Stable Income	1	12	0	0	8	12	23.61	No	Trees
.114	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	20	0	0	5	12	27.50	No	Trees
.115	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	0	0	0	4	12	18.75	No	Trees
.116	الجزيرة	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Refuse to respond	0	3	0	0	Does n't know	Does sn't know	#VALUE!	No	Trees
.117	الجزيرة	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Stable Income	0	6	0	0	2	0	33.33	Yes	Trees
.118	الجزيرة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	6	0	0	2	0	33.33	Yes	Trees
.119	الجزيرة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	12	0	0	4	0	33.33	Yes	Trees
.120	الجزيرة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	6	0	0	2	0	33.33	Yes	Trees
.121	الجزيرة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	11	0	0	12	6	35.00	No	Trees
.122	الجزيرة الوسطانية	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	20	0	0	10	12	52.50	Yes	Trees
.123	الجزيرة الوسطانية	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	4	0	0	3	0	75.00	Yes	Trees
.124	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	1	0	0	1	0	100.00	No	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddani	Kirate	Sahm	Feddani	Kirate	Sahm			
.125	الجزيرة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	12	0	0	4	0	33.33	No	Trees
.126	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	8	0	0	4	0	50.00	No	Trees
.127	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	3	12	0	1	12	42.86	Yes	Trees
.128	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	12	0	0	7	12	62.50	Yes	Trees
.129	الجزيرة الوسطانية	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	7	0	0	4	12	64.29	Yes	Trees
.130	الجزيرة الوسطانية	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	7	0	0	2	12	35.71	No	Trees
.131	الجزيرة الوسطانية	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	7	0	0	2	12	35.71	Yes	Trees
.132	الجزيرة الوسطانية	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	7	0	0	2	12	35.71	No	Trees
.133	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	1	0	0	0	15	12	64.58	Yes	Trees
.134	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	10	0	0	5	0	50.00	No	Trees
.135	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	5	0	0	6	12	130.00	Yes	Trees
.136	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	13	0	0	9	12	73.08	Yes	Trees
.137	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	15	0	0	12	0	80.00	Yes	Trees
.138	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	12	0	0	6	12	54.17	Yes	Trees
.139	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	8	0	0	3	0	37.50	Yes	Trees
.140	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	7	0	0	4	12	64.29	No	Trees
.141	ابو غالب	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Instable income	0	6	0	0	4	0	66.67	Yes	Trees
.142	من كم 43/300 الي 40/200	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	19	0	0	14	0	73.68	Yes	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/ rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddani	Kirate	Sahm	Feddani	Kirate	Sahm			
.143	ابو غالب	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	8	0	0	4	0	50.00	Yes	Trees
.144	من كم 43/300 الي 40/200	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	7	12	0	2	12	33.33	No	Trees
.145	من كم 43/300 الي 40/200	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	5	0	0	1	12	30.00	No	Trees
.146	من كم 43/300 الي 40/200	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	4	12	45.00	Yes	Trees
.147	أبو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	14	0	0	7	0	50.00	No	Trees
.148	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	3	0	30.00	No	Trees
.149	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	8	0	0	5	0	62.50	Yes	Trees
.150		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	3	12	0	0	21	25.00	Yes	Trees
.151		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	8	0	0	3	0	37.50	Yes	Trees
.152		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	5	0	0	3	0	60.00	No	Trees
.153		■		Pension	■	Instable income	0	22	0	0	6	12	29.55	Yes	Trees
.154		■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	8	0	0	2	12	31.25	Yes	Trees
.155	أبو غالب	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Refuse to respond	1	0	0	0	3	12	14.58	Yes	Trees
.156	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	8	0	0	3	0	37.50	No	Trees
.157	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	5	0	0	2	0	40.00	No	Trees
.158	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	15	0	0	10	0	66.67	Yes	Trees
.159	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	8	0	0	3	0	37.50	Yes	Trees
.160	ابو غالب	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable	0	12	0	0	8	0	66.67	Yes	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddani	Kirate	Sahm	Feddani	Kirate	Sahm			
				trader)		income									
.161	من كم 43/300 الي 40/200	■		Pension	■	Instable income	0	18	0	0	6	0	33.33	Yes	Trees
.162		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	8	0	0	4	0	50.00	No	Trees
.163		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	13	0	0	5	0	38.46	No	Trees
.164	وردان	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Stable Income	1	5	0	0	13	0	44.83	No	Trees
.165	بنى سلامة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	12	0	0	4	0	33.33	Yes	Trees
.166	وردان	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Instable income	1	0	0	0	19	0	79.17	Yes	Trees
.167	وردان	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Instable income	0	15	0	0	8	0	53.33	Yes	Both
.168	ابو غالب	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	3	0	0	2	0	66.67	Yes	Trees
.169		■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Instable income	0	7	0	0	1	4	16.67	Yes	Trees
.170		■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Stable Income	0	1	12	0	0	12	33.33	No	Trees
.171		■		Pension	■	Instable income	0	7	0	0	1	12	21.43	Yes	Trees
.172		■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	7	0	0	1	0	14.29	Yes	Trees
.173		■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Refuse to respond	0	7	0	0	5	4	73.81	Yes	Trees
.174	وردان	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Instable income	0	2	12	0	2	12	100.00	Yes	Trees
.175		■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	10	0	0	3	0	30.00	Yes	Trees
.176		■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	13	0	0	2	12	19.23	No	Trees
.177		■		Pension	■	Instable income	0	12	0	0	1	12	12.50	Yes	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/ rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddani	Kirate	Sahm	Feddani	Kirate	Sahm			
.178		■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	12	0	0	1	12	12.50	Yes	Trees
.179		■		Housewife	■	Stable Income	0	20	0	0	6	0	30.00	No	Trees
.180		■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	5	0	0	5	0	100.00	Yes	Trees
.181		■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Refuse to respond	0	5	0	0	5	0	100.00	Yes	Trees
.182		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	5	0	0	5	0	100.00	Yes	Trees
.183		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	5	0	0	5	0	100.00	Yes	Trees
.184		■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Refuse to respond	0	5	0	0	5	0	100.00	Yes	Trees
.185		■		Pension	■	Instable income	0	2	12	0	2	12	100.00	Yes	Trees
.186		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	2	12	0	2	12	100.00	Yes	Trees
.187		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	2	12	0	2	12	100.00	Yes	Trees
.188		■		Pension	■	Instable income	0	12	0	0	6	0	50.00	Yes	Trees
.189		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	5	0	0	1	0	20.00	Yes	Both
.190		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	8	0	0	1	0	12.50	Yes	Crops
.191		■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	7	0	70.00	Yes	Trees
.192	وردان	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	7	0	70.00	Yes	Trees
.193	وردان	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	6	0	0	4	0	66.67	Yes	Trees
.194	وردان	■		Employer (Private	■	Stable	0	6	0	0	5	0	83.33	Yes	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddani	Kirate	Sahm	Feddani	Kirate	Sahm			
				Sector)		Income									
.195	وردان	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	10	0	0	8	0	80.00	Yes	Trees
.196	وردان	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Instable income	0	3	0	0	2	0	66.67	Yes	Trees
.197	وردان	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	6	0	0	2	0	33.33	Yes	Trees
.198	بنی سلامة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	6	0	0	2	0	33.33	Yes	Trees
.199	وردان	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	12	0	0	6	0	50.00	Yes	Trees
.200	بنی سلامة	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	7	0	0	1	10	20.24	No	Trees
.201	بعد کوبري 10	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Refuse to respond	0	16	0	0	8	0	50.00	No	Trees
.202	بعد کوبري 11	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	16	0	0	8	0	50.00	No	Trees
.203	وردان	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	9	0	0	1	4	12.96	No	Trees
.204		■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Refuse to respond	0	18	0	0	Does n't know	Does n't know	#VALUE!	No	Trees
.205	بنی سلامة	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Instable income	0	5	0	0	2	0	40.00	No	Trees
.206	بنی سلامة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	12	0	0	2	12	20.83	No	Trees
.207		■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	5	0	0	2	0	40.00	No	Trees
.208		■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	6	0	0	2	0	33.33	No	Trees
.209		■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	4	0	0	2	0	50.00	No	Trees
.210	بنی سلامة	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Instable income	0	6	0	0	4	0	66.67	No	Trees
.211	بنی سلامة	■		Self-employed (Farmer,	■	Instable	0	9	0	0	4	0	44.44	No	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/ rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddani	Kirate	Sahm	Feddani	Kirate	Sahm			
				trader)		income									
.212	بنی سلامه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	6	0	0	4	0	66.67	No	Trees
.213	بنی سلامه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	18	0	0	9	0	50.00	No	Trees
.214	بنی سلامه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	15	0	0	7	0	46.67	Yes	Trees
.215	بنی سلامه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	5	0	0	3	0	60.00	Yes	Both
.216	بنی سلامه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	1	6	0	0	15	0	50.00	Yes	Trees
.217	بنی سلامه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	5	0	50.00	No	Trees
.218		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	5	0	0	0	12	10.00	Yes	Trees
.219	بنی سلامه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	7	0	0	2	0	28.57	Yes	Trees
.220	بنی سلامه	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Refuse to respond	0	3	0	0	1	12	50.00	No	Trees
.221	بنی سلامه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	6	0	0	5	0	83.33	Yes	Trees
.222		■		Pension	■	Instable income	0	6	0	0	1	2	18.06	Yes	Trees
.223		■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	3	0	0	0	8	11.11	No	Trees
.224		■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	3	0	0	1	12	50.00	No	Trees
.225	بنی سلامه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	3	0	0	1	0	33.33	No	Trees
.226	بنی سلامه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	12	0	0	2	12	20.83	No	Trees
.227	بنی سلامه	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	6	0	0	3	0	50.00	No	Trees
.228	بنی سلامه	■		Self-employed (Farmer,	■	Stable	0	3	0	0	1	12	50.00	No	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddani	Kirate	Sahm	Feddani	Kirate	Sahm			
				trader)		Income									
.229		■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Stable Income	0	1	0	0	0	1	4.17	No	Trees
.230	بني سلامة	■		Housewife	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	1	0	10.00	No	Trees
.231	بني سلامة	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	20	0	0	12	0	60.00	No	Trees
.232	بني سلامة	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	3	0	0	1	0	33.33	No	Trees
.233	بني سلامة	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Refuse to respond	0	1	0	0	1	0	100.00	Yes	Trees
.234	بني سلامة	■		Housewife	■	Refuse to respond	0	3	0	0	1	0	33.33	Yes	Both
.235	اسفل الكوبري القبلي	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Refuse to respond	0	1	0	0	0	10	41.67	Yes	Trees
.236		■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	4	0	0	1	4	29.17	Yes	Trees
.237		■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Refuse to respond	0	3	0	0	2	0	66.67	Yes	Trees
.238	الخطاطبه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	16	0	0	4	0	25.00	Yes	Trees
.239	بني سلامة	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	7	0	0	3	12	50.00	Yes	Trees
.240	بني سلامة	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	18	0	0	12	12	69.44	Yes	Both
.241	بني سلامة	■		Housewife	■	Refuse to respond	0	8	0	0	4	0	50.00	Yes	Trees
.242		■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	3	0	0	0	1	1.39	No	Trees
.243		■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Refuse to respond	0	5	0	0	1	12	30.00	No	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddani	Kirate	Sahm	Feddani	Kirate	Sahm			
.244		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	9	0	0	3	0	33.33	Yes	Trees
.245		■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	12	0	0	2	0	16.67	Yes	Trees
.246	الخطاطبة	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	2	12	0	1	12	60.00	Yes	Both
.247	الخطاطبة	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	2	0	0	1	12	75.00	Yes	Both
.248	بني سلامة	■		Housewife	■	Instable income	0	5	0	0	Does n't know	Does sn't know	#VALUE!	Yes	Trees
.249	عزبه الدريسه /بني سلامه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	6	0	0	3	0	50.00	No	Trees
.250	عزبه الدريسه بني سلامه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	6	0	0	3	0	50.00	Yes	Trees
.251	عزبه الدريسه بني سلامه	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	7	0	0	5	0	71.43	No	Trees
.252	بني سلامه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	4	0	0	2	12	62.50	Yes	Trees
.253	بني سلامه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	6	0	0	4	0	66.67	Yes	Trees
.254	بني سلامه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	0	0	0	22	0	91.67	No	Trees
.255		■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	4	0	0	2	0	50.00	Yes	Trees
.256		■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Instable income	0	6	0	0	2	0	33.33	Yes	Trees
.257	الخطاطبة	■		Pension	■	Instable income	0	4	0	0	2	0	50.00	No	Trees
.258		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	4	12	0	Does n't know	Does sn't know	#VALUE!	Yes	Trees
.259	الخطاطبه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	12	0	0	5	0	41.67	Yes	Trees
.260	الخطاطبه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	7	0	0	4	0	57.14	Yes	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddani	Kirate	Sahm	Feddani	Kirate	Sahm			
.261	الخطاطبه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	6	0	0	3	0	50.00	No	Trees
.262	الخطاطبه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	3	0	0	1	0	33.33	Yes	Trees
.263	الخطاطبه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	1	12	15.00	Yes	Trees
.264	الخطاطبه	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Stable Income	1	0	0	0	2	0	8.33	Yes	Both
.265	الخطاطبه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	4	0	0	2	0	50.00	Yes	Trees
.266	ك ٥٩ الخطاطبه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	14	0	0	7	0	50.00	Yes	Both
.267	الخطاطبه	■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	5	0	0	2	0	40.00	Yes	Trees
.268	الخطاطبه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	5	0	0	2	0	40.00	Yes	Trees
.269	الخطاطبه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	3	0	30.00	Yes	Both
.270	الخطاطبه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	6	0	0	3	0	50.00	Yes	Trees
.271	الخطاطبه	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	8	0	0	4	0	50.00	No	Trees
.272	الخطاطبه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	4	0	0	3	0	75.00	No	Trees
.273	الخطاطبه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	5	0	0	2	12	50.00	No	Trees
.274	الخطاطبه	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	14	0	0	2	0	14.29	Yes	Both
.275	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	20	0	0	0	12	2.50	Yes	Both
.276		■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	4	0	0	1	12	37.50	Yes	Trees
.277		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	7	0	0	2	0	28.57	Yes	Trees
.278	الخطاطبه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	6	0	0	3	0	50.00	Yes	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddani	Kirate	Sahm	Feddani	Kirate	Sahm			
.279	الخطاطبه	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	7	0	0	1	12	21.43	Yes	Both
.280	الخطاطبه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	1	0	0	16	0	64.00	No	Trees
.281	الخطاطبه	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	15	0	0	2	0	13.33	No	Trees
.282	الخطاطبه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	5	0	0	2	12	50.00	No	Trees
.283	الخطاطبة ك ٦١	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	8	0	0	3	0	37.50	No	Trees
.284	الخطاطبة ك ٦١	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	6	0	0	2	0	33.33	No	Trees
.285	الخطاطبة ك ٥٩	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	4	0	40.00	No	Trees
.286		■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	4	12	0	Does n't know	Does n't know	#VALUE!	Yes	Trees
.287	الاخماس	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	3	0	0	0	6	8.33	Yes	Both
.288	الاخماس	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	12	0	0	2	12	20.83	Yes	Both
.289	الاخماس	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	8	0	0	1	0	12.50	Yes	Both
.290	الاخماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	6	0	0	1	0	16.67	Yes	Both
.291	خط الاندواج بداية من كم 60/979 الي 63/500	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	0	4	1.67	Yes	Trees
.292		■		Employer (Private Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	9	0	0	1	12	16.67	Yes	Trees
.293		■		Pension	■	Instable income	0	11	0	0	0	4	1.52	No	Trees
.294		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	6	0	0	0	5	3.47	Yes	Trees
.295		■		Pension	■	Instable income	0	16	0	0	0	10	2.60	Yes	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddani	Kirate	Sahm	Feddani	Kirate	Sahm			
.296	الاحماس	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	7	0	0	0	4	2.38	Yes	Both
.297	الاحماس	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	18	0	0	0	10	2.31	Yes	Both
.298	الاحماس	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	20	0	0	1	12	7.50	Yes	Both
.299	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	5	0	0	2	12	50.00	Yes	Both
.300	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	4	0	0	0	12	12.50	Yes	Both
.301	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	1	0	10.00	Yes	Both
.302	الاحماس	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	15	0	0	1	0	6.67	Yes	Both
.303	الاحماس	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	14	0	0	1	0	7.14	Yes	Both
.304	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	5	0	0	1	0	20.00	Yes	Both
.305		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	16	0	0	0	8	2.08	No	Trees
.306		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	13	0	0	0	12	3.85	Yes	Trees
.307	الاحماس	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	1	6	0	1	6	0	100.00	Yes	Crops
.308	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	21	0	0	2	12	11.90	Yes	Crops
.309	الاحماس	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	12	0	0	2	12	20.83	No	Trees
.310	الاحماس	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	18	0	0	2	12	13.89	Yes	Trees
.311	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	12	0	0	1	12	12.50	Yes	Crops
.312	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	20	0	0	3	12	17.50	Yes	Both
.313	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable	0	12	0	0	1	0	8.33	Yes	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddán	Kirate	Sahm	Feddán	Kirate	Sahm			
				trader)		income									
.314	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	0	0	0	1	0	4.17	Yes	Trees
.315	الاحماس	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	16	0	0	0	12	3.13	Yes	Trees
.316	الاحماس	■		Pension	■	Instable income	0	12	0	0	2	0	16.67	Yes	Trees
.317	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	10	0	0	1	0	10.00	Yes	Trees
.318	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	3	0	0	1	0	33.33	Yes	Both
.319	الاحماس	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Instable income	1	0	0	0	3	0	12.50	Yes	Trees
.320	الاحماس	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	18	0	0	2	0	11.11	Yes	Trees
.321	الاحماس	■		Housewife	■	Stable Income	0	12	0	0	2	0	16.67	Yes	Trees
.322	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	5	0	0	2	0	40.00	Yes	Crops
.323	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	7	0	0	1	0	14.29	Yes	Crops
.324	الاحماس	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	8	0	0	3	6	40.63	Yes	Crops
.325	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	12	0	0	2	0	16.67	Yes	Both
.326	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	12	0	0	2	0	16.67	Yes	Trees
.327	الاحماس	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	6	0	0	2	0	33.33	Yes	Crops
.328	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	8	0	0	2	0	25.00	Yes	Trees
.329	الاحماس	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	1	0	0	0	2	12	10.42	Yes	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddán	Kirate	Sahm	Feddán	Kirate	Sahm			
.330	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	14	0	0	2	0	14.29	No	Trees
.331	الاحماس	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	1	0	0	0	2	12	10.42	Yes	Trees
.332	الاحماس	■		Pension	■	Instable income	0	10	0	0	2	0	20.00	Yes	Both
.333	الاحماس	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	5	0	0	2	12	50.00	Yes	Trees
.334	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	5	0	0	0	12	10.00	Yes	Both
.335	الاحماس	■		Pension	■	Instable income	0	6	12	0	2	0	30.77	Yes	Both
.336	الاحماس	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Refuse to respond	0	13	0	0	2	0	15.38	Yes	Crops
.337	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	8	0	0	2	0	25.00	Yes	Trees
.338	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	5	18	0	1	0	17.39	Yes	Both
.339	الاحماس	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	6	0	0	2	0	33.33	Yes	Crops
.340	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	4	0	0	2	0	50.00	Yes	Crops
.341	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	1	2	0	0	1	0	3.85	Yes	Trees
.342	الطراثة	■		Do not work	■	Refuse to respond	0	4	0	0	0	12	12.50	Yes	Trees
.343	الطراثة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	2	0	0	0	12	25.00	Yes	Crops
.344	الطراثة	■		Housewife	■	Stable Income	0	12	0	0	1	0	8.33	Yes	Crops
.345	الطراثة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	8	0	0	1	0	12.50	Yes	Trees

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddan	Kirate	Sahm	Feddan	Kirate	Sahm			
.346	الطراثة	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	0	2	0	0	0	12	25.00	Yes	Crops
.347	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	2	0	0	0	5	0	10.42	Yes	Both
.348	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	2	0	0	0	12	25.00	Yes	Crops
.349	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	2	0	0	0	12	25.00	Yes	Crops
.350	الاحماس	■		Pension	■	Refuse to respond	0	4	0	0	Does n't know	Does sn't know	#VALUE!	Yes	Trees
.351	الاحماس	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	10	0	0	1	12	15.00	Yes	Trees
.352	الاحماس	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	4	0	0	0	6	6.25	Yes	Trees
.353	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	4	12	0	4	12	100.00	Yes	Trees
.354	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	4	12	0	Does n't know	Does sn't know	#VALUE!	Yes	Trees
.355	الاحماس	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	4	12	0	Does n't know	Does sn't know	#VALUE!	Yes	Trees
.356		■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	4	12	0	Does n't know	Does sn't know	#VALUE!	Yes	Trees
.357	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	12	0	0	2	0	16.67	Yes	Crops
.358	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	2	0	0	0	3	0	6.25	Yes	Crops
.359	الاحماس	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	1	0	0	0	3	0	12.50	Yes	Crops

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddan	Kirate	Sahm	Feddan	Kirate	Sahm			
.360	القطا	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	13	0	0	4	0	30.77	Yes	Crops
.361	القطا	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	1	12	0	0	8	0	22.22	Yes	Crops
.362	القطا	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	1	12	0	0	4	0	11.11	Yes	Crops
.363	القطا	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	5	0	0	0	4	0	3.33	Yes	Crops
.364	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	2	0	0	3	0	11.54	Yes	Both
.365	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	14	0	0	0	4	12	1.34	Yes	Trees
.366	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	7	0	0	0	5	0	2.98	Yes	Crops
.367	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	2	0	0	0	3	0	6.25	Yes	Crops
.368	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	1	12	0	0	2	12	6.94	Yes	Both
.369	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	2	0	0	2	12	9.62	Yes	Both
.370	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	0	0	0	3	12	14.58	Yes	Both
.371	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	2	0	0	0	1	3	2.34	Yes	Crops
.372	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	2	0	0	0	1	12	3.13	Yes	Trees
.373	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	13	0	0	0	2	0	0.64	Yes	Crops
.374	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	2	0	0	0	1	12	3.13	Yes	Trees
.375	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	12	0	0	3	0	8.33	Yes	Crops
.376	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	2	0	0	0	2	12	5.21	Yes	Both
.377	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	12	0	0	1	0	8.33	Yes	Crops

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/ rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddan	Kirate	Sahm	Feddan	Kirate	Sahm			
.378	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	1	17	0	0	1	7	3.15	Yes	Trees
.379	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	1	17	0	1	17	100.00	Yes	Both
.380	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	5	0	0	0	2	0	1.67	Yes	Crops
.381	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	3	0	0	0	3	0	4.17	Yes	Crops
.382	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	6	0	0	1	3	3.75	Yes	Crops
.383	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	3	6	0	0	0	8	0.43	Yes	heath
.384	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	5	0	0	0	3	0	2.50	Yes	Crops
.385	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	5	0	0	0	3	12	2.92	Yes	Crops
.386	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	5	0	0	0	4	0	3.33	Yes	Crops
.387	مديرية التحرير	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	12	0	0	1	0	2.78	Yes	Crops
.388	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	5	0	0	2	6	45.00	Yes	Both
.389	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Stable Income	0	20	0	0	11	0	55.00	Yes	Crops
.390	الطيرية المحطة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	18	0	0	1	8	7.41	Yes	Crops
.391	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	4	4	0	1	4	28.00	Yes	Crops
.392	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	13	0	0	0	5	12	1.76	Yes	Trees
.393	ابو الخاوي	■		Casual/ Seasonal worker	■	Instable income	2	10	0	0	2	0	3.45	Yes	Crops
.394	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	6	12	0	0	7	7	4.67	Yes	Crops
.395	الطيرية المحطة	■		Housewife	■	Stable Income	0	19	0	0	3	0	15.79	Yes	Crops

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddan	Kirate	Sahm	Feddan	Kirate	Sahm			
.396	الطيرية المحطة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	18	0	0	1	2	6.02	Yes	Crops
.397	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	10	0	0	0	13	12	5.63	Yes	Crops
.398	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	5	0	0	0	5	0	4.17	Yes	Crops
.399	الطيرية المحطة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	9	0	0	0	4	0	1.85	Yes	Crops
.400	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	12	0	0	4	0	11.11	Yes	Crops
.401	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	29	0	0	0	8	0	1.15	Yes	Crops
.402	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	9	20	0	0	5	0	2.12	Yes	Crops
.403	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	7	0	0	0	10	0	5.95	Yes	Crops
.404	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	10	0	0	0	20	0	8.33	Yes	Crops
.405	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	4	0	0	0	9	12	9.90	Yes	Crops
.406	الطيرية المحطة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	3	5	0	0	10	12	13.64	Yes	Crops
.407	الطيرية المحطة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	3	12	0	0	2	8	2.78	Yes	Crops
.408	الطيرية المحطة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	3	0	0	0	1	12	2.08	Yes	Crops
.409	الطيرية المحطة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	2	0	0	0	4	0	8.33	Yes	Crops
.410	الطيرية المحطة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	20	0	0	0	18	3.75	Yes	Crops
.411	الطيرية المحطة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	20	0	0	0	18	3.75	Yes	Crops
.412	الطيرية المحطة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	3	0	0	0	6	0	8.33	Yes	Crops
.413	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	3	0	0	0	6	12	9.03	Yes	Crops

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddan	Kirate	Sahm	Feddan	Kirate	Sahm			
.414	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	2	0	0	0	6	12	13.54	Yes	Crops
.415	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	0	0	0	4	0	16.67	Yes	Crops
.416	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	2	0	0	0	4	0	8.33	Yes	Crops
.417	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	2	0	0	0	3	0	6.25	Yes	Crops
.418	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	4	0	0	1	12	5.36	Yes	Crops
.419	الطيريه المحطه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	10	0	0	0	11	0	4.58	Yes	Crops
.420	الطيريه المحطه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	10	0	0	0	15	0	6.25	Yes	Crops
.421	الطيريه المحطه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	7	0	0	0	5	0	2.98	Yes	Crops
.422	ابو الخاوي	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	5	0	0	0	5	0	4.17	Yes	Crops
.423	الطيريه المحطه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	10	0	0	0	15	0	6.25	Yes	Crops
.424	الطيريه المحطه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	0	0	0	20	0	83.33	Yes	Crops
.425	الطيريه المحطه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	12	0	0	1	0	8.33	Yes	Crops
.426	الطيريه المحطه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	0	12	0	0	1	0	8.33	Yes	Crops
.427	الطيريه المحطه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	3	0	0	0	3	12	4.86	Yes	Crops
.428	الطيريه المحطه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	0	0	0	2	0	8.33	Yes	Crops
.429	الطيريه المحطه	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	16	0	0	2	0	12.50	Yes	Crops
.430	الطيريه المحطه	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	3	0	0	0	1	0	1.39	Yes	Crops
.431	الطيريه المحطه	■		Pension	■	Instable income	1	12	0	0	3	0	8.33	Yes	Crops

#	Area	Km		Job	Average income	Income type	Total Land size			Land size lost			Lost land percent %	Own/rents any other land	Land Use
							Feddān	Kirate	Sahm	Feddān	Kirate	Sahm			
.432	الطيرية المحطة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	10	0	0	0	6	0	2.50	Yes	Crops
.433	الطيرية المحطة	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	6	12	0	0	8	0	5.13	Yes	Crops
.434	الطيرية المحطة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	0	12	0	0	1	7	10.76	Yes	Crops
.435	الطيرية المحطة	■		Pension	■	Stable Income	0	19	0	0	7	12	39.47	Yes	Crops
.436	الطيرية المحطة	■		Employer (Public Sector)	■	Stable Income	0	13	12	0	3	12	25.93	Yes	Crops
.437	الطيرية المحطة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Refuse to respond	7	0	0	0	7	0	4.17	Yes	Crops
.438	الطيرية المحطة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	50	0	0	0	17	0	1.42	Yes	Both
.439	الطيرية المحطة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	1	6	0	0	9	12	31.67	Yes	Crops
.440	الطيرية المحطة	■		Self-employed (Farmer, trader)	■	Instable income	7	0	0	0	22	0	13.10	Yes	Crops

❖ Vulnerability Assessment of Severely Affected PAPs

To estimate the number of PAPs potentially at high risk of being significantly affected by ENR's repossession of its land, a methodology was adopted that considers the proportion of ENR land each user would lose, relative to their total land-based income. PAPs expected to lose 70% or more of the ENR land they cultivate were categorized as the most significantly affected or most vulnerable.

According to this methodology, data presented in the following table indicates that 33 project-affected persons (PAPs) are expected to lose 70% or more of the ENR land they currently use for agricultural purposes. Based on the socio-economic survey results, the following details were observed:

- Only 4 out of the 33 affected individuals grow crops, 2 cultivate both crops and trees, while the remaining 27 are engaged solely in tree cultivation.
- 16 out of the 33 reported having irregular income, either from agriculture or informal commercial activities; 11 have stable income sources such as employment, pensions, or regular commercial activity, while 6 respondents declined to answer this question.
- 29 out of the 33 have access to additional agricultural land (owned or rented) that they cultivate alongside the ENR land. Only 4 individuals reported having no access to other land besides the ENR land they currently use, which is primarily cultivated with trees.

- Of these 4 individuals without access to other land, 3 reported having stable income from employment or commercial activities. Only one individual relies on irregular income from commercial activity, yet this person was recorded as having the highest monthly income among the surveyed individuals.

Based on the analysis of the 33 PAPs expected to lose 70% or more of the ENR land they currently cultivate, the overall risk of severe livelihood disruption appears to be limited. While these individuals fall within the technically defined category of "severely affected," further disaggregation of their socio-economic characteristics reveals mitigating factors that reduce their overall vulnerability.

The majority of these individuals (29 out of 33) have access to alternative agricultural land, either owned or rented, which can serve as a substitute source of livelihood. Additionally, 11 individuals report stable sources of income (such as formal employment, pension, or regular commercial activity), which can act as a financial buffer. Among the remaining 22 PAPs with potentially unstable income, 16 are engaged in diverse income-generating activities, and only 6 chose not to disclose their income status.

Crucially, among the 4 individuals without access to any land other than ENR land, 3 report having stable income sources. The only individual without alternative land and with irregular income was found to have the highest monthly income in the group, which further reduces the likelihood of them falling into extreme vulnerability.

APPENDIX 13: RP METHODOLOGY

• Approach to Land Repossession

The RP is founded on the data and information retrieved during the key steps listed below:

- Census aims to identify all those eligible for compensation and other forms of assistance resulting from the Project's need to repossess ENR land.
- Asset, trees and crops inventory is carried out to identify all land in the project area at the time of the cut-off date that need to be repossessed by the project.
- Socio-economic Survey, which aims to determine and analyze the socio-economic conditions of individuals and households (land users) whom will be impacted by the Project, as their livelihood will be affected.
- Key Informant Interviews (KII).
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).

• Objectives of the Socio-economic Survey

The objectives of the socio-economic survey for the Project are as follows:

1. To collect baseline socio-economic data of the Project-affected land and households, helping to identify and evaluate the environmental and social impacts, risks and opportunities of the Project in order to develop mitigation measures;
2. To identify any livelihood activities that were impacted by the repossession of ENR lands for the project (agriculture the main use of the lands that will be repossessed for the project) and that require mitigation measures and/or compensation for livelihood impacts (where relevant);
3. To identify the presence of any vulnerable PAP household members that require support measures, and any broader social impacts that could be experienced by the PAP households, due to livelihood impacts (e.g. impact on the provision of irrigation and road infrastructure, access to facilities and services, etc...)
4. To feed into the design of the compensation package (including livelihood aspects if relevant);
5. To provide a socio-economic and community perception baseline of the Project, and monitoring indicators in order to track the progress and to determine if households' wellbeing has been maintained and enhanced; and
6. To gather gender-related data and perceptions within the affected households in order to mitigate against gender-specific impacts and identify opportunities for women within the survey.

• Equipment and Tools Used to Collect Data

Data collection tools: The questionnaires developed were compatible with data entry on tablets, as well as paper printing and manual completion. Surveyors and respondents were given a choice of what was best for them. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for data entry

and analysis by the socioeconomic survey team. The documentation included also photos taken with the PAPs who approved that.

- **Number/ Experience of Surveyors**

The socio-economic survey team comprised 2 sub-teams (2 surveyors per sub-team) directed by a socio-economic survey team supervisor.

- **Socio-Economic Survey Methodology**

- **Desk Study**

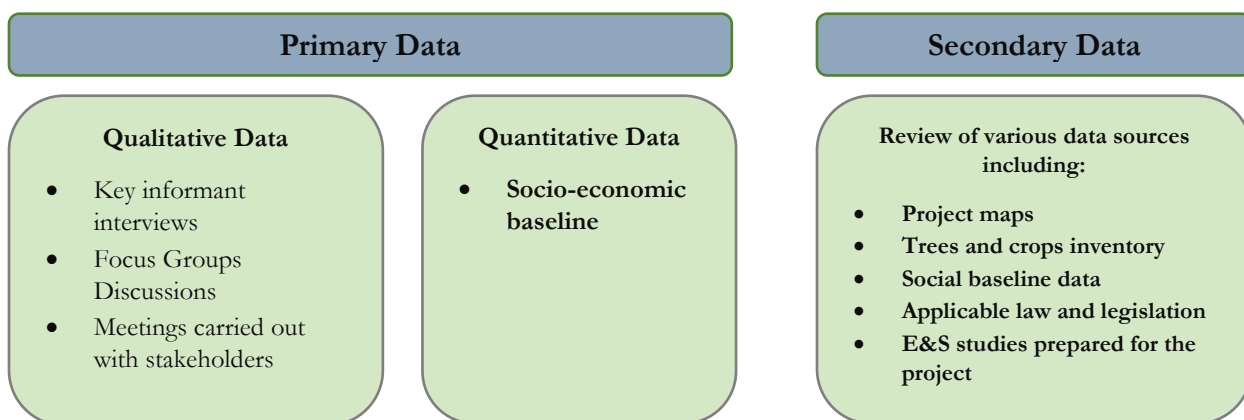
The socio-economic survey methodology developed for the Project is based on the information gathered from primary and secondary data sources. The survey methodology focuses on information made readily available at the time of survey preparation with the effort of including all impact groups known into the scope.

Primary data was generated through a socio-economic survey and in-depth/key informant interviews carried out with PAPs, Agricultural associations, Endowments Directorate, GARB and representatives of the ENR PD the department influential to the process of recovering/ repossession lands owned by ENR, as well as community leaders. Primary data was also obtained during the FGDs held with PAPs, especially women. Information collected through these tools (survey, in-depth/KII and FGDs) were analyzed to generate social and economic profiles of the affected households.

Secondary data used included: maps showing Project footprint; census survey and assets inventory data collected by ENR PD; information gathered during the ESIA preparation (2024); applicable law and legislation; other documentation related to the land acquisition process; impacted groups which were provided by ENR and GARB, including the adjustments to the design to avoid any physical displacement as a result of removing houses built on or adjacent to the land owned by ENR. Specific information available about the number and type of trees and crops included under the inventory prepared by ENR PD.

- **Collect information and data**

Data collection included primary data and secondary data



Information collected both from primary and secondary data sources was used to formulate a phased approach in collecting socio-economic baseline data. The socio-economic surveys, KIIs and FGDs conducted from December 2023 to April 2024. In this respect, the survey consists of the following phases:

- **Phase 1:** This phase included;

This phase took place during November 2023 as a preliminary stage to review the project design. This phase included site visits with officials from ENR, GARB, and the project design consultant to inspect the route of the dualization area, the proposed locations of the technical buildings, the roads leading to them, and the available RoW for signaling-related works.

This phase resulted in:

- Reviewing the lands available from the ENR property to establish all project activities,
- Ensuring that physical displacement was avoided as a result of the project activities, and
- Confirming that ENR properties are sufficient for the project's land needs.
- **Phase 2:** Based on the results of the previous phase, this phase included the following activities:
 - Holding meetings with officials from the Authority to review the restriction of ENR land users,
 - Drive and walk through the alignment sections (A, B, C) to review the PAPs census, ensuring all affected land users located in the dualization area (sections A, B) are identified. In addition to identify any other vulnerable groups along the alignment in the project areas (if any),
 - Holding meetings with officials from agricultural associations and community leaders in villages along the alignment to review the census/inventory of land users and establish communication with PAPs, because a large part of the route of the dualization area (Section B) is located far from populated villages, so the RP team found it difficult to reach land users to conduct the PAPs socio-economic survey.

The RP team utilized the PAPs census/inventory prepared by the ENR PD (Appendix 4) as a basis for preparing the socio-economic survey. Which includes a detailed inventory list, this list includes the name of the land user, the cultivated area of the ENR property (the RoW), the number and type of trees, and the cultivated area classified according to the type of crop, in addition to the location of the cultivated area on the existing railway track according to kilometers (km).

The RP team reviewed the received list of PAPs, which includes (413 PAP), the team reviewed the inventory through site visits in the presence of ENR PD representatives. This phase resulted in the identification of additional PAPs who were not included in the inventory. The total number of PAPs increased to (440) as land users were verified and other land users were added to the list of PAPs.

The RP team developed a questionnaire for the effect group that was identified for the survey (households). The questionnaire was designed to collect data on:

- Use of the used land including any activities carried out;
 - The number and type of users benefiting from the land (land users at risk from livelihood impacts);
 - Information on users such as demographics, socio-economic status, livelihood and income sources, means of transport and access to land/ impacted facilities or structures;
 - Any vulnerabilities that may be multiplied by Project activities; and
 - Level of awareness, perceptions and knowledge of the Project (including communications channels available and Grievance Mechanism (GM)).
- **Phase 3:** This phase involved the implementation of an extensive socio-economic survey in all areas of the dualization that pass-through ENR lands (RoW). The RP team worked on the socio-economic survey at intervals, depending on the inventory list being completed, reviewed by the ENR EAD and approved in accordance with the project design. During which it reached out to PAPs through field visits to agricultural lands in search of farmers.
 - **Phase 4:** The RP Consultant proposed the establishment of a Compensation Committee to bridge the gap between national laws and the international requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (WB ESS5). This committee is expected to play a key role in defining responsibilities related to follow-up, assessing groups not covered by Egyptian law, and ensuring that compensation implementation aligns with World Bank standards.

The Compensation Committee was officially established by a decision issued by the ENR Chairman on August 28, 2024. Based on this decision, a subcommittee was formed on September 22, 2024, to review the initial inventory prepared by the ENR PD and to assess tree compensation.

During this phase, the RP consultant participated in several meetings with the Compensation Committee, aiming to establish a structured methodology for:

- Compensation Committee field verification of the initial inventory prepared by the PD, in alignment with the project's corridor design.
- Developing a standardized methodology for compensation assessment through the committee members.
- Establishing a documentation process for tree inventory in the presence of land users (PAPs)³⁷.

³⁷ Appendix 10 includes examples of tree inventory documentation records that were carried out in the presence of the land user and signed by him.

After the committee completed its work, the RP team conducted a final review of the inventory to ensure that all PAPs were included. The RP draft document was subsequently updated to reflect these findings.





Figure 0-1: Photos of some of the Compensation Committee meetings during which the inventory was reviewed and the mechanism for documenting the inventory and evaluating compensation was discussed

- **Key tasks in Socio-economic Survey**

The following process was followed:

Face-to-face Socio-economic Survey



In cases where the land user was not available to complete the socio-economic survey, the survey was completed by one of his sons or wife after notifying the land user. This resulted in meeting the 440 PAPs or their family members. The socioeconomic survey team checked the PAPs IDs to ensure the identity of the PAP and that it matches the name listed in the inventory.

• **Data Recording**

Survey questionnaire. The questionnaire template for identified impacted groups were developed based on socioeconomic survey team experience in designing and conducting socio-economic surveys in line with WB ESS5 and best international practice.

The survey team made use of encryption tools and procedures relating to data collection for the Project as part of the technical and organizational security measures. It was ensured that personnel gathering and processing personal data were suitably informed, trained, and instructed in respect of data protection, as well as commitment in writing to adhere to data privacy regulations.

The survey team appointed a data protection officer in the Project implementation process, and provided a code for each questionnaire. All questionnaire information was saved into the database under this code. The survey team used an encrypted data storage system for this Project, all the questionnaires are available within this system.

Contact information for the survey team was provided to the survey respondents, in the event that respondents wanted to ask any questions after the survey was completed. Any concerns/feedback of participants was recorded and addressed.

Entry, filing and analysis. The socioeconomic survey team ensured that all questionnaires were properly filled out, inserted into the database matrix, and filed by surveyors through daily meetings and reviews. The socioeconomic survey team had real-time access to this database and provided comments on data entry if required.

The socioeconomic survey team carried out a daily verification protocol on the data gathered, identifying outliers (e.g. numbers that are clearly out of range) and following up with the relevant surveyors. This ensured that the surveyors are properly collecting and entering the data, ensuring proper understanding of the process and avoiding systematic errors.

Risks and Mitigation Strategies

The socioeconomic survey team identified a number of potential challenges in carrying out the above methodology. Below is a list of these risks, as well as their proposed mitigation strategies that have been implemented:

Potential Risk to the Survey	Mitigation Measures
<p>Not all PAPs may be present at the time of the survey.</p> <p>It may be that some of PAPs are not present in the affected area, given that some land users live outside the area in other villages.</p>	<p>The phased approach adopted allowed for the survey team to visit the site three times to collect this information.</p> <p>The socioeconomic survey team was unable to communicate with all those affected at once, in addition to that the team did not have contact data (telephone numbers), but started contacting by asking; Agricultural Associations, farmers in neighboring agricultural lands, families residing in the area, also ENR PD representatives played a major role in facilitating the team's mission to reach land users.</p> <p>However, Section (B) was the most difficult section of the project to reach PAPs, given that majority of the agricultural land is tree plantations that do not require daily care of the land, in addition its users live in other areas outside this area.</p> <p>In addition, there is difficulty of movement between</p>

Potential Risk to the Survey	Mitigation Measures
	the lands in Section (B) due to the fact that large parts of it are located between two water bodies (Al Riyah Al Buhairy and Al Riyah Al Nasiry), which made the train the best means of transportation within this area..
<p>PAPs may refuse to take part in the survey due to the request for personal information, or that women may feel uncomfortable talking to surveyors.</p>	<p>The survey team highlighted to the PAPs the necessity of carrying out the survey, in order for them to be eligible for compensation. Confidentiality of all information was assured by the socioeconomic survey team. There was also 2 female surveyors in the socioeconomic survey team for any female PAPs who would prefer speaking to a female.</p> <p>the questionnaire was shared with some PAPs in hard copies at their request so that they could fill out the questionnaire themselves face to face during the meeting with the surveyors.</p> <p>Other vulnerable groups were taken into consideration from the beginning of the preparation to the survey. Surveyors read the questions, recorded the responses, and explained them in a simplified manner using clear language suitable for all participants, including the illiterate, the elderly, and persons with disabilities (particularly those unable to read or write). This approach was adopted as a core methodology for conducting the survey and was applied consistently to all PAPs, regardless of whether they belonged to vulnerable groups or not.</p> <p>The researchers were well trained in these procedures, so implementing the socio-economic survey on vulnerable groups was not a challenge.</p>