

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
for
Greater Cairo Metro Line No.4
[Revision]
Final Report



Prepared by:

JICA Study Team

October 2010

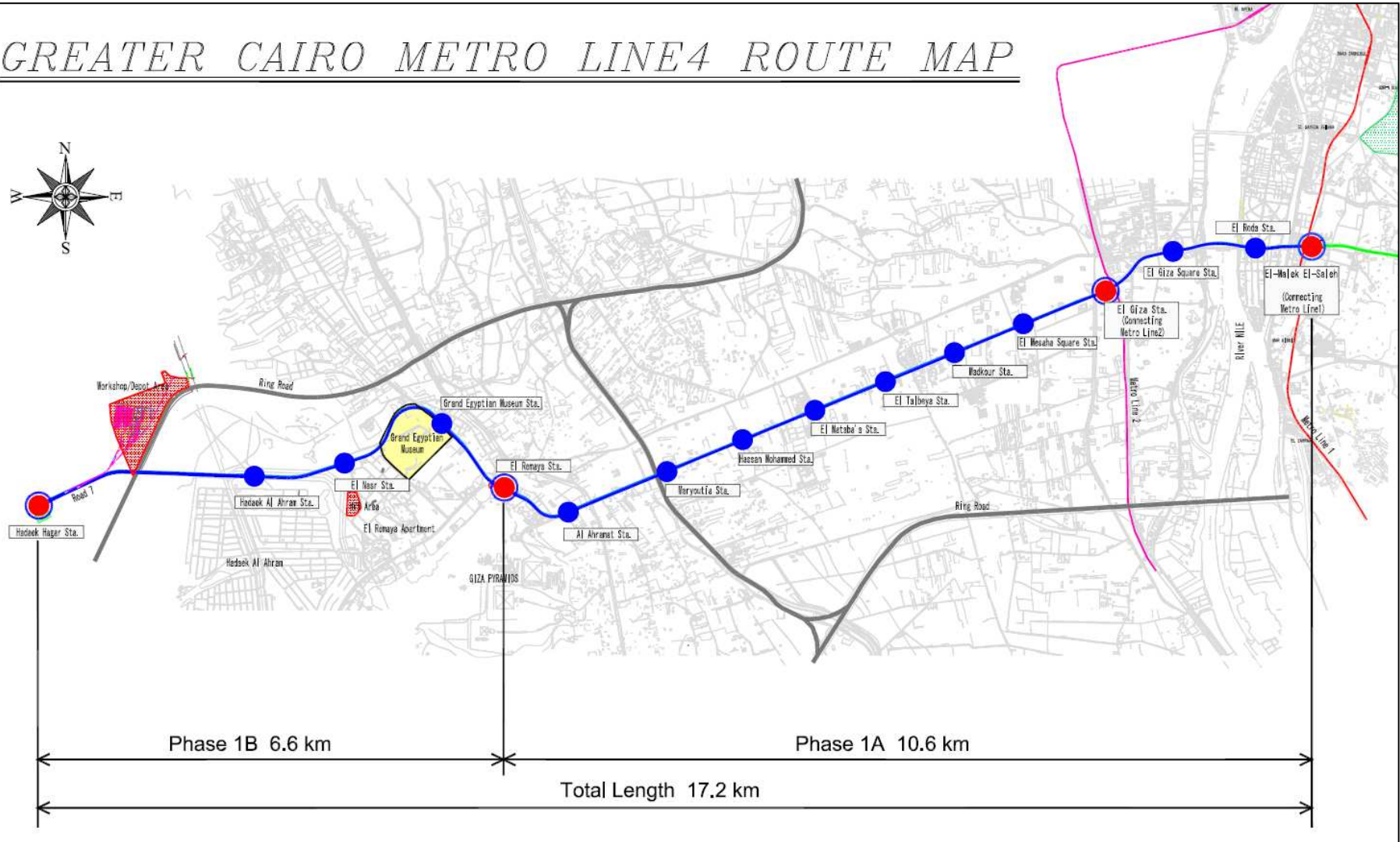
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GREATER CAIRO METRO LINE4 ROUTE MAP



Source: JICA Study Team

Proposed Greater Cairo Metro Line No.4 Phase 1

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF) STUDY
FOR
GREATER CAIRO METRO LINE NO.4
[REVISION]

Location Map

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ABBREVIATIONS

EGSA	Egyptian General Survey Authority
ENR	Egyptian National Railways
FS	Feasibility Study
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OP	Operational Policy
PAPs	Project Affected persons
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SS	Supplementary Survey
WB	World Bank

GLOSSARY

Eligibility	The criteria for qualification to receive benefits under a resettlement program
Entitlement	Range of measures for PAPs on loss caused by project implementation based on the nature of their loss
Displaced Person	The person or entities directly affected by a project and requested physical displacement
Land Acquisition	The processes of acquiring land under the legally mandated procedures of eminent domain
Population Census	A complete and accurate count of the population that will be affected y land acquisition and related impacts. When properly counted, the population census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation
Project Affected Person	Any persons who loss a property or business interests due to land acquisition

Socio-Economic Survey A complete and accurate survey of the project affected population. The survey focuses on incoming-earning activities and other socioeconomic indicators.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The purpose of the Resettlement Action Policy Framework (RPF) study was to be examined and utilized it by NAT as a basis for resettlement and land acquisition to be conducted. The RPF study was conducted for Phase 1 and Phase 2 (northern route) of the Greater Cairo Metro Line 4 (the Project) at the time of Feasibility Study (FS) by reflecting regional conditions which were studied through site reconnaissance and a socio-economic interview survey, and by considering donor policies such as JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April, 2002) (hereafter old JICA guidelines), JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations (hereafter ex-JBIC guidelines) and World Bank Operational Policies 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).

The study level of the Project between Phase 1 and Phase 2 (northern route) was different such as preliminary design at the Phase 1 and outline design at the Phase 2 (northern route). Therefore, project implementation schedule differed between the 2 phases, and the RPF study was conducted in different levels accordingly, as indicated below:

- Detailed examination of potential impact due to land acquisition and resettlement in Phase 1
- Preliminary examination of potential impact due to land acquisition and resettlement in Phase 2 (northern route)
- Examination of policy for compensation in Phase 1 and Phase 2 (northern route)

According to revision of organizational structure in JICA, JICA revised its old JICA Guidelines at April 2010, which was enforced from July 2010. Thus, it is applied for a project whose application is made by a project proponent after 1st July 2010. In addition to such condition, realization of the Project at Phase 1 is expected to be soon. Then, RPF studied in the FS is necessary to be reviewed and revised, and it is updated only for the Phase 1 by referring previous experience of NAT in order to prepare the practical policy for NAT as well as satisfactory level at the donor policies. The revised RPF is separately prepared, and this chapter is the extraction from the revised RPF.

1.2 Scope of Revised RPF Study

The revised RPF has been developed based on Egyptian laws on land and property acquisition, practical operation and is in compliance with donor policies such as JICA Guidelines and World Bank OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement). Same as the RPF, the primary objective of the revised RPF is considered to be as follows:

- Examination of potential impacts of land acquisition and resettlement
- Considerations of policies to be applied for land acquisition and resettlement
- Examination of institutional framework for implementing land acquisition, resettlement and compensation

CHAPTER 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description is updated as the modifications are incorporated in the original design. Updates are underlined for ease of identification.

The Study Area is defined by a Phase 1 of the proposed Greater Cairo Metro Line 4 running from

a terminal station in 6th Oct. City near the crossing point of Road No.5 & No.7 via depot/workshop, the Grand Egyptian Museum and Remaya Square to El Malek El Saleh Station with a length of about 17 km.

2.1 Station Location

Phase 1 Stations are as follows:

- Station 1: El Malek El Saleh Station in Old Cairo will allow interchange with Metro Line No.1 and the first station for both Phase 1 and the next Phase 2 of the alignment. It is adjacent to the Salah Salem Road underpass, and to the neighbouring residential, commercial, and public services buildings. It will be a terminal station until the operation starts for Phase 2 section. Due to the depth needed for the tunnel to pass under the Nile, and due to the surrounding structures and the special functions of this station, it is uniquely large and deep; however, the structures appearing on the surface are minimal, similar to other stations
- Station 2: El Roda Station will follow the tunnel alignment avoiding the foundations of the existing bridge across the Nile Branch and the existing road flyover located along the east side of the Nile Branch. This station will be the first Metro Line Access to be available in El Roda Island.
- Station 3: El Giza Square Station will be located in the densely crowded and traffic-congested Giza Square by the ramp of the Giza Square Flyover Bridge to relieve congestion in the future and provide clean transportation. At this point the alignment will be structured with the two parallel tunnels above each other (twisted) rather than parallel to each other, which will be reflected in the multi-story station design with platforms at separate levels. The same situation is at El Giza station, for reasons related to adjacent large structures such as the bridge foundations.
- Station 4: El Giza Station will be located by the existing Giza Station of the Egyptian National Railways (ENR) and Metro Lin No.2 to allow modal interchange for optimal use of public transportation. Further considerations to provide space for Taxis, Private Cars, and Busses are planned.
- Stations 5-11: These stations at approximately 1 km intervals are aligned to the entire of El-Haram Street in Al-Umrana District. They are also planned with minimal footprint at the surface consisting of low ventilation shafts and passenger entrances to the underground stations as in all underground stations. Throughout the alignment, the tunnels pass under El-Zomor Canal, Marioutia Canal and Bridge, and Mansouria Canal, all of which do not coincide with any of the stations. Stations are generally located at main intersections and turnabouts to ensure convenience to the users and logical planning. The tunnel then curves to align to the Alexandria Desert Road for the final stations to the Depot.
- Station 12: El Remayah Station is located at El Remayah square representing the signature station that will be uniquely designed with a rich culturally appealing architectural design matching the unique archaeological value and history of its surrounding area near the pyramids of Egypt.
- Station 13: Grand Egyptian Museum Station is located in front of the Grand Egyptian Museum a future iconic tourist attraction currently under development.
- Station 14: El Nasr Station is located north of El Remaya Apartment residential area.
- Station 15: Hadaek Al Ahram Station is located north of Hadaek Al Ahram residential area in predominantly desert land but subject to the continual urban sprawl in the rapidly developing area.
- Station 16 and Depot: Al Ashgar Station is planned to be to the West Side of the Ring Road in 6th Oct. City near the crossing point of Road No.5 & No.7. Station 16 will be the terminal station and access track to the depot will be started from this station.

Workshops are set up the depot area mainly for maintenance and repair, and for the stabling and cleaning of the rolling stock.

2.2 Outline of the Design Modification

The route and the station location have been designed with due consideration during the FS in order to minimize potential impacts to natural and social environment, and further consideration was made in SS for minimizing potential impact of land acquisition and resettlement. Modification is outlined in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Outline of the Design Modification

Sta.No.	Description of Modification	Issues related to Land Acquisition
1	The area of cut & cover section will be extended 80 meters to the west crossing under Metro line 1.	Modification will result in more land and property acquisition on the west side.
2	The area of cut & cover section will be minimized and shifted to the east in order to avoid some residential buildings.	Since the location of entrances is shifted to the public area such as sidewalk, land acquisition area is minimized.
3	The area of cut & cover section will be minimized and shifted 20 meters to the east.	Since the location of entrances is shifted to the public area such as sidewalk, land acquisition area is minimized.
4	The area of cut & cover section will be minimized.	No land acquisition of private land is expected.
5	The area of cut & cover section will be minimized and extended 50 meters in each side.	Although land to be used for construction of the station is modified, it will be all located in the middle of El Ahrum Street. Thus, land acquisition will not be expected.
6	The area of cut & cover section will be minimized and shifted 20 meters to the west.	Land to be used for construction of station is almost same as original station, and land acquisition will not be expected.
7	The area of cut & cover section will be minimized and shifted 20 meters to the west.	Land to be used for construction of station is almost same as original station, and land acquisition will not be expected.
8	The area of cut & cover section will be minimized.	Land to be used for construction of station is almost same as original station, and land acquisition will not be expected.
9	The area of cut & cover section will be increased and extended 50 meters from each side.	More total land will be used for construction of the station and the station will constructed in the middle of the El Ahrum Street. Land acquisition is not expected.
10	The area of cut & cover section will be increased and shifted 100 meters to the west.	Entrances are shifted to sidewalk, and therefore land acquisition is not expected.
11	The area of cut & cover section will be increased and shifted 400 meters to the west.	The station will constructed in the middle of the El Ahrum Street though its location is shifted. Land acquisition is not expected.
12	The area of cut & cover section will be minimized.	Less total land will be used for construction of the station and the station will constructed in the middle of the Cairo Alexandria Road. Land acquisition is not expected.

Source: JICA Study Team

- **Station 13: Grand Egyptian Museum Station**

The location of this station changed to be in front of the Grand Egyptian Museum on Cairo-Alexandria Highway and Line 4 route was modified correspondingly.

- **Station 14: El Nasr Station**

New station to be located north of Remayah residential area in predominantly desert land.

- **Station 16: Al Ashgar Station**

The station is planned to be to the West Side of the extension of the Ring Road, in a Desert land area behind Dreamland Compound. Station 16 will be the terminal station.

- The Project route will be extended an extra 2.5 km from station 15 to the terminal station. Access track to the depot will be constructed from the terminal station.
- The High Voltage Station located in vacant plot within El Remaya residential area and Hadaek El Ahram residential area.

Table 2-2 shows the summary of forecast on passenger number per day, and it is found that number of users of Phase 1 increases gradually.

Table 2-2 Detail Metro Demand for Line No 4 Phase 1

	Year 2019	Year 2022	Year 2027	Year 2050
Phase 1	1,354,400	1,429,000	1,874,900	2,501,000

(Unit: people)

Source: JICA Study Team

CHAPTER 3 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1 Egyptian Legal Framework

The fundamental law on land acquisition and resettlement is the Law No. 10/1990 concerning the Expropriation of Real Estates for Public Interest. The law defines the public interests and the procedure of land acquisition and resettlement regarding public interests. According to the law, the general procedure of land acquisition and resettlement is defined below.

(1) General Procedure

Several governmental bodies are involved in land acquisition and resettlement. An assessment committee plays the key role in land acquisition and resettlement, which is independent structure and established in each governorate by the decree of the Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation with changing its membership every two years.

1) Preparation for Issuing a Prime Minister Decree of Land Acquisition due to Public Interest

A project proponent requests a governorate preparation of issuing a Prime Minister Decree of Land Acquisition. A governorate conducts a survey for confirmation of property loss and for estimation of compensation amount. A governorate requests Prime Minister to issue a decree of land acquisition based on the survey result. Compensation amount estimated by the survey is deposited to governorate or governorate office of Egyptian General Survey Authority (EGSA).

2) Issuing a Prime Minister Decree of Land Acquisition due to Public Interest

Prime Minister decree of land acquisition due to public interest is issued with a memorandum covering the project description and necessary area for land acquisition. Such decree is announced at headquarters of a governorate office and first instance court in the jurisdiction area where land acquisition is conducted.

3) Property Assessment

An owner of a property to be acquired is informed by an official letter and requested to attend confirmation of a property. An assessment committee consisted of an administrative officer and financial officer in a governorate identifies properties affected by a project, and confirms the location and legal status of affected properties with a property owner. The survey result is disclosed at the governorate and municipality office, and it is also informed to a property owner with an official letter.

Compensation amount is calculated according to the price prevailing at the time of assessment by another part of assessment committee consisted of a delegate from governorate office of EGSA as the leader of assessment committee, directorate of

agriculture in a governorate, directorate of housing and utilities in a governorate, and directorate of real estate taxes in a governorate. As the result of compensation calculation, a project proponent deposit necessary amount.

4) Disclosure of the Assessment Result

The assessment result (i.e., surface area, location, owner name, compensation evaluation) is disclosed at the governorate office of EGSA and governorate office for one month. A property owner is informed the assessment result by an official letter. In addition, a project description, and period and place of disclosure about assessment result are announced at Egyptian Gazette, official journal and two daily newspapers for one week.

5) Ownership Transfer

If there is no grievance, a property ownership is transferred by signing on a document.

6) Grievance Redress

The Egyptian legal framework ensures two steps of grievance redress. First step of grievance is property ownership. A property owner is entitled grievance to information about property such as legal status for one month after its announcement, and a project proponent or governorate office is the contact window of such grievance. The second step of grievance is evaluation of compensation amount. Both of a property owner and a project proponent are entitled grievance to assessment result at the first instance court in a governorate where acquisition will be conducted.

(2) Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Cairo and Giza Governorate

By referring the available documents and interview to relevant authorities such as EGSA, Cairo and Giza governorates on previous experience of land acquisition in public interest, the following actual procedure was found.

1) Cairo Governorate

Cairo governorate is the only governorate which has a function to conduct a survey by itself before Prime Minister Decree issued. Land acquisition and resettlement at Metro Line No. 3 locating in Cairo governorate was conducted with the procedure shown below.

A project proponent requested Cairo governorate to prepare issuing Prime Minister Decree. A project proponent provided a map with necessary information such as land acquisition area. Based on the provided map, the Land Propitiation Department in Cairo governorate conducted a desk study to confirm information such as necessary land acquisition area, building number, owner's name and legal status by available data. After desk study, field survey to confirm the result of desk study is conducted. By compiling study data on land acquisition, Cairo governorate requested to issue a Prime Minister Decree on land acquisition for public interests. After a Prime Minister decree was issued, the procedure defined in the Law No. 10/1990 which is described in the Section 3.1-(1) is applied.

Grievance is treated according to the law No. 10/1990.

2) Giza Governorate

In the case of land acquisition and resettlement in Giza governorate, the assessment committee and Giza governorate are the responsible executer. In this framework of land acquisition and resettlement, Giza governorate is in the position of supervision for the entire procedure. This is the procedure defined from collected information.

A project proponent requests Giza governorate to prepare issuing Prime Minister Decree by providing a map with necessary land acquisition area. The Public Property Department

in Giza governorate holds a hearing to the interior committee¹ about a project. If there is an objection, the Public Property Department solves it. Then, the Public Property Department requests the governorate office of EGSA to conduct the survey for confirmation property ownership and property loss. The general department for census in the governorate office of EGSA confirms area for land acquisition and the general department for evaluation in the governorate office of EGSA calculates compensation amount. The survey result is compiled into a report and submitted to a project proponent. A project proponent deposit necessary amount, and Giza governorate requests to issue Prime Minister decree. After that, the procedure defined in the Law No. 10/1990 which is described in the Section 3.1-(1) is applied.

Since Giza governorate namely the Public Property Department is in a position to supervise the procedure of land acquisition and resettlement, it also takes care of grievance from public.

3.2 Donors' Policies

In the case of an ODA loan project, the following items are requested in the JICA Guidelines to borrowers:

- Effective measures to minimize impact and compensate for losses must be agreed upon with the people who will be affected if involuntary resettlement is inevitable.
- People who will be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be affected must be sufficiently compensated in a timely manner at full replacement cost as much as possible.
- Project proponents must make efforts to enable the people affected by the project, improve their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels, or at least restore them to status prior to the project.
- Appropriate participation by the community affected must be promoted in planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntary resettlement plans and measures against the loss of their means of livelihood.
- Resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public for the projects that will result in large-scale involuntary resettlement. In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance.

3.3 Compensation and Verification between Donors' Guidelines and Egyptian Regulations

(1) Experience of Donor Funding Projects

It was observed from examination of the previous experience of donor funding projects in Egypt that there was no actual operational policy on resettlement in donor-funded projects in Egypt so far though RPF reports were prepared at some projects by considering donor policies.

In the case of Metro Line No. 1 to No. 3, it was observed from interview to NAT that land acquisition and resettlement was conducted according to Egyptian regulation. Thus, it is said that the Project is the first experience for NAT to conduct land acquisition and resettlement by considering donor policies.

(2) Policy Gap between Egyptian System and Guidelines

Table 3-1 identifies gap between JICA Guidelines and Egyptian regulations regarding land acquisition and resettlement.

¹ This is the committee composed of delegates from communities in Giza governorate.

Table 3-1 Gap between JICA Guidelines and Egyptian Regulations

	Item	JICA Policy	Egyptian Regulation	Egyptian Operational Experience	Gap between JICA Policy and Egyptian Regulations
1	Support for socially vulnerable people	“Appropriate consideration must be given to vulnerable social groups, such as women, children, the elderly, the poor, and ethnic minorities.” (JICA GL p29)	There is no official definition as well as category of socially vulnerable people. Thus, there is no description in legal description.	Regarding restoration of livelihood, there is no record in previous NAT projects to provide supports individually to socially vulnerable people.	There is not special measure to support socially vulnerable people in order to rehabilitate their livelihood in Egyptian legal framework and operational practice.
2	Assistance for restoration and improvement of living standard	“Host countries must make efforts to enable people affected by projects and to improve their standard of living, income opportunities, and production levels or at least restore these to pre-project level”. (JICA GL p30)	There is no legal description.	Assistance by NAT is basically to physical properties such as providing substitute residence that is equal or better quality than the pre-project level to non legal title holders, or assistance for shops in order to resume their business including registration since target of land acquisition was basically residential area or small scale shops so far.	Gap between JICA policy and Egyptian regulation is assistance to restore or improve living standard. However in the practical operation in previous NAT projects, NAT provided assistance to resume business or restore livelihood by providing adequate properties and necessary cash assistance. Thus, there is no significant gap between JICA policy and Egyptian actual operation.
3	Assistance for loss of business and income	“Host countries must make efforts to enable people affected by projects and to improve their standard of living, income opportunities, and production levels or at least restore these to pre-project level”. (p30)	Any person affected by some activities/actions will be compensated to his/her loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation to business owners included assistance for loss of business and income practically. - NAT provided cash assistance for temporal income loss caused by project implementation if shop submitted necessary evidence. 	Gap between JICA policy and Egyptian regulation is assistance for loss of business and income. However in the practical operation, NAT assisted for business and income loss to business owners. PAPs those who were employees were not especially supported in the previous NAT projects, which is necessary to be considered in the Project.
4	Compensation based on	“Prior compensation, at full	Compensation amount for land	It was found from interview to	Compensation by considering

	Item	JICA Policy	Egyptian Regulation	Egyptian Operational Experience	Gap between JICA Policy and Egyptian Regulations
	full replacement cost	replacement cost, must be provided as much as possible.” (p30)	and structures is calculated based on the market value.	relevant authorities that compensation was calculated based on the current market value and depreciation was considered ² . Registration fee and moving were included in the compensation amount.	depreciation is the gap.
5	Eligibility of non-title holders	Illegal occupants are to be provided resettlement assistance. “People to be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported by the project proponents, etc. in timely manner.” (JICA GL p30)	Although there is no description about assistance to illegal occupants, illegal occupants are not compensated to their properties ³ .	Occupants were compensated if they provide the necessary documents to prove their occupancy.	Assistance to non-title holder is the gap.
6	Public participation into planning and implementation of resettlement plan	“Appropriate participation by the people affected and their communities must be promoted in planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntary resettlement plans and measures against the loss of their means of livelihood”. (JICA GL p30)	Property owners whose properties will be taken are requested to attend identification of property. However, there is no description of participation of PAPs into preparation and implementation and monitoring of resettlement plan since Egyptian regulation does not request to prepare resettlement plan.	Same as the Egyptian Regulation.	Participation of PAPs at the early stage of project design is the gap.
7	Grievance redress	“Appropriate and accessible	- The Law No. 10/1990	- Cairo governorate	Gap between JICA policy and

² Confirmation whether depreciation is considered or not in the previous project is impossible from the available data since breakdown or calculation method of compensation amount is not disclosed.

³ Generally, illegal occupation is not expected in urban area since any structures are requested to obtain construction permission from governorate.

	Item	JICA Policy	Egyptian Regulation	Egyptian Operational Experience	Gap between JICA Policy and Egyptian Regulations
	mechanism	grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities. (JICA GL p30)	ensures grievance mechanism at the limited period during confirmation of ownership and assessment evaluation in the land acquisition procedure. Complains after compensation payment or completion of resettlement is handed by court according to Civil Law.	Legal Dept. in Cairo governorate was usually contact window to receive complains. After receiving complains, such complains were handled according to the Law No. 10/1990. - Giza governorate Public Property Dept. handled complains on land acquisition and compensation as a part of supervision task ⁴ . - EGSA Complain on land acquisition and compensation was handled according to the Law No. 10/1990.	Egyptian regulations is whether one comprehensive contact window at an entire project period (requirement in JICA policy) or a few periodic contact windows at each stage during project period (Egyptian regulations).
8	Monitoring	“Appropriate follow-up plans and systems, such as monitoring plans and environmental management plans, must be prepared; and costs of implementing such plans and systems, and financial methods to fund such costs, must be determined.” (JICA Guideline, p13~14)	There is no description about monitoring	- Cairo governorate Compensation payment was monitored by NAT with the report from Cairo governorate in Metro Line No.3. - Giza Governorate Public Property Dept. in Giza governorate supervised land acquisition and compensation payment procedure prior to operation. - EGSA EGSA reported compensation payment to a project proponent at each stage.	Comprehensive monitoring system for follow-up PAPs in the current Egyptian legal framework is not yet established, which is the gap.

⁴ It was found from the interview to Public Property Dept. in Giza governorate that the department supervised the works from the initial survey to compensation payment (i.e., after transferring land ownership to a project proponent) conducted by the regional office of EGSA.

	Item	JICA Policy	Egyptian Regulation	Egyptian Operational Experience	Gap between JICA Policy and Egyptian Regulations
				Social environmental factor such as rehabilitation of livelihood was not monitored.	

Source: JICA Guidelines

CHAPTER 4 POLICY AND ENTITLEMENTS FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

4.1 Polices

Considering donor policies such as JICA Guidelines, OP 4.12, Egyptian regulations and practical operations, the policies of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement to be applied for the Project are described as follows.

- Land and property acquisition shall be avoided or minimized as much as possible by examining all possible alternatives from engineering as well as environmental and social viewpoints.
- PAPs shall be meaningfully consulted in appropriate timing in order to reflect their opinions and preferences on resettlement plans and options, whereby their participation for planning and implementing of resettlement plan shall be promoted.
- Compensation shall be provided in timely manner based on the agreement with PAPs, and will be completed before the date of evacuation.
- Compensation on loss of assets shall be provided with replacement cost in order to compensate for their livelihoods, standards of living, or income opportunities, or at least to restore them to their pre-project levels.
- All PAPs living, working, doing business in the project area at the time of cut-off date⁵ will have entitlement of compensation and/or assistance.
- All affected people will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status.
- Necessary institutional arrangement shall be ensured for preparation and implementation of resettlement in timely manner.
- Adequate financial arrangement shall be ensured and enforced within the time frame to cover the cost of land acquisition, resettlement, and rehabilitation.
- Appropriate mechanisms for monitoring, reporting, and evaluation shall be developed and ensured within the resettlement management system.
- Appropriate mechanism for grievance shall be established.

4.2 Eligibility

According to JICA Guidelines and OP 4.12, two sets of criterion are used to define eligibility. The first is the cut-off date. Persons identified within the census survey are eligible for compensation on their loss of properties and/or assistance for livelihood stabilization. On the other hand, persons who encroached on the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for any compensation. The second is the legal status of property.

Under Egyptian regulations and Prime Minister decrees issued in the previous metro projects, the property owners and occupants were entitled to be compensated if they provide the necessary documents to prove their occupancy⁶.

For the Project, compensation and assistance are defined below.

⁵ Cut-off date is generally the date when detailed assessment census begins, according to OP4.12.

⁶ One of the documents from; i) certified contract, ii) initial contract, iii) invoice for water, gas or power supply, iv) license for commercial activity, v) tax certificate for commercial activity, or vi) ID card, is necessary to be provided.

Compensation: Money or payment in kind to which the PAPs with legal title of the property affected and occupants with necessary documents mentioned in the footnote No.4 are entitled in order to replace their lost asset, resource or income.

Assistance: Financial or technical support in kind to which the PAPs not entitled for compensation under the Egyptian regulations such as the poor and employees have a right in order to restore their livelihood

Considering the donor policies and the Egyptian practice, the following eligibility is proposed for the Project.

(1) Compensation under Egyptian Regulations and Custom

1) Household or Individual (Property Owners and Occupants/Tenants)

Those who are identified at the time of cut-off date and meet the following conditions.

- a) Those who have legal rights to land and/or property (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country)
- b) Those who are regarded as occupants, or tenants by providing necessary documents under Egyptian regulation and custom
- c) Those who do not have recognizable legal right or claim they are occupying at the time of cut-off date

2) Business Owners

Those who are identified at the time of cut-off date and meet the following conditions.

- a) Those who have business licence (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country)
- b) Those who have no recognizable legal license of business despite of its tenure status

(2) Assistance (Compensation under Responsibility of NAT)

Those who are identified at the time of cut-off date, and meet the following conditions.

- a) Those who are under the poverty line and identified as PAPs;
- b) Those who are employees/hired workers and identified as PAPs

4.3 Entitlement

The entitlement for compensation and assistance of livelihood stabilization shall be defined according to Egyptian regulations in compliance with donors' policies. Entitlement shall be categorized based on the proposed eligibility to the loss of; i) affected land, ii) affected houses, structures, and other establishments, and iii) affected income sources, and type of loss as follows.

(1) Compensation

1) Compensation for Property Loss

i) Land Loss

Project affected land users, households and individuals defined in the (1)-1)-a) in Eligibility shall be compensated as follows;

- a) Permanent Loss
 - Allocation of land with equivalent value and same use purposes, OR

- Cash compensation for acquired land at full replacement cost.
- ii) House, Structure, and Other Establishment Loss (Property owners with legal rights or a claim):

Project affected households and individuals defined in the (1)-1)-a) in Eligibility shall be compensated as follows;

a) Permanent Loss

- Cash compensation for acquired properties at full replacement cost, OR
- Allocation of equivalent value of property with equivalent social convenience, OR
- Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the partially affected part in case repair is appropriate

iii) House, Structure, and Other Establishment Loss (Occupants/Tenants):

Project affected households and individuals defined in the (1)-1)-b) in Eligibility shall be compensated as follows;

a) Permanent Loss

- Allocation of equivalent value of property with equivalent social convenience, OR
- Cash assistance according to evaluation by the assessment committee including adequate cost for finding new living place

b) Temporal Loss⁷

- Providing allowance of moving and administration for a temporal substitute residence

iv) Households for House, Structure, and Other Establishment Loss (Illegal Property Owners):

Project affected households and individuals defined in the (1)-1)-c) in Eligibility if such persons are identified at population census shall be compensated as follows⁸;

a) Permanent and Temporal Loss

- Cash assistance at full replacement cost to property affected excluding land if they obtain legal title, AND
- Assistance for obtaining legal title

⁷ Temporal loss means the loss caused by the construction activities, i.e., residence or shops is very close to the construction activity and has some risks for daily life or running business, which is compensated by NAT. Regarding temporal loss such as temporal land acquisition for construction yard or construction camp, compensation shall be done by the contractor by full replacement cost or returning the temporally acquired land at the same condition of pre-project. Such condition shall be described as the obligation of the contractor in the construction contract.

⁸ At the urban area, the possibility of illegal residence/occupants is very low since structure construction requests construction permission and the governorate has a right to demolish an illegal structure by force. Under such situation, compensation for illegal residents will be limited only for the person who does not have any conflict with a land owner in case of a private land or those who do not have any claim/conflict for their illegal occupation from relevant authorities in case of public land.

v) Compensation for Public Properties

Hospital and the public company in Station 1, bus terminal (or bus garage) in Station 4, and parking and green area in Station 14 are regarded as public property. The public property will be acquired through transferring ownership between relevant ministries. In case structure is demolished, substitute facility will be provided as necessary based on discussion between relevant ministries not to prevent production activities.

vi) Social Service

Orphanage in Station 1 is regarded as social service in this report, which shall be compensated with the followings;

- Orphanage affected partially shall be relocated and renewed in the same site or another site with same condition and convenience

2) Compensation for Income Loss

i) Business Owners:

Business owners defined in the (1)-2) in Eligibility shall be compensated income loss;

a) Permanent Loss

- Providing equivalent place and property to resume business with appropriate amount of income loss, moving fee, administration cost, OR
- Cash compensation for decoration of property including appropriate amount of income loss, moving fee, administration cost, necessary amount to find new business place

b) Temporal Loss

- Cash compensation for income loss during actual evacuation period which is defined by NAT

ii) Street Stalls

There are three categories for street stalls such as kiosk (a shop with licensed immovable establishment), licensed booth (a licensed immovable establishment despite of less quality than less than a kiosk), and unlicensed booth. Compensation for them is proposed as follows.

- Providing equivalent land and moving properties if there is available land, OR
- Cash compensation of appropriate amount to income loss, moving fee, administration cost

(2) Assistance

i) Very Poor

In the course of site reconnaissance, habitation of very poor was not confirmed. However, those who are less than poverty line will be provided the following assistance in addition to compensation for property loss described in (1)-1-i) to iii) if such persons are identified as PAPs at the time of socio-economic survey⁹;

- Support to provide a job in a project including a job training for it, AND
- Support of assistance from Ministry of Social Insurance

⁹ Socio-economic survey will be conducted at the same stage of population census and asset inventory after completion of BD and Ministerial Decree issued.

ii) Employees and Hired Workers:

Employees and hired labors whose job will be affected shall be assisted in order to stabilize their livelihood.

a) Permanent Loss

- Support to provide a job in a project including job training for it, OR
- Support to secure a new job by cooperating relevant ministries, AND
- Providing cash assistance of the equivalent salary to the remaining employment contract period

b) Temporal Loss

- Cash assistance for income loss during actual evacuation period

CHAPTER 5 INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATION ARRANGEMENT

(1) Responsibility at Authorities Concerned

Regarding agencies concerned for land acquisition and compensation, it is defined that NAT has the overall responsibility for land acquisition and compensation for the Project as the project executer. Relevant governorates such as Cairo and Giza governorates, assessment committee and EGSA are the responsible executers of land acquisition and compensation for the Project within the Egyptian legal framework. With respect to compensation/ assistance not defined in Egyptian legal framework, NAT has a responsibility to conduct as shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Outline of Responsibility at Authority Concerned

Agency	Responsibility
NAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall responsible agency for land acquisition and compensation of the Project • Preparation of necessary budget for land acquisition and compensation • Responsible executer to conduct compensation/ assistant which is not defined within the Egyptian legal framework such as income loss, livelihood stabilization and socially vulnerable people
Assessment Committee and Cairo Governorate	Responsible executer to conduct land acquisition and compensation/assistant payment at Cairo governorate within Egyptian legal framework
Assessment Committee and Giza Governorate	Responsible executer to conduct land acquisition and compensation/assistant payment at Giza governorate within Egyptian legal framework

Source: JICA Study Team

(2) Organizational Structure at Authorities Concerned

1) NAT

NAT has an overall responsibility for land acquisition and resettlement as the project proponent, and has established horizontal committee, namely environmental committee, to deal with environmental and social consideration for the Project during FS and SS period. The committee composed of all departments in NAT; Civil Department (CWD), Electric and Mechanical Department (EMD), Study Department, Financial and Administration Department, Planning, Legal and Real Estate Department. The main duties of the committee are outlined as follows¹⁰.

- Follow-up EIA and RPF study

¹⁰ The duties mentioned are for the environmental committee, and there is not specific job description for each member.

- Follow-up decision of land acquisition caused by the Project
- Coordinate with relevant authorities
- Follow-up resettlement procedure
- Follow-up resettlement grievance and find solution
- Coordinate in resettlement

In addition to the above main duties, environmental unit will have responsibility for socio-economic survey and monitoring of the Project.

As of middle of October 2010, it is found from interview to NAT officers that a new department namely, Environment Department, to deal with environmental and social issues proposed at EIA report is in the process to establish. Since it is under establishment, there is not fixed information about functional description, job description and staff number at this moment. However, it is said that the department takes over duties of environmental committee including land acquisition and resettlement once established, and the environmental committee has duties mentioned until the department established.

2) Assessment Committee

Each governorate has a permanent committee composed of assessment for property loss with the member of administrative officer and financial officer in a governorate, and assessment for compensation evaluation headed by the officer from EGSA governorate office and the members from directorate of agriculture in a governorate, directorate of housing and utilities in a governorate, and directorate of real estate taxes in a governorate, according to the decree of the Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation as described in the Section 3-(1). Main duties of assessment for property loss are i) confirmation of property ownership, ii) confirmation of property size, and iii) assessment property loss. The main duties of assessment for compensation evaluation are; i) reviewing the survey result conducted before Prime Minister decree issued, ii) assessment compensation amount, iii) payment assessment amount, and iv) conducting land acquisition and resettlement. Assessment committee plays the key role of land acquisition and resettlement, and is independent body since it is established under the decree issued by Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation.

In addition, there is a project-wise temporal assessment committee which is established by the governor's decree and has responsibility to evaluate compensation for occupants. This committee is headed by a head of an affected district in a governorate, and has a member from officers from governorates and a project proponent.

3) EGSA

EGSA is composed of headquarter and five regional offices. Under regional offices, there are governorate offices at each governorate. EGSA headquarter has a responsibility to supervise land acquisition and resettlement in Egypt, and governorate offices are in the position to be the leader of permanent committee for compensation assessment. Detailed information such as organization structure is under confirmation as of middle of October 2010¹¹.

4) Cairo Governorate

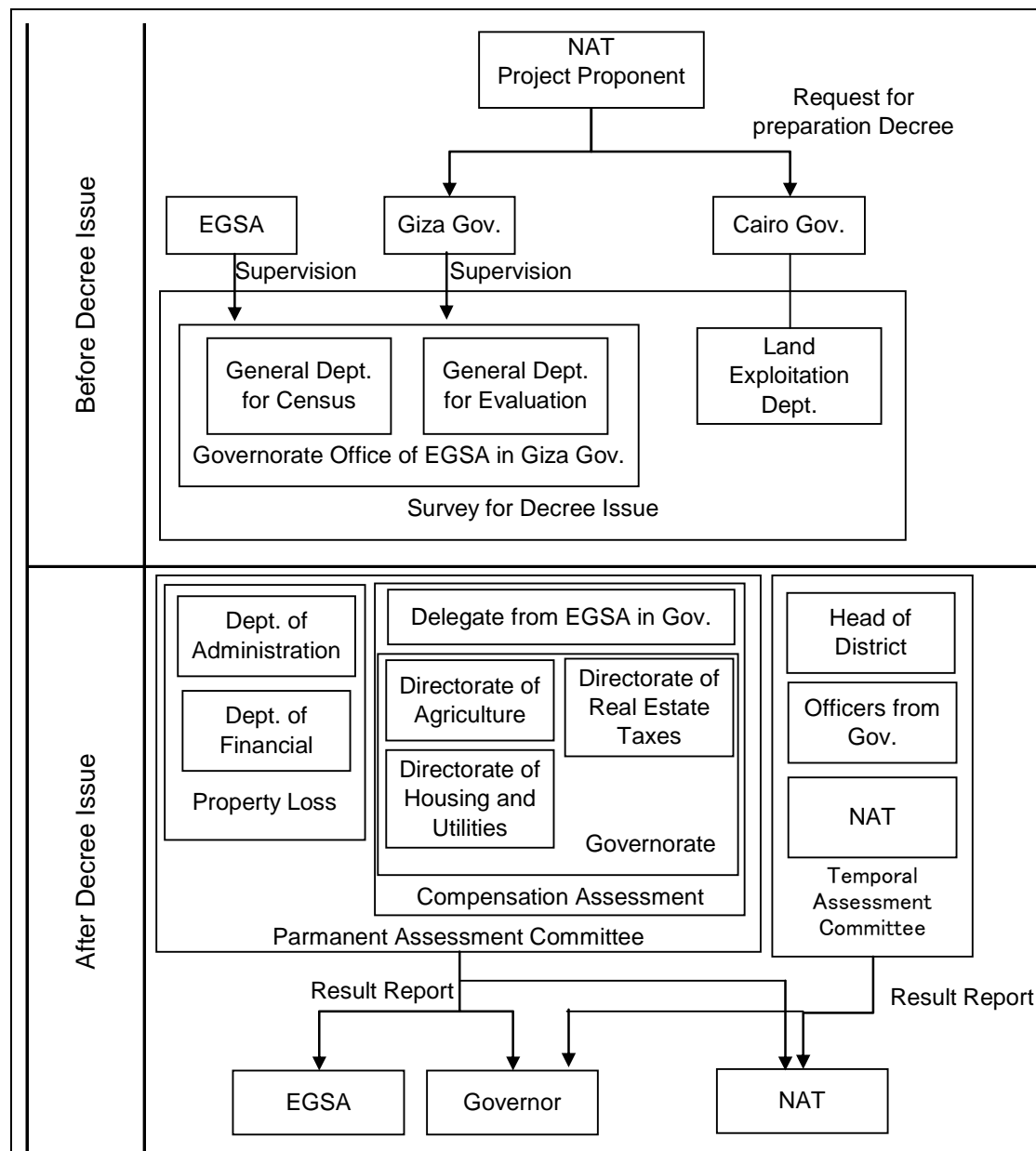
Cairo governorate has a department namely Land Exploitation Department to study land acquisition and resettlement before issuing Prime Minister Decree. Detailed information about the department such as organization structure is under confirmation as of middle of October 2010.

5) Giza Governorate

¹¹ Once information under confirmation to relevant authorities is obtained, NAT will update revised RPF by including such information and submits the updated RPF to JICA.

Giza governorate has a department namely Public Property Department to supervise land acquisition and resettlement. Detailed information about the department such as organization structure is under confirmation as of middle of October 2010.

Organization structure for assessment before and after Prime Minister Decree issue is summarized in Figure 5-1.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 5-1 Organization Structure for Property/Compensation Assessment

Table 5-2 Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss/Impact	Application	Loss Type	Entitled Person	Compensation/Assistance	Compensation Policy	Responsible Executer ¹²
1. Loss of Land						
1.1 Permanent loss of land	Households and individuals whose land will be acquired.	Permanent Loss	Land owners with legal title	Compensation	a) Allocation of land with equivalent value and same use purposes, OR b) Cash compensation for acquired land at full replacement cost	a)-b) Permanent Assessment Committee, Governorates and NAT
2. Loss of Houses, Structures and Other Establishments for Property Owners						
2.1 Affected establishments	Households and individuals whose houses or establishments will be affected severely (i.e. impossible to live or use)	Permanent Loss	Property owners with legal title	Compensation	a) Cash compensation at full replacement cost, OR b) Allocation of equivalent value of property with equivalent social convenience	a)-b) Permanent Assessment Committee, Governorates and NAT
	Households and individuals whose houses or establishments will be affected marginally (i.e. possible to live or use)	Permanent Loss	Property owners with legal title	Compensation	a) Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the partially affected part	a) Permanent Assessment Committee, Governorates and NAT
3. Loss of Houses, Structures and Other Establishments for Illegal Property Owners						
3.1 Affected establishments	Households and individuals whose houses or establishments will be affected	Permanent/ Temporal Loss	Property owners without legal title	Assistance	a) Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the establishment affected (land is not included) if they obtain legal title, AND b) Assisting to obtain legal title	a)-b) Permanent Assessment Committee, Governorates and NAT
4. Affected Houses, Structures and Other Establishments for Occupants/Tenants						
4.1 Right of Tenancy	Households and individuals whose houses or establishments will be	Permanent Loss	Tenants/Occupants	Compensation	a) Providing substitute residence, cost for moving and administration , OR	a)-b) Temporal Assessment Committee, Governorates

¹² Each role of responsible executer shall be defined as follows.

- Governorates: i) Conducting land acquisition and resettlement within the framework of Egyptian, ii) Providing necessary amount of compensation in timely manner.
- NAT: i) Preparation of necessary budget of compensation, ii) Assisting compensation which is provided under NAT responsibility.

Type of Loss/Impact	Application	Loss Type	Entitled Person	Compensation/Assistance	Compensation Policy	Responsible Executer ¹²
	affected severely (i.e. impossible to live or use)				b) Cash assistance according to evaluation by the assessment committee which includes adequate support finding new residence	and NAT
	Households and individuals whose houses or establishments will be affected temporarily during construction (possible to live or use but difficult to live or use due to safety reason)	Temporal Loss	Tenants/Occupants	Assistance	a) Providing allowance for moving and administration for a temporal substitute residence	a) NAT
5. Affected Public Properties						
5.1 Affected public properties	Affected public properties	Permanent Loss	Relevant ministries or governorates	Compensation	a) Transferring ownership and providing substitute facility if necessary not to prevent production activities, based on negotiation	a) NAT
6. Affected Social Properties						
6.1 Affected social properties	Affected social properties	Permanent Loss	Relevant organization such as NGOs	Compensation	a) Relocation or re-build a structure with the same condition and convenience	a) NAT
7. Affected Business						
7.1 Affected business and income sources	Permanent loss of business or income source, i.e. relocation business	Permanent Loss	Business owners	Compensation	a) Providing equivalent place and property to resume business with appropriate amount of income loss moving fee, administration cost, OR b) Cash compensation for decoration of property including appropriate amount of income loss, moving fee, administration cost, necessary amount to find	a)-b) Temporal Assessment Committee, Governorates and NAT

Type of Loss/Impact	Application	Loss Type	Entitled Person	Compensation/Assistance	Compensation Policy	Responsible Executer ¹²
					new business place	
		Permanent Loss	Employees and hired labors	Assistance	a) Support to provide job in a project including job training for it, OR b) Support to secure a new job by cooperating relevant ministries, AND c) Providing cash assistance of the equivalent salary to the remaining employment contract period	a)-c) NAT
	Temporal loss of business or income source (i.e. temporal evacuation during construction despite of any physical loss)	Temporal Loss	Licensed business owners	Compensation	a) Cash compensation for income loss during actual evacuation period	a) NAT
Unlicensed business owners			Assistance			
Employees and hired labors			Assistance			
8. Street Stalls						
8.1 Affected business and income source	Relocation of business	Owners of immovable street stalls		Compensation	a) Providing equivalent land and shifting properties if there is available land, OR b) Cash compensation of appropriate amount to income loss, moving fee, administration cost	a)-b) Temporal Assessment Committee, Governorates and NAT
9. Very Poor						
9.1	Affected properties and livelihood	Individuals and households who are less than poverty line		Assistance	a) Support to provide a job in a project including a job training for it, AND b) Support of assistance from Ministry of Social Insurance	a)-d) NAT

Source: JICA Study Team

CHAPTER 6 ADDITIONAL PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Preparation of resettlement action plan is not stipulated in the Egyptian regulation. Instead of preparation such plan as a report, Egyptian regulation has a system to announce necessity of land acquisition and result of assessment to all public including PAPs step by step. In this procedure, consultation with PAPs at the early stage of project design was not mandatory, and individual consultation was held at the time of negotiation on land acquisition and resettlement with owners of property affected so far in the practical operation. Although unnecessary unrest of public including PAPs to land acquisition and resettlement might be avoidable with such method, reflecting public opinion to the project, encourage of public participation to the project design or avoidance of potential conflict with PAPs on land acquisition and resettlement will not be achieved.

Although public consultation was held at the time of scoping in EIA study and preparation of the draft final EIA report during FS, it was held from the viewpoint of EIA study. Since JICA Guidelines was renewed and realization of Phase 1 is expected to be soon as mentioned in the Section 2-1, additional consultation is decided to be held during SS with the purpose of explanation of compensation policy on the Project including grievance redress and monitoring system to stakeholders.

The additional public consultation was held on 16th October 2010 at Safir Hotel in Giza Governorate. The meeting was hosted by NAT as the project proponent, and announcement on the meeting was made on newspaper advertisement beforehand and invitation to relevant authorities, NGOs, academic persons, etc.

The key points of revised RPF were distributed in Arabic to the attendees at the registration of the meeting, and a comment form and envelop for the purpose that the attendees might intend to raise further comments after the meeting were also distributed.

The meeting was opened by the speech and overall introduction of the Project by NAT Chairman. After the explanation of the Project description of Phase 1 and key points of revised RPF, the meeting came to the open discussion, question and answers.

The attendees to the meeting as well as the major topics raised in the meeting are summarized in Table 6-1 and Table 6-2 respectively. All of the records of the meeting are compiled in the Annex-3, including discussion records, materials distributed at the meeting, presentation.

Table 6-1 Summary of the Attendants

Governmental bodies	NAT (host of the meeting), Cairo Governorate, Giza Governorate, 6th of October Governorate, SCA, EGSA, etc
Other Bodies and Attendants	Member of Parliaments, Member of Local Councils, NGOs, etc

Source: JICA Study Team

Table 6-2 Major Topics Raised

- Cooperation between NAT and Governorates	- The findings of the ESIA study
- Utilities diversion and upgrading	- Implementation schedules
- Emergency response plans	- Compensation issues
- Land acquisition for parking areas	- Working opportunities of PAPs
- Upgrading and maintenance of existing metro lines	- Land and property value

Source: JICA Study Team

CHAPTER 7 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

A mechanism of grievance shall be developed in a way to ensure that all complaints from different project stakeholders are appropriately dealt with and measures are taken to resolve matters of concern.

The Law No. 10/1990 defines the procedure of grievance both of PAPs and project proponent of land acquisition and compensation below.

- All PAPs are entitled to complain assessment result of property ownership to the governorate within 30 days after expiring publication of assessment result
- All PAPs and project proponent are given four months after expiring of the public announcement to contest the evaluation to the court
- The court defines compensation amount by appointing compensation evaluator who assesses the loss in case compensation amount evaluated by the assessment committee is not agreeable

It is important that grievance mechanism covers entire procedure of land acquisition and resettlement after compensation of payment. Since all PAPs are entitled to complain any aspect of the land acquisition and resettlement requirements such as, entitlements, compensation amount and payment and procedures for resettlement and income restoration programs, a well-defined system of grievance redress is necessary to be established.

According to the interview to relevant governorates, the followings were observed as existing system or practical operation.

7.1 Cairo Governorate

Legal department in Cairo governorates mainly receives complains, and deals with them according to Law No.10/1990.

7.2 Giza Governorate

Property department in Giza governorate deals with complains of land acquisition and compensation, and the Court deals with complain of land acquisition and compensation after operation stage.

7.3 Grievance Mechanism for the Project

NAT has established a horizontal unit namely environmental committee which is composed of several departments to deal with environmental and social considerations. By utilizing current grievance system in the governorates and function of the environmental committee in NAT, the following system can be applied for the Project.

- The general contact window of any grievances during the project is NAT.
- Cairo and Giza governorates are also the contact windows for one month (i.e, the period which the Egyptian regulation defines) under the Egyptian regulation.
- The grievance under Egyptian regulation is handled by the governorates, and the grievance under responsibility of NAT is handled by NAT.
- Grievance is treated by the court if amicable settlement is not reached between the governorates and PAPs in the case of compensation and/or assistance under the Egyptian regulation, between NAT and PAPs in the case of compensation and/or assistance under responsibility of NAT.
- There is no exact time limitation to settle grievance.

Above procedure shall be informed to all PAPs during the stakeholder meeting.

CHAPTER 8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The major objective to conduct monitoring and evaluation will be defined below.

- a) Verification of proposed activities in resettlement plan
- b) Evaluation of implementation situation and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures proposed
- c) Confirmation of any unforeseeable situation at the time of preparation of resettlement plan for preparing additional support

It is important to monitor implementation of resettlement, and therefore monitoring shall be conducted by project proponent and by independent consultant in order to secure transparency and fairness. There is no systematic framework of monitoring and evaluation in Egyptian legal system, and it has not been conducted at the previous projects. Tentative monitoring form is included in Annex-4.

8.1 Internal Monitoring

(1) Monitoring System

In the implementation of monitoring for land acquisition, resettlement and necessary assistance, NAT environmental committee¹³ will serve as the Project's internal monitoring body with the following structure.

a) Land Acquisition and Compensation within Egyptian Legal Framework

NAT environmental committee collects necessary data from Cairo and Giza governorates and update it periodically such as; i) at the time of completion of assessment result, and ii) at the time of completion of compensation payment. The compiled data is reported to the NAT headquarters.

b) Compensation and Assistance under Responsibility of NAT

Regarding assistance to income loss, livelihood restoration and socially vulnerable people, the environmental committee in NAT files and updates the data and reports to the headquarters in NAT quarterly.

c) Frequency for Monitoring and Reporting Monitoring Data

Internal monitoring with the following indicators will be commenced from the initial survey until transferring of property ownership to NAT, and will be conducted every month. Collected information will be updated. NAT environmental committee reports the internal monitoring result to NAT headquarter quarterly.

(2) Monitoring Indicators

NAT environmental committee collects necessary information on the following indicators every month.

- Identification of entitlement about project affected people
- Implementation of compensation payment in various categories and resettlement with timely manner
- Restoration or relocation of affected public facilities

¹³ Once new department Environment Department is established, it has a responsibility for the parts mentioned as a responsibility of NAT environmental committee in this policy.

- Following the procedures of compensation payment and grievance based on Egyptian regulations and donor policies
- Implementation of rehabilitation assistance to PAPs
- Confirmation of completion of compensation payment and resettlement as well as commencement of civil work.

8.2 Monitoring by Contracted Specialist(s)¹⁴

(1) Objectives and Monitoring System

The general objective of monitoring by contracted specialist(s) is; i) to provide an independent periodic review and assessment, ii) to assess achievement of resettlement objectives, iii) to assess changes in living standards and livelihoods, iv) to assess restoration and/or improvement of the economic and social base of the affected people, v) to assess effectiveness and sustainability of entitlement, iv) to identify the need for further mitigation measures, and (v) to identify strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning. Monitoring by contracted specialist(s) is conducted quarterly from the commencement of the official procedure of land acquisition (i.e., Preparation of issuing Prime Minister Decree) until six months after completion of property ownership transferring. Monitoring result will be reported to NAT environmental committee. Tentative scope of work of monitoring by contracted specialist(s) is enclosed in the Annex-5.

(2) Monitoring Indicators

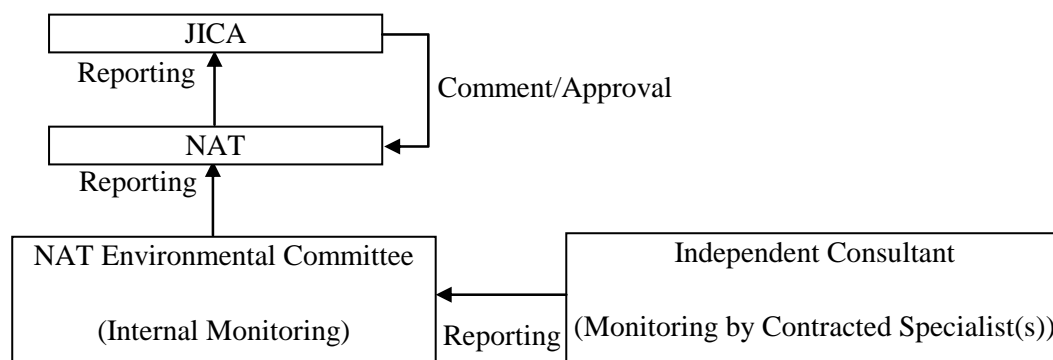
The main indicators monitored by the independent organization or personnel are shown below.

- Reviewing of existing baseline data obtained through site investigation and population census
- Assessment of effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlement
- Assessment of appropriateness of compensation amount
- Assessment of discrepancy among donor policies, revised RPF and actual implementation
- Assessment of further mitigation measurements and recommendation for improvement of resettlement
- Monitoring and assessment of grievances mechanism
- Assessment of livelihood restoration
- Assessment of awareness of project affected people on compensation policy
- Confirmation of appropriateness about temporal land acquisition and compensation conducted by a contractor.

8.3 Organizational Structure

Monitoring data through internal and monitoring by contracted specialist(s) will be collected and compiled by NAT environmental committee, and compiled report of monitoring result will be submitted to NAT headquarter quarterly. The monitoring report is submitted from NAT headquarter to JICA quarterly. The structure of internal and monitoring by contracted specialist(s) is shown in Figure 8-1.

¹⁴ It is planned that a specialist/expert of social environment and land valuator are hired by the general consultants as monitoring experts.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 8-1 Monitoring Structure

CHAPTER 9 POPULATION CENSUS

9.1 Population Census

Identifying potential PAPs is the first step for implementing land acquisition and resettlement. Identification of potential PAPs in the early stages of a project will help avoid influx of squatters and unnecessary compensation to them. In addition, it is also expected that cooperation from potential PAPs will enhance by disclosing appropriate information in a timely manner.

Potential PAPs will be identified by two steps of property ownership confirmation; i) indirect confirmation at the desk study before issuing Prime Minister Decree, and ii) direct confirmation at the detailed survey after Prime Minister Decree issued. The preliminary survey (i.e., indirect ownership confirmation) will be conducted by the relevant departments in governorates in cooperation with NAT after the project area is almost delineated. The detailed survey (i.e., direct ownership confirmation namely population census) will be conducted by the assessment committee in Cairo and Giza governorates respectively. In these circumstances, it is emphasized that all relevant bodies should have close communications for the smooth execution of census.

At the population census, the following items will be confirmed.

- 1) Property Owners
 - Location and address of the target properties
 - Size of the target properties
 - Land type and use
 - Legal status
- 2) Occupants/Tenants
 - Location and address of the target properties
 - Number of rooms
 - Tenant Status

9.2 Socio-Economic Survey

It is important to confirm socio-economic condition of potential PAPs in order to examine impact caused by the Project implementation and to examine appropriate compensation for PAPs. For the light of this concern, socio-economic survey is planned to be conducted by NAT independently or cooperated with the governorates and the assessment committee after Prime Minister Decree issued. The following items are necessary to be confirmed, and tentative scope of work is enclosed in Annex-6.

- 1) Property Owners and Occupants/Tenants
 - Family structure, number, gender, age
 - Occupation of every family member
 - Primary and secondary income sources and monthly/ annual income
- 2) Business Owners
 - Net monthly/ annual income
 - Monthly/ annual expenditure
 - Number of employees
 - Business license
- 3) Employees and Hired Workers
 - Identification of PAPs
 - Net monthly/ annual income
 - Monthly expenditure
 - Family structure
 - Main income source of a family

Annex-1

Examination of Potential Impact caused by the Project [CONFIDENTIAL]

1 Examination of Potential Impacts of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Prior to construction of Phase 1, land acquisition and resettlement for construction of stations, entrances and annex structures will be necessary at the following stations though some mitigation measures will be taken as mentioned above. In addition, land acquisition of installing electric facility for emergency case with approximately 120 square meters is necessary at each station. Although exact location of such facility is under examination as of end of October 2010, vacant private or public area will be used. Therefore, resettlement due to installing such facility is not expected. Due to construction of station, parking space and garden space in the El Remaya Residential Area is necessary though resettlement is not expected. It is said that El Remaya Residential Area belongs to Ministry of Defence. Therefore it is expected that land acquisition will be done through negotiation with relevant ministries.

Table 1-1 gives a summary of the estimated magnitude of the proposed land acquisition and resettlement, while Annex-2 provides detailed information on the properties to be demolished.

a) Station 1

Land acquisition is necessary since the station is planned to be made with the cut and cover method. Due to construction of the station, land acquisition of one residential building, one public company, a part of an orphanage, a part of a garden in public hospital, and eleven shops including four opening street stalls (immovable kiosks) and one closed street stall will be necessary. In addition, installing shaft for tunnel construction requires area of 500 square meters though resettlement is not expected.

b) Station 2

Land acquisition for entrances and station construction is necessary. It will be necessary to acquire one gas station and two fast food restaurants to permit construction. However, resettlement of residents due to land acquisition is not expected.

c) Station 3

No land acquisition is expected due to construction of station, entrances and annex structures.

d) Station 4

This is the connection to El Giza station of Metro Line 2, and therefore an appropriate traffic arrangement, such as preparation of mini-bus terminal, is necessary as a development of the area. Even if a traffic plaza will not be established, land acquisition is necessary to allow as the station facilities space in a part of the vacant area at least.

e) Stations 5 to 15 except Station 14

No land acquisition for construction of station, entrances and other annex structures.

f) Stations 14

Due to construction of station, parking space and garden space in the El Remaya Residential Area is necessary though resettlement is not expected. It is said that El Remaya Residential Area belongs to Ministry of Defence. Therefore it is expected that land acquisition will be done through negotiation with relevant ministries.

Table 1-1 Expected Magnitude of Land Acquisition and Resettlement at Phase 1

Sta.	Gove-	Land	Residential Building	Shops	Social	Displaced
------	-------	------	----------------------	-------	--------	-----------

No.	Governorate								Service	Persons ¹
		Private (m ²) (*1)(*9)	Public (m ²) (*1)	Total Area (m ²) (*2)	Affected Building (*3)	Affected Family (*4)	Total Area (m ²) (*2)	Affected Shop No. (*3)	Affected Area (*2)	Expected Number (person)
1. Permanent Loss										
1	Cairo	3,340(10)	6,587	3,375(*5)	1	11	674	11(*6)	2,880	47
2	Cairo	120	739	-	-	-	2,227(*7)	3	-	-
3	Giza	120	1,193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Giza	120	7,796(*8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Giza	120	567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Giza	120	1,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Giza	120	1,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Giza	120	941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Giza	120	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Giza	120	1,324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Giza	120	973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Giza	120	652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Giza	120	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Giza	120	1,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Giza	120	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Displaced persons are defined as those who are requested physical displacement in this report. The number of displaced persons is estimated based on the average family number obtained from household interview survey conducted at FS.

16	6th of Oct. ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		8,360	26,948	3,375	1	11	2,901	14	2,880	47

Remarks:

- *1: Private land means vacant private land, and public land means land on public sidewalk. Information about total area is obtained from the drawings based on satellite image and topographic survey at FS.
- *2: Information is obtained from the drawing based on satellite image and topographic survey at FS.
- *3: Information is obtained through site investigation.
- *4: Information about affected family number is obtained from site investigation and interviews with the neighbourhood
- *5: shop area in the ground floor is included.
- *6: Four opening street stalls (immovable kiosk) and one closed street stall are included.
- *7: Parking area is counted into each restaurant respectively.
- *8: Necessary area for traffic arrangement is included.
- *9: 200 m2 of private area at each station is tentatively estimated for necessary area to install electric facility for emergency case though exact location is under examination. Land acquisition at the station in 6th of October Governorate is said not to be expected.
- *10: It includes substitute land for public company though it is not sure at this study stage whether substitute land is necessary for public company or not since it will be fixed according to discussion with relevant ministries and NAT.

Source: JICA Study Team

2 Preliminary Estimated budget

(1) Condition for Preliminary Estimation of Compensation Cost

Preliminary compensation estimation is composed of costs such as i) private land acquisition; ii) private property acquisition (mainly residential flat); iii) commercial property acquisition (mainly small shops); iv) allowances for flat tenants including moving cost; v) allowances of income restoration for shops including moving cost; and vi) administration fee. In addition, preliminary compensation is estimated with the following conditions:

- i) Cash compensation is provided to all PAPs, instead of providing alternatives.
- ii) For public lands such as sidewalks, land in governmental hospital and land in public company, compensation amount is not estimated since it is said that land acquisition of public land is done through ownership transfer between relevant ministries.
- iii) Properties which are difficult to distinguish as public or private from external appearance are regarded as privately owned.
- iv) Since during the F/S stage, it is impossible to distinguish the status of property ownership for flats whether they are owners or tenants. Therefore, a residential building is considered as owned by one owner and households living in flats are regarded as tenants.
- v) The unit cost of flats is composed of costs for land and property. These costs cannot be separated in any practical manner.
- vi) The unit price of land and flats is identified from interviews with local real estate agents at each station location, and applied the highest price in the area.
- vii) The allowance for tenants is assumed to be based from the experience with the Metro Line 3 project, without any modification. In addition, one family is estimated to have three rooms in their flat.
- viii) Allowance for shops, such as rehabilitation assistance, is estimated by referring to the

² It is confirmed that station 16 is constructed to the area where 6 of October governorate arranges independently apart from the Project.

experience of Metro Line No.3 without any modification since JICA Study Team does not have any authorization to contact potential PAPs to confirm their socio-economic condition.

(2) Estimated Cost for Compensation in Phase 1

Based on the conditions mentioned in 3-(1), the cost of land acquisition and compensation for permanent and temporal loss are estimated as shown in

Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Estimated Cost for Land Acquisition and Compensation for Phase 1

Sta. No.	Category	Area (sq.m)	Unit (LE)	Total (LE)	Remarks
I. Permanent Loss					
1	Land	3,340	10,000	33,400,000	Amount for land acquisition
	Flat	3,375	3,000	10,125,000	Amount for land and property acquisition
	Shop (*1)	674	8,000	5,392,000	Amount for land and property acquisition
	Construction (*2)	4,808	2,500	12,020,000	Renewal or restoration of orphanage and public company
	Allowance to Family	11 families	15,000	495,000	Amount for compensation
	Allowance to Shop (*3)(*4)	6 shops(*6)	-	660,000	Amount for compensation
	Allowance to Street Stall (*5)	5 shops	7,000	35,000	Amount for compensation
2	Land	2,347	14,000	32,858,000	Amount for land and property acquisition
	Structure	1,517	-	11,600,558	Amount for compensation
	Allowance to Shop (*6)	3 shops	-	506,700	Amount for compensation
3	Land	120	11,000	1,320,000	Amount for land acquisition
4	Land	120	10,000	1,200,000	Amount for land acquisition
5	Land	120	10,000	1,200,000	Amount for land acquisition
6	Land	120	11,000	1,320,000	Amount for land acquisition
7	Land	120	10,000	1,200,000	Amount for land acquisition
8	Land	120	6,500	780,000	Amount for land acquisition
9	Land	120	6,000	720,000	Amount for land acquisition
10	Land	120	7,000	840,000	Amount for land acquisition
11	Land	120	10,000	1,200,000	Amount for land acquisition
12	Land	120	9,000	1,080,000	Amount for land acquisition
13	Land	120	5,000	600,000	Amount for land acquisition
14	Land	120	3,500	420,000	Amount for land acquisition
15	Land	120	2,700	324,000	Amount for land acquisition
16	-	-	-	-	-
II. Temporal Loss					
3	Shop	20 shops(*7)	8,400 (*8)	504,000	Evacuation during construction due to safety reason
3	Household	12 families(*7)	130 (*9) 10,000 (*10)	124,680	Evacuation during construction due to safety reason
III. Others					
	Job Training	3 months	15,000	45,000	Job training for employees and the poor
	Contracted Monitoring(*11)	19 months	-	178,000	Monitoring of compensation amount and

					socio-economic issue
	Administration Fee			2,402,943	2% of total amount of I, II, job training and contracted monitoring
Total	-	-	-	122,550,073	-

Remarks:

- *1: Shops located at the ground floor in the flat is included in the category of flat.
- *2: Amount to construct a building with same size and convenience.
- *3: Compensation for shops which did not open at the time of site investigation is included.
- *4: Allowance to shop includes; i) LE2,000 per m2 for shop space as rehabilitation of loss for income source, ii) LE5,000 for licence/administration/moving cost, iii) LE5,000 for decoration cost.
- *5: Unit cost is based on average cost for kiosks during the Metro Line.3 project.
- *6: In the case of Station 2, large scale shops are considered to be affected. Since information of allowances for similar sizes of shops was not obtained from the Metro Line 3 project, allowances are estimated specifically by referring to the experience of other countries.
- *7: Shop and household number were confirmed at site investigation at SS by JST.
- *8: Unit price is estimated based on the interview survey to shops conducted at FS.
- *9: This is the rental fee of flat, which is estimated based on the household interview survey conducted at FS.
- *10: This is the one-round moving fee, which is collected from interview to people.
- *11: The amount of contracted monitoring will be covered by BD consultant Fee.

Source: JICA Study Team

3 Tentative Implementation Schedule of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Land acquisition and resettlement is basically implemented according to the procedures of Egyptian regulations, while taking donor policies into account. The major procedure is proposed as follows, which is summarized in Figure 3-1.

i) Preliminary Survey and Individual Consultation

The first step is identification of potential PAPs. Relevant departments in a governorate will conduct a preliminary survey to identify ownership of land and properties to be acquired upon project implementation.

ii) Issuing Prime Ministerial Decree on Public Interest

The Prime Ministerial decree on land acquisition in the public interest will be issued when the preliminary survey is completed. The decree will include the detailed procedure to be applied for land acquisition and compensation.

iii) Detailed Survey

When the decree on land acquisition in the public interest is issued by the Prime Minister, a detailed survey for property owners and occupants (i.e., population census and asset inventory) will be conducted by the assessment committee³. In addition, socio-economic survey will be conducted by NAT at this stage in order to confirm socio-economic condition for all PAPs as baseline information in order to provide assistance under NAT responsibility as well as to confirm any difference between compensation evaluation by the assessment committees and evaluation by considering JICA Guidelines.

iv) Updating revised RPF

Based on the survey result, revised RPF will be updated especially project magnitude and compensation amount though compensation policy shall be same.

³ The Law No.10/1990 stipulates that the executor of land acquisition is entitled to access into the land to be acquired after Prime Minister Decree of land acquisition is issued. Therefore, it is impossible under Egyptian legal framework to contact PAPs before the decree issued. In addition, it is confirmed that a project proponent is not the member of permanent assessment committee. Therefore, NAT is not in a position to participate in population census.

v) Compensation and Evacuation

Compensation will be paid to PAPs according to the updated RPF, and evacuation must be completed within five months after completion of compensation payment according to Law No.10/1990. If there is difference of the assessment between assessment committee and contracted monitoring specialist(s), top-up will be covered by NAT according to the instruction by the court⁴.

vi) Monitoring

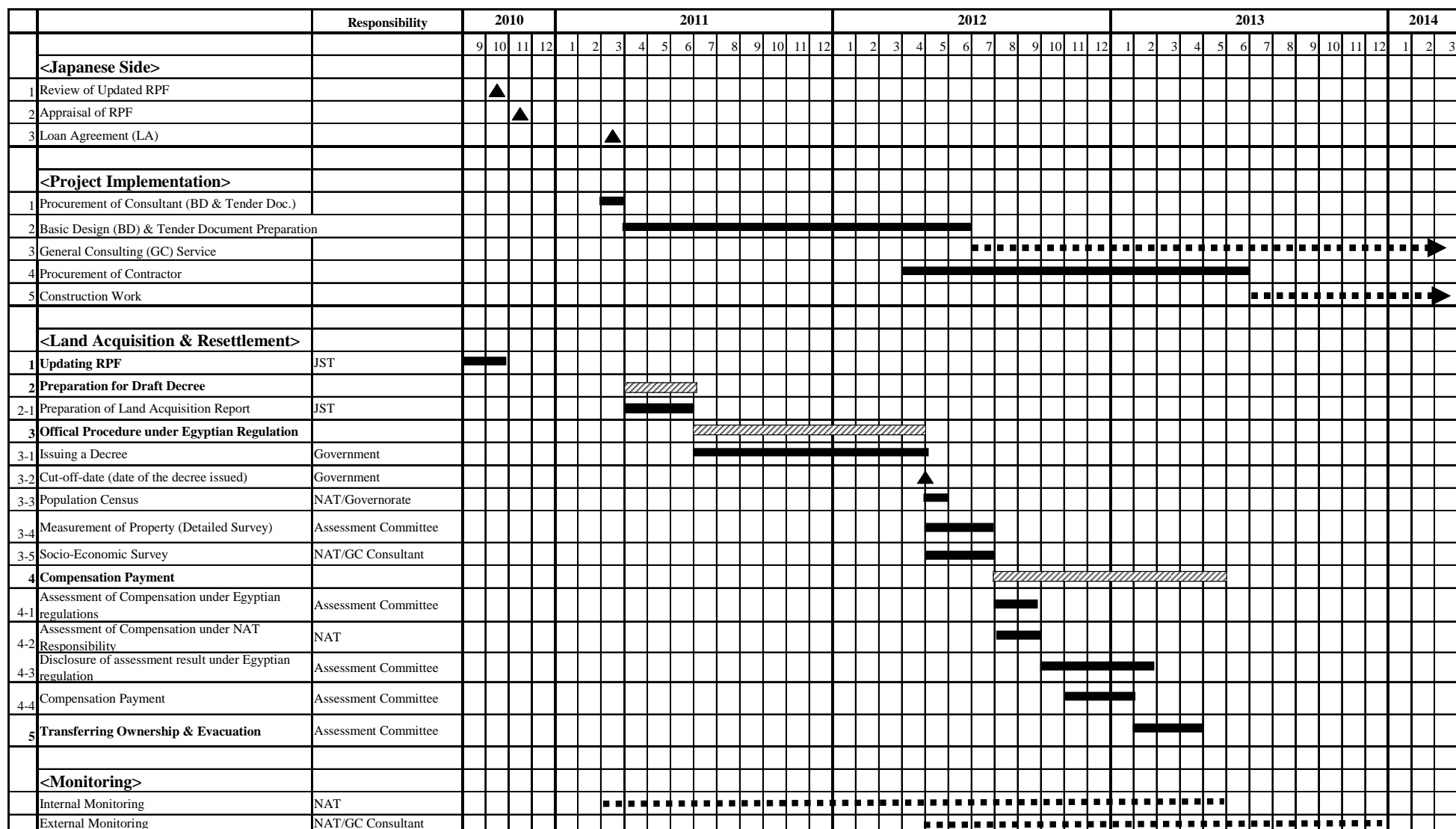
Internal and contracted specialist(s)'s monitoring will be conducted regularly during and after implementation of resettlement to examine and confirm its appropriateness and fairness. It will provide a basis for preparation of additional measures on compensation, if the necessity for these is confirmed during monitoring.

vii) Preparation of Addendum RPF

Updated RPF will be finalized according to the result of actual compensation payment.

⁴ If there is any difference, NAT asks the court for judgment according to the amount of difference.

Figure 3-1 Tentative Schedule of Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Phase 1

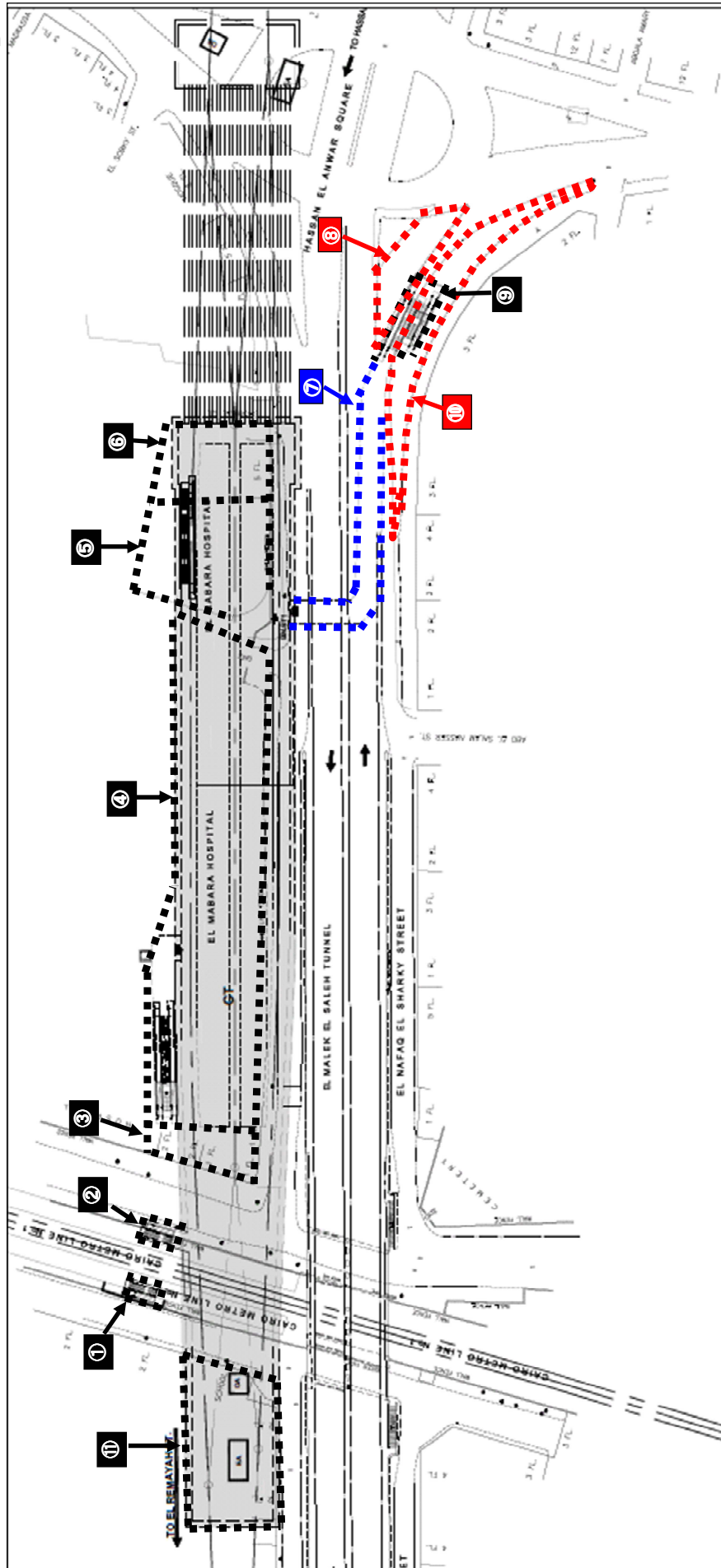





Source: JICA Study Team




Annex-2



Examination of Potential Impact on Land Acquisition and Property Demolishment [CONFIDENTIAL]

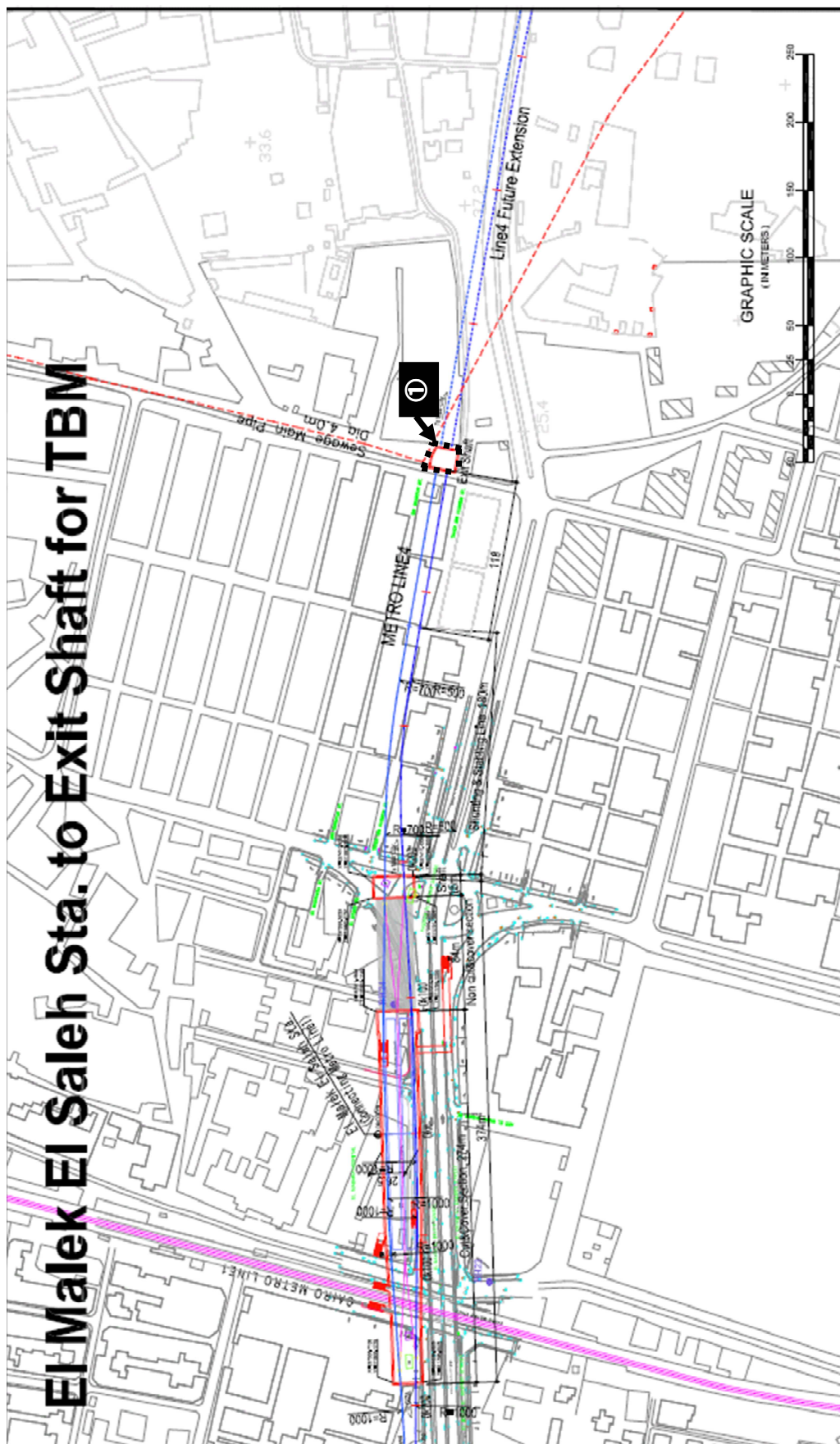
1. Station 1:
El Malek El Saleh



Phase 1 Station 1 El Malek El Saleh			
No.	1	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	83	Land Category	Public
Acquired Type	Permanent	Acquired Purpose	Entrance Construction
	No.	2	
	Type of Acquisition	To be Demolished	
	Acquired Area (m2)	58.4	
	Acquired Type	Permanent	
	Acquired Purpose	Entrance Construction	
	Land Use	Kiosk (immovable)	
	Land Category		
	Number of Shop	3	
	Number of Stories	G	
	Remarks		
	No.	3-1	
	Type of Acquisition	674 (total area of 3-1 & 3-2)	
	Acquired Area (m2)	674	
	Acquired Type	Permanent	
	Acquired Purpose	Entrance Construction	
	Land Use	Commercial	
	Land Category	Private	
	Number of Stories	G	
	Number of Shop	3	
	Remarks	2 out of 5 shops were closed at the time of site investigation.	
	No	3-2	
	Type of Acquisition	To be Demolished	
	Acquired Area (m2)	674 (total area of 3-1 & 3-2)	
	Acquired Type	Permanent	
	Acquired Purpose	Entrance Construction	
	Land Use	Kiosk (immovable)	
	Land Category	Private	
	Number of Stories	G	
	Number of Apartment	0	
		family	0
	Shop	0	
	Vacant	0	
Number of Shop	1		
	Shop	1	
	Apartment	0	
Remarks	This shop was closed at the time of site investigation.		

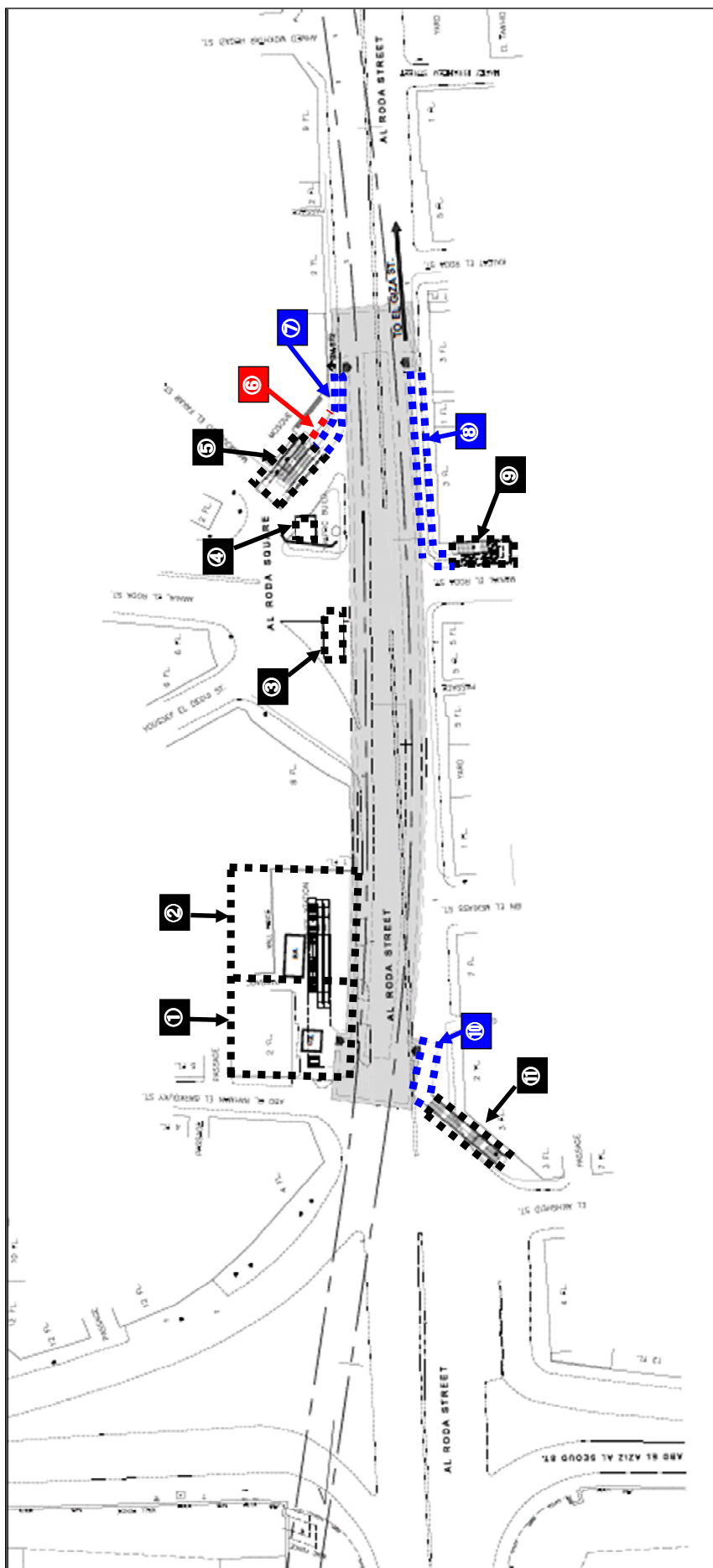
Phase 1 Station 1 El Malek El Saleh		
	Condition of Building or Structure	
	No 4	
	Type of Acquisition Land Acquisition	
	Acquired Area (m2) 2613	
	Acquired Type Permanent	
	Acquired Purpose Station Construction	
	Land Use Garden in Misrel Quadima Hospital	
Land Category Public		
Number of Stories		
Remarks	Only some area in the garden will be necessary.	
	No 5	
	Type of Acquisition To be Demolished Partially	
	Acquired Area (m2) 720	
	Acquired Type Permanent	
	Acquired Purpose Station Construction	
	Land Use Girl's Orphanage	
	Land Category Private	
Number of Stories G+3		
Remarks	Total building area will be 2,880 m2 since it has 4 floors. Renewal of the property in the area is proposed.	
	No 6	
	Type of Acquisition To be Demolished	
	Acquired Area (m2) 675	
	Acquired Type Permanent	
	Acquired Purpose Station Construction	
	Land Use Residential	
	Land Category Private	
	Number of Stories G+4	
	Number of Apartment	12
		family 11
		Shop 1
	Vacant 0	
Number of Shop	3	
	Ground Floor 2	
	More than 1st Floor 1	
Remarks	Total building area will be 3,375 m2 since the building has 5 floors.	



Phase 1 Station 1 El Malek El Saleh			
	No	6	
	Type of Acquisition	To be Demolished	
	Acquired Type	Permanent	
	Land Use	Kiosk (Immovable)	
	Number of Stories	G	
	Number of Apartment	0	
	family	0	
	Shop	0	
	Vacant	0	
	Number of Shop	1	
Shop	1		
Apartment	0		
Remarks			
No.	7	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	577	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	8	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	245	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion
No.	9	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	41	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	10	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	528	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion
	No	11	
	Type of Acquisition	To be Demolished	
	Acquired Area (m2)	2,000	
	Acquired Type	Permanent	
	Land Use	Newspaper Distribution Company	
	Land Category	Public	
	Number of Stories	G+1	
	Number of Apartment	0	
	family	0	
	Shop	0	
Vacant	0		
Number of Shop	0		
Shop	0		
Apartment	0		
Remarks		Demolishment of building may be 964m2.	



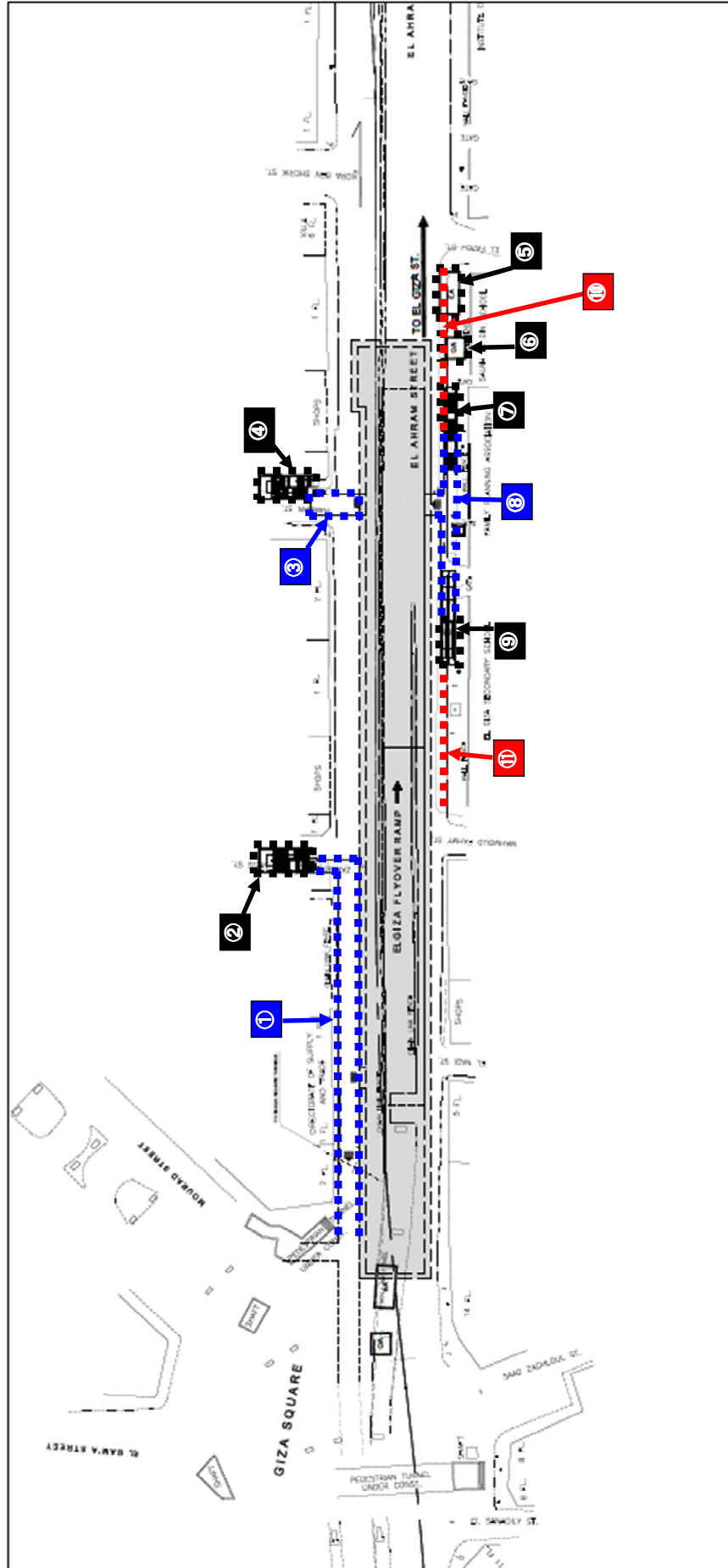
Phase 1 El Malek El Saleh to Exit Shaft for TBM		
	No	1
	Type of Acquisition	To be Acquired
	Acquired Area (m2)	500
	Acquired Type	Permanent
	Land Use	Under Confirmation
	Land Category	Public
	Number of Stories	
	Number of Apartment	0
	family	0
	Shop	0
	Vacant	0
	Number of Shop	0
	Shop	0
	Apartment	0
	Remarks	

2. Station 2:
El Roda



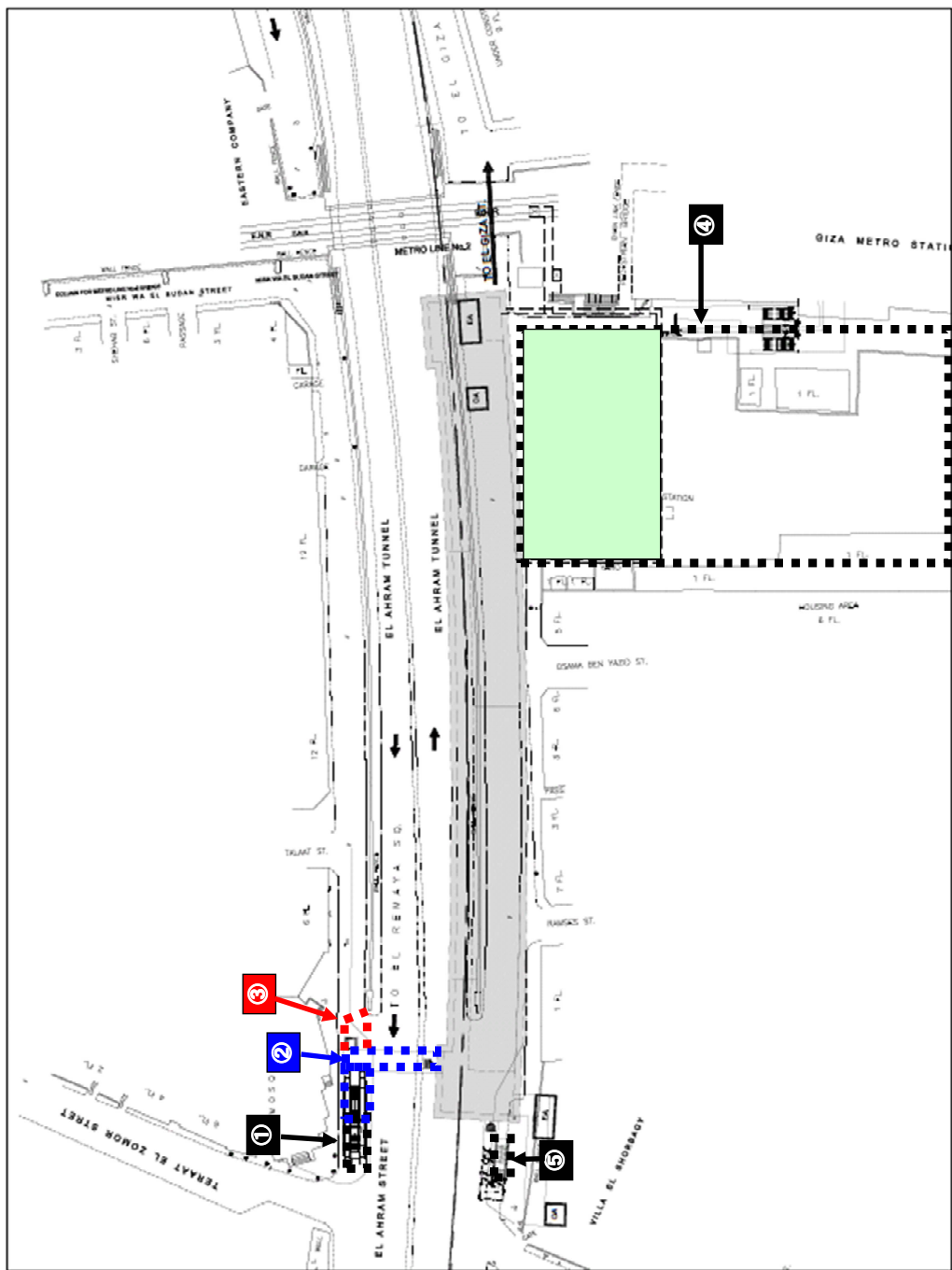
Phase 1 Station 2 El Roda			
	No	1	
	Type of Acquisition	To be Demolished	
	Acquired Area (m2)	1516	
	Acquired Type	Permanent	
	Land Use	Commercial	
	Land Category	Private	
	Number of Stories	G+2	
	Number of Apartment	0	
		family	0
		Shop	0
		Vacant	0
	Number of Shop	2	
		Shop	2
	Apartment	0	
Remarks	Building demolition may be 403m2 per floor, and acquired parking area may be 355m2. Since the parking is used for both of Pizza Hut and KFC, parking area to be acquired is counted for both of Pizza Hut and KFC.		
	No	2	
	Type of Acquisition	To be Demolished	
	Acquired Area (m2)	711	
	Acquired Type	Permanent	
	Land Use	Commercial	
	Land Category	Private	
	Number of Stories	G	
	Number of Apartment	0	
		family	0
		Shop	0
		Vacant	0
	Number of Shop	1	
		Shop	1
	Apartment	0	
Remarks			
No.	3	Land Use	Vacant Area
Acquired Area (m2)	53	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Enstalling ventilation (exhaust)
No.	4	Land Use	Vacant Area
Acquired Area (m2)	27	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Enstalling ventilation (intake)
No.	5	Land Use	Vacant Area
Acquired Area (m2)	41	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	6	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	10	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion
No.	7	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	171	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	8	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	230	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	9	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	29	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	10	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	105	Land Category	Public
Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs		
No.	11	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	73	Land Category	Public
Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs		


3. Station 3:
El Giza Square



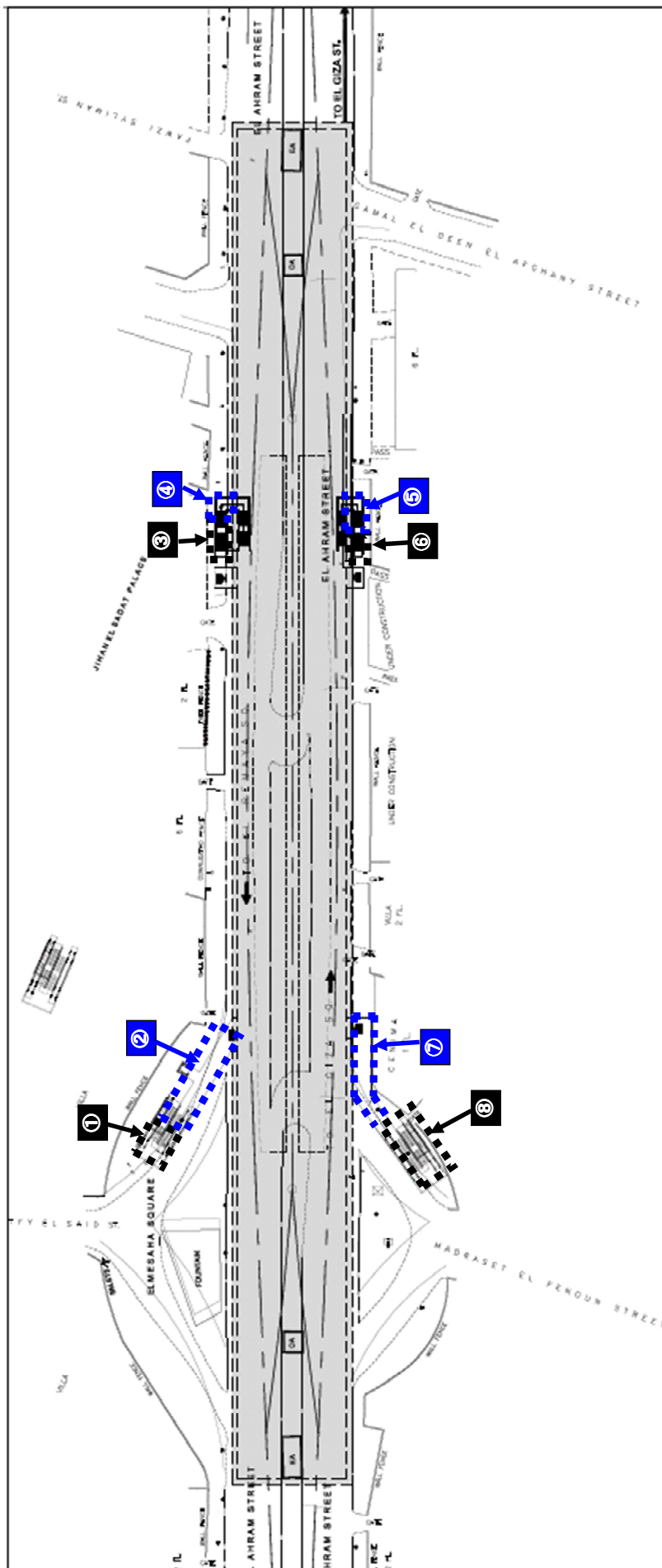
Phase 1 Station 3 El Giza Square			
No.	1	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	512	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	2	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	3	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	118	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	3	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	5	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	53	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Enstalling ventilation (exhaust)
No.	6	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	27	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Enstalling ventilation (intake)
No.	7	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	29	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	8	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	177	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	9	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	35	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	10	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	82	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion
No.	11	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	104	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion

4. Station 4: El Giza



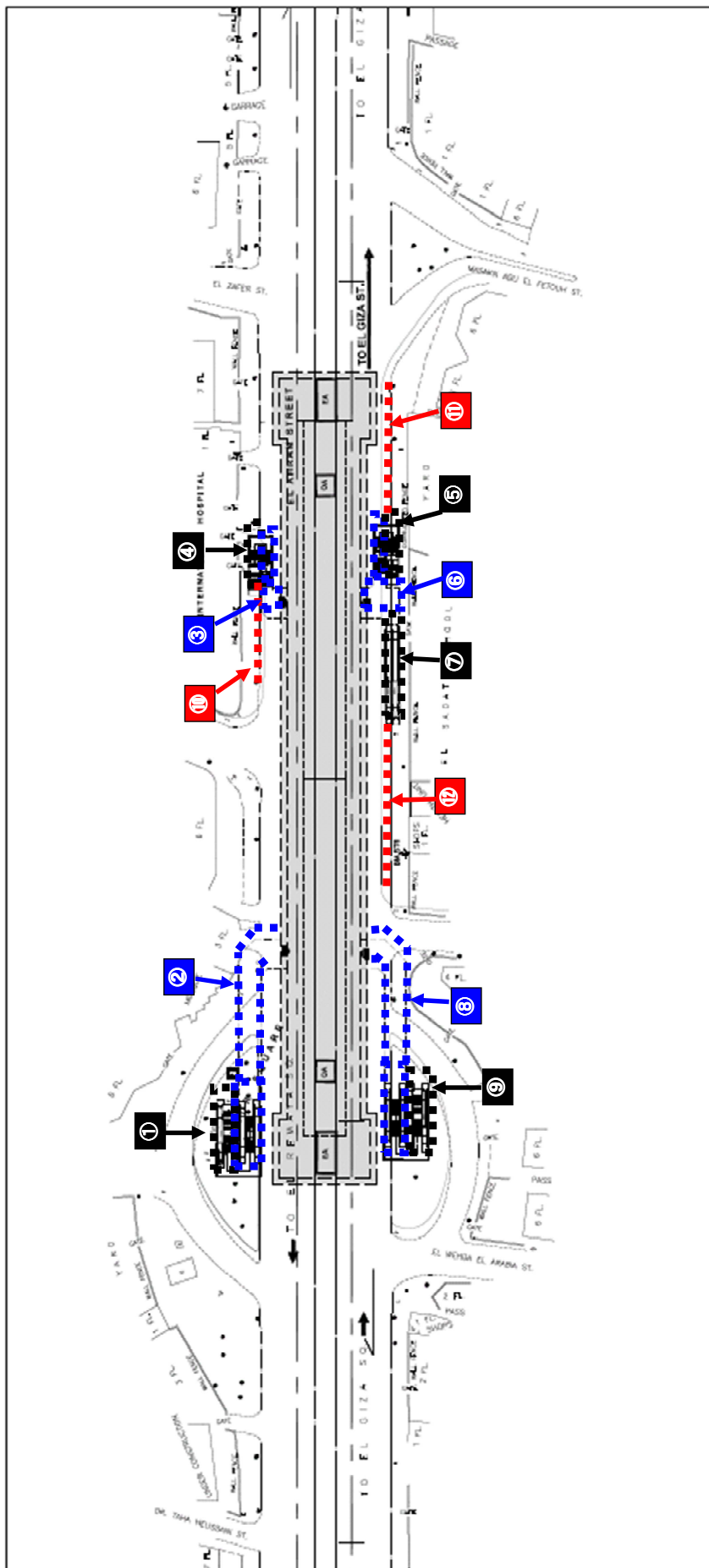
Phase 1 Station 4 El Giza			
No.	1	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	57	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	2	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	171	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	3	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	161	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion
	No	4	
	Type of Acquisition	Land Acquisition	
	Acquired Area (m2)	7,379 (min. requirement 2,035)	
	Acquired Type	Permanent	
	Land Use	Bus garage	
	Land Category	Public	
	Number of Stories	Some Offices	
	Number of Apartment	0	
		family	0
		Shop	0
		Vacant	0
	Number of Shop	0	
	Shop	0	
	Apartment	0	
	Remarks		
No.	5	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance

5. Station 5:
El Mesaha Square



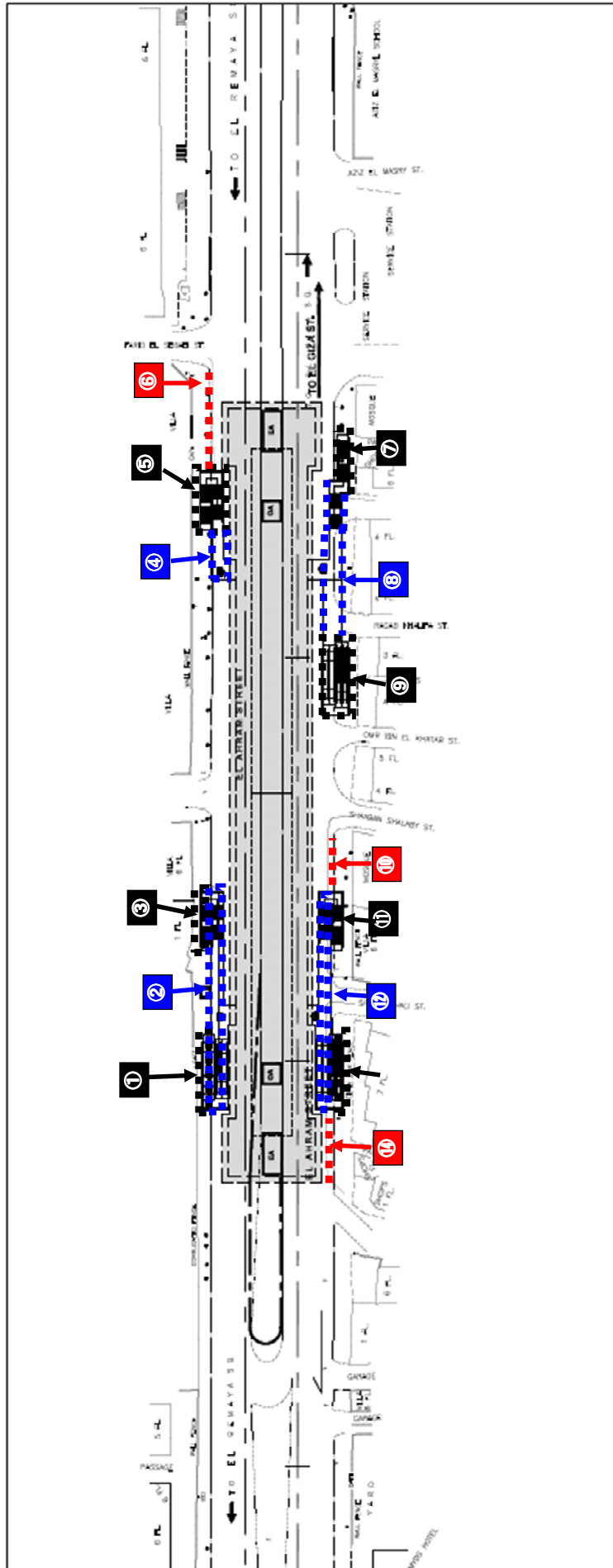
Phase 1 Station 5 El Mesaha Square			
No.	1	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	36	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	2	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	182	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	3	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	4	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	25	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	5	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	13	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	6	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	23	Land Category	Public
Acquired Type		Remark	Entrance
No.	7	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	224	Land Category	Public
Acquired Type		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	8	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	36	Land Category	Public
Acquired Type		Remark	Entrance

6. Station 6: Madkour



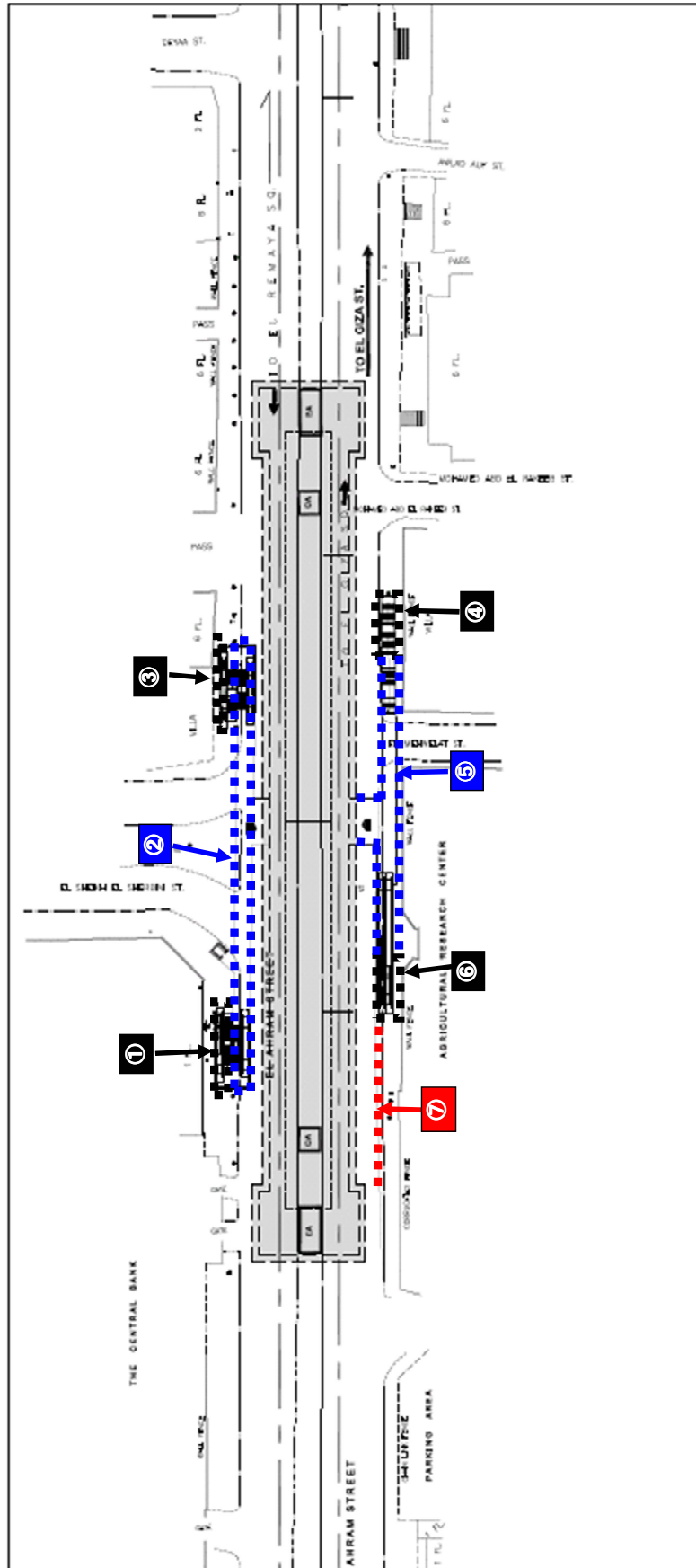
Phase 1 Station 6 Madkour			
No.	1	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	57	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	2	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	333	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	3	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	53	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	4	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	5	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	6	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	168	Land Category	Public
Acquired Type		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	7	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	36	Land Category	Public
Acquired Type		Remark	Entrance
No.	8	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	335	Land Category	Public
Acquired Type		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	9	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	57	Land Category	Public
Acquired Type		Remark	Entrance
No.	10	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	26	Land Category	Public
Acquired Type		Remark	Sidewalk expansion
No.	11	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	87	Land Category	Public
Acquired Type		Remark	Sidewalk expansion
No.	12	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	130	Land Category	Public
Acquired Type		Remark	Sidewalk expansion

7. Station 7: El Talbeya



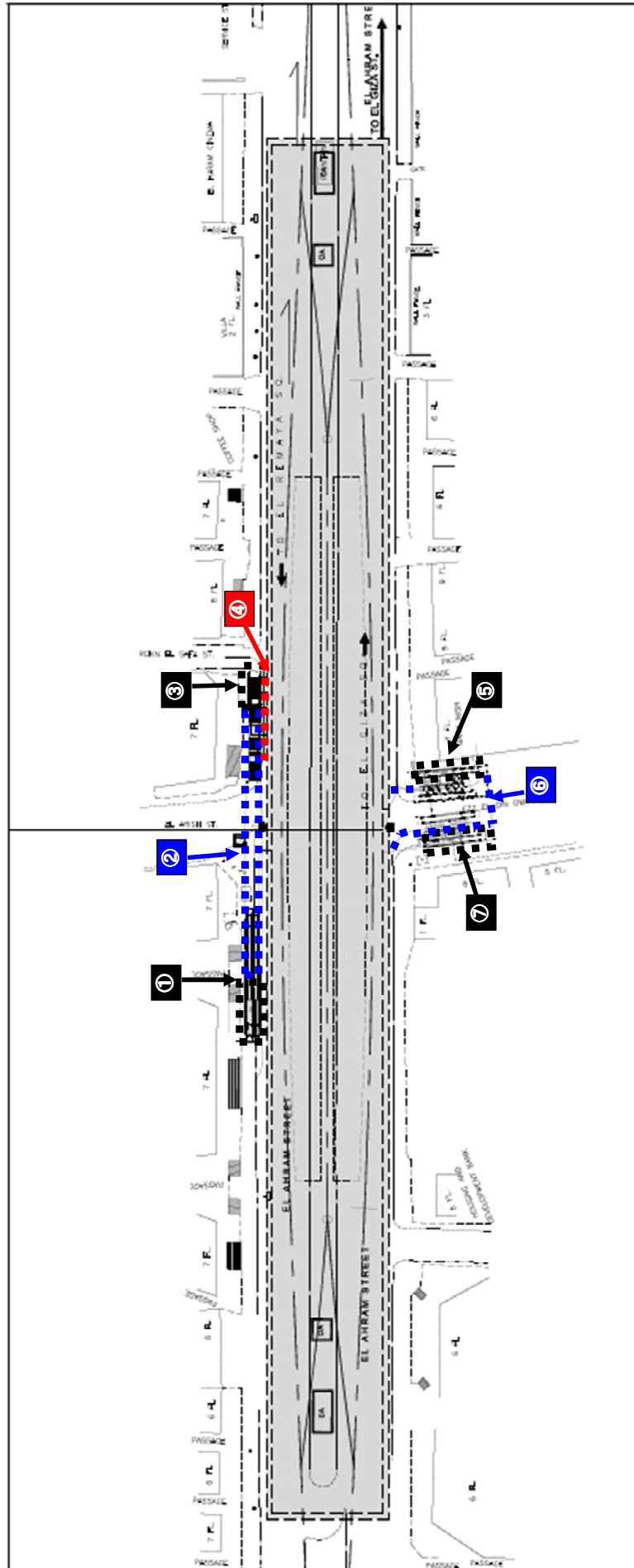
Phase 1 Station 7 El Talbeya			
No.	1	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	36	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	2	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	226	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	3	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	4	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	105	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	5	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	6	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	24	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion
No.	7	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	8	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	263	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	9	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	36	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	10	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	19	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion
No.	11	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	12	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	170	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	13	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	36	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	14	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	30	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion

8. Station 8: El Mataba'a



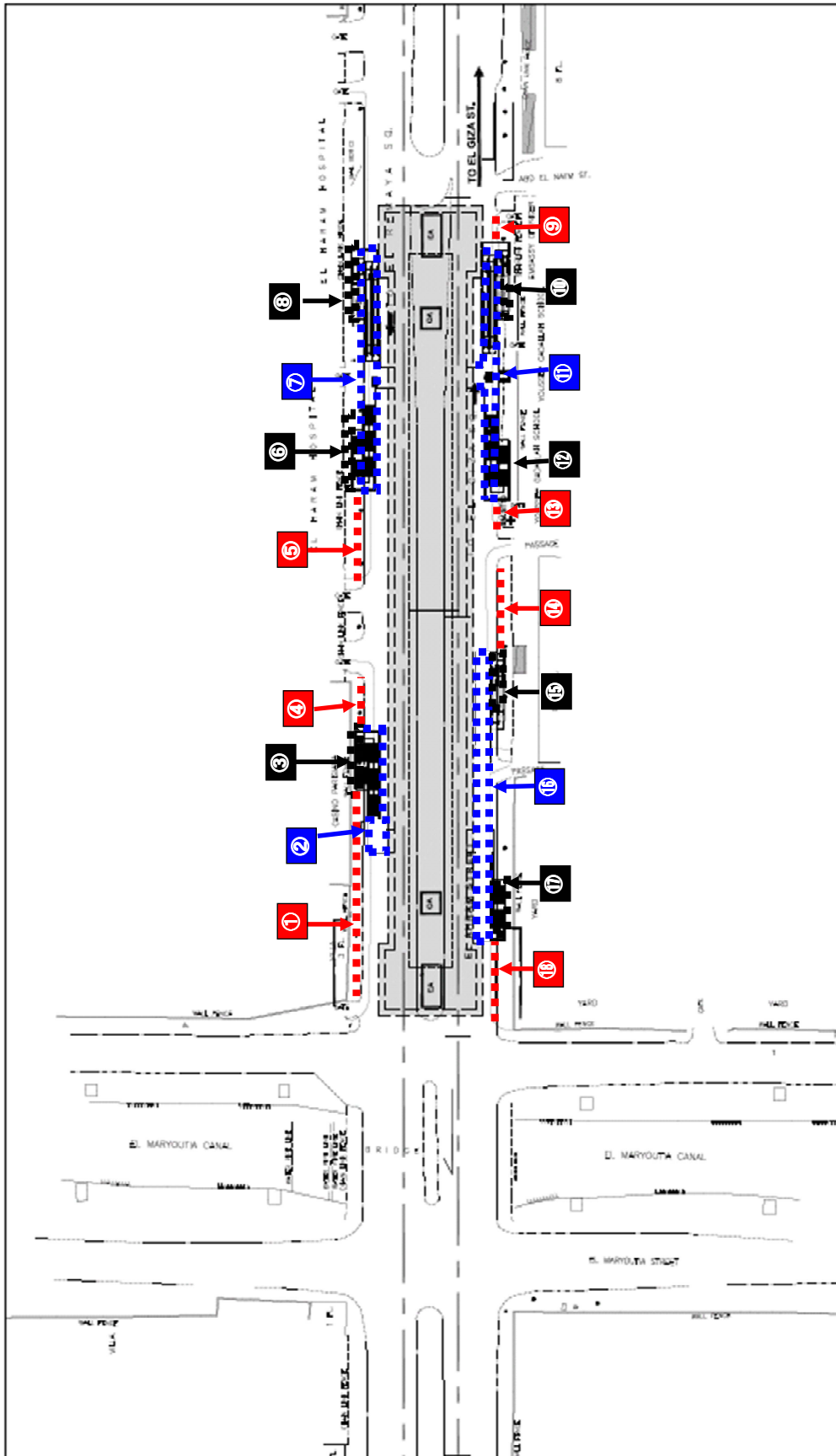
Phase 1 Station 8 El Mataba'a			
No.	1	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	41	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	2	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	446	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	3	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	41	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	4	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	5	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	295	Land Category	Public
Acquired Type	Permanen	Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	6	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	36	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	7	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	54	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion

9. Station 9:
Hassan Mohammed



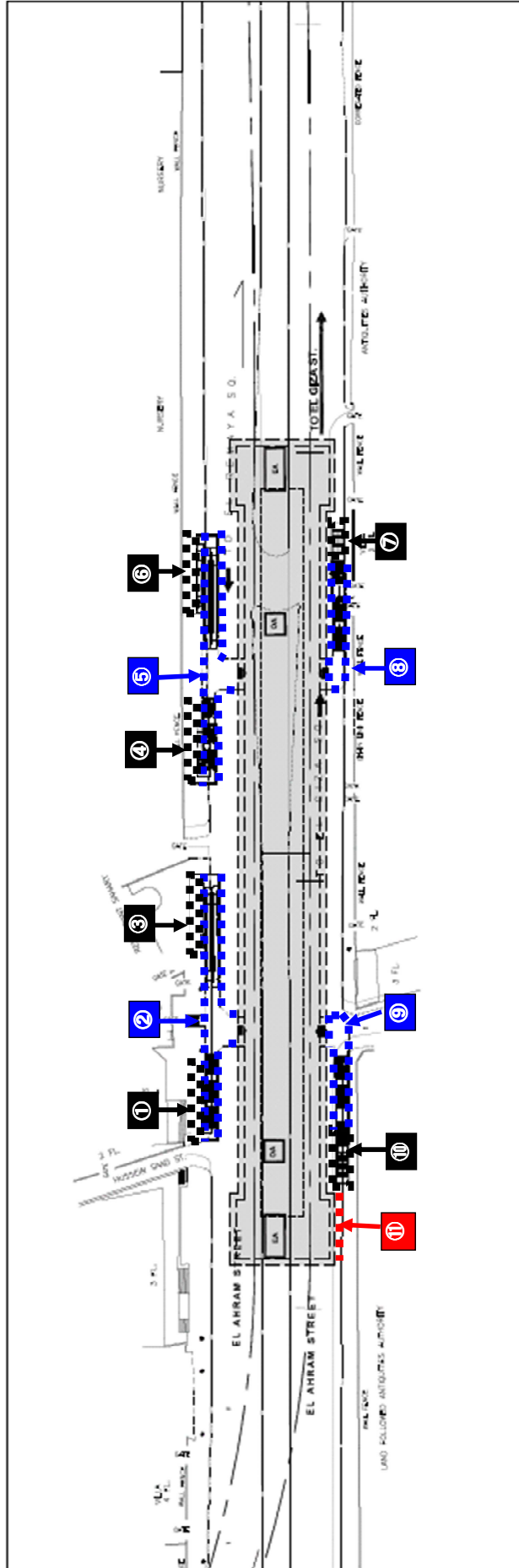
Phase 1 Station 9 Hassan Mohammed			
No.	1	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	96	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	2	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	244	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	3	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	4	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	27	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion
No.	5	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	35	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	6	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	345	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	7	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	35	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance

10. Station 10: Maryoutia



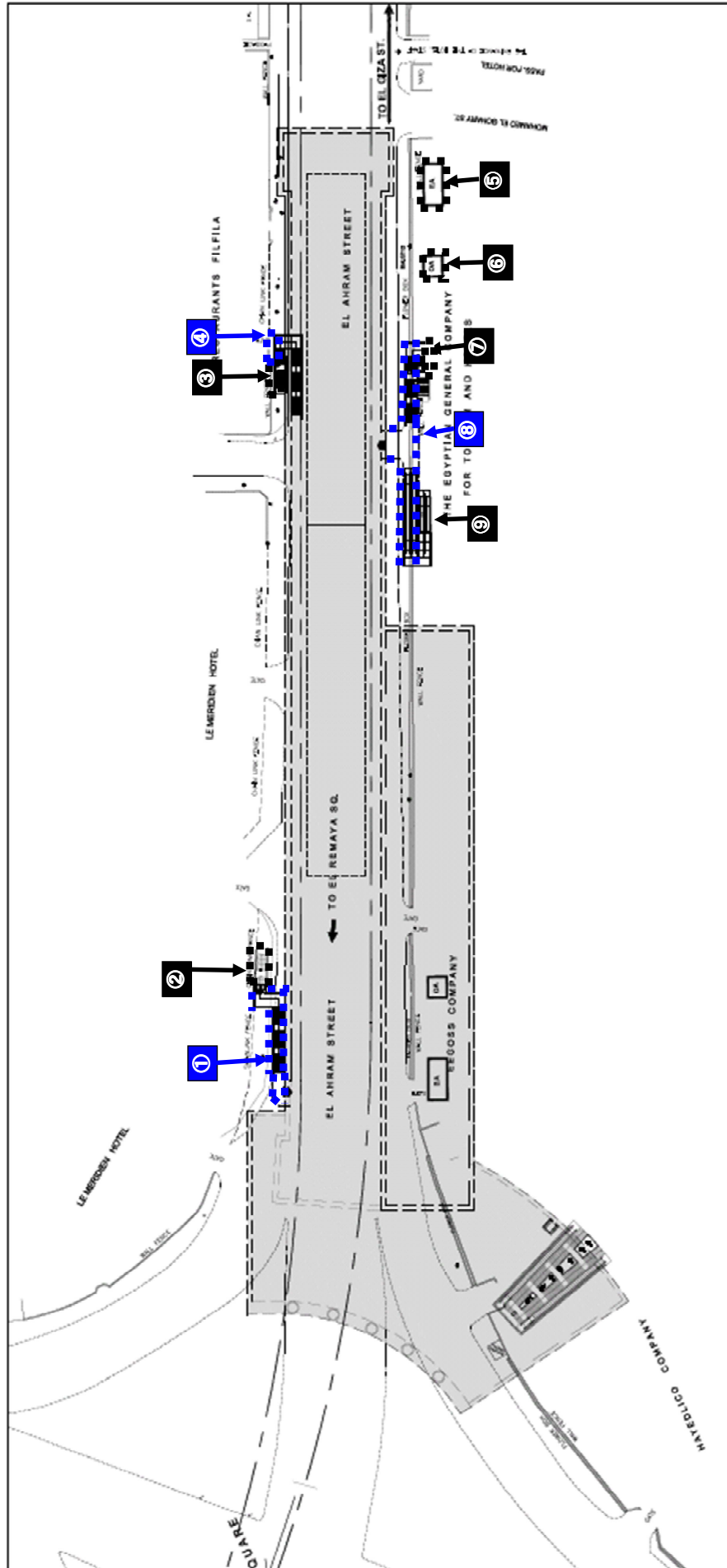
Phase 1 Station 10 Maryoutia			
No.	1	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	69	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion
No.	2	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	110	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	3	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	4	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion
No.	5	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	31	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion
No.	6	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	7	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	237	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	8	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	36	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	9	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	5	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion
No.	10	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	36	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	11	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	252	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	12	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	13	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	6	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion
No.	14	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	54	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion
No.	15	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	36	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	16	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	284	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	17	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	18	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion

11. Station 11: Al Ahramat



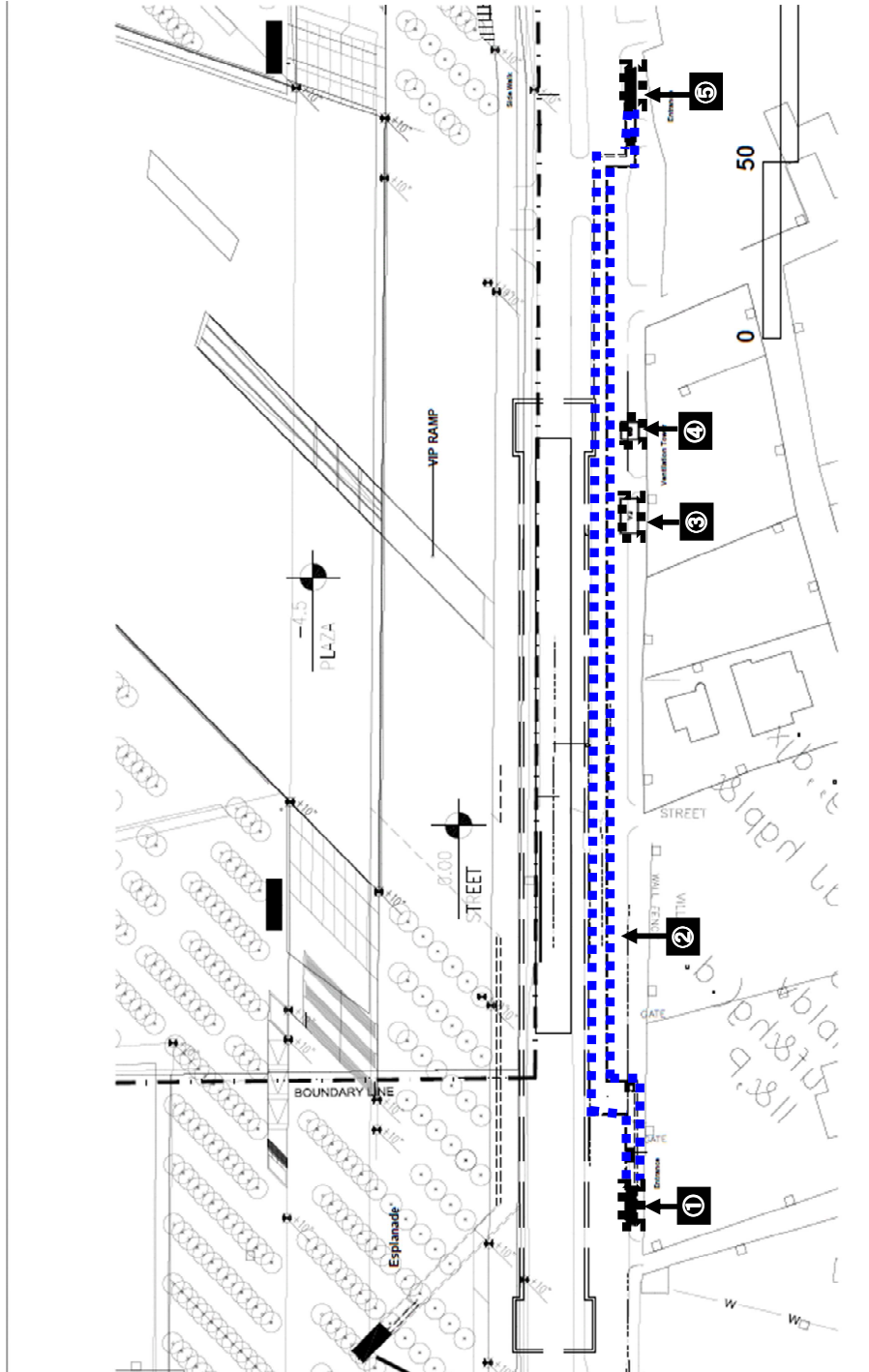
Phase 1 Station 11 Al Ahramat			
No.	1	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	2	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	277	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	3	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	36	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	4	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	5	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	265	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	6	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	36	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	7	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	8	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	101	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	9	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	106	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	10	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	11	Land Use	Road
Acquired Area (m2)	40	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Sidewalk expansion

12. Station 12:
El Remaya



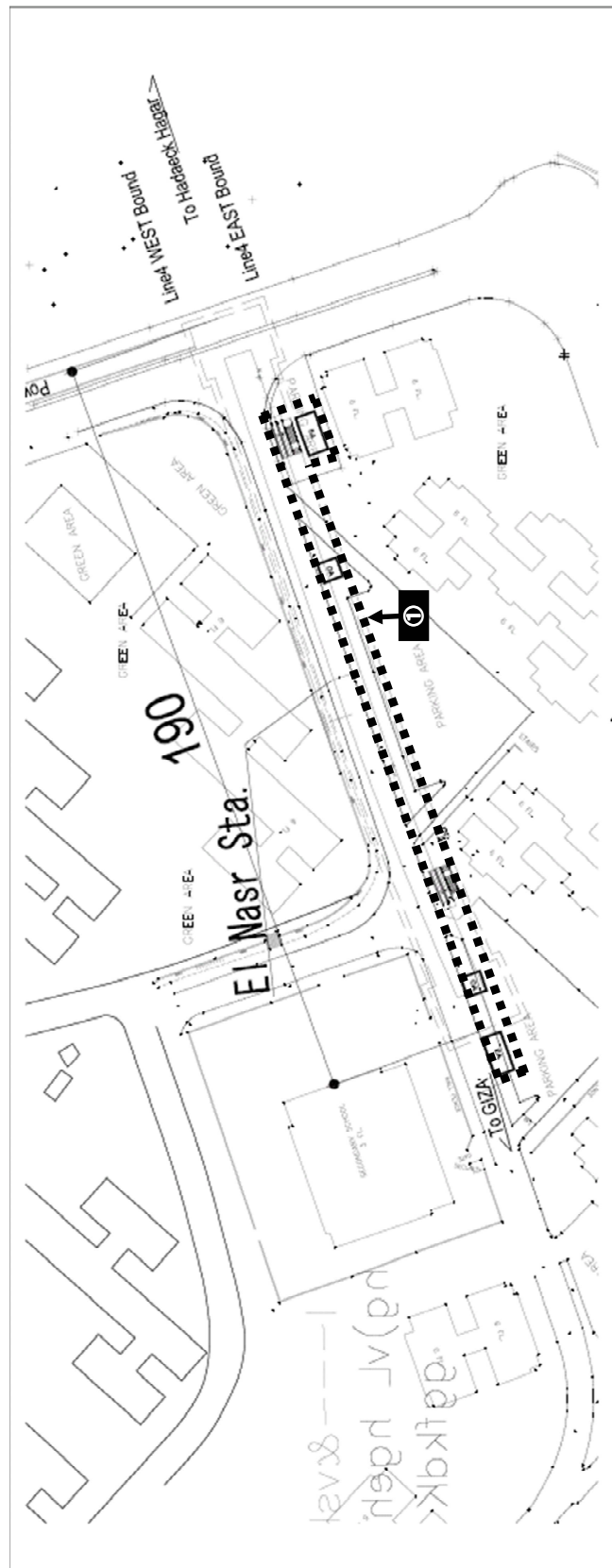
Phase 1 Station 12 El Remaya			
No.	1	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	196	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	2	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	25	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	3	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	25	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	4	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	15	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	5	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	53	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Enstalling ventilation (exhaust)
No.	6	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	27	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Enstalling ventilation (intake)
No.	7	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	28	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	8	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	247	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor including under ground stairs
No.	9	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	36	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance

13. Station 13: GEM



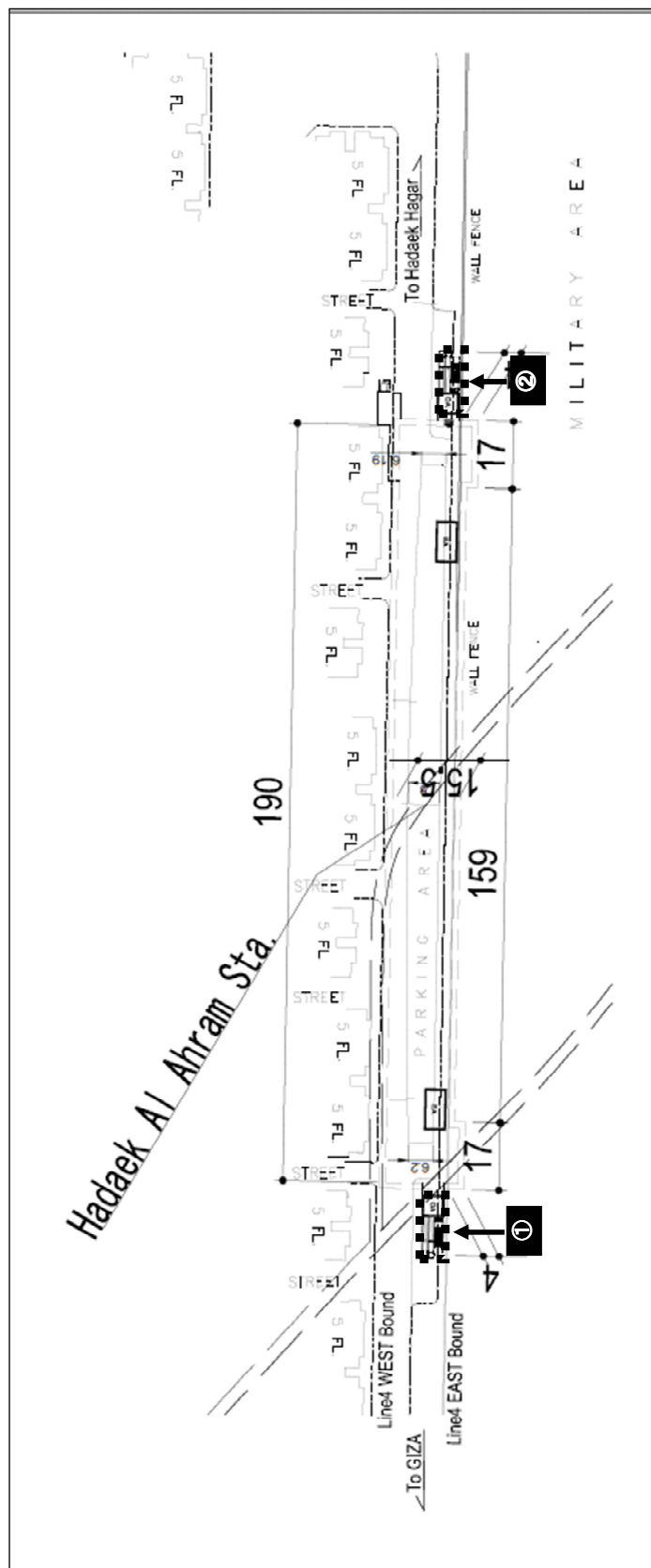
Phase 1 Station 13 GEM			
No.	1	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	33	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance
No.	2	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	1,334	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Underground corridor
No.	3	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	33	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance

14. Station 14: El Nasr



Phase 1 Station 14 El Nasr			
No.	1	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	1,469	Land Category	Public
Remark	Station, Entrance & Enstalling ventilation (intake, exhaust)		

15. Station 15: Hadaek Al Ahram



Phase 1 Station 15 Hadaek Al Ahram			
No.	1	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	51	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance & Enstalling ventilation (intake)
No.	2	Land Use	Sidewalk
Acquired Area (m2)	51	Land Category	Public
		Remark	Entrance

Annex- 3

Record of Additional Stakeholder Meeting

National Authority for Tunnels

Environmental and Social Considerations for Greater Cairo Metro Line No.4

Resettlement Policy Framework Study Additional Stakeholder Meeting Report

Prepared by:



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October 2010

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1. Background

In its efforts to address the traffic congestion challenges and promote cleaner sustainable transportation, the Government of Egypt, represented by the National Authority for Tunnels (NAT) is currently in the process of planning for the construction of the fourth Metro Line, spanning over 30km across Greater Cairo. The first Phase is over 18 km, from El-Malek El-Saleh to the borders of 6th of October.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the Greater Cairo Metro Line 4 Project was prepared to investigate activities within the study area that may have the potential impacts on households and/or livelihoods for potential displacement in different project sites along the Metro Line 4 Route.

JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations and Japan Bank for International Cooperation Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations state that involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided where feasible; and all viable alternatives are to be explored. Moreover, the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) , which is the basis of both guidelines, defines a resettlement policy framework as follows: “The purpose of the policy framework is to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects to be prepared during project implementation”.

The RPF identified key issues and vulnerabilities and outlined a strategy for resettlement, which will enable the project developer to manage any potential resettlement issues in accordance with the JICA and JBIC Guidelines and World Bank guidelines as well as that of the National Laws of Egypt.

2. Objectives of Stakeholders Meeting

The objective of the Stakeholders Meeting was to inform and consult the public and concerned entities of the Resettlement Policy Framework Study that was prepared according to the requirements of the national laws of Egypt and those of JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010). Moreover, the aim was to exchange opinion about the RPF study and get the stakeholders feedback to be incorporated in the study.

3. Stakeholder Meeting

A stakeholder meeting was held on October 16, 2010 to present the results of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) Study of the Greater Cairo Metro Line 4 Phase 1 to stakeholders. The meeting took place in the meeting hall of Safir Hotel in Dokki Giza. Stakeholders such as governmental and non-governmental organizations and civil society were invited to participate.

The National Authority of Tunnels announced for the meeting through:

1. **Personal invitations** to the main stakeholders who representatives of the concerned governmental and non-governmental entities (Annex A contains the list of invitees as well as a sample of the invitation letter). The meeting agenda was attached to the invitation (as shown in Annex A)
2. **Newspaper advertisement** that was posted in Al Ahram newspaper on Thursday 12 October 2010 (enclosed in Annex A)

At the meeting, the attendees were asked to register and handed a file containing the Presentation handouts, meeting agenda, a notebook and a pen. The list of attendees is enclosed in Annex B.

The attendees included representatives of:

A- Governmental Bodies

- Cairo Governorate
- 6th October Governorate
- Giza and Cairo Districts
- Giza Governorate and its Environmental Management Unit
- Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)
- General Organization for Physical Planning
- Egyptian Company for Metro
- Egyptian Survey Authority
- Public Transport Authority
- General Authority of Roads and Bridges
- Cairo Traffic Department
- Supreme Council of Antiquities

B- Non Governmental Bodies

- Academic Community and Research Centers
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- Local Councils members
- Local community and local people

The meeting was moderated by Eng. Dalia Nakhla, Project Manager Environics consulting firm, who introduced the main panel consisting of:

- Eng. Atta El Sherbiny, Chairman of the National Organization of Tunnels (NAT)
- General Yousef Ahmed Wasal, Secretary General of Giza Governorate
- General El-Sayed El-Borai, 6th October Governor Deputy
- Dr. Abdel Fatah El-Dardiry, General Manager of Housing Directorate in Cairo Governorate
- Mr. Hiroshi IZAWA, JICA Study team

The meeting started with a Welcome Speech by **Eng. Dalia Nakhla, Environics**. She presented the objective of the meeting in the context of the project. It is a public consultation to present the Resettlement Policy Framework for the Greater Cairo Metro Line 4. She explained that an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study was already prepared and approved by the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency. The

findings of the ESIA were presented to the public in a previous public consultation meeting which was held in December 2009. The ESIA is presently available in the headquarters of NAT and on NAT website for public access.

Eng. Atta El Sherbiny, NAT Chairman, then gave a background about NAT projects in Egypt and then described the route of Greater Cairo Metro Line 4 which is the subject of the meeting. He emphasized that this is a national project that belongs to the public in the first place and requires their cooperation and acceptance of any impacts that could arise during its construction. He also encouraged the cooperation and contribution of the Governorates in which the metro is passing for facilitation of the procedures.

Eng. Nehad Abu El Naas, Head of the Technical Affairs at NAT, gave a presentation of the policy that would be followed by NAT for resettlement and compensation of the Project Affected People impacted by acquisition of their property or loss of their livelihood or income. She emphasized that this would be done according to the legal requirement of the Egyptian Law and that of the updated JICA Guidelines. The presentations are enclosed in Annex C.

After the presentations, an open discussion took place where the attendees were given the chance to give their feedback about the RPF and issues related to the project. Responses to the issues raised were provided by NAT Chairman. .

4. Summary of Concerns

The main issues raised during the meeting together with the responses are summarized below.

- **Verbal Comments**

Comment 1

General Mohamed El Hussein Abdel Salam, former Chairman of NAT and present Chairman of the Egyptian Tunneling Association encouraged NAT projects and emphasized that NAT cannot work without the cooperation of the Governorates and other concerned agencies to complete these national projects according to the set schedule. He added that during utilities diversion, some agencies exaggerate in their requirements asking NAT for higher standards or bigger capacities than the existing networks. General El Hussein praised NAT for considering the social impacts of its projects through compensation.

NAT Chairman commented that the representatives of Giza, Cairo and 6th October Governorates are attending this meeting which is a good opportunity to enhance cooperation with NAT. He confirmed that NAT is complaining from the overstated requirements for utilities diversion and fines imposed in case of damage to undocumented utilities during construction. NAT is ready to upgrade the infrastructure networks with new utilities according to latest standards and specifications.

Comment 2

General Safwat Kamel, Cairo Traffic Authority commented that there is no clear emergency response plan set by NAT to deal with accidents such as soil settlement during construction of stations and tunnels. This plan should have clear actions and assign responsibilities within NAT and if collaboration is required from other agencies.

NAT Chairman responded that it is sometimes hard to predict what is underground especially under an existing building where boreholes cannot be established. He emphasized that an emergency response committee with members from all concerned agencies is now established to respond to any emergency that might arise during the construction of Metro line 3. This committee will continue to work in the future and NAT representative will be assigned as well as deputies and site managers. He said that Cairo Governorate has always been cooperative during the establishment of lines 1, 2 and 3 and he expects the same from Giza and 6th October Governorates during the establishment of Line 4.

Comment 3

Eng. Essam El Telt, Technical Committee of the Great Cairo Museum, commented that car parking spaces should be always assigned next to metro stations to facilitate transportation. This is not the case in metro lines 1 and 2. These spaces should be included within the land acquisition policy. He also said that lines 1 and 2 suffer from lack of air conditioning in its trains which is very inconvenient to its users especially during periods of hot weather. Air conditioning should be considered in new stations and trains as well as upgrading old lines.

NAT Chairman admitted that car parks were assigned next to each station of lines 1 and 2 but the municipalities acquired these parking areas. He added that during a meeting with Cairo Governorate this week, the Governor promised to reassign these areas to ECM. ECM will be responsible to reopen these area for car parking. As for line 3 and 4, parking areas will be assigned by the Governorates and its income will be shared by NAT and the Governorates. As for the air-conditioning, he said that metro lines 1 and 2 were planned on a limited budget and so could not be air conditioned. However, the trains of lines 3 and 4 will be conditioned. Starting from 2010, all new trains will be air conditioned. For metro line 1, there is a plan to introduce 20 new air conditioned trains but it will take time since it requires upgrading many related facilities.

Comment 4

Ms. Hanem El-Said, Member of El Haram District Local Council, commented that the problem of operation of the metro is manpower as the workers are not always doing their job properly such as drivers and security workers. She often sees them talking on their mobiles or smoking while they are on duty. She herself had a major accident while using the metro and has filed a law suit against the Company operating the metro. She also added that the trains are becoming very noisy and the passengers are facing problems from the beggars and illegal merchants.

NAT Chairman responded that operation and maintenance of the metro are the responsibility of the Egyptian Company for Metro ECM. NAT is responsible for construction and maintenance of the stations and tracks only for the first five years and then it becomes ECM responsibility. He emphasized that the metro was never run by any foreign agency. He also commented that a major side of the problem is faced due to mal conduct of the users and people should be made aware of the need to behave well in the metro and avoid its destruction especially in times of emergency like power failure.

Comment 5

General Youssef Wasal, Giza Governorate, emphasized that metro projects are national projects that require the support of all society members and levels. He asked about the findings of the ESIA study and whether the Governorates have any contribution to mitigate predicted environmental and social impacts. He said that the Giza Governorate should be informed of the time frame and schedules of the project at an early phase to allow for cooperation of the Governorate in a timely manner and not cause any delay to the progress of work. He added that new metro lines should be planned and implemented using the most recent technologies and highest standards. He asked why aren't the bullet trains applied in such projects. He also stressed the fact that the public metro users should be informed of emergency response plans and procedures that they should follow in case of power failure etc. as not to panic and cause damage. He also demanded that compensation in case of property acquisition should be fair, proper and according to the national law. General Wasal added that the metro buffer zones should be respected by all authorities and the design codes should be very clear as not to trespass of the metro facilities. He proposed to set up committees where NAT and the Governorates are represented to follow up on project implementation and work plans.

Comment 6

Mr. Saed Mostafa, Friends of the Environment and Development FEDA NGO, questioned the integrity of compensation and proposed that the compensation budget is deposited at the Ministry of Justice instead of Governorates to be distributed fairly. He also recommended that the PAPs could be compensated by provision of working opportunities in the metro project. He then complained that there are no clear specifications to the luggage that can be transported in the metro and he was personally fined many times on unfair unclear basis for inappropriate luggage. He also requested the operating company to inform the metro users in case of emergency of the source of the problem and what is expected from them as a reaction to this emergency. Lack of knowledge from the users on the extent of the problem is what causes panic.

NAT Chairman said that the Deputy Chairman of ECM is present in the meeting and he is taking note of all issues raised with regards to metro operation. Regarding the issue of luggage, it is a matter of security and safety, that is why luggage should be inspected and appropriate dimensions for luggage should be declared. As for the compensation, he stressed the fact that this is done through a committee formed from NAT, the Governorates and the

Utilities Police. The issue of the compensation budget in governorates or the Ministry of Justice is not a problem. The main problem is the behavior of PAPs. Compensation is given not just to the owners but also to the users of the facilities and any member of the society affected on temporary or permanent basis by metro construction. He added that on the contrary the price of land is usually raised after introduction of metro lines in a certain area. Regarding the provision of working opportunities for PAPs, NAT has a clear transparent recruitment system based on free competition.

In response to the comments of General Youssef Wasal, the Chairman explained that the mitigation measures proposed in the ESIA will be implemented through a plan. Legal committees for compensation will be formed from the Governorate and NAT, and it should evaluate the compensation according to the actual recent values of lands and properties. He added that bullet trains are used out of the city borders for safety reasons as within urban communities the maximum speed of the train should be 80 km per hour with an average of 40-50 km per hour.

As for the time schedules for construction of the metro line 4 will be communicated to the Giza Governorate in terms of utility diversion one year before the start of the activity. Committees consisting of NAT and Governorate members will be formed and meet on a monthly basis under the supervision of Governor Deputy to facilitate work accomplishment but formal correspondences will still be required.

Comment 7

Mr. Ahmed Rafaat, NAT, noted that values of land and properties will raise after the introduction of a metro line. He asked if there will be commercial activities linked to the newly established metro stations to generate revenue for NAT.

NAT Chairman responded that commercial malls will be established as part of some stations like that of Attaba of line 3. The metro line will have a positive impact on the price of land. He also added that PAPs are compensated for loss of livelihood during station construction for example although after station operation they will benefit positively from increased access and raised values.

Comment 8

Eng. Thanaa Ibrahim El-Deeb, Giza Housing Directorate stated that there is Law 222/1955 regarding the value increase of any property as a result of a new project. However, this law is not applied. Regarding utilities diversion, she proposed that relevant authorities should contribute and share the cost with NAT in order to improve and upgrade the networks if bigger capacities are required. Regarding the committees concerned of compensation, there work should start at an early stage to provide different alternatives for the PAPs.

NAT Chairman replied that NAT has no problem to upgrade the networks if the relevant authorities will contribute in the cost. Alternatives for compensation will be shared with the Governorates and the committees will start working soon.

5. Conclusion

It can be concluded that the main concerns raised during the meeting were:

- Cooperation between NAT and Governorates
- Utilities diversion and upgrading
- Emergency response plans
- Land acquisition for parking areas
- Upgrading and maintenance of existing metro lines
- The findings of the ESIA study
- Implementation schedules
- Compensation issues
- Working opportunities
- Land and property value

This meeting enabled parties interested in the proposed development to express their views and engage in dialogue with the National Authority of Tunnels and relevant government bodies in a climate of transparency and co-operation.

The concerns of the local community and of the competent authorities were identified such that they can be taken into account in the final stage of the preparation of the Resettlement Policy Framework study and in the project design. From this standpoint, the meeting has achieved its goal of ensuring community participation.

Annex A
**List of Invitees, Personal
invitation letter, Agenda and
Newspaper Advertisement**

List of Meeting Invitees

	Name	Organization	Phone	Fax	Address
Governmental Organizations					
Eng.	Sayed Abd El Aziz EL Sayed Shehata	Giza Governor	37794552 - 37795230	37794544	Giza Governorate, 406 El Haram St.
Gen.	Mohammed Yassin Badawy	Giza Governor Deputy			
Gen.	Youssef Wasal	Giza General Secretary			
Gen.	Abd el Haleem Abd El Khaleq	Assistant Giza General Secretary			
Mr.	Yousry Abd El Hameed	Environmental Management Unit – Giza Governorate	0107482852		
Dr.	Abd El Azeem Moursy Wazeer	Cairo Governor	23907763	23904620	7 El gomhorya st. Abdin Square.
Gen.	Abdel Fatah Abd El Aziz	Cairo General Secretary	23953108		
Gen.	Adel Taha	Cairo General Secretary Assistant			
Dr.	Abdel Fatah El- Dardiry	General Manager of Housing Directorate			
Eng.	Ganet Rezk Wahba	General Manager of Expropriation Department			
Gen.	Mahmoud Yassien	Cairo Governor Deputy – Western Region			
Eng.	Salah Farag	Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Public Transport Authority			
Dr.	Fathy El Sayed Ibrahim Saad	6 th October Governor			6 th October Governorate
Gen.	Sayed El-Badawy	6 th October Governor Deputy			
Eng.	Mousa Hassan Mousa	6 th October General Secretary			
Gen.	Sherif Gomaa	Senior Assistant of Interior Minister for Specialist Police			
Gen.	Serag Zaghlool	Head of Cairo Traffic Dep.			
Gen.	Kamal Yassin	Head of Giza Traffic Dep.			
Gen.	Osama El- Merasy	Security Director of 6 th October Governorate			
Gen.	Khairy Abdel Hamid	Head of 6 th October Security State Investigation			
Gen.	Ahmed Abdel El-Aal	Head of 6 th October General Investigation Department			
Gen.	Ismail Farid	Head of investment and industrial area- 6 th October Governorate			
Eng.	Ansaf Mohamed Ali	Head of Properties Department- 6 th October Governorate			

	Name	Organization	Phone	Fax	Address
Gen.	Amr El- Shawadfy	Head of the National Center for Planning State Land Uses			
Gen.	Mohamed Esshak	IT Manager- National Center for Planning State Land Uses			
Eng.	Atef El- Bolok	Chairman of General Authority for Roads and Bridges and Land Transport	24017065 24017066	24017064	El- Nasr way Nasr City
Eng.	Mohamed El-Shimy	Chairman of the Egyptian Company for Metro			National Authority of Tunnels
Gen.	Amir Sayed Ahmed	Senior Assistant of Secretary of Defense for engineering affairs- Ministry of Defense			Ministry of Defense
Gen.	Mokhtar El- Mola	Senior Assistant Ministry of Defense			Ministry of Defense
Gen.	Khaled Shoeeb	Ministry of Defense			
Gen.	Gamal Khalil Hegazy	Transport Minister Office Manager			
Eng.	Amr Badawy	Transport Minister Consultant			
Gen.	Essam El-Shiekh	Transport Minister Consultant			
Dr.	Mohammed el Attar	National Organization for Urban Harmony	25145482 – 0101718660	25145552	26 Andalusia St., Roxy
Eng.	Mustafa Kamal Madbuly	Chairman of the General Authority for Urban Planning	27964083	27964083	1 Ismael Abaza , El Kasr El Ainy
Eng.	Samy Mahmoud Abu Zeed	Head of Central Department for the infrastructure - the General Authority for Urban Planning	0105143560		
Dr.	Zahy Hawas	President of the Supreme Council of Antiquities	27365645	27357239	3 El Adel Abou Bakr St., Zamalk
Dr.	Tarek Abou El-Naga	Supreme Council of Antiquities Consultant			
Eng.	Abou El- Dardaa Abou Zied	Head of Technical Affairs Sector- Supreme Council of Antiquities			
Dr.	William Hanaa	Grand Egyptian Museum Consultant			
Dr.	Gehan	UNISCO representative			
Mr.	Mohammed Fayez el Ashry	Coordinator of the task forces - Supreme Council of Antiquities	0122208019		50 Mesadk St. El Dokki
Ms.	Azza El Shawarby	Manger of the Center for Geographic Information - Supreme Council of Antiquities	122254430		3 El Adel Abou Bakr St., Zamalk
Mr.	Kamal Waheed	President of Giza Pyramids district	0105346473		End of EL Haram ST. Beside the

	Name	Organization	Phone	Fax	Address
					Biggest Pyramid
Gen.	Ashraf Shash	Head of Al-Haram District			Salah Salem St., beside about soud mosque
Mr.	Amad Ameen Adam	Head of Bolak El Dakrour District			
Mr.	Ahmed Mohamed Ali Hussein	Head of Masr El Kadima District	25325545		
Members of parliament and local councils					
MP	Mohammed Mohammed Mohammed Abu El Eneen	Parliament Member of Giza Department	0123931223		
MP	Azab Mustapha Mursi Yakout	Parliament Member of Giza Department			
MP	Magdi Mohammed Abu Taleb Al Shahat	Parliament Member of Al Ahram Department			
MP	Abd El Naser Moahmmed Abd El Ghafar	Parliament Member of Al Ahram Department			
MP	Al Mandouh Al Hussieny	Parliament Member of Al Omrania Department			
MP	Omar Zayed	Parliament Member of Al Omrania Department			
MP	Magdi Mohammed Mohammed Ahmed Alaam	Parliament Member of Al Manyal Department	0122118593		
MP	Fathy Ameen Abd El Hameed Khaleel	Parliament Member of Al Manyal Department			
MP	Abu Bakr Omar Mohammed Abd El AL	Parliament Member of Mar Al Kadema Department			
MP	Youssry Mohammed Mohammed Bayomy	Parliament Member of Mar Al Kadema Department			
Dr.	Sheriff Waly	Member of Shora Council Al Haram Department			
Dr.	Mustapha Al Khateeb	President of the Popular Council of Giza	37800570 - 0122196622		Cabinet of Giza Governorate
	Environment Committee	Local People Council – Giza Governorate			Cabinet of Giza Governorate
	Permanent Committee	Local People Council – Giza Governorate			Cabinet of Giza Governorate
	Transportation Committee	Local People Council – Giza Governorate			Cabinet of Giza Governorate
	Council President	Local People Council – Al Haram District			
	Environment Committee	Local People Council – Al Haram District			
	Council President	Local People Council – Al Omrania District			
	Environment Committee	Local People Council – Al Omrania District			
Dr.	Hamdy Al Sysy	Deputy of the Local People Council – Giza Governorate			

	Name	Organization	Phone	Fax	Address
Mr.	Abd El Aziz shakweer	Deputy of the Local People Council – Giza Governorate of the National Democratic Party			
Gen.	Ahmed Ismail Fakhr	Head of local council – Cairo Governorate			
Mr.	Esam Helal Afify	Deputy of the Local People Council – 6 th October Governorate	0122154281		El Niel St., Villa Essam El Hwamdya
Other Organisations					
Eng.	Ali Ayad	Construction manager of the Nile Company for Roads and Bridges	0122181171		The Nile Company for Roads and Bridges, El Tayran St. Nasr City
Eng	Mohamed Abou Seree	The Nile Company for Roads and Bridges			The Nile Company for Roads and Bridges, El Tayran St. Nasr City
Dr.	Fatma El Gohary	National Center for Research	0105279644		
Pr.D r.	Wael El-Degwy	Cairo University			Cairo university
Pro. Dr.	Hadya El Henawy	Dean of Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University			1 El Sarayat St. El Abbassya, Ain Shams University
Local Community					
Dr.	Sherif Abdel Azim	Head of Resalaa Association	33377714		24 El Madian El-Monawra St. El-Mohandseen
Mrs.	Nahed El-Dafrawy	Head of (El motahbeen fe allah) Association	0101582418 0173119970		166 Faisal St. El Kom El akhdar, Building 4
Mrs.	Azza El Sabaa	Head of Red Crescent Society			
Dr.	Amr Osman	SIFE	0183365590		
Mrs	Mai El Berdisy	SIFE	0106616637		
Dr	Hatem Abdel-Latif	Transportation and Traffic Engineering, Ain Shams University	26719620 0127909283		
General	El Hossuieny Abdel-salam	Head of National Authority for Tunnels	25787662 25787662		28 Ramses St.
Dr.Eng	Youssry Khatab	Vice President of National Authority for Tunnels			
	Environment and Development Friends (FEDA)	Environment and Development Friends (FEDA)	27953346	27957637	88 El-Kasr El-Ainy St.- Apartment 31, Garden City
	Youth and Environment	Youth and Environment	25161519	25162961	Zahraa El-

	Name	Organization	Phone	Fax	Address
	Arab Office Association	Arab Office Association	25161245		Maddi , Misr Ieltameer Buildings , Building 3, Entrance A
	Egyptian Society for the development of slums and the environment	Egyptian Society for the development of slums and the environment	33865650 0101599463		21 El Safa Tower, Ezz Eldin Omar St., Esbates station, El Haram

Personal invitation letter

(إن الله يحب إذا عمل أحدكم عملاً أن يتقنه)

القاهرة في: ٢٠١٠/١٠/١٢
 ملف رقم: ٨٨٠/ /ر
 الموضوع: المؤتمر الشعبي لمناقشة الأثر البيئي وسياسة التعويضات للمضارين من إجراءات نزع الملكية والإنشاءات للمرحلة الأولى من الخط الرابع لمترو الأنفاق

الهيئة القومية للأنفاق
 NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR TUNNELS

مكتب رئيس مجلس الإدارة



٥٥٠
 ١٢٠٠

السيد المهندس / محمد نبيه
 رئيس جهاز مدينة ٦ أكتوبر

تحية طيبة ... وبعد.

يطيب لى ان اتقدم لسيادتكم بخالص التحية والتقدير ، واود الاشارة الى ان الهيئة القومية للأنفاق تقوم حالياً بالتنسيق مع الاستشارى اليابانى (الجايكا) القائم على تحديث مسار المرحلة الأولى من الخط الرابع لمترو الأنفاق وذلك باعداد التصميمات ومستندات الطرح لهذه المرحلة للمسافة من محطة الملك الصالح والى الروضة بمحافظة القاهرة ثم عبور نهر النيل الى ميدان الجيزة فشارع الهرم فميدان الرماية والى محطة المتحف الكبير ثم الانحراف جنوباً الى محطة النصر بمنطقة اسكان غرب لضباط القوات المسلحة ثم الى محطة حدائق الاهرام بالنطاق الجغرافى لمحافظة الجيزة ثم عبور ارض القوات المسلحة الى الورشة غرب الطريق الدائرى المؤدى الى حى الاشجار ثم الى المحطة التبادلية بهضبة صحراء الاهرام على مشارف محافظة مدينة ٦ أكتوبر بطول نحو ١٧ كم ، والمقرر بدء التنفيذ لاجمال هذه المرحلة باوائل عام ٢٠١٣ م .
 وفي هذا الإطار تقوم الهيئة بإجراء دراسة لسياسة إعادة التوطين والتعويض لهذا المشروع عند تنفيذ قرارات نزع الملكية للعقارات المتعارضة مع مسار المشروع ، والتي تتضمن كمكون أساسى اخطار الجهات المعنية بالمشروع بنتائج الدراسة وإتاحة الفرصة للمشاركة المجتمعية من خلال دعوة ممثلى المجتمع المدنى والأكاديميين والتجمعات السكانية المقيمة بالقرب من مسار المشروع والمحيطه به وكذا جميع الجهات الحكومية والأطراف المعنية بالمشروع .

وعلى ضوء ذلك نتشرف الهيئة القومية للأنفاق بدعوة سيادتكم أو من ينوب للتكرم بافتتاح وحضور هذا المؤتمر الشعبى ومشاهدة عرض لهذه الدراسة بغرض مناقشة متطلبات الجانب اليابانى الممول للمشروع مع متطلبات الجانب المستفيد فى الإطار القانونى والمؤسسى المصرى.
 وسوف يعقد الاجتماع يوم السبت الموافق ١٦ أكتوبر فى تمام الساعة العاشرة صباحاً بفندق (سفير - بالدقى) .

ومرفق طيه ملخص الدراسة وجدول بأعمال الاجتماع.
 ونحن إذ نتطلع إلى تشريف سيادتكم في هذا الاجتماع .

نرجو التفضل بقبول فائق الاحترام والتقدير،،،

رئيس مجلس الإدارة
 مهندس/عطا عيد ربه الشربيني

للاتصال والاستعلام:

الأستاذ / نادر ابو العلا (٠١٢ ٤٤٤٤٢٦٠)
 مدير عام العلاقات العامة
 الهيئة القومية للأنفاق



**Resettlement Policy Framework Study
for Greater Cairo Metro Line 4
Stakeholder Meeting**

**Saturday 16th October 2010
Safir Hotel – Dokki**

Agenda

Time	Subject
10:30 – 11:00	Registration
11:00 – 11:15	Opening and Welcome Speech
11:15 – 11:30	Project Description
11:30 – 12:00	Resettlement Policy Framework
12:00 – 1:00	Open Discussion
1:00 – 2:00	Break

الهيئة القومية للأنفاق

NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR TUNNELS
(NAT)



دراسة سياسة إعادة توطين للخط الرابع لمترو انفاق القاهرة الكبرى
إجتماع تشاور مع الأطراف المعنية
السبت 16 أكتوبر 2010
فندق سفير الدقى

المحتوى	الوقت
التسجيل	11:00 – 10:30
الإفتتاح	11:15 – 11:00
وصف المشروع	11:30 – 11:15
تقديم "سياسة إعادة التوطين"	12:00-11:30
مناقشة عامة	13:00 – 12:00
إستراحة وشاى	14:00 – 13:00

Translation of Newspaper Advertisement

National Authority for Tunnels

Open Invitation

In light of the Resettlement Policy Framework Study for the first Phase of the Metro Line No.4 project of Greater Cairo,

The National Authority for Tunnels is honored **to invite all those concerned to attend a consultation meeting about the study, which will be held at 11:00 on Saturday 16th October 2010 in Safir Hotel – Dokki**

There will be means of transportation available from 10 to 10.30 am in front of Remaya Club and by the Basha Mosque in El-Manial

The National Authority for Tunnels announces that the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Study for the first Phase of the Metro Line No.4 project of Greater Cairo is available on its website: www.nat.orp.eg or through the copies available in the library and public relations department in The National Authority for Tunnels building (Address: Ramses building - Ramses Square - P O Box 466)
Tel: 02-25745802

Arabic Newspaper Advertisement

Al-Ahram Newspaper 12-10-2010



الهيئة القومية للأنفاق
NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR TUNNELS
(NAT)

وزارة النقل

دعوة عامة

في إطار دراسة سياسة إعادة التوطين والتعويض للمرحلة الأولى من مشروع الخط الرابع لمترو أنفاق القاهرة الكبرى، تتشرف الهيئة القومية للأنفاق

**بدعوة جميع المعنيين لحضور جلسة التشاور حول الدراسة
التي تعقد في تمام الساعة ١١ صباحاً
يوم السبت الموافق ١٦ أكتوبر ٢٠١٠ بفندق سفير بالدقي**

سيتم توفير وسائل انتقال من الساعة ١٠,٠٠ إلى ١٠,٢٠ صباحاً من أمام نادى الرماية ويجوار مسجد الباشا بالمنيل كما تعلن الهيئة نشر دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية للمرحلة الأولى من مشروع الخط الرابع لمترو أنفاق القاهرة الكبرى على موقعها الإلكتروني www.nat.org.eg

أو من خلال النسخ المتوافرة في المكتبة وإدارة العلاقات العامة بمبنى هيئة الأنفاق
(عنوان: مبنى رمسيس - ميدان رمسيس - ص ب ٤٦٦) ت: ٢٥٧٤٥٨٠٢ - ٠٢

Annex B

List of Attendees

List of Attendees

	Name	Organization	Position	Mobile Phone	Address	E-mail
<i>Governmental Organizations</i>						
General	Youssef Ahmed Wesal	Giza Governorate	General Secretary of Giza Governorate	0105013206 35831717	El- Ahram St., Giza Governorate	youssefwassal@hotmail.com
General	Abdel-Halim Abdel-Khalek	Giza Governorate	General Secretary Assistant of Giza Governorate	0124435257	Giza	
Eng.	Hadeer Khaled Abbass	Giza Governorate	General Manager of Directorate of Housing	0101929058	4 Abou Bakr El-Sediek St. Faisel	
Eng.	Thanaa Ibrahim El-Deeb	Giza Governorate	Housing Department Deputy	0101718942	447 El- Haram St	
Mr.	Yousry Abdel- Hamed Fahmy	Giza Governorate	Head of Giza EMU	010748285	466 El- Haram St.	
Mr.	Amr Amer Ragab	Giza Governorate	General Manager of Legal Affairs	37799869	Giza	
General	El-Sayed El-Borai	6 th October Governorate	6 th October Governor Deputy	0120005550	6 th October	
Mr.	Mousa Mahmoud Hussien	6 th October Governorate	General Secretary of 6 th October Governorate	01001604201		
Eng.	Mostafa Nabeh Mohamed	6 th October Governorate	Vice-president of Investment Zone Agency	0161195645	Cairo-Alex high way- next to smart village	
Eng.	Nabel Fahmy Loka	Cairo Governorate	General Manager Deputy of Expropriation Department	0103336262	Cairo	
Mr.	Ibrahim Ali El-Gendy	Cairo Governorate	Head of HSE Department	25321680	37 Gouda St.	
Eng.	Mahmoud Abdel Hamid Mohamed Said	Giza Governorate	El-Harm District Vice-president	0128249097	El-Harm	
Mr.	Mahmoud Ahmed Hamed	Cairo Governorate	El-Waily District Vice-president	0123573286	El-Waily	

	Name	Organization	Position	Mobile Phone	Address	E-mail
Mr.	Hassan Kazem El-Anany	Masr El-Kadema District	General Secretary of Masr El-Kadema District		Caio	
Chem.	Hoda Mohamed Ismail	EEAA	Chemist	010424443	Misr Helwan Agricultural Road, El Maadi.	hd_yossef@yahoo.com
Colonel	Safwat Mohamed Kamel	Department of Planning and Research, Cairo Traffic	Head of Department Police Officer	0123175555	Cairo Traffic	
General	Abdel Kader El-Dardir	Ministry of Housing	Ministry of Housing Deputy		Cairo	
Eng.	Samy Abou Zeid	General Organization for Physical Planning	Head of Central Department	27964083 0105143560	1 Ismael Abaza St.	samyabozeid2007@yahoo.com
Mr.	Abou El-Dardaa Abou Zeid	Supreme Council of Antiquities	Chief Technical Officer and engineering - the Supreme Council of Antiquities	0127185518	3 El-Adel Abou bakr St. El-Zamalek	Tech-offic.sa@yahoo.com
Mr.	Mohamed El-Ashry	Supreme Council of Antiquities	General Coordinator of the Supreme Council of Antiquities	0122208016	50 Mesadak St. Dokki	
Eng.	Tarek Abou El-Naga	Supreme Council of Antiquities	Architect Consultant	0122323292	34 El-Andalous St.	tarek@nagastudio.com
Dr.	Ahmed Nagi	Ministry of Culture	Technical Committee member in Grand Egyptian Museum Project	0123629690	Cairo-Alex high way	ahmed.nagi@gem.gov.eg
Eng.	Essam El-Telt	Ministry of Culture	Grand Egyptian Museum Architect	0101017825		
General	Osama Fawzy	Egyptian Survey	Vice-president of Egyptian Survey	37619155	1 Abdel Salam Aref St.	

	Name	Organization	Position	Mobile Phone	Address	E-mail
		Authority	Authority			
Eng.	Fatma Abdel Kader	Egyptian Survey Authority	Assistant Head of Central Department of Egyptian Survey Authority	0102664320	1 Abdel Salam Aref St.	
Mr.	Mostafa Attia Mahmoud	Egyptian Survey Authority	General Manager of Development Department	0103622406	1 Abdel Salam Aref St.	
Eng.	Tarek Gouda El-Said	Egyptian Survey Authority	Survey Manager	37492417	16 Anany St. Dokki	
Eng.	Ibrahim Ramadan Ibrahim	Egyptian Company for Metro	Egyptian Company for Metro Vice-president	0128007746	Ramsies- Cairo	
Eng.	Salah El-Din Abdel Hamid	Public Transportation Authority	Transportation Planning Department Manager	012551735	5 Modier El-Tahreier St. Embaba	
Mr.	El-Morsy Mohamed El-Helw	General Authority of Roads and Bridges	Head of Central Department of Roads	24051698	105 El- Kasr El-Einy St.	
Members of parliament and local councils						
Eng.	Abdel Rahman Ahmed	Giza Local Council	Head of Housing committee at Giza Local Council	0122147952	Giza	
Mrs.	Hanem El-Said	El-Harm District Local Council	Head of Environment and Health committee	0101173047	El-Harm	
Eng.	El- Taher Abdel Hamid	Cairo Local Council	Deputy of Housing committee at Cairo Local Council	0127717722	Cairo	

	Name	Organization	Position	Mobile Phone	Address	E-mail
<i>Other Organizations</i>						
Dr.	Fatma El-Gohary	National research Center	Professor at National research Center	0105279644	Dokki	
Dr.	Hanafi El-Zohery	Cairo University-Faculty of Engineering	Deputy of Faculty of Engineering	0123978858	Cairo	
Dr.	Ragab Megahed	Cairo University-Faculty of Engineering	Professor at Faculty of Engineering	0165517788	23 Mashroe eskan koluat elbanat	
Dr.	Morad Michel Bakhoum	Arab Consulting Engineers (Moharam-Bakhoum)	Consultant Engineer	33377120	2 Shambelyon St. Cairo	
Eng.	Bahha Mostafa Afify	Arab Consulting Engineers (Moharam-Bakhoum)	Civil Engineer	0106030012	5 El-Gomhorya El-Motahda Square – El Mohandiseen	
Mr.	Ahmed Afify	Wadi Company	Human Resource Specialist	Cairo	0105437637	
Eng.	Maher Mohamed Attia	M-ED	Electrical Engineer	0118513750	Cairo	
Eng.	Mohamed Bassiouny	Upper Egypt Transport and Tourism Company	Managing Director	0121070956	4 Yossif Abbas St. Nasr City	
Mr.	Ahmed Raafat		Accountant	0106062133	Maadi	
Eng.	Youssef Sadek	Ojform Company	Agricultural Engineer	0105259369	Assiut	

	Name	Organization	Position	Mobile Phone	Address	E-mail
Mr.	Shawki Abdel Ghany		Business Man	23582944	Maadi	
Mr.	Khaled Mohamed	Cultural Center for Information	Member of Cultural Center for Information	0118758765	El Harm	
Mr.	Khaled Youssef			0107450573		
Eng.	Tarek Abdel Monem		Civil Engineer	0120805728	Nasr City	
<i>Civil Society</i>						
Eng. General	Mohamed El-Husseiny Abdel-Salam	Egyptian Tunneling Society	Head of Egyptian Tunneling Society	25787662	28 Ramses St.	
Dr.	Yousry Khatab	Egyptian Tunneling Society	Engineer	25787662	28 Ramses St.	
Eng.	Sayed Shalkany Mostafa	Friends of Environment and Development Association (FEDA)	Supervisor	0113258044	88 El-Kasr El-Ainy St.	
Mr.	Mohey Mohamed	Arab Association for Islamic Education	Association Manager	0101594437	Dokki	
Mr.	Essam Nada	Arabic Office for Youth and Environment	CEO	0101188998	3 A Zaharaa El Maadi	e.nada@aoye.org
<i>National Authority for Tunnels</i>						
Eng.	Hamed Abd el Shafy Ahmed	National Authority for Tunnels	Head of Electricity Sector	---	30 Ramses Square	---

	Name	Organization	Position	Mobile Phone	Address	E-mail
Eng.	Shaban Gaber Mohammed Khatab	National Authority for Tunnels	Head of Central Administration of Power	0101656894	Ramses Square	shaban3001@hotmail.com
Eng.	Mohamed Hassan	National Authority for Tunnels	General Manager for Mechanical Works	35411091	Embaba- Giza	
Eng.	Mohamed Medhat	National Authority for Tunnels	General Manager for Electrical Works	33832518	Faisel- Giza	
Eng.	Ahmed Youssry	National Authority for Tunnels	Mechanical Engineer	0127933584	Sharkia	
Mr.	Mohammed Kamal Ahmed	National Authority for Tunnels	Manager of Public Relations	0104649610	Ramses Square	
Mr.	Waleed Abbas	National Authority for Tunnels	Public Relations	0114592945	Ramses Square	
Eng.	Saleh Mohamed Mohamed	National Authority for Tunnels	Head of survey Department	33296029	El- Agouza	
Eng.	Mohamed Nabil	National Authority for Tunnels	Computer Engineer	0106582068	Ramses Square	it-nabil@yahoo.com
Eng.	Mohamed Saber Mohamed	National Authority for Tunnels	Computer Engineer	0125549418	Ramses Square	saber-55@yahoo.com
Eng.	Rasha Reda Abd el Ghany	National Authority for Tunnels	Engineer	---	Ramses Square	
Eng.	Mai Fawzy Farid	National Authority for Tunnels	Senior Architect	0185688558	Ramses Square	emadfreeg@yahoo.com

	Name	Organization	Position	Mobile Phone	Address	E-mail
Mrs.	Fatten Fawzy Ibrahim	National Authority for Tunnels	General Manager	0172664668	Ramses Square	fattenwassel@gmail.com
Eng.	Nour El Hoda El Saadany	National Authority for Tunnels	Engineer	011444278	Ramses Square	
Mr.	Ashraf Mandy Bahr	National Authority for Tunnels	Manager of Real Estate Affairs Department	0106062007	Giza	
Eng.	Hammam Mostafa Solyman	National Authority for Tunnels	Head of the Civil Engineering	0101431759	Ramses Square	
Eng.	Mohamed Ibrahim el-Masry	National Authority for Tunnels	General Manager of Planning Department	0106446200	Ramses Square	
Eng.	Magdy Abdel Khalek	National Authority for Tunnels	Engineer	0106282064	Embaba	
Eng.	Sayed Abd El Tawab Shaaban	National Authority for Tunnels	Engineer	0101308380	Ramses Square	
Eng.	Nehad Mahmoud Magdy	National Authority for Tunnels	Technical Affairs Manager	0101416160	Ramses Square	nihadmagdy@yahoo.com
Mr.	Khaled Ahmed Metwally	National Authority for Tunnels	Public Relations	0125972517	Ramses Square	
Eng.	Fathy Sayed Taha	National Authority for Tunnels	General Manager	0123955211	Ramses Square	fathynaft@yahoo.com
Eng.	Ayman Kamel Mohammed	National Authority for Tunnels	Chief Engineer	0141191499	Ramses Square	aymankamel58@yahoo.com

	Name	Organization	Position	Mobile Phone	Address	E-mail
Mr.	Mohamed Ibrahim Saleh	National Authority for Tunnels	Accountant	0106062089	75 El Tahrier St. Ain Shams	
Mr.	Mohsen Osman Helmy	National Authority for Tunnels	General Manager	0123127045	Nasr City	
Dr.	Yassin Said Allam	National Authority for Tunnels	Inspection Department Manager	0106062174	El Agouza	
Press						
Mr.	Mohamed Fouad Ahmed	El Esbou' Journal	Journalist			
JICA Study Team						
Mr.	Teruki Mishima	JICA Study Team	JST	0196835865	Maadi Othman tower no. 7	A5922@n-lecoei.co.jp
Mr.	Izawa Hiroshi	JICA Study Team	JST	0196703257	Maadi Othman tower no. 7	A6036@n-lecoei.co.jp
Mr.	Tetsuo Takahashi	JICA		0121791198	Maadi Othman tower no. 7	Takahashi.tetsuo@jica.gov.jp
Mrs.	Tomoko Ota	JICA Study Team	Social environmental Expert		Maadi Othman tower no. 7	
Environics						
Eng.	Dalia Nakhla	Environics				
Mr.	Abdallah El Etreby	Environics				
Eng.	Mohammed Fangary	Environics				
Mrs.	Fatma El Kady	Environics				
Eng.	Eman Maher	Environics				
Mr.	Ibrahim Hossny	Environics				
Mr.	Sameh El Desouky	Environics				

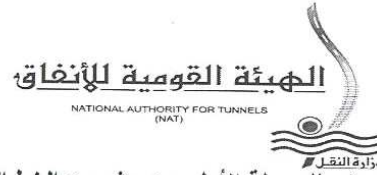
الهيئة القومية للأنفاق

NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR TUNNELS
(NAT)

دراسة سياسة إعادة التوطين والتعويض للمرحلة الأولى من مشروع الخط الرابع لمترو أنفاق القاهرة الكبرى
جلسة التشاور العام

استمارة تسجيل

الاسم	الوظيفة	جهة العمل	العنوان	التليفون	البريد الإلكتروني	توقيع
لي وديعة عيبت	مهندسة مدني	متر-ياضم	ميدان الجمهورية القاهرة	٢٢٣٦٧٧١٤٥		[Signature]
حامد هويدان	مهندس مدني	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	ميدان مصر			[Signature]
أحمد محمد	مهندس مدني	متر-ياضم	ميدان مصر	١١٠١٦٥٦١٩٤		[Signature]
المنصور محمد	مهندس مدني	هيئة القومية للأنفاق	ميدان مصر	٤٤٠٥١٦٥١		[Signature]
محمد حسن	مهندس مدني	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	ميدان مصر	٢٥٤١١١٩١		[Signature]
محمد عبد الوهاب	مهندس مدني	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	ميدان مصر	٢٢٢٨٣٤٥١٨		[Signature]
أحمد يسري	مهندس مدني	متر-ياضم	ميدان مصر	١٤٧٩٤٢٥١٤		[Signature]
محمد كمال	مهندس مدني	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	ميدان مصر	١٠٤٦٢٩٦١		[Signature]
رانيا حبيب	مهندسة مدني	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	ميدان مصر	١١٤٥٥٨٢٤٤		[Signature]



دراسة سياسة إعادة التوطين والتعويض للمرحلة الأولى من مشروع الخط الرابع لمترو أنفاق القاهرة الكبرى
جلسة التشاور العام

استمارة تسجيل

توقيع	البريد الإلكتروني	التليفون	العنوان	جهة العمل	الوظيفة	الاسم
		٠١٢٢٤٤٥٥٥٧	الجزء	م. إدارة الجذب	م. إدارة الجذب	ل. حارم
		٢٢٥٩٦.٥٩	العمره	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق VARSERVA	م. إدارة الجذب	م. إدارة الجذب
		٠١٠٥١٤٢٥٦		الهيئة القومية للأنفاق العمره	م. إدارة الجذب	م. إدارة الجذب
		٠١٠٥٤٢٧٦٢٧	مصالح جديده	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	م. إدارة الجذب	م. إدارة الجذب
		١١٣٢٥٠٨١٤٢	٨٩ - القاهلدين	م. إدارة الجذب	م. إدارة الجذب	م. إدارة الجذب
		٠١٠١٥٩٤٤٣٧	م. إدارة الجذب	م. إدارة الجذب	م. إدارة الجذب	م. إدارة الجذب
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		٠١١٨٥١٢٧٥٠	م. إدارة الجذب	M-ED	م. إدارة الجذب	م. إدارة الجذب

الهيئة القومية للأنفاق

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دراسة سياسة إعادة التوطين والتعويض للمرحلة الأولى من مشروع الخط الرابع لمترو أنفاق القاهرة الكبرى
جلسة التشاور العام

استمارة تسجيل

توقيع	البريد الإلكتروني	التليفون	العنوان	جهة العمل	الوظيفة	الاسم
			الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	الناظر بـ مستشار الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	الدكتور فطاح
		٥٥٧٨٧٦٦٤	م. ت. ز. س. س. س. س. س.	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	مستشار	الدكتور محمد عبد الله
		٥٥٧٨٧٦٦٥	م. ت. ز. س. س. س. س. س.	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	مستشار	الدكتور محمد عبد الله
		٠١٠٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤	م. ت. ز. س. س. س. س. س.	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	مستشار	الدكتور محمد عبد الله
	dr. rgb al Yaka	٥١655177888	م. ت. ز. س. س. س. س. س.	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	مستشار	الدكتور محمد عبد الله
			م. ت. ز. س. س. س. س. س.	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	مستشار	الدكتور محمد عبد الله
		٠١٤٧٧١٧٧٧٧٧	م. ت. ز. س. س. س. س. س.	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	مستشار	الدكتور محمد عبد الله
		٠١١٨٧٥٨٧٦٤	م. ت. ز. س. س. س. س. س.	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	مستشار	الدكتور محمد عبد الله
		٥٥٧٨٧٦٦٥	م. ت. ز. س. س. س. س. س.	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	مستشار	الدكتور محمد عبد الله

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الاسم	الوظيفة	جهة العمل	العنوان	التليفون	البريد الإلكتروني	توقيع
رشار حنا عبد الحفيظ	مهندسة	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق				
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اشرف ندى بكر	مدير ادارة المنشآت	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	المنشآت - القاهرة	0105062007		
علاء سبها م	مهندس	صهارى م	صهارى م	01011411059		
محمد السيد	مهندس	صهارى م	مهندس	01011174047		

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توقيع	البريد الإلكتروني	التليفون	العنوان	جهة العمل	الوظيفة	الاسم
		٠١٠٧٠٩٥٦	٤ شارع محمد مصطفى شبراخيت	شركة الصعيد للتنفيذ الكهنة	المضو المنفذ لانتاج الانفاق	مهندس / محمد سعيد
	fgohary@kolmai.com	0105279644	شارع النور الدقي	المركز القومي للبحوث	استاذ الميزان المحاسب للبيانات	د. فاهما الجوهري
	-	٠١٠٦٤٢٦٠٠	٥٥ شارع مينا	م.م.م.م.م.م.	مهندس استشاري	م.م.م.م.م.م.م.
		٠١٦٤٤٢٠٦٤	١٢ شارع مينا	الانظمة	مهندس استشاري / ادارة	م.م.م.م.م.م.م.
		٠١٤٠٠٥٥٥٠	شارع مينا	م.م.م.م.م.م.	م.م.م.م.م.م.	م.م.م.م.م.م.
		٠١٠١٢٠٨٢٨	مينا مينا	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	مهندس	م.م.م.م.م.م.
	Fatma abdel Kader @gmail.com	٥١٥٠٢٦٦٤٣٢	مينا مينا	م.م.م.م.م.م.	م.م.م.م.م.م.	م.م.م.م.م.م.
	nihadmagdy@yahoo.com	٠١٠١٤١٦١٦	مينا مينا	م.م.م.م.م.م.	م.م.م.م.م.م.	م.م.م.م.م.م.
		٠١٤٥٩٧٤٥٣٢	مينا مينا	م.م.م.م.م.م.	م.م.م.م.م.م.	م.م.م.م.م.م.
		٠١٠٢٢٤٤٤٦	مينا مينا	م.م.م.م.م.م.	م.م.م.م.م.م.	م.م.م.م.م.م.

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الاسم	الوظيفة	جهة العمل	العنوان	التليفون	البريد الإلكتروني	توقيع
د. طارق عبد الحليم	مدير عام	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	القاهرة - شارع محمد فريد	٤٠٨٠٥٧٨		
د. محمد عبد الحليم	مدير عام	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	القاهرة - شارع محمد فريد	١٠٦٠٦٢١٢		
د. فتيحة سيوطه	مدير عام	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	القاهرة - شارع محمد فريد	١٤٣٩٥٥٥١١		
د. أمجد كمال محمد	مدير عام	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	القاهرة - شارع محمد فريد	١٤/١١٩١٤٩٩		
د. محمد الباشا صالح	مدير عام	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	القاهرة - شارع محمد فريد	١٠٦٦٥٠٨٩		
د. محمد زكي نور محمد	مدير عام	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	القاهرة - شارع محمد فريد	١٠٥٥٥٩٢٩		
د. لؤي أسامة فوزي	مدير عام	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	القاهرة - شارع محمد فريد	٢٧٦١٨١٥٥		
د. محمد صالح إبراهيم	مدير عام	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	القاهرة - شارع محمد فريد	٨٥٥٥٥٨٢٥		
د. محمد عثمان محمد	مدير عام	الهيئة القومية للأنفاق	القاهرة - شارع محمد فريد	١٠٨١٢٥٧٨٥٨		

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الاسم	الوظيفة	جهة العمل	العنوان	التليفون	البريد الإلكتروني	توقيع
محمد محمد حجاز	رئيس عمل الوكيل	محافظة القاهرة	ص.البريد ١٢٢٥٧٢٢٨٦			
عبدالله محمد عبد السلام	مدير مكتب شركة	شركة مصرية للتطوير العمراني	ص.البريد ١٤٨٠٠٧٧٥٦		ebraheem5000@hotmail.com	
احمد مصطفى بنه محمد	مدير مكتب شركة	شركة مصرية للتطوير العمراني	ص.البريد ١٦١١٩٥٦٨٥			
احمد محمد احمد	مدير مكتب شركة	شركة مصرية للتطوير العمراني	ص.البريد ١٤٨٢٤٩٠٩٧			
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طارق محمد محمد	مدير مكتب شركة	شركة مصرية للتطوير العمراني	ص.البريد ١٦	٢٧٤٩٤٤٧	tarekagag-200@yahoo.com	
محمد محمد محمد	مدير مكتب شركة	شركة مصرية للتطوير العمراني	ص.البريد ١٥٠٠٠٠٠٠			
محمد محمد محمد	مدير مكتب شركة	شركة مصرية للتطوير العمراني	ص.البريد ١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠			

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توقيع	البريد الإلكتروني	التليفون	العنوان	جهة العمل	الوظيفة	الاسم
		٢٥٢٥١٦٨	٢٧ شارع	كلية الهندسة	معيد	المهندس محمد المغرabi
		٢٤٥١٤٩٤٤	المحارس		رئيس قطاع	سؤدة عمارة
		٢٧٧٩٩٨٦٩٥	البي	المكتب	مساعد	عمارة
	takahashi.tetsuo@jica.go.jp	02-179-1198			JICA	Tetsuo Takahashi
	ahmed.nagi@gem.gov.eg	١٤٢٦٩٦٦٩	الكلية	مركز	عضو	د. أحمد ناجي
				JST	Social environment	Tomoko Ota
		٠٦٥٥٠١٠١٩	٥٠ شارع	S.C.A	المهندس	كhaled
		٠١٠١٧٨٩٤٤	٤٤٧ شارع	المكتب	مساعد	م. محمد
		٠١٠٦٠٦٥١٧٥	٨٤ شارع	المكتب	مساعد	د. محمد

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توقيع	البريد الإلكتروني	التليفون	العنوان	جهة العمل	الوظيفة	الاسم
				القاهرة	وزير الإقليم	لؤاد م/ عبدالقادر الراد
ب		0121148952		الجيزة	رئيس لجنة التخطيط بالهيئة القومية للأنفاق	محمد محمد عبد الحليم
				السبع	مهندس	سعد فؤاد
2		0100160801			مدير عام محافظة الجيزة	محمد محمود حسن
ج		1211700000-		مصر	مدير عام	علي أحمد محمد كرم
د		0101017852		وزارة الثقافة	مديرة بحوث بحوث بحوث	هناء/علاء الدين
هـ		0123982858		مصر	مهندس	د. هبة لبيب
و	Youssef massal @ hotmail.com	010013007			مهندس	لؤاد لؤيد م/ وصال
		0112217674			مهندس	ميسا/ميسر لؤيا

الهيئة القومية للأنفاق

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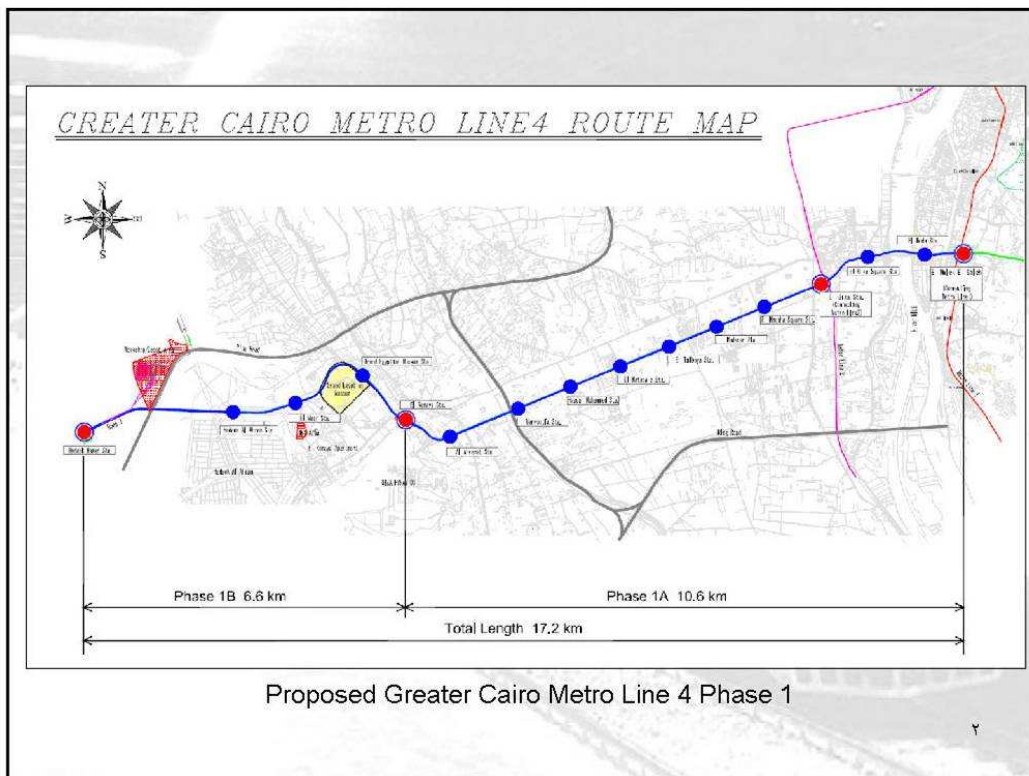
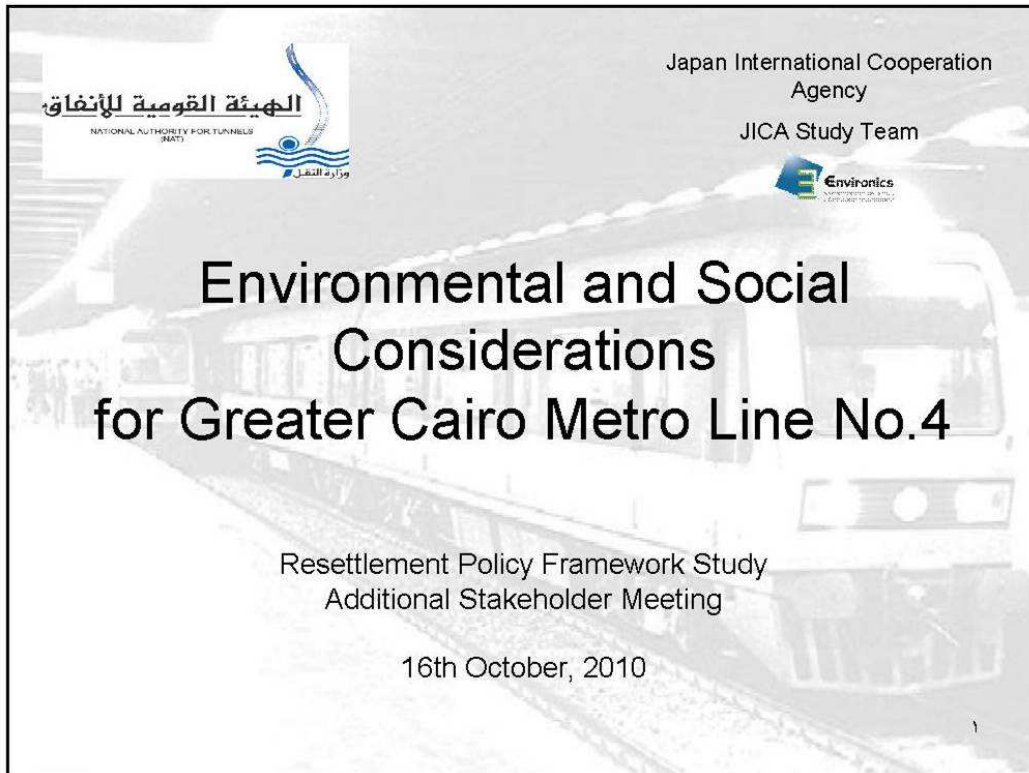
دراسة سياسة إعادة التوطين والتعويض للمرحلة الأولى من مشروع الخط الرابع لمترو أنفاق القاهرة الكبرى
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توقيع	البريد الإلكتروني	التليفون	العنوان	جهة العمل	الوظيفة	الاسم
	٣٣٣٧٧١٢		المهندسون الاستشاريون العرب (مصر) - بالأنفاق		مهندس استشاري	د. محمد مراد ميسيل
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Annex C

Presentation Materials



Aim of the Meeting

- a) Additional Consultation about Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
- b) Opinion Exchanging about RPF
- c) Reflecting Public Opinion into RPF

Major Potential Impacts on Social Environment

Stage	Potential Impact	Description
1. Positive Impact		
-	Reduce road traffic congestion	Modal shift from on-road vehicle to metro contributes for improvement of traffic congestion
-	Improve mobility	Access to job, education, commerce will be improved
-	Increase direct labor	Construction and O&M activities may provide work opportunities
2. Negative Impact		
Pre-construction	Loss of land and properties	Acquisition of small scale land and properties
Construction	Temporal impact to livelihood	Temporal impact of business and other livelihood

About RPF

- a) Addressing safeguards in order to mitigate impoverishment caused by project implementation
- b) Providing fair compensation to PAPs before the implementation of the project
- c) Grievance mechanism according to Egyptian laws and regulations
- d) Consultation with stakeholders on resettlement aspect at the early stage of project design to enhance their participation
- e) Reflecting opinion from PAPs to the policy

Preparation of RPF

Egyptian Regulations

- Constitution
- Law No.10/1990
- Civil Law

Donor Policies

- JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (Apr, 2010)
- World Bank OP4.12 for Involuntary Resettlement

Previous Experience

Project Design

Socio-economic
Condition at Project
Area

Result of Stakeholder
Meeting

RPF for Metro Line No.4

Eligibility

Two sets of criterion for qualification to receive benefits under a resettlement program

Those who identified at cut-off date have right for compensation/assistance

Property owners and PAPs with necessary documents for Legal title

Eligibility for Line No.4

a) Compensation

PAPs with legal title of properties or PAPs with necessary evidence

- Those who have legal rights to land and/or properties
- Those who are regarded as occupants/tenants of residential units, shops, administrative units and Stalls

b) Assistance

PAPs not entitled for compensation under Egyptian regulations

- Those who are under poverty line and identified as PAPs
- Those who are employees and identified as PAPs

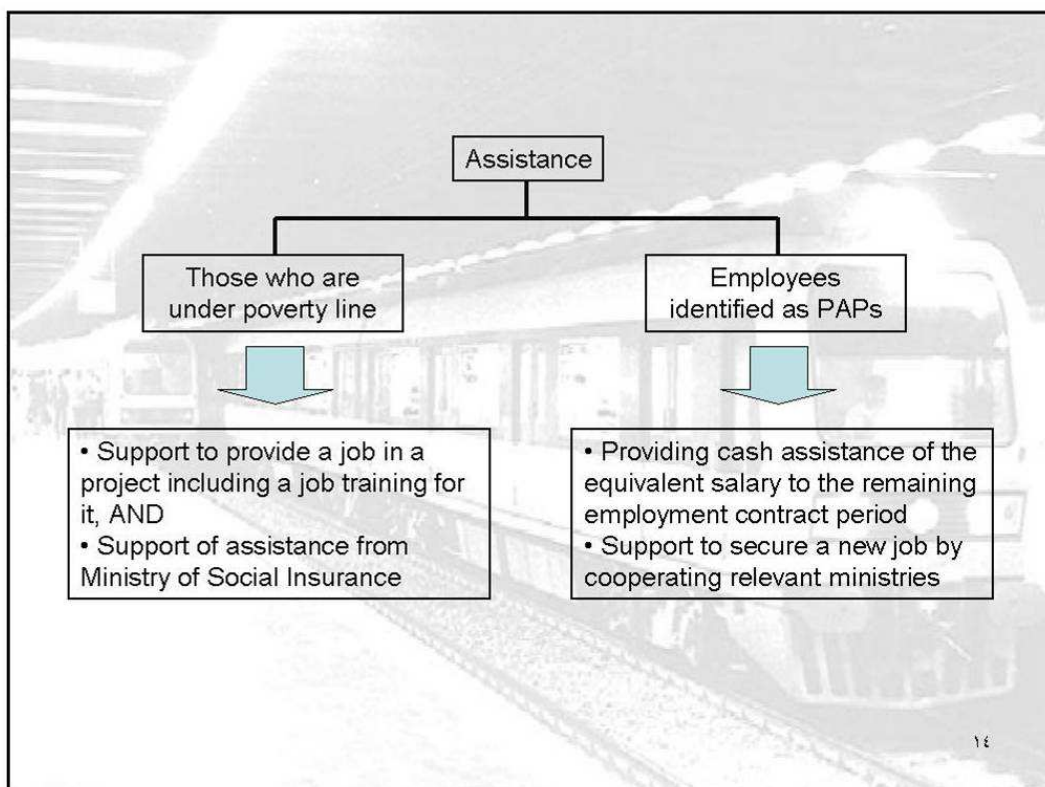
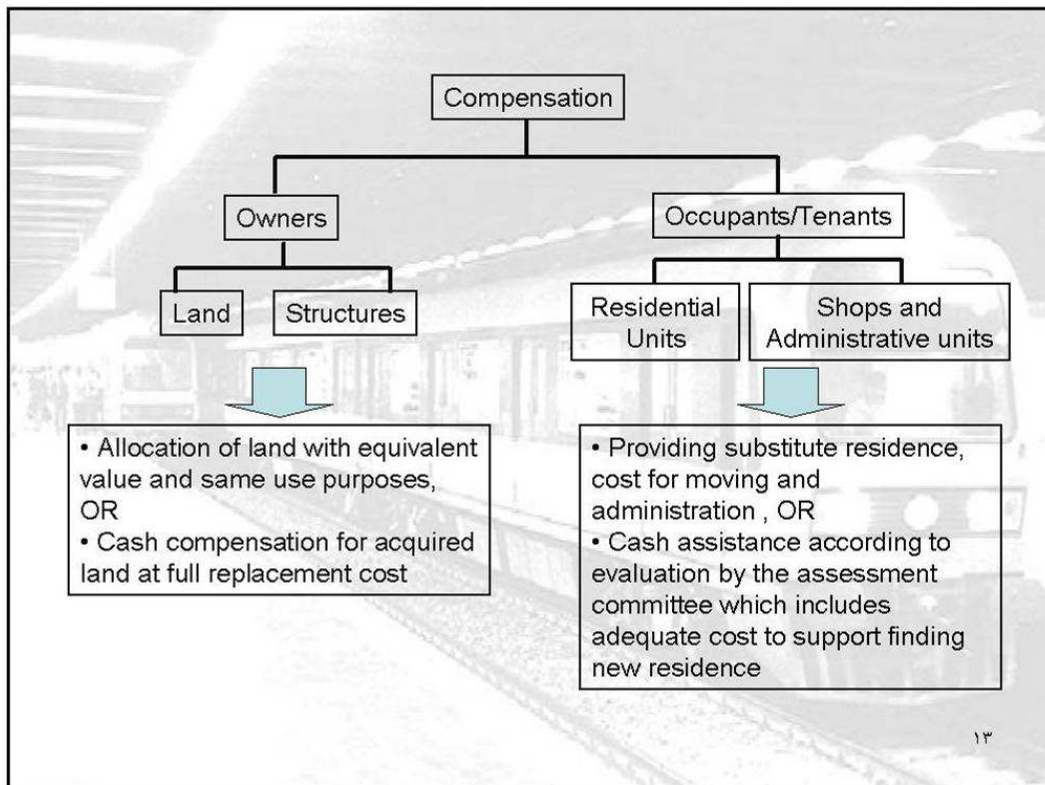
Entitlement Matrix						
Type of Loss/Impact	Application	Loss Type	Entitled Person	Compensation/Assistance	Compensation Policy	Responsible Executer
1. Loss of Land						
1.1 Permanent loss of Land	Households and individuals whose land will be acquired.	Permanent Loss	Land owners with legal title	Compensation	a) Allocation of land with equivalent value and same use purposes, OR b) Cash compensation for acquired land at full replacement cost	a)-b) EGSA, Governorates and NAT
2. Loss of Houses, Structures and Other Establishments for Property Owners						
2.1 Affected Establishments	Households and individuals whose houses or establishments will be affected severely (i.e. impossible to live or use)	Permanent Loss	Property owners with legal title	Compensation	a) Cash compensation at full replacement cost, OR b) Allocation of equivalent value of property with equivalent social convenience	a)-b) EGSA, Governorates and NAT
	Households and individuals whose houses or establishments will be affected marginally (i.e. possible to live or use)	Permanent Loss	Property owners with legal title	Compensation	a) Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the partially affected part	a) EGSA, Governorates and NAT
3. Loss of House, Structure, and Other Establishments for Illegal Property Owners						
3.1 Affected Establishment	Households and individuals whose houses or establishments will be affected	Permanent/Temporal Loss	Property owners without legal title	Assistance	a) Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the establishment only (land is excluded) if they obtain legal title, AND b) Support to obtain legal title	a)-b) EGSA, Governorates and NAT

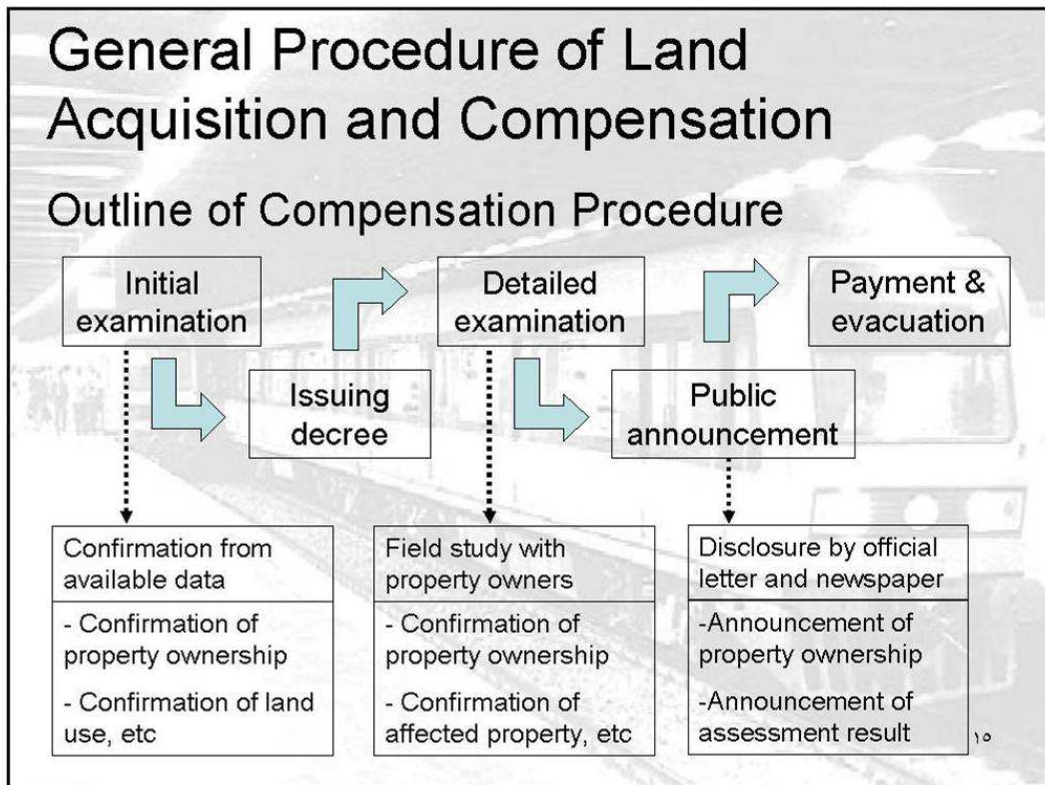
Type of Loss/Impact	Application	Loss Type	Entitled Person	Compensation/Assistance	Compensation Policy	Responsible Executer
4. Affected Houses, Structures and Other Establishments for Occupants/Tenants						
4.1 Right of tenancy	Households and individuals whose houses or establishments will be affected severely (i.e. impossible to live or use)	Permanent Loss	Occupants /Tenants	Compensation	a) Providing substitute residence, cost for moving and administration, OR b) Cash assistance according to evaluation by the assessment committee which includes adequate cost to support finding new residence	a)-b) EGSA, Governorates and NAT
	Households and individuals whose houses or establishments will be affected temporarily during construction (possible to live or use but difficult to live or use due to safety reason)	Temporal Loss	Occupants /Tenants	Assistance	a) Providing allowance for moving and administration for a temporal substitute residence	a) NAT
5. Affected Public Properties						
5.1 Affected public properties	Affected public land	Permanent Loss	Relevant ministries, governorates	Compensation	a) Transferring land ownership and providing substitute facility if necessary not to prevent production activities, based on negotiation	a) NAT
6. Affected Social Properties						
6.1 Affected Social Properties	Affected structure	Permanent Loss	Relevant Organization such as NGOs	Compensation	a) Relocation or re-build a structure with the same condition and convenience	a) NAT

Type of Loss/Impact	Application	Loss Type	Entitled Person	Compensation/Assistance	Compensation Policy	Responsible Executer
7. Affected Business						
7.1 Affected business and income sources	Permanent loss of business or income source (i.e. relocation business)	Permanent Loss	Business owners	Compensation	a) Providing equivalent place and property to resume business with appropriate amount of income loss, moving fee, administration cost, OR b) Cash compensation for decoration of property including appropriate amount of income loss, moving fee, administration cost, necessary amount to find new business place	a)-b) EGSA, Governorates and NAT
		Permanent Loss	Employees and hired labors	Assistance	a) Support to provide a job in a project including job training, OR b) Support to secure a new job by cooperating relevant ministries, AND c) Providing cash assistance of the equivalent salary to the remaining employment contract period	a)-c) NAT

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Type of Loss/Impact	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation/Assistance	Responsibility	Responsible Executer
7. Affected Business					
	Cash compensation for income loss during actual evacuation period (evacuation during construction despite of any physical loss)	Licensed business owners	Compensation	a) Cash compensation for income loss during actual evacuation period	a) NAT
		Unlicensed business owners	Assistance		
		Employees and hired labors	Assistance		
8. Street Stalls					
8.1 Affected business and income source	Relocation of business	Owners of immovable street stalls	Compensation	a) Providing equivalent land and shifting properties if there is available land, OR b) Cash compensation according to evaluation by the assessment committee and providing top-up if any comparing with assessment by NAT to be conducted	a)-b) EGSA, Governorates and NAT
9. Very Poor					
	Affected properties and livelihood	Individuals and households who are less than poverty line	Assistance	a) Support to provide a job in a project including a job training for it, AND b) Support of assistance from Ministry of Social Insurance	a)-b) NAT 12





Grievance Redress

i) Under Egyptian Regulations

- 1 month on property ownership
- 4 months on compensation assessment

ii) Grievance Redress for Line No.4

	Role	Responsibility
Gover norate	Contact window under Egyptian regulations	Handling grievance of compensation & other issues under Egyptian regulation
NAT	Contact window at the entire project period	Handling grievance of compensation & other issues under responsibility of NAT ¹³

Monitoring

i) Major Objective

- Verification of proposed activities in RPF
- Evaluation of implementation situation and effectiveness of mitigation measures
- Confirmation of any unforeseeable situation prior to preparation RPF

ii) Monitoring Period

- Internal Monitoring: initial survey – evacuation
- External Monitoring: official procedure – 6 months after evacuation

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Monitoring

iii) Monitoring Method

1) Internal Monitoring : conducting by a project proponent

- a) Confirmation of entitlement about PAPs
- b) Confirmation of progress of compensation payment
- c) Confirmation of progress of restoration or relocation of public facilities affected
- d) Confirmation of procedure of compensation and grievance
- e) Confirmation of assistance

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Monitoring

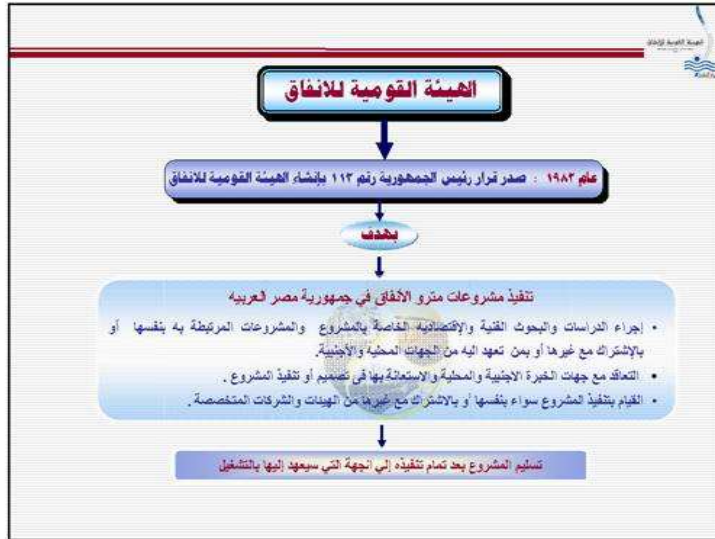
2) External Monitoring : conducting by a third party

- a) Reviewing existing baseline data of PAPs
- b) Assessment of effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlement
- c) Assessment of appropriateness of compensation amount
- d) Assessment of revised RPF report and actual situation
- e) Assessment of necessity of further mitigation measures

19

Thank you very much
for
your attention

20



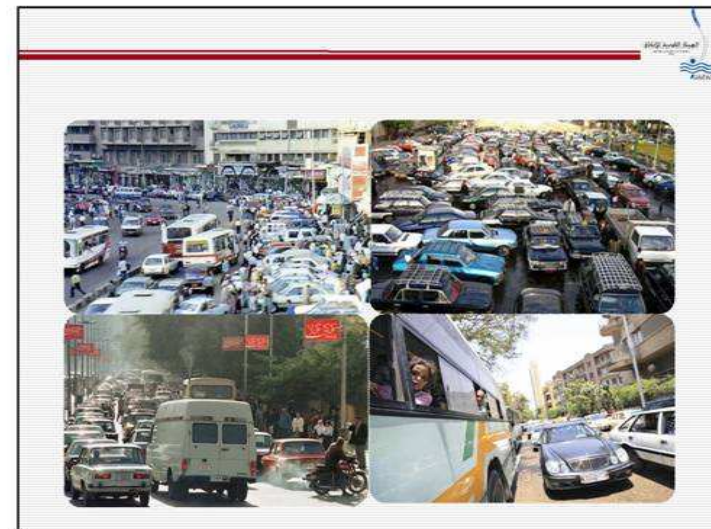
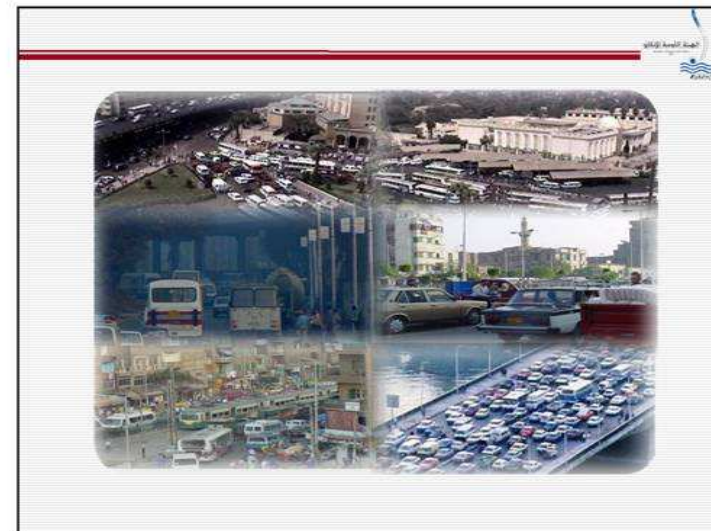
القاهرة الكبرى

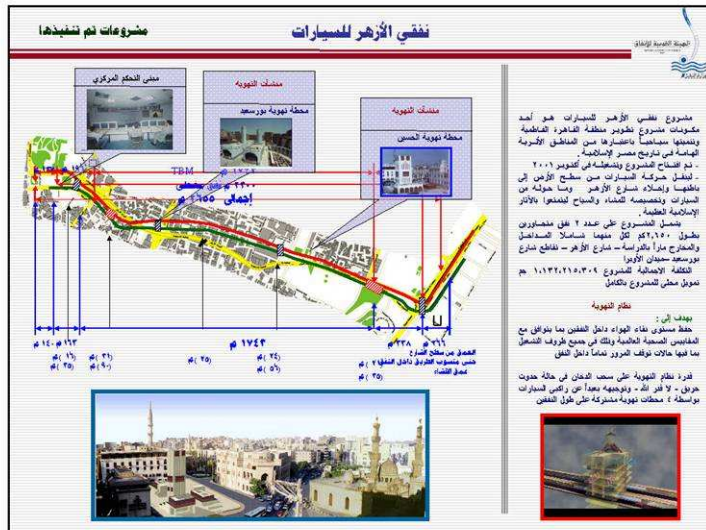
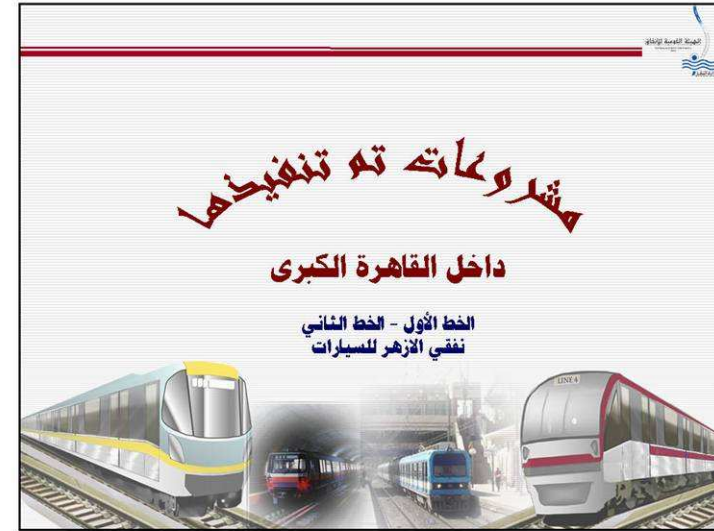
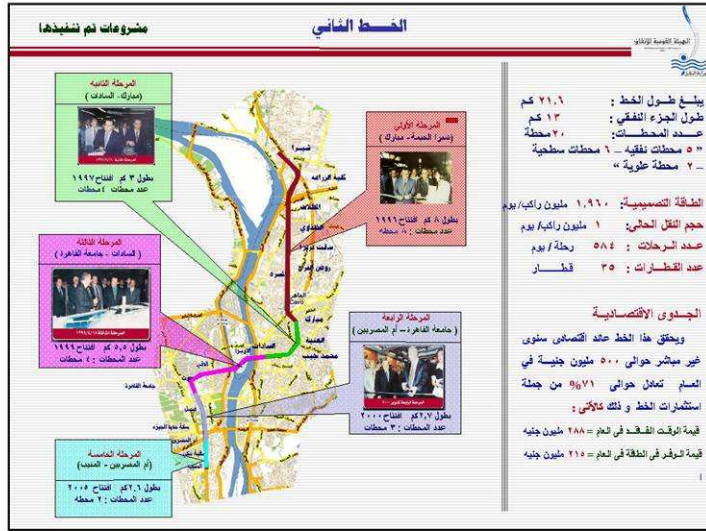
القاهرة هي عاصمة جمهورية مصر العربية و المنارة الثقافية و التاريخية للعالم العربي والتي تتضمن خمس محافظات هي (القاهرة - الجيزة - القليوبية - ٦ أكتوبر - حلوان)، يبلغ تعداد سكان القاهرة الكبرى حالياً ١٧ مليون نسمة أي ما يعادل ٣٥ ٪ من تعداد سكان مصر ، أو ما يعادل مجموع سكان الوجه القبلي و من المتوقع أن يصل تعداد سكان القاهرة الكبرى الي ٢١ مليون نسمة عام ٢٠٢٢ كسان من المقروض أن يقابل هذه الزيادة في عدد السكان تحسن ملحوظ في وسائل النقل والمواصلات تتفق مع هذه الزيادة وتتواكب مع متطلبات العصر

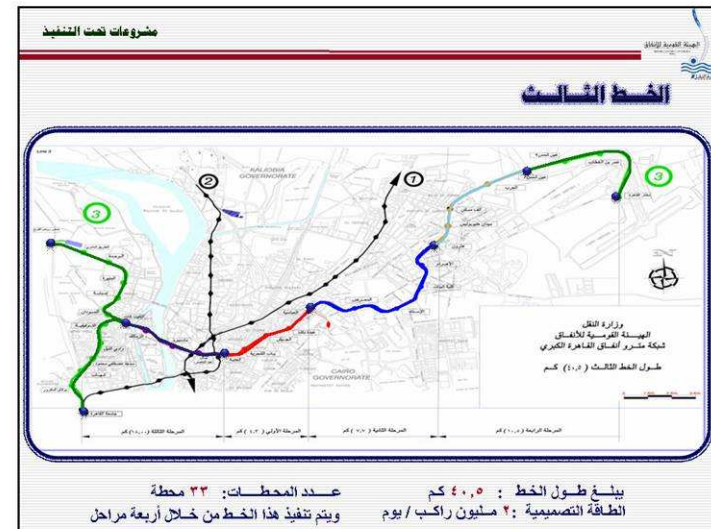
الكثافة السكانية بالقاهرة تعادل خمسة أضعافها بالمدن المليونية العالمية :

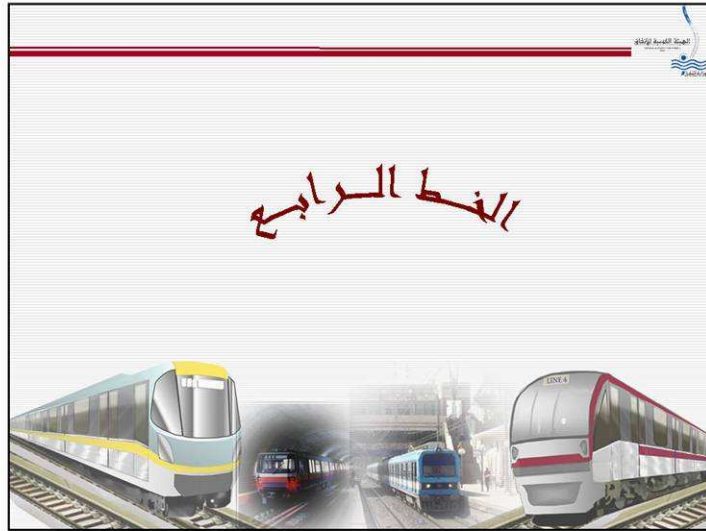
حذر تقرير ديموجرافي من الكثافة السكانية في مصر عموماً، وبالمدن المصرية، وعلى رأسها القاهرة على وجه الخصوص، حيث يعيش نحو ٤٥ ألف نسمة في الكيلومتر المربع الواحد بمناطق شبرا الخيمة و باب الشعرية ودار السلام والبساتين، وهو ما يعادل خمسة أضعاف الكثافة المعتادة بالمدن المليونية العالمية مثل لندن وباريس .











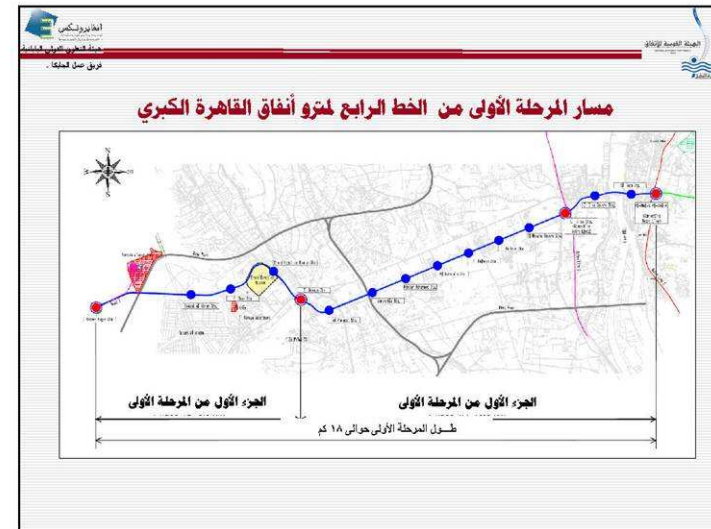
الخط الرابع

مشروعات مستقبلية

المرحلة الأولى	بيان
١٨	الطول
١٦	عدد المحطات
١٥	عدد المحطات التفقيية
١	عدد المحطات الغير تفقيية
٧٠ دقيقة	زمن الرحلة
٤ دقيقة عام ٢٠٢٠	زمن القاطن
١٩٨ عام ٢٠٢٠	عدد الرحلات / اليوم

تم التنسيق مع الجانب الياباني وبالتنسيق مع وزارة التعاون الدولي للحصول على صيغة مالية تقدر بحوالي ٦٠ مليون جنية لدراسة وإعداد مستندات الطرح للمرحلة الأولى من الخط الرابع للمصريين محطة المتاحف والصالح والخطة التبادلية غرب الطريق الحادى بجوار دريم لاند لربط مدينة ٦ أكتوبر. وسيتم البدء فى أعمال تنفيذ المرحلة الأولى من الخط الرابع بعد الانتهاء من الدراسات والرسومات وتكون فترة التنفيذ من ٤-٦ سنوات.










هيئة لتعاون الدولي اليابانية
 فريق عمل للجها .

التأثيرات الرئيسية المحتملة للمشروع على البيئة الاجتماعية

أ- التأثيرات الإيجابية :

- ١- تقليل الاختناقات المرورية عن طريق تقليل عدد الرحلات السطحية لوسائل النقل المختلفة .
- ٢- تقليل زمن الرحلة .
- ٣- سلامة وسهولة الإتصال بوسائل النقل المختلفة .
- ٤- زيادة عدد العمالة المباشرة عن طريق توفير فرص عمل جديدة خلال فترة التنفيذ والتشغيل.
- ٥- رفع المستوى الاقتصادي والاجتماعي للمنطقة المحيطة بمسار المترو.
- ٦- الاهتمام بالبيئة الطبيعية والاجتماعية منذ المراحل الأولية لتصميم المشروع

وذلك لتقليل الآثار السلبية.

ب- التأثيرات السلبية :

- ١-مرحلة ما قبل الإنشاء : نزع ملكيات مساحات صغيرة من الأراضي والممتلكات .
- ٢- أثناء فترة التنفيذ : التأثيرات المؤقتة على أصحاب الأعمال وساكني المنطقة.




هيئة لتعاون الدولي اليابانية
 فريق عمل للجها .

تعريف سياسة إعادة التسيكين

إتخاذ كافة الضمانات من أجل تخفيف التأثيرات الناجمة عن تنفيذ المشروع من خلال تقليل المسطحات المطلوب نزع ملكيتها الى الحد الأدنى.

التأكد من صرف التعويضات العادلة للمتضررين من المشروع قبل البدء في التنفيذ .

التعامل طبقاً للقوانين والتشريعات المصرية مع المنظمات المقدمة على التعويضات.

التشاور مع أصحاب الحقوق والجهات المعنية بإعادة التسيكين وتعزيز مشاركتهم في المرحلة الأولية من تصميم المشروع .

انعكاس آراء اصحاب الحقوق في سياسة اعادة التسيكين.

أعمال بروتوكول
هيئة التعاون الدولي اليابانية
توقيع عمل الجلبا .

الهيئة القومية للإتفاق
مركز القاهرة

كيفية معالجة الآثار المالية للمشروع

أ - التعويض:

ويكون لأصحاب الحقوق وطبقاً للوضع القانوني للملكيات أو أصحاب الحقوق بالأدلة الضرورية.

المستحقين:

- 1 - ملك الأراضى والعقارات .
- 2 - الشاغلين للشقق السكنية ومستأجرى المحلات والوحدات الإدارية والأكنسك.

ب - المساعدة :

وتكون لغير مستحقين التعويضات طبقاً للتشريعات المصرية.

المستحقين:

- 1 - الأفراد والسكان تحت خط الفقر.
- 2 - من فقد مصدر الرزق من الأفراد العاملين .

أعمال بروتوكول
هيئة التعاون الدولي اليابانية
توقيع عمل الجلبا .

الهيئة القومية للإتفاق
مركز القاهرة

مسئولة الإستحقاق

نوع الفقد أو التأثير	التطبيق	نوع الفقد	الشخص المستحق	التعويض	سياسة التعويض	المسؤولية
1. فقد أرض مخصصة لبناء						
فقد دائم للأرضى	الإسراء أرض والأفراد الذين سيتم الحصول على بهم	فقد دائم	أصحاب الأرض مع سند قانوني	تعويض	- تخصيص الأراضى بما يعادلها من قيمة وبنفس غرض الاستخدام أو - التعويض النقدي العادل عن الأرض المنزوع ملكيتها بالكامل	الهيئة العامة للمساحة و المحافظات بالتعاون مع الهيئة القومية للإتفاق
2. فقد المنازل والمنشآت والمباني الأخرى لأصحاب الممتلكات						
المنشآت المضارة	الأسر والأفراد مستأجرى الشقق السكنية الذين سوف تتأثر منازلهم بدرجة لا يمكن معها استخدام المنشأة	فقد دائم	أصحاب الأرض مع سند قانوني	تعويض	- التعويض النقدي العادل للمنشأة أو - توفير منشأة بديل و مساوى للمنشأة المنزوع ملكيته من حيث المساحة والقيمة والظروف الإجتماعية	الهيئة العامة للمساحة و المحافظات بالتعاون مع الهيئة القومية للإتفاق
	الأسر والأفراد الذين يمتلكون منازلهم أو منشآتهم جزئياً بصورة يمكن معها استخدام المنشأة	فقد دائم	أصحاب المنشآت ممن لديهم سند قانوني	تعويض	تعويض عادل عن قيمة الجزء المتضرر من المنشأة	الهيئة العامة للمساحة و المحافظات بالتعاون مع الهيئة القومية للإتفاق
3. فقد المنازل والمنشآت والمباني الأخرى نواضع اليد						
المنشآت المضارة	الأسر والأفراد الذين سوف تتأثر منازلهم أو منشآتهم	فقد دائم/ مؤقت	واضعى اليد	تعويض ومساعدة	- بصرف التعويض بعد قيام واضعى اليد بتقنين أو ضاعفهم مع المحافظة المعنية(السلك الأصلى) والمساعدة للحصول على السند القانوني	الهيئة العامة للمساحة و المحافظات بالتعاون مع الهيئة القومية للإتفاق

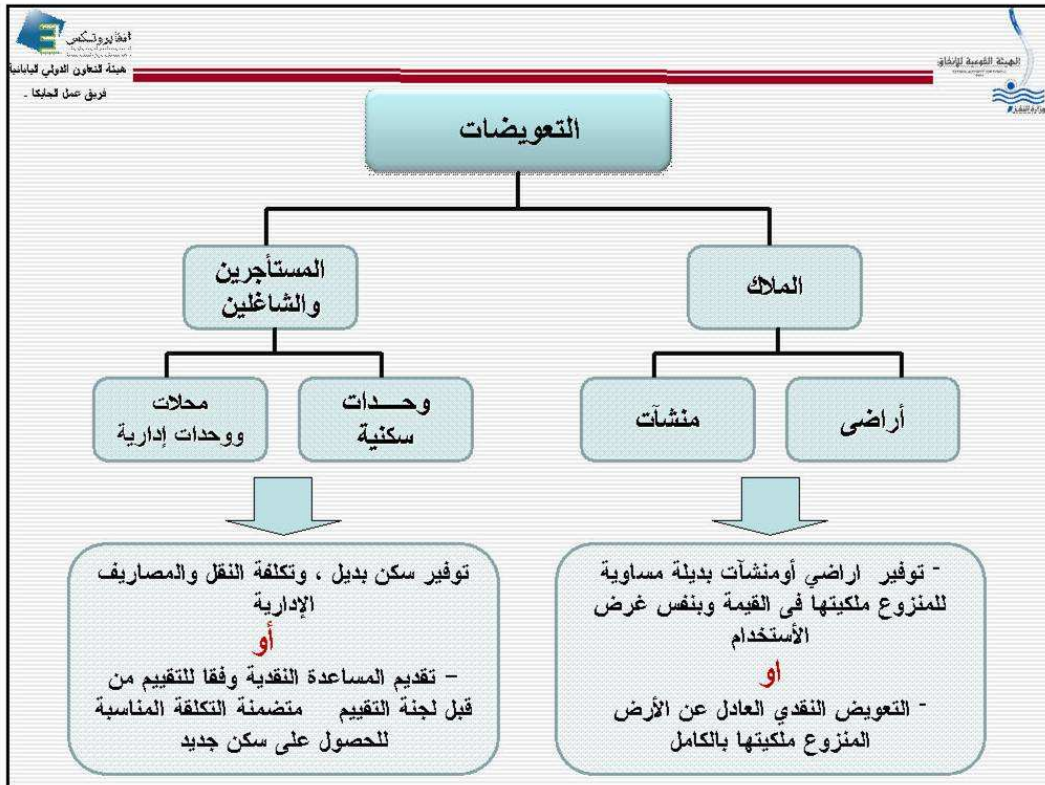
مصفوفة الإستيعاق						
نوع الفقد أو التأثير	التطبيق	نوع الفقد	الشخص المستحق	التعويض	سياسة التعويض	المسؤولية
4. السلازل والانشآت والسباقي الأخرى المتأثرة للسلاك						
الانشآت المتأثرة	الأسر والأفراد الذين سوف تتأثر منازلهم أو منشآتهم بدرجة كبيرة يستحيل معها استخدام المنشآة للإعاشة والسكن	فقد دائم	الشاغين والمستأجرين	تعويض	توفير سكن بديل ، وتكلفة نقل والمصاريف الإدارية أو - تقديم المساعدة التقنية وفقاً للتقييم من قبل لجنة التقييم متخصصة التكلفة المناسبة للحصول على سكن جديد	الهيئة العامة للمساحة والمحافظات بالتعاون مع الهيئة القومية لألتفاق
	الأسر والأفراد مستأجرو الشقق السكنية الذين سوف تتأثر منازلهم خلال مرحلة الإنشاء	فقد مؤقت	الشاغين والمستأجرين	مساعدة	تقديم المساعدة المالية للحصول على سكن مؤقت أثناء فترة الإخلاء	الهيئة القومية لألتفاق
5. المستلكات العامة المتأثرة						
المستلكات العامة المتأثرة	تعديل تخصيص أراضي التوالة	فقد دائم	الوزارات أو المحافظات المعنية	تعويض	نقل الإشراف الإداري على أراضي التوالة وتوفير بديل في حالة الضرورة وذلك لمنع توقف الأنشطة الإنتاجية طبقاً للتسليم الذي يتم مع الجهات المعنية	المحافظات بالتعاون مع الهيئة القومية لألتفاق
6. المنشآت ذات النشاط الإجتماعي						
المنشآت ذات النشاط الإجتماعي	هبات ذات نشاط إجتماعي	فقد دائم	جميع الهيئات المعنية	تعويض	تشيد أو توفير منشآ بديل مسأل للمنشآة الممزوجة والملكيه لضمان استمرار النشاط الإجتماعي	الهيئة القومية لألتفاق

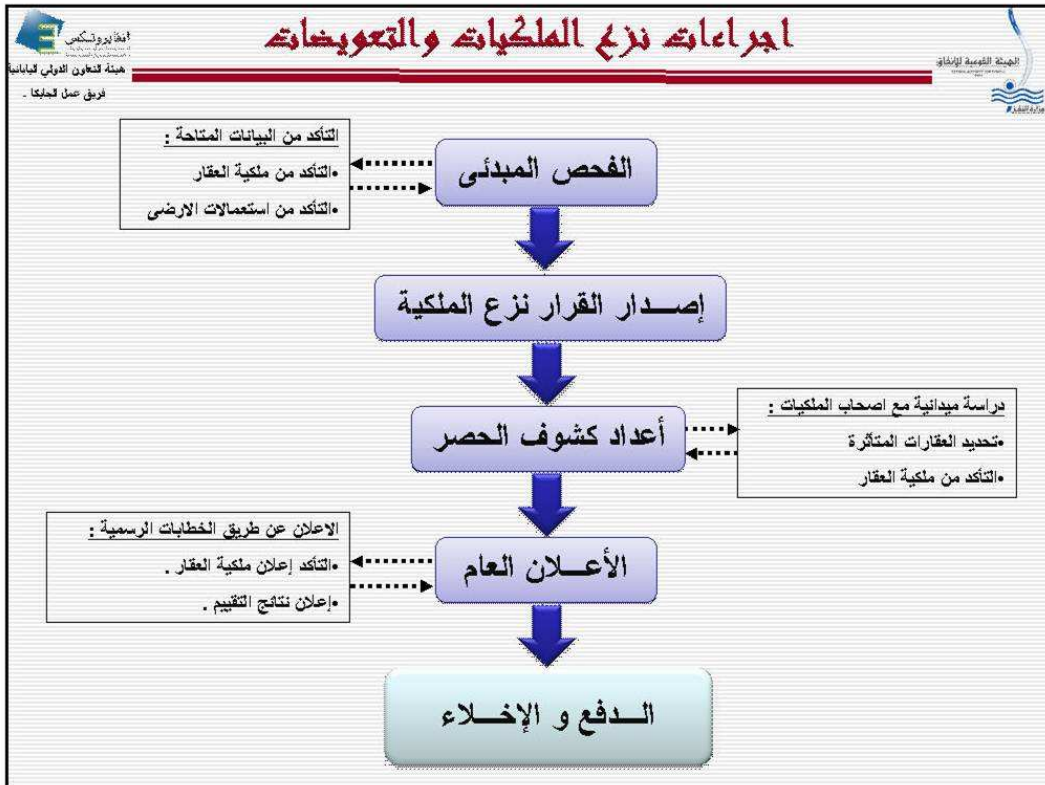
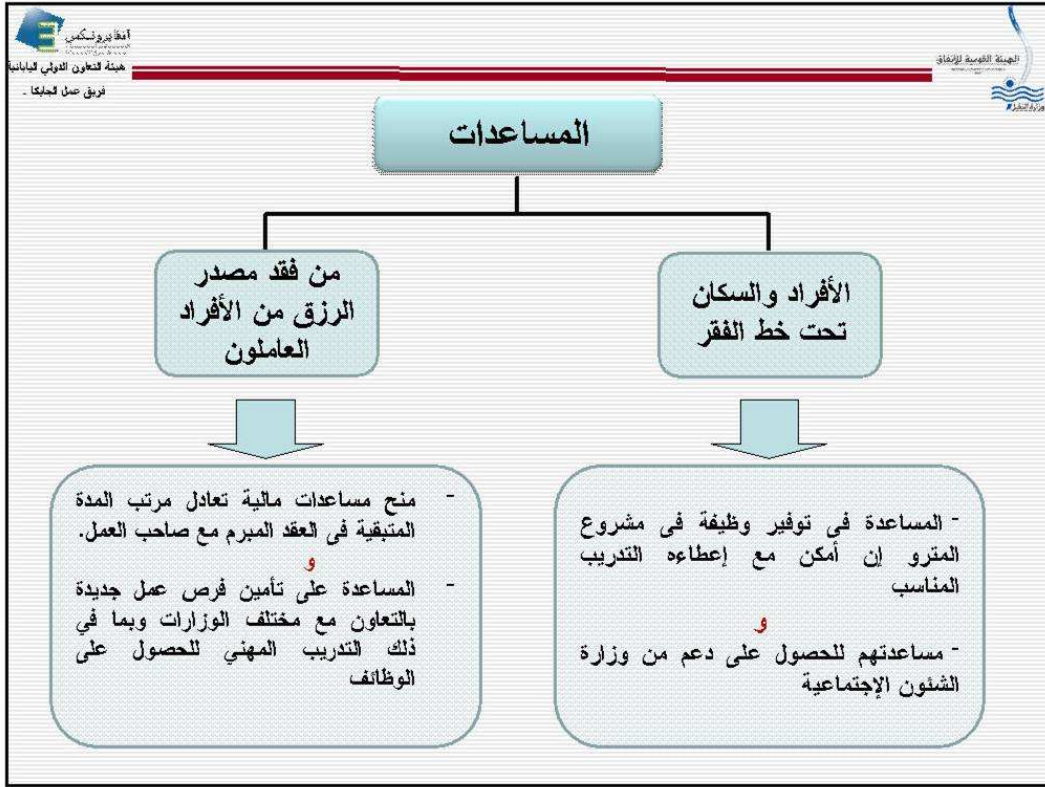
مصفوفة الإستيعاق						
نوع الفقد أو التأثير	التطبيق	نوع الفقد	الشخص المستحق	التعويض	سياسة التعويض	المسؤولية
٧. الأصل المتأثرة						
٧-١ تأثر مصدر الدخل	الفقد الدائم للأصل أو مصدر الدخل نتيجة نقل مكان مزاوله للنشاط	فقد دائم	صاحب العمل	تعويض	توفير مكان مساوي من حيث المساحة والسوق لاستمرار النشاط أو - التعويض النقدي مقابل فقدان الدخل وتكلفة تجهيزات وديكورات المحل والنشاط الإداري اللازمة لمزاولة النشاط مرة أخرى ومصاريف الانتقال	الهيئة العامة للمساحة والمحافظات بالتعاون مع الهيئة القومية لألتفاق
		فقد دائم	العمال والمعلمة المعنية	مساعدة	- منح مساعدات مالية تعادل مرتب المدة المتبقية في العقد السيرم مع صاحب العمل - المساعدة على تأمين فرص عمل جديدة بالتعاون مع مختلف الوزارات وبما في ذلك التدريب المهني للحصول على الوظائف	الهيئة القومية لألتفاق
	الفقد المؤقت للأصل ومصدر الدخل نتيجة إخلاء مؤقت خلال الإنشاء	فقد مؤقت	صاحب العمل الترخص	تعويض	التعويض النقدي عن الفقد المؤقت للدخل خلال وقت الإخلاء	الهيئة القومية لألتفاق
			صاحب العمل غير الترخص	مساعدة		الهيئة القومية لألتفاق
			العمال والمعلمة المعنية	مساعدة		الهيئة القومية لألتفاق

مفوضية الإستعناق

الهيئة القومية للإسكان
مركز القاهرة
هيئة التعاون الدولي قباياتنا
فريق عمل الجبلقا -

نوع الفقد	الشخص المستحق	التعويض	سياسة التعويض	المسؤولية
٨. أكشاك الشارع				
٨.١ تأثر مصدر الدخل	ملاك الأكشاك	تعويض	- توفير مكان مماثل لنقل الأكشاك أو - التعويض النقدي وفقا لتقييم من قبل لجنة التقييم	الهيئة العامة للمساحة والمحافظات بالتعاون مع الهيئة القومية للأشغال
٩. الأفراد تحت خط الفقر				
٩.١ الأفراد تحت خط الفقر	الأفراد والمساكن تحت خط الفقر	مساعدة	- المساعدة في توفير وظيفة في مشروع المترو إن أمكن مع إعطاء التدريب المناسب و - مساعدتهم للحصول على دعم من وزارة الشؤون الإجتماعية	الهيئة القومية للأشغال






 المجلس القومي للتنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية
 الهيئة القومية للإنفاق
 فريق عمل لجانها
 فريق عمل لجانها

التظلمات

طبقاً للتشريعات المصرية للملاك المضارين من المشروع حق الاعتراض على بيانات الأراضي والمنشآت الواردة بكشوف الحصر خلال شهر من تاريخ الإعلان.

لمتضررين الحق في اللجوء الى القضاء للاعتراض على قيمة التعويض خلال 4 شهور من تاريخ الإعلان وتلتزم الهيئة بما يصدر من احكام لصالح المتضررين

جمة قبول التظلمات

المحافظة وتختص بالتعامل مع التظلمات على التعويضات والامور الاخرى كنتيجة لقرار النفع العام طبقاً للتشريعات المصرية وقبل البدء في تنفيذ المشروع

الهيئة القومية للإنفاق وتختص بالتعامل مع التظلمات على التعويضات والامور الاخرى خلال فترة تنفيذ المشروع.


 المجلس القومي للتنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية
 الهيئة القومية للإنفاق
 فريق عمل لجانها
 فريق عمل لجانها

متابعة تنفيذ سياسة إعادة التسيكين

أ - الأهداف الرئيسية :

- * التأكد من تطبيق الإجراءات الخاصة بسياسة إعادة التسيكين
- * تقييم الوضع التنفيذي وكفاءة اجراءات معالجة الآثار السلبية للمشروع
- * التعامل مع أي ظروف طارئة تحدث خلال تفعيل سياسة إعادة التسيكين

ب- فترة المتابعة

- * المتابعة الداخلية: تكون في الفترة من تاريخ صدور قرار النفع العام وحتى دفع التعويضات وتنفيذ الإخلاءات
- * المتابعة الخارجية: تستمر لمدة 6 أشهر بعد تنفيذ الإخلاءات

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فريق عمل لبلديا -

متابعة تنفيذ سياسة إلماحة التسكين

ج- اسلوب المتابعة

١- متابعة داخلية : تتم بواسطة مالك المشروع (الهيئة القومية للإنفاق)

- * التأكد من المستحقين من اصحاب الحقوق
- * متابعة عملية دفع التعويضات واستلام المتضررين لمبالغ التعويضات
- * متابعة اعمال نقل وتحويل المرافق العامة المتأثرة
- * متابعة اجراءات التعويضات والتنظيمات
- * متابعة اعمال المساعدة للأفراد العاملين والأفراد تحت خط الفقر.

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ج- اسلوب المتابعة

٢- متابعة خارجية : تتم بواسطة طرف ثالث (خبير يعين لذلك الغرض كاستشاري)

- * متابعة الأوضاع الحالية لبيانات اصحاب الحقوق
- * تقييم كفاءة عملية التعويضات
- * تقييم ملائمة قيمة التعويضات
- * تقييم تقرير سياسة التسكين والأوضاع الحالية
- * تقييم الحاجة الى اتخاذ اجراءات وتدابير إضافية

Annex D

Photos from Meeting



Meeting Attendees



Meeting Attendees



Meeting Panel



Welcome Speech



NAT Presentation



Resettlement Policy Framework Presentation



Comments from public



Comments from public



Comments from public



Giza Governorate comments



Comments from public



Comments from public



NAT response on comments



Comments from public

Annex- 4

Tentative Scope of Works on Monitoring by Contracted Specialist(s)

1 Introduction

The general objective of monitoring by contracted monitoring specialist(s) is; i) to provide an independent periodic review and assessment, ii) to assess achievement of resettlement objectives, iii) to assess changes in living standards and livelihoods, iv) to assess restoration and/or improvement of the economic and social base of the affected people, v) to assess effectiveness and sustainability of entitlement, iv) to identify the need for further mitigation measures, and (v) to identify strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning. Monitoring by contracted monitoring specialist(s) is conducted quarterly from the Prime Minister decree issued until six months after completion of property ownership transferring. Monitoring result will be reported to NAT environmental committee.

2 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

- 1) to identify PAPs who are not entitled under Egyptian regulation
- 2) to confirm socio-economic condition at all PAPs

3 Scope of the Study

The main indicators monitored by the independent organization or personnel are shown below.

- 1) Reviewing of existing baseline data obtained through site investigation and population census
- 2) Assessment of effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlement
- 3) Assessment of appropriateness of compensation amount
- 4) Assessment of discrepancy among donor polices, revised RPF and actual implementation
- 5) Assessment of further mitigation measurements and recommendation for improvement of resettlement
- 6) Monitoring and assessment of grievances mechanism
- 7) Assessment of livelihood restoration
- 8) Assessment of awareness of project affected people on compensation policy
- 9) Confirmation of appropriateness about temporal land acquisition and compensation conducted by a contractor.

4 Methodology of the Study

The following methodology will be used for the study.

- 1) Reviewing secondary data collected at FS and SS
- 2) Examining other secondary data which can not collected at FS and SS
- 3) Conducting interview to all PAPs and relevant authorities

Annex-5

Tentative Scope of Work on Socio-Economic Survey

1 Introduction

The expected impact due to project implementation is studied based on secondary data and the result of socio-economic survey conducted at the project area (not conducting interview to PAPs directly). Therefore, it is important to confirm socio-economic condition of potential PAPs in order to examine impact caused by the Project implementation and to examine appropriate compensation for PAPs.

2 Objectives

The objectives of the study are:

- 1) identification of PAPs who are not entitled compensation/assistance under Egyptian regulations
- 2) confirmation of socio-economic condition of all PAPs
- 3) Assessment of socio-economic impact of all PAPs

3 Scope of Study

The study will cover all PAPs though its population is not confirmed at the current study level, and the study area is project area (phase 1 only). The study is expected to provide input to examine appropriate compensation for all PAPs, and provides the followings;

- 1) Property Owners and Occupants/Tenants
 - Family structure, number, gender, age
 - Occupation of every family member
 - Primary and secondary income sources and monthly/ annual income
- 2) Business Owners
 - Net monthly/ annual income
 - Monthly/ annual expenditure
 - Number of employees
 - Business license
- 3) Employees and Hired Workers
 - Identification of PAPs
 - Net monthly/ annual income
 - Monthly expenditure
 - Family structure
 - Main income source of a family

4 Methodology of Study

The study will apply for the following study method;

- 1) Reviewing collected data at FS and SS
- 2) Examining secondary data which can not be collected at FS and SS
- 3) Conducting interview to all PAPs