

Submitted to :  
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company **EGAS**

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## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

### NATURAL GAS CONNECTION PROJECT IN 11 GOVERNORATES IN EGYPT

(Final March 2014)

## List of acronyms and abbreviations

AFD	Agence Française de Développement (French Agency for Development)
AP	Affected Persons
ARP	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practical
AST	Above-ground Storage Tank
BUTAGASCO	The Egyptian Company for LPG distribution
CAA	Competent Administrative Authority
CULTNAT	Center for Documentation Of Cultural and Natural Heritage
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
CDA	Community Development Association
CRN	Customer Reference Number
EDHS	Egyptian Demographic and Health Survey
EHDR	Egyptian Human Development Report 2010
EEAA	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
EGAS	Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMU	Environmental Management Unit
ENIB	Egyptian National Investment Bank
ES	Environmental and Social
ESDV	Emergency Shut Down Valve
ESIAF	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMMF	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HH	Households
GASCO	Egyptian Natural Gas Company
GCR	Greater Cairo Region
GIS	Global Information Systems
GOPP	General Organization for Physical Planning
GPS	Global Positioning System
HHH	Head of the Household
HDR	Human Development Report
HP	High Pressure
HSE	Health Safety and Environment
IDSC	Information and Decision Support Center
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGEM	Institute of Gas Engineers and Managers
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDC	Local Distribution Companies (Egypt Gas and Town Gas)
LDU	Local Development Unit
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LFL	Lower Flammable Limit
LP	Low Pressure
mBar	milliBar
MSEA	Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NG	Natural Gas



NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
P&A	Property and Appliance Survey
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PE	Poly Ethylene
PPM	Parts Per Million
PRS	Pressure Reduction Station
PSV	Pressure Safety Valve
QRA	Quantitative Risk Assessment
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
S HP	Steel High Pressure pipelines
SDO	Social Development Officer
SFD	Social Fund for Development
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SRO	Social and Resettlement Officer
SSIAF	Supplementary Social Impact Assessment Framework
SYB	Statistical Year Book 2010
T/E Gas	Town Gas/Egypt Gas
TOR	Terms of Reference
Town Gas	The Egyptian Company for Natural Gas Distribution for Cities
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UFL	Upper Flammable Limit
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UST	Underground Storage Tank
WB	The World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
\$	United States Dollars
€	Euros

Exchange Rate: US\$ = 7.00L.E as of January 2014

Exchange Rate: € = 9.60L.E. as of January 2014



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## 1 Introduction

The Government of Egypt (GoE) has immediate priorities to increase household use of natural gas by connecting 800,000 households/yr. to the gas distribution network to replace the highly subsidized, largely imported Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). The GoE is implementing an expansion program for Domestic Natural Gas connections to an additional 2.5 Million households over the next 3 to 6 years. As part of the program, the project presented in this framework study involves extending the network and accompanying infrastructure to connect 1.1 Million Households in 11 Governorates between 2014 and 2017 with the assistance of a World Bank Loan of up to US\$500 Million and the Agence Française de Développement (French Agency for Development) financing of up to €70 Million. The total program for connecting the prospective 1.1 Million customers is estimated to cost US\$850 Million.

The proposed investments are part of the household gas connection investments in service areas in the 11 governorates under the concessions of two distribution companies; **Town Gas** in the Giza, Ismailia, Alexandria, and Marsa Matrouh governorates, and **Egypt Gas** in Qalubia, Menufia, Daqahlia, Qena, Sohag, Gharbia, and Aswan governorates. The Project will include the following components:

- **Component 1: Gas Distribution Network and Household Connections.** This includes expansion of the intermediate and low pressure gas distribution networks, installation of control units and conversions of customer appliances to allow connection of and supply of gas to the proposed new 1.1 million households.
- **Component 2: Pressure Reduction Stations (PRSs)** for reduction of NG pressure from 70 Bar to 7 Bar and odorant addition for residential users. The construction of PRSs to connect the distribution networks in the project areas to the high pressure gas transmission networks. Currently, 25 new PRSs area being considered for financing by the proposed project.
- **Component 3: Gas Transmission Connection.** This component includes extending the gas high pressure transmission network to supply gas to the new PRSs in the project areas. Twenty high pressure pipeline connections are currently being considered ranging from 50m – 38km of about 178 km total length.

To encourage household participation, EGAS continues to apply a 2005 connection policy that sets the household connection fee for a new connection to the network at LE 2,500 nationwide of which the household pays LE 1,500 and EGAS contributes LE 1,000 that is paid to the relevant distribution companies. The household connection fee is assumed to cover the cost of installation to the distribution companies while EGAS also shares the cost of network expansion and Pressure Reduction Station.

The total cost of household gas connection is L.E. 5400 with a breakdown of, L.E. 2400: cost share of steel pipeline network and Pressure Reduction Stations, L.E. 1200: Cost share of ground network inside cities, L.E. 960: Cost share of building external networks and L.E. 840: cost share of internal networks and conversions.

To enable the connections, significant upfront network investment is required. As such, network development and connections in household premises happen simultaneously across the targeted project areas. Therefore, although the main features of the project have been identified; details of pipeline routings, locations of Pressure Reducing Stations, and exact households to be connected have not been confirmed at this stage. Such details will be completed during the course of implementation of the project.





World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard policies require an Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the proposed project. Given that the final selection of the exact paths of the gas pipelines, pressure reduction stations, and distribution networks will be made during the course of implementation of the project, the current study will develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment *Framework* (ESIAF). In addition to assessing environmental and social impacts based on the project details currently available, the framework sets the road map for addressing the requirements of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) and the relevant World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies in site-specific ESIAFs which are to be prepared upon finalization of project details.

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment *Framework* Study has been prepared based on the Terms of Reference prepared by EGAS and cleared by the World Bank, aiming at providing an overview of the anticipated environmental and social safeguard issues related to natural gas distribution and connections to households in 11 governorates; and to develop environmental guidelines to be followed for the subsequent gradual phased implementation of the Project.

With regards to the social aspects, a through desktop review and analysis of primary data was carried out. Special attention was paid to potential Project Affected People as well as vulnerable groups who were investigated using multi-levels of data collection tools. In addition to deliverables required by the ToR (ESIAF and Resettlement Policy Framework), it was recommended by the WB to **deliver a stand-alone** Supplementary Social Impact Assessment Framework (**SSIAF**). The SSIAF should be referred to for detailed social data and assessments.

No major environmental or social risks could be foreseen to prevent reaching the 1.1 million customer target over the proposed 3-year timeframe. The extensive experience gained, by EGAS and affiliates, through implementation of the previous WB- and GoE-funded Natural Gas Connection project in Greater Cairo (and all over Egypt) will play a critical role in the minimizing environmental and social risks and maximizing public ownership and acceptance.

## 1.1 Project Objectives

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The proposed project represents an integral component of the National energy strategy which calls for greater use of natural gas for domestic users and reduction of government subsidies of the energy sector (LPG). The project will contribute to achieving the Government plan for extending domestic natural gas connections in the country and is planned for completion within 3 years (2014-2017). The following results are envisaged from the project:

- Wider NG coverage and stable household energy supply
- Reduced leakage and fire risk compared to LPG
- Reduced LPG cylinder prices due to lower demand
- Reduced hardships to the physically challenged, women, and the elderly
- Reduced costs compared to butane gas (LPG) and electricity in Egypt
- Reduced strategic dependence on imported fuel (LPG)
- Rationalization of subsidies for LPG cylinders.

## 1.2 Objectives of the ESIA Framework Study

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The scope of the ESIAF is to assess the environmental and social impacts of extensions of new high-pressure steel pipes to the project areas (or installation of new pipelines), pressure reduction stations, and distribution networks serving the various project areas. Impacts of NG exploration, extraction, refining, and transmission are outside the scope of the ESIAF



In addition to assessment of environmental and social impacts based on the available level of project details, the specific objective of the study is to develop an ESIA Framework as a “road map” for addressing the following key modules once the final detailing of the project components is complete:

- Describing project components and activities of relevance to the environmental and social impacts assessments
- Identifying and addressing relevant national and international legal and technical requirements and guidelines pertaining to project-related environmental, social, and occupational health & safety issues;
- Performing stakeholder meetings, scoping sessions, and public consultations to maximize public ownership and stakeholder engagement
- Describing baseline environmental and social conditions, obtaining key data relevant to the NG connection project, and identifying relevant governmental, administrative, and civil society institutions
- Assessing the potential environmental and social impacts of the project in the project areas;
- Developing an environmental and social management and monitoring plan for the mitigation of negative impacts and for monitoring compliance with the relevant environmental laws

Overall, a key objective of each of the sections of this study is to provide a framework for addressing the various components of the specific ESIA's which will be prepared upon final detailing of the project. Governorate-level ESIA's covering the final project components to be implemented will be prepared, cleared, and disclosed prior to commencement of mobilization and construction. Please see Annex 4 that outlines proposed ToRs for a the governorate-level site-specific ESIA.

### 1.3 Contributors

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The ESIAF has been prepared by EcoConServ Environmental Solutions (Cairo, Egypt) with valuable collaboration and assistance from EGAS, Egypt Gas, and Town Gas HSE and Engineering Departments. The names of the EcoConServ experts who have participated in the preparation of the ESIAF study are listed in Annex 1 to this report.



## 2 Project Description

### 2.1 Background

The National Natural Gas Grid was established 1975 with 75 km total piping length. Current total piping length reached over 35,000 km with a daily capacity of 205 m<sup>3</sup>. National consumption of natural gas in 2012/2013 is estimated at 52 billion cubic meters, while 6.7 billion cubic meters (11%) were exported. As shown below, annual national consumption of Natural Gas is dominated by the electricity sector (power plants) and various industrial sectors. Current domestic/residential users (households) consume a mere 3% of the total annual NG production

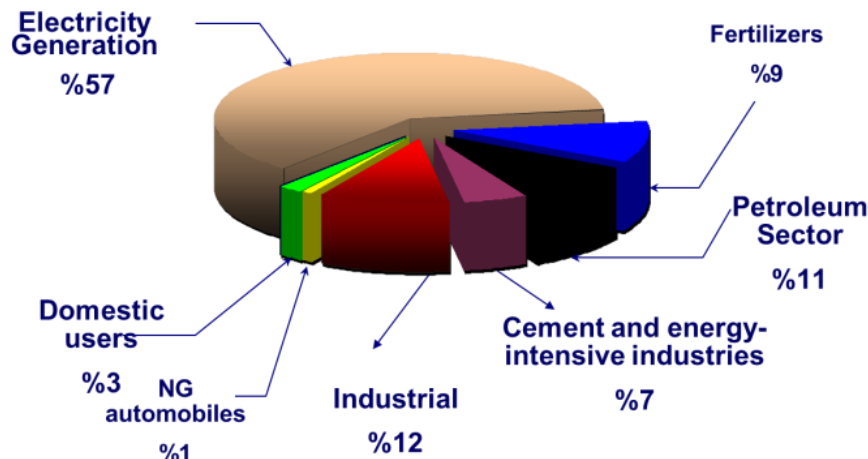


Figure 2-1: Annual consumption of Natural Gas by the various sectors in Egypt

The Natural Gas Grid in Egypt is fed by numerous gas production fields and treatment facilities for transmission to industrial, commercial, domestic users, and power plants. Main gas production fields are Ras Shokeir, Ras Gharib, Abu Madi and Abu El Gharadik.

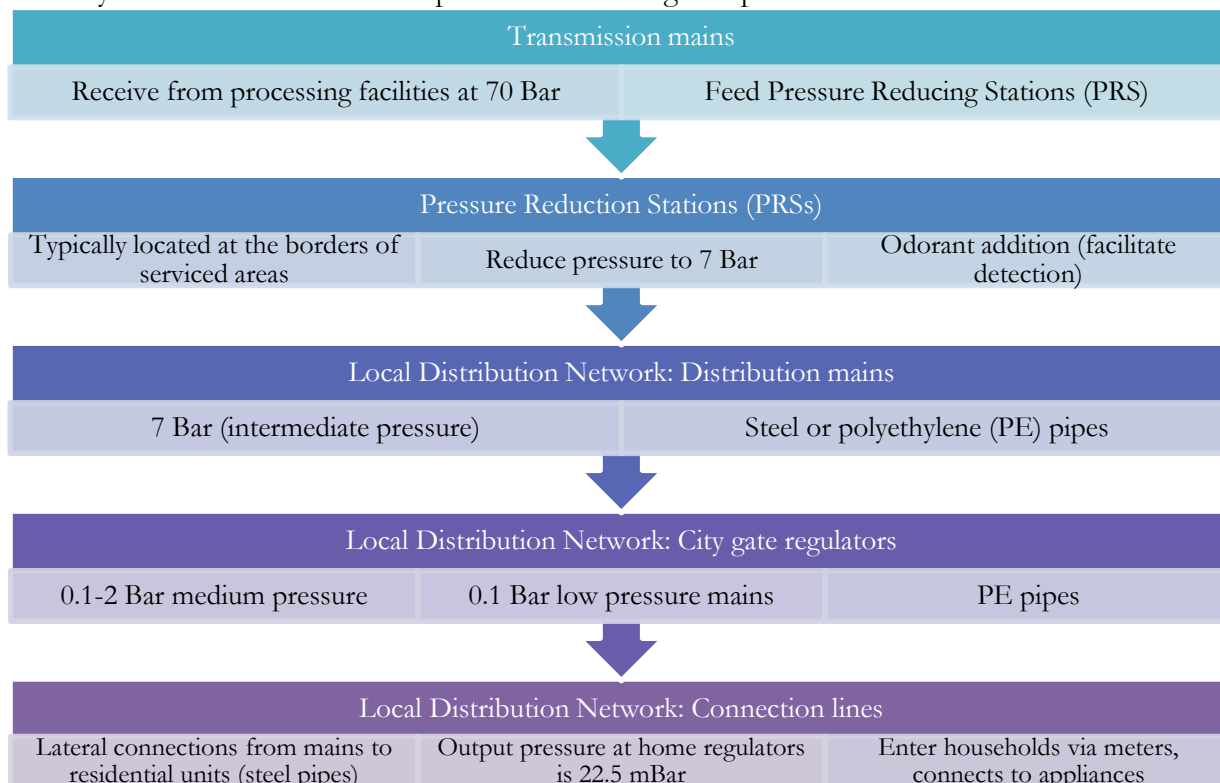
To date, the Natural Gas Network has already reached all but 2 of the 27 Egyptian governorates. Matrouh (26) and ElWadi El Gideed (27) were deemed too distant from the existing network to fulfill the minimum levels of economic and technical feasibility. Domestic user coverage (households) varies to great degree from one governorate to the next. As of November 2013, connections in Cairo, Giza, and Alexandria total 3.5 Million households out of the nationwide total of 5.7 Million households connected. As mentioned above, the project proposed in this study aims to add 1.1 Million Households in the 11 governorates to the existing 5.7 Million.

The NG is processed and injected into the high pressure lines of the national Grid (70 Bar) for transmission. Upon branching from the main lines to regional distribution networks, the pressure of the NG is lowered to 7 Bar at the Pressure Reduction Stations (PRS). An odorant is added to the NG at PRSs feeding distribution networks to residential areas<sup>1</sup> in order to facilitate detection. Regulators are then used to further lower the pressure to 100 mbar in the local networks, before finally lowering the pressure to 20 mbar for domestic use within the households. In addition to excavation and pipe laying, key activities of the construction phase also include installation of pipes on buildings, internal connections in households, and conversion of appliance nozzles to accommodate the switch from LPG to NG.

<sup>1</sup> Because natural gas is odorless, odorants facilitate leak detection for inhabitants of residential areas.



The city distribution network comprises the following components:



## 2.2 Coverage Framework

Preliminary project planning has applied social, economic, safety, and technical criteria to identify 96 districts and villages in 11 Governorates as targets for connecting the 1.1 million customers (households). The project shall introduce the service in new areas, which have not been connected before, and shall further extend the network in areas which are partially covered.

The Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (EGAS) is mandated to oversee the planning and implementation of the project. This project will be implemented by the **Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (EGAS)** and its affiliate local distribution companies: **Egypt Gas** and **Town Gas**, with Loan Assistance from the World Bank (WB) and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD). Town gas has been commissioned for implementation in Giza, Ismailia, Alexandria, and Matrouh while Egypt Gas will be implementing the project in the remainder of the governorates (Gharbia, Menufia, Dakahlia, Qaliobia, Sohag, Qena, Aswan).

### Estimation of the number of households served

The approach to generating a preliminary estimate of the households served is based on the same procedures used in previous projects implemented by EGAS and its local distribution companies (LDCs), including a very similar WB-funded project to connect 300,000 households in the Greater Cairo area (2006-2007).

A preliminary estimate is generated through a general survey (outlined below) in order to obtain funding (GoE, WB, other funds), followed by a Property & Appliance (P&A) survey **upon approval of funding**. The outcome of the P&A survey is a detailed listing of individual households to be connected after passing safety and technical evaluations. The detailed listing is then used to finalize pipeline sizing and routing, as well as the final siting and sizing of the Pressure Reduction Stations (PRS).



### Initial survey

- Data collection on potential households to be connected from all relevant authorities
- Field visits to record road and building conditions
- Approximation of the number of customers not meeting safety and technical criteria.
- Identifying the availability of utilities in the area and their conditions (Electricity, Water, telephone lines, and sewage) through data and maps from the relevant authorities.
- Identifying the location of the nearest PRS or gas networks, if available.

### Property & Appliance (P & A) survey *(to be conducted upon approval of funding)*

- Obtain the latest aerial maps of the project areas from the Egyptian Survey Authority
- Identifying Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates of the sites
- Locating each road and building and inserting them on the corresponding map
- GPS team then develops a land survey map to be used by the P&A survey team to generate a unique customer reference number (C.R.N) based on building, block, and sector
- The final (C.R.N) will be associated to the customer name, address, appliances, and data.
- An isometric drawing for each building, location of service, and riser routes is created, reviewed by the surveyors, and delivered to the *Installations department*
- Data is entered into a central database and G.I.S system for review by a *design team*
- Design team finalizes pipe sizing, type, regulator capacity & locations, routing, and number of appliances to be converted

It is standard practice for EGAS (and the Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum) to present the extent of the Domestic Natural Gas Connections coverage as the number of households connected to the network. A listing (sorted by number of connected households) contrasts the domestic connection network in the 11 governorates selected for the project with the proposed connection plan.

**Table 2-1: Existing household coverage in the 11 governorates and connections planned (this project)**

Governorate	Connected Households (To November 2013)	Additional HH planned during this project			Total (This project)
		2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	Planned (HH)
Giza	992932	85000	119000	77000	281000
Alexandria	733579	10000	92000	77000	179000
Qalyubia	382012	49000	28500	50000	127500
Gharbia	243556	4000		25500	29500
Dakahlia	149060	9000	32000	90500	131500
Menufia	134511	10000	23000	13000	46000
Ismailia	84997		42000	20500	62500
Sohag	47116	14000		57000	71000
Aswan	16000	20000	27000		47000
Qena	8079	25000	66500		91500
Matruh	-	10000	10000	10000	30000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,735,110</b>	<b>236,000</b>	<b>440,000</b>	<b>420,500</b>	<b>1,096,500</b>



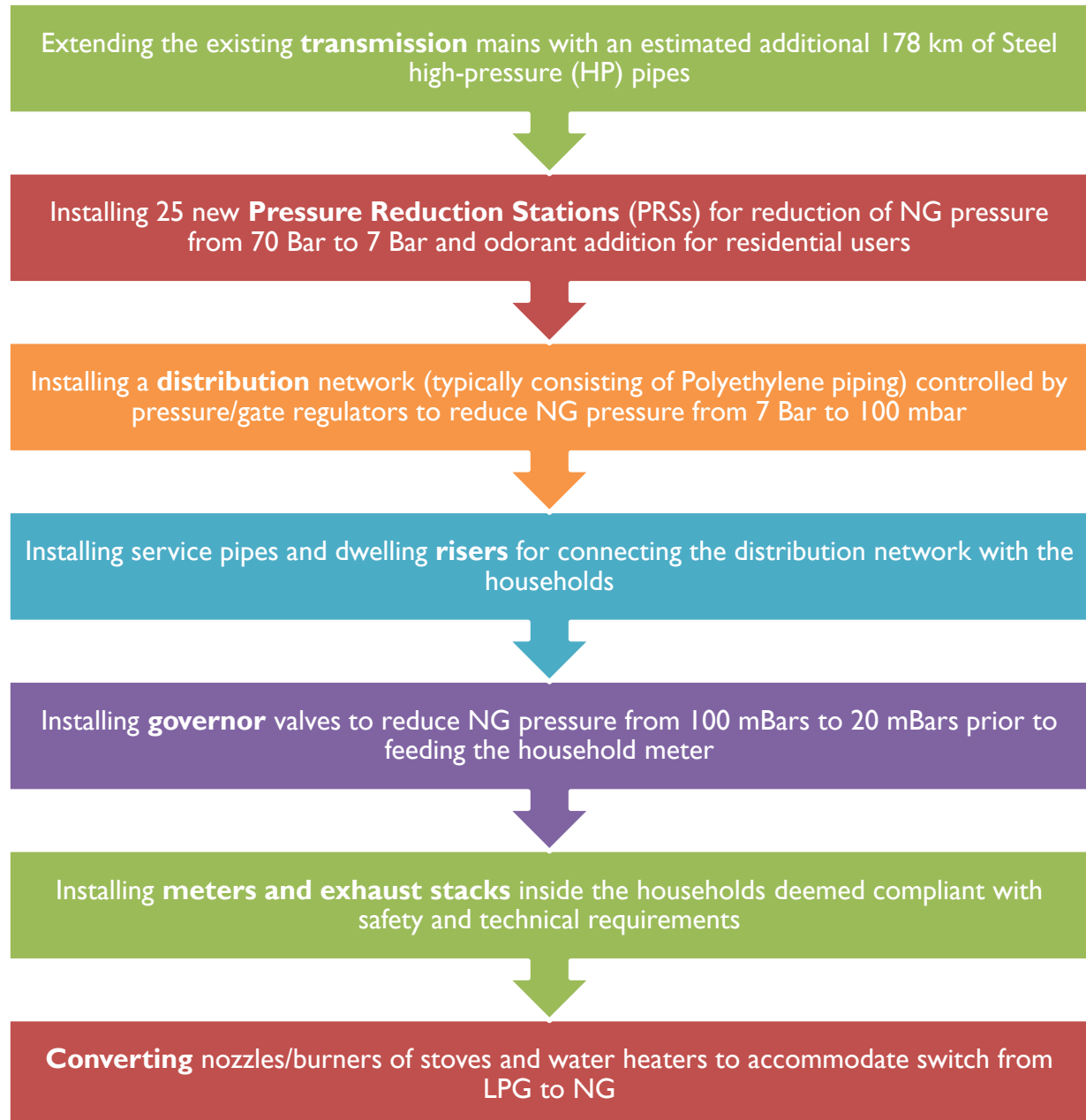


Figure 2-2: Locations of the 11 governorates of the proposed natural gas connections project



## 2.3 Project Components

The project will comprise design, planning, procurement, excavation, construction, testing, and monitoring activities for:



### 2.3.1 Design and material take-off (MTO) including procurement

Once the final number and location of project components and households is finalized, a final design of the transmission and distribution pipelines is utilized to estimate the materials needed to implement the project. Procurement of the materials includes local and international components. Local purchases typically include PE piping for the distribution networks, transformers for protections for impressed current protection of the S-HP 70-Bar pipelines. While the main international purchases may include critical components and PRSs, S-HP pipelines, regulators, and metering stations.



### 2.3.2 Piping and connections

With the exception of Matrouh, 10 of the 11 governorates covered by the project are already connected to the national NG network. Matrouh, being one of the only two governorates not connected to the network, will have its own local loop (separate from the national network) for feeding the 30,000 households. The Matrouh loop will be fed by a gas field which has been dedicated to industrial applications. A 15,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day PRS is planned for Matrouh, transmitted through 4 km of steel-HP piping.

Existing transmission mains (steel-HP) shall be extended with new pipelines (178 km total) to access project areas and cover additional loads with stable supply. Diameters of the steel-HP pipelines are typically between 6 and 24 inch, and are usually 1.2m deep inside the ground.

The distribution system shall consist of 7-Bar mains extending from the PRSs and 100-mBar system through city gate regulators, which in turn feeds low pressure networks via district regulators. Distribution mains are typically Polyethylene (PE) pipes connected to regulators. Regulators are fed by 7-Bar piping which is orange in color (referred to as PE100) with diameters between 16mm to 355mm and release 100-mBar NG in yellow piping (referred to as PE 80) with diameters starting from 250mm to 32 mm home branches.

Connections work will connect the distribution network to the households.

Gas will be fed into the property at 100 milli-bars maximum, through risers and laterals for flats and an external meter box service termination for singly occupied premises.

Sizes of risers depends on the number of dwellings in the block of flats but laterals will be normally 1 inch or 3/4 inch.

Gas meters will be installed with a suitable regulator (governor) at internal pressures of 20 mbar.

Internal piping inside the household will be steel pipes of 1 inch, 3/4 inch and 1/2 inch diameter and will generally supply a cooker and a water heater. Connections from steel pipes to appliances are typically flexible rubber tubing in the case of stoves and copper tubing for water heaters

Conversion of home appliances shall be carried out on an expected 2,000,000 appliances (assuming each household contains 2 appliances- stove and water heater. The majority of appliances will be converted by drilling out existing injector nozzles to accommodate the targeted gas flow. Burner drilling is necessary to increase the flow of low-pressure NG in order to maintain the calorific value that was previously available from high-pressure LPG. Typically, injector nozzles are drilled to become 1.25 to 1.5 times larger in diameter.

The network and PRSs shall be designed and commissioned according to the standards of the Institute of Gas Engineers and Managers (IGEM) of the UK, which includes compliance with high safety standards required for the transmission and distribution networks as well as the PRSs.

### 2.3.3 Pressure Reduction Stations

PRS siting is guided by minimizing the possible negative impacts on surroundings: the safety of neighboring areas from possible gas release accidents and noise associated with reducers operations. The following buffer zones are recommended between certain parts of the PRS and neighboring building and inhabited areas:

- Minimum distance between high pressure line (70 bar) and buildings outside the PRS should be 90 meters from the center line





- PRS should have free areas from each side to allow for emergency vehicle.
- 20 meters minimum between reducers and nearest building to minimize noise impacts.

Although the exact locations of the new PRSs are not yet finalized, it is anticipated to have them installed at the areas shown in the table below. As part of the procurement process, once the WB loan is approved, Town Gas and Egypt Gas will submit requests to local authorities for allocating suitable land plots in each of the areas below. The PRSs are typically located in low-population-density areas on land plots of about 40-50m x 40-50m for each PRS. The PRSs should be accessible by road to ensure quick response in the case repairs or emergencies.

The table also shows the anticipated capacities (in standard cubic meters per hour) and the associated lengths of high-pressure steel piping. The capacities are related to the anticipated demand of the households to be connected in the area. While the lengths of the high-pressure piping are related to distances from existing high-pressure lines of the National Grid.

**Table 2-2: Required locations / capacities of PRSs with associated steel 70-Bar pipeline lengths<sup>2</sup>**

<b>Town Gas</b>			
<b>Governorate</b>	<b>PRS location</b>	<b>PRS Capacity (sm<sup>3</sup>/h)</b>	<b>70-bar steel lines (m)</b>
Giza	Giza North	20,000	3000
	Giza South	40,000	6500
	Atfih	5,000	200
Alexandria	ElAmriya	20,000	3000
Ismailia	ElQantara Sharq	20,000	1000
	ElQantara Gharb	10,000	200
	Fayed	5,000	200
	Abu Swair	5,000	3000
Matrouh	Matrouh	15,000	4000
<b>Town Gas Total</b>		<b>9 PRSs</b>	<b>21 km</b>
<b>Egypt Gas</b>			
Qaliobia	Qaha	5,000	50
Gharbia	Qotoor	5,000	100
Dakahlia	Belkass	5,000	100
	ElManzala	5,000	16000
	Mit Salseel	5,000	12000
	Dekernes	5,000	25000
Qena	Qena	20,000	7000
	Nagada	5,000	6000
	Qift	5,000	100
	ElWaqf	5,000	8500
	Abu Tisht	5,000	6000
Sohag	Tama	5,000	5000
	Jerja	20,000	5000
	Jehaina	15,000	5000
Aswan	Kom Ombo	10,000	23000
	Edfu	10,000	38000
<b>Egypt Gas Total</b>		<b>16 PRSs</b>	<b>157 km</b>
<b>Total Egypt Gas and Town Gas</b>		<b>25 PRSs</b>	<b>178 km</b>

<sup>2</sup> Exact locations of the required PRS's are currently not identified and will be determined at later stages



## 2.4 Activities of the Construction Phase

### 2.4.1 Mobilization of equipment<sup>3</sup>, materials and workers

According to an approved implementation plan, the contractor mobilizes construction equipment and materials. The contractor will be assigned a location by the local authority for storing materials and equipment in the active "Sector". These storage locations shall include:

- Excavation machinery: trenchers, backhoe, jack hammers, loaders, cranes, manual tools;
- Mobile electrical equipment: generators;
- Piping materials, such as pipes, valves, elbows, coating materials;
- Stockpiles of sand and filling materials;
- Repair machinery, such as compaction machinery, asphalt laying machinery, concrete mixers;
- Management caravan for the site engineers and staff;
- Worker camps, if needed

### 2.4.2 Excavation and pipe laying

In general, the least expensive and most commonly used excavation technique is the Open cut technique. Alternatively, borings may be excavated using hydraulic drive, and finally Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) technique. HDD is only utilized in the case of railway crossings, waterways, and major streets where traffic cannot be interrupted. In the case of HDD under railway crossings steel or reinforced concrete sleeves will be installed to further protect the piping from fatigue. It should be noted that intersections with waterways of the Nile or its major branches are not anticipated in this project.

#### Site preparation and excavation

Prior to excavation works, pipeline routes shall be identified and marked in the field. Excavation works start by removing the asphalt layer using either a mechanical trencher or a jack hammer. The mechanical trencher also removes broken asphalt and the base stone layer. In case the jack hammer is used, road layers are then removed by excavator.

The road base soil, underneath asphalt and stones, is then excavated either by a backhoe excavator or by manual excavation. The advantage of manual excavation is that it reduces the risks of breaking water, sewerage, electric or telecommunication lines which are unmapped. Typically the trench for PE pipes is 0.4-0.6 meter wide, and about 1.5 meter deep, depending on pipe diameter<sup>4</sup>. For steel pipes the trench width is 0.6-0.8 meters with the same depth, also depending on diameter.

Excavated soils, broken asphalt and other waste materials during excavation are loaded onto trucks, which transfer it to disposal areas. Because of the limited available space on most Egyptian streets, loading waste trucks shall be done upon excavation, whenever possible, in order to avoid stockpiling waste on site.

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<sup>3</sup> Updated manufacturer catalogues including specifications and environmental parameters should be included as an annex to the site-specific ESIA report. Emphasis should be placed on high noise and air emitters such as the paving breaker and excavators.

<sup>4</sup> There should be 1 meter soft sand cover and a yellow warning tape marked "Gas" above the pipe



In some cases, where groundwater table is shallow, the trench should be dewatered before pipe laying. Dewatering pumps discharge into a drain or sewer manhole, according to the conditions of the area and arrangements with local authorities.

### **Pipe laying**

During the excavation works, welding works may take place above-ground. Once the trench is excavated, the pipe stretch shall be laid down.

Welding may involve a built-in coil electrical fusion weld (fittings with heating coils installed inside) or butt welds (hot plate softening the tips of the PE pipes before joining). In both cases, adequate electrical units are needed onsite (diesel generators, cables).

Arc welding is used with HP steel pipes. Steel pipes are protected from corrosion by isolating coats, and by fixing an anode for cathodic protection. For long segments of the steel-HP pipelines, the impressed current protection system is employed with the aid of electrical components such as transformers.

### **Backfill and road repair**

Natural gas PE pipes should be surrounded by sand in order to absorb loads from the road. After laying and welding works, the trench is then filled with sand either by a front loader or manually.

The sand should be effectively compacted in the trench in order to avoid road settlements, and subsequent cracks. A yellow warning tape marked “Natural Gas” is placed on top of the sand layer.

In some cases, an inverted U-shaped reinforced concrete slab is constructed around the pipeline after laying in order to improve shock resistance.

### **Typical schedule for construction**

Because of heavy traffic conditions normally occurring in most Egyptian cities, natural gas line construction should be expedited in order to avoid traffic blockings. Before excavation, the Traffic Department grants a conditional time-limited permission (documented in a legal report). In normal cases, the construction schedule for a pipe stretch of 350-400 meters is:

- 07:00 – 11:00                      Excavation and above-ground welding
- 11:00 – 12:00                      Pipe laying and tie-in welding
- 13:00 – 16:00                      Filling and compaction
- 16:00 – 17:00                      Base stone filling
- Pending arrangement with local authorities      Asphalt laying/street restoration

In many cases across the proposed project areas, underground utilities have been installed long ago, without accurate documentation of routes and depths. The contractor performs careful manual excavation to avoid paying for possible damage.

If a utility line break occurs, the site manager notifies the Police Department and the respective authority (according to type of utility pipe). The authority then starts repairing the line as soon as possible, and later claims the repair costs back from the contractor.

### **High Pressure Steel Piping**

General features of the construction activities are also applicable to excavation and installation of the 70-bar high-pressure piping. However, HP piping is usually installed outside cities and urban



centers. Within the context of the 11-governorates, construction arrangements may vary greatly as the HP may traverse a variety of physical, geological, and biological environments. For example, installation of the HP piping in Matrouh, Aswan, Qena, and Sohag will most likely take place in the desert component which is by and large uninhabited and exhibits minimal flora/fauna. HP installation in the Delta governorates may require arrangements to minimize impacts on the ultra-high population density areas and the crowded plots of agricultural land.

In some of the project areas, significant environmental and social issues may be triggered according to the exact alignment of the high pressure lines. The alignment and its impacts must be addressed comprehensively in the specific ESIA's and the preparation of RAPs (if needed)

### 2.4.3 Leakage testing

Following construction activities, the piping should be tested to locate possible leaks using either hydrostatic testing or pneumatic air-gas testing. In the former, the pipe is filled with water and then pressurized to the desired level, along with pressure testing at different locations to detect leaks, then water is drained. In the second process, air, or an inert gas, is used instead of water. In both cases, pressure is increased to 1.5x the operating pressure. Pressure drop indicates leakage.

Hydrostatic testing is more complicated than the pneumatic, as it requires highly efficient water drainage. This drainage takes place by the "pigging process", which includes forcing an object, the "pig", through the pipe by liquid or air pressure to totally drain the line before NG is fed. In the case of pneumatic testing, Nitrogen gas purge to remove air after the test.

In order to prevent deformation, dislocation, and rupture of the pipes, leakage testing through pressurization must be performed AFTER backfilling the excavation under (10 cm), around (10 cm), and above the pipes (20 cm, at least).

### 2.4.4 Connections to households

After testing the piping for leakage, connections to the buildings commence. The connection starts from the main line (PE) and crosses the road to the buildings on both sides. At the edge of the building, a riser (steel) feeds different laterals which ends at the customer gas meter then to different appliances. Traffic may be affected by the connection works.

The underground portion of the riser is sleeve-protected, while above-ground pipes are painted. Risers and laterals are fixed on walls by steel clips. This will involve drilling the walls to attach the necessary bolts and rivets. The laterals enter the household through the wall.

Connections are tested for leakage by increasing pressure to 2Bar and monitoring pressure drop.

### 2.4.5 Conversion of appliances

The installation contract between the household owner and the implementing company includes the cost of converting 2 appliances. Conversion involves increasing the diameter of the gas injectors of the stove and water heater to accommodate the difference in operating pressures and calorific value of natural gas in comparison with LPG. Conversion works are practiced at the client's flat, by changing the injectors' properties of the appliance. Typical drill bit sizes used for conversions are either 35 or 70mm.

Conversion also involves flue gas outlet/stack installation for bathroom heaters. The stack must lead to external/ambient atmosphere outside the HH. In order to allow the installation of the conversion of the heater and installation of the stack, the bathroom volume must exceed 5.6 cubic meters. Installation of the stack may require scaffolding and breaking of the wall or ceiling.



## **Construction works for PRSs and regulators**

Once the locations and capacities of the PRSs are finalized, relevant authorities are contacted to identify and acquire areas with the required dimensions and specifications.

Constructing Pressure Reduction Stations and City gate Regulators are regular construction works in addition to connections between transmission mains and distribution mains. The PRS comprises two types of pressures, the first is the upstream pressure, which is a high pressure ranging from 30 to 70 Bar, while the second pressure is the downstream pressure, which is a low pressure (7 Bar). Construction involves Civil works: electrical, fire-fighting, fire alarm and Mechanical works: various PRS components.

## **2.5 Activities of the operation phase**

### **2.5.1 Operation of the PRS**

#### **Inlet stage**

The inlet components of the PRS should be completely isolated from the cathodic system applied to the feeding steel pipes. This is achieved by installing isolating joint with protection.

#### **Filtration stage**

The aim of the filtration stage is to remove dust, rust, solid contaminants and liquid traces. Two filters and two separators are installed in parallel; each filter-separator operates with the full capacity of the PRS. During the operation of filter-separator line, the other line is kept on standby. Filter-separator lines are equipped with safety devices such as differential pressure gauges, relief valves, liquid indicators, etc.

#### **Heating stage**

Because the difference between the inlet and outlet pressure is relatively high, icing normally occurs around outlet pipes. This may cause blockings and accordingly reduce or stop the gas flow. To avoid such circumstances, a heater is installed to keep the temperature of outlet pipes over 7°C. Each PRS is equipped with two heaters in parallel in order to allow for a standby heater in emergencies.

#### **Reduction stage**

Each PRS includes two reduction lines in parallel, also to allow for a standby line. The lines are equipped with safety gauges, indicators and transmitters to maintain safe operation conditions. According to the IChemE standards, the reduction unit should be installed in a well-ventilated-closed area or, alternatively, in an open protected area.

#### **Measuring stage**

After adjusting the outlet pressure, gas flow and cumulative consumption are then measured to monitor NG consumption from the PRS and to adjust the dosing of the odorant as indicated below. Measuring devices should be sensitive to low gas flow, which normally occurs during the first stages after connecting a small portion of targeted clients.

#### **Odorizing stage**

The objective of the odorant is to enable the detection of gas leaks in residential units at low concentration, before gas concentration becomes hazardous. The normally used odorant is composed of Tertiobutylmercaptin (80%) and Methylsulphide (20%). The normal dosing rate of the odorant is 12-24 mg/cm<sup>3</sup>. The system consists of a stainless steel storage tank, which receives the odorant from 200-liter drums, injection pumps and associated safety devices. Operation of



the odorant unit is controlled automatically, and could be switched to manual operation if needed.

### Outlet stage

The outlet stage includes an outlet valve gauge, temperature indicators, pressure and temperature transmitters and non-return valves. The outlet pipes are also, like inlet pipes, isolated from the cathodic protection by an isolating joint.

### 2.5.2 Operation of the network

The operation of the system is undertaken by LDCs. Normal operation will include routine audits on pressures and condition of the network. Normal maintenance and monitoring works for the network include:

- Monitoring valves at selected points on the pipeline. Gas leaks are routinely monitored using gas detection sensors;
- Checking cathodic protection on "Flange Adaptors" by taking voltage readings and changing anodes whenever needed.

In case of a leak detection, or damage to part of the network, the damaged pipe is replaced. The following procedures are usually followed:

- Stopping leaking line by valves when available or by squeezing the lines before and after the damaged part.
- Excavating above the effected part (in case of distribution main or underground line)
- Venting the line
- Removing affected pipe, replacing effecting part and welding it with the two ends, filling and road repair

### 2.5.3 Repairs in households

Repairs in residential units include appliance adjustments or piping/metering replacement.

## 2.6 Closing note

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The variation of physical/geological/biological/socioeconomic features or of institutional capabilities across the 11 governorates of the project may dictate modifications of the project components. The scope of the possible modifications is not expected to be wide. It may be limited to fine-tuning to adapt to local contexts and realities in the various project areas.

Over the years of implementing natural gas connection projects across Egypt, protocols to deal with national and local administrative requirements have been institutionalized between companies of the Natural Gas sector and the various government/administration entities. Such protocols comply with national legislation and administrative procedures and have become familiar and standard.

As an example, established protocols for street restoration (where Local Governmental Unit issues the permit for excavation) involve the following:

1. A preliminary meeting is held in the presence of :
  - Representative of the LDC executing the excavation works
  - Representative of the LDC and a representative of the Contractor executing the excavation work (in case a contractor is executing the works on behalf of the LDC)



- Local Governmental Unit (LGU) Representative that identifies the start date on the Excavation permit and an estimate of the restoration fees that the LDC pays
- 2. The meeting is minuted and signed by the above participating parties and stamped. The minutes is considered as the permit for excavation
- 3. The permit is maintained by the LDC Engineer responsible for the excavation works as an evidence during any checking by the Traffic Department or the LGU
- 4. A copy of the of the Permit is also sent to the Governorate, LGU and the Utilities Department at the LGU ادارة المرافق بالحى
- 5. The permit states that coordination should take place with the General Utilities before starting work especially the Traffic Department, sewerage, water, telephones and electricity departments. Also the permit states that the restoration fees to be paid in advance before starting works
- 6. The permit contains the address, the district no. and start date and the duration of the permit which is usually a month subject for renewal
- 7. Restoration fees are paid at the LGU, a copy of the receipt is maintained at the financial department of the LDC
- 8. When the exact fees is determined the difference from the estimated price is paid before excavation works
- 9. There are two categories of restoration fees according to the layers of asphaltting, in the main roads two layers are made this a category 2 (a rough layer followed by a smooth one) the fees is higher than the one layer category 1 restoration which is made for non – main streets

Overall, none of the administrative requirements are foreseen to hinder timely project implementation as administrative protocols have become quite efficient and familiar to government officials over the years.

In addition describing the project based on the level of detail available, this chapter of the study outlines the framework of the project description chapter in the site-specific ESIA's which will be prepared once final project detailing is complete. Project description should include, as applicable:

- Existing HP lines, PRSs, Connected zones within the project area, if any
- Results of the Property and Appliance Survey: areas meeting technical criteria, area excluded from connections, number of anticipated households to be connected, maps
- Routes/alignments of new HP lines and installations (eg. electric corrosion protection), if any
- Locations and specifications of Pressure Reduction Station(s), if any
- Routes/alignments of the local interconnection networks
- Specifications and types of materials to be used for project components in the area
- Equipment and vehicles to be used during the construction phase
- Specifications and emissions of the equipment to be used in the area
- Assigned temporary storage areas for materials and equipment
- Description of the activities of the construction phase
- Work plan for excavations and restoration (re-pavement)
- Typical daily work schedules during the construction phase
- Local Socioeconomic considerations



## 3 Legislative and Regulatory Framework

### 3.1 Preface

The World Bank has defined 10 environmental and social safeguard policies that must be considered to its financed projects (for both framework and specific assessments), if applicable. Applicability of such policies to this project is overviewed and discussed in subsequent sections

There are no specific Egyptian legal or regulatory requirements for preparing framework documents such as this one. However, this chapter of the ESIAF is meant to outline the legal and regulatory guidelines to be addressed in preparation of the specific ESIA upon finalization of project detailing.

It is important to note that, in the case of ESIA FRAMEWORK studies such as this one, the EEAA issues a “No Objection” rather than an approval. The conditions of the “No Objection” verdict are expected to stipulate that detailed ESIA studies must be carried out upon finalization of project detailing (final pipeline routes, exact locations of PRSs, etc.).

Following loan approval by the World Bank and the Agence Française de Développement, design and alignment details will be finalized. Once final project designs, alignments, components, and activities are determined, site-specific ESIA should be prepared and presented to the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency for approval and environmental permitting.

### 3.2 ESIA NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The following is a brief description of the different national authorities and institutions of relevance to the site-specific ESIA to be prepared once this project is detailed. The proposed Natural Gas connection project is classified as “C” under the Egyptian requirements. Class C projects require full ESIA including public consultation sessions. It will be the responsibility of the site-specific ESIA to investigate and update Egyptian legal/institutional requirements beyond those outlined in this framework.

The main legal instrument dealing with environmental issues in Egypt is Law 4/1994, amended by Law 9/2009 and Executive Regulation 1095/2011 modified by 710/2012, commonly known as the Law on Protection of the Environment. The law deals mostly with the protection of the environment against pollution. Prime Ministerial Decree 631 of 1982 established the EEAA as the competent body for environmental matters in Egypt. Law 4 also stipulates the role of the EEAA as the main regulatory agency for environmental matters.

According to Article 1 of Law 4, the legal entity responsible for a given project is required to carry out an assessment of the project's potential impact on the natural and socio-cultural environment before implementing that project. The findings of the assessment are submitted to the EEAA for review and approval before other relevant governmental authorities can issue their permits for implementing the project.

An ESIA is required to be viewed as an integrated part of the project planning process, according to EEAA requirements. The ESIA will help to ensure that environmental concerns are taken into account along with technical and economic considerations.

The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) is an authorized state body regulating environmental management issues. Egyptian laws identify three main roles of the EEAA:





- It has a regulatory and coordinating role in most activities, as well as an executive role restricted to the management of natural protectorates and pilot projects.
- The agency is responsible for formulating the environmental management (EM) policy framework, setting the required action plans to protect the environment. Following-up their execution in coordination with Competent Administrative Authorities (CAAs).
- In specific to this project, EEAA is responsible for review and approve of the environmental impact assessment studies as for new projects/expansions undertaken.

EMU (Environmental Management Unit at Governorate and District level) is responsible for the environmental performance of all projects/facilities within the governorates premises. The governorate has established environmental management units at both the governorate and city/district level. The EMU is responsible for the protection of the environment within the governorate boundaries and are mandated to undertake both environmental planning and operation-oriented activities. The environmental management unit is mandated to:

- Follow-up on the environmental performance of the projects within the governorate during both construction and operations to ensure the project abides by laws and regulations as well as mitigation measures included in its ESIA approval. Investigate any environmental complaint filed against projects within the governorate
- The EMU are affiliated administratively to the governorate. yet technically to EEAA.
- The governorate has a solid waste management unit at the governorate and district level. The units are responsible for the supervision of solid waste management contracts.

The CAA for the Domestic Natural Gas Connections (DNGC) project is the Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (EGAS). Law 4/1994 stipulates that applications for a license from an individual, company, organization or authority, subject to certain conditions, require an assessment of the likely environmental impacts.

The CAAs are the entities responsible for issuing licenses for project construction and operation. The ESIA is considered one of the requirements of licensing. The CAAs are thus responsible for receiving the ESIA forms of studies, check the information included in the documents concerning the location, suitability of the location to the project activity and ensure that the activity does not contradict with the surrounding activities and that the location does not contradict with the ministerial decrees related to the activity. The CAA forwards the documents to EEAA for review. They are the main interface with the project proponents in the ESIA system. The CAA is mandated to:

- Provide technical assistance to Project Proponents
- Ensure the approval of the Project Site
- Receive ESIA Documents and forward it to EEAA
- Follow-up the implementation of the ESIA requirements during post construction field investigation (before the operation license)

After submission of an ESIA for review, the EEAA may request revisions in the ESIA report within 30 days, including additional mitigation measures, before issuing the approval of the report. EGAS will have the right to issue an appeal within 30 days from its receipt of the EEAA's decision. It should be noted that once the ESIA has been approved, the ESMP as will be presented in the report, will be considered an integral part of the project; and the EGAS will be legally responsible for the implementation of that plan, depending on their involvement in construction or operation. It is therefore worth mentioning that the EGAS and its project implementing entities (Town Gas and Egypt Gas) must ensure that all mitigation measures and



environmental requirements described in the ESMP have been clearly referred to in the tender documents for the construction works, the construction contracts, and have been respected. EGAS will follow-up on the construction contractor to ensure that the ESMP is adequately implemented in the construction phase.

### **3.3 Applicable Environmental and Social Legislation in Egypt**

#### **3.3.1 Law 217/1980 for Natural Gas**

Organizes supply and connections of natural gas in residential areas, industrial areas and power plants. The law gives the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation, together with one of the Petroleum Public Sector companies the responsibility for making the natural gas supply. The Law stipulates the following safeguards, which should be followed, during installation of natural gas in residential areas:

- The entity responsible for natural gas connections should undertake these connections in a manner that should not affect the safety of the connected building, its occupants or other parties. If such connections resulted in any damage to the building owner or occupant he should be subject to compensation (Article 2).
- All natural gas pipelines and structures should be established on state-owned land without payment of any duties (Article 2).
- It is not allowed for the entity in charge of licensing buildings to grant license for buildings, or for amendments of existing buildings, which are connected with natural gas, without approval from the entity responsible for natural gas connections. Violation to this article may lead to a change of the ownership of the violating building to be publicly owned (Article 3 and 4).

It is not allowed to undertake excavation, building, demolition, pavement or any maintenance works in roads, squares and areas planned to be connected with natural gas, except in coordination with the entity responsible for natural gas connections. The entity responsible for natural gas connections is authorized to remove violations and claim associated removal costs from the violator (Article 5).

#### **3.3.2 Law 4/1994 for the Environment (amended by Law 9/2009)**

##### **Ambient Air Quality and Gaseous Emissions**

Articles 35 and 34 of Law 4 of its Executive Regulations amended by Decree 1741/2005 provide the maximum load of the ambient air and the permissible levels of air pollutants in emissions in Annex 5 and Annex 6 respectively. Annex 5, and Annex 6 of Law 4/1994 have been modified by ministerial decree 1095/2011 modified by 710/2012. Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 present the maximum load of the ambient air and the permissible levels of air pollutant pertinent to the project accordingly.

##### **Noise Pollution**

Article 42 of the Law 4/1994 requires all organizations and individuals to maintain emanating sounds from different operating machinery or other sources below the permissible limits. Licensing authorities are to ensure that in a given area, the overall emanated sounds from fixed sources are within the allowable limits. In addition, licensing authorities are to ensure that machinery and equipment used by establishments fulfill the law's requirements.



Maximum permissible limits of sound intensity according to Annex 7- Table 1 of the Executive Regulations (1095/2011 modified by 710/2012) specify that noise intensity during an eight-hour work shift shall not exceed 85 decibels.

### **Waste management**

Article 37 of Law 4/1994, articles 38 and 39 of its Executive Regulations, and Law 38 of 1967, amended by Law number 31 of 1976, deal with the collection, transportation, and safe disposal of solid wastes.

Article 39 of Law 4/1994 and Article 41 of its Executive Regulations requires precautions to be taken during any digging, construction, demolition activities, or transport of resulting waste, in order to avoid air pollution.

Articles 29 to 32 of Law 4/1994 provide regulations for the handling and storage of hazardous materials, including hazardous waste. Article 33 of Law 4/1994 specifies that all precautions must be taken when handling or storing hazardous material in any form (i.e.: gaseous, liquid, or solid).

Articles 34 to 36 address the responsibility of companies in ensuring safety of workers against chemical risks.

Articles 26, 31, and Decree 211/2003, specify conditions for the storage of flammable material, fuel, raw material, products and equipment.

Article 36 specifies that the workers should be made aware through written or oral instructions of the hazards related to the chemicals they are handling; they should also be trained on proper handling procedures.

Petroleum and Mineral Resource minister decree number 1352/2007 defines hazardous waste materials generated from petroleum industry. In addition ministerial decree number 1352/2007 prohibits handling of hazardous waste, except for entities authorized by EGPC.

### **Biodiversity**

The main law concerned with natural protectorates is Law 102/1983. The Prime Ministerial Decree 1067/1983 designates the EEAA as the authorized administrative body charged with the implementation of law 102/1983.

At this stage, it is not expected that natural protectorates will come within the area of influence of the project. However, HP pipelines

The protection granted to the animal species listed in Annex 4 of Law 4 extends to:

- Animal species listed by Ministerial Decree 28/1967 for Article 117 of Law 53/1966, amended by Law 116/1983.
- Other animal species determined by international conventions to be ratified by Egypt.

Any other birds or animals for which a decree shall be issued by the Minister of Agriculture with the agreement of the EEAA.

#### **3.3.3 Law 38/1967 for General Cleanliness**

Article 15 of the Executive Regulations stipulates that vehicles hauling construction waste should have a tight cover to prevent dispersion or falling of its contents.



### 3.3.4 Law 93/1962 for Wastewater

Law 93/1962 regulates the disposal of wastewater, and liquids in general, to the sewerage network. The Executive Regulations (Decree 44/2000) in Article 14 details the physical/chemical standards that should be complied with. The articles of this Law apply to the project in two main aspects:

- In case damage is caused to the sewerage network during excavation; and
- In case dewatered water from excavated trenches is discharged to the sewerage network.

### 3.3.5 Law 117/1983 for Protection of Antiquities

Law 117 of 1983 concerning the protection of antiquities gives the Supreme Council for Antiquities (SCA) the responsibility of management and protection and management of antiquities and archaeological sites. The law requires prior approval by that authority of plans for construction work on archaeological sites. Any legal person encountering any evidence of archaeological presence is required by law to report his finding to the General Authority for antiquities.

### 3.3.6 Traffic planning and diversions

Traffic Law 66/1973, amended by Law 121/2008 deals with traffic planning during construction of projects. Law 140/1956 on the utilization and blockage of public roads and Law 84/1968 concerning public roads govern the utilization or temporary obstruction of public roads. The Executive Regulations of Law 140 contain specifications for the management of construction and demolition debris. The law also allows the competent administrative authority to charge a fee for occupation of public ways.

### 3.3.7 Work environment and operational health and safety

Several laws and decrees tackle occupational health and safety provisions at the work place, in addition to Articles 43 – 45 of Law 4/1994, which address air quality, noise, heat stress, and the provision of protective measures to workers. These laws and decrees apply to the work crew that will be involved in construction activities.

Law 12/2003 on Labor and Workforce Safety and Book V on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and assurance of the adequacy of the working environment. The law also deals with the provision of protective equipment to workers and fire-fighting/emergency response plans. Moreover, the following laws and decrees should be considered:

- Minister of Labor Decree 48/1967.
- Minister of Labor Decree 55/1983.
- Minister of Industry Decree 91/1985
- Minister of Labor Decree 116/1991.

The environmental aspects that have to be taken in consideration for the workplace are noise, ventilation, temperature, and health and safety. Noise regulations and standards for the work environment are described previously.

**Table 3-1 Limits of heat exposure permissible in the work environment**

Type of Work	Low Air Speed (°C)	High Air Speed (°C)
Light Work	30	32.2
Moderate Work	27.8	30.5
Heavy Work	26.1	28.9



**Table 3-2 Limit of exposure to temperature permissible in work environment**

<b>System of Work and Rest per Hour</b>	<b>Light Work (°C)</b>	<b>Moderate Work (°C)</b>	<b>Heavy Work (°C)</b>
Continuous Work	30	26.7	25
75% Work, 25% Rest	30.6	28	25.9
50% Work, 50% Rest	31.4	29.4	27.9
25% Work, 75% Rest	32.2	31.1	30

### 3.3.8 EEAA ESIA guidelines related to the Public Consultation

Consultation with the community and concerned parties, where all the stakeholders are invited, should clearly provide attendees with the necessary information about the project. Paragraph 6.4.3 of EEAA EIA guidelines provides detailed information about the scope of public consultation, methodology and documentation thereof

- Paragraph 6.4.3.1 Scope of Public Consultation
- Paragraph 6.4.3.2 Methodology of Public Consultation
- Paragraph 6.4.3.3 Documentation of the Consultation Results
- Paragraph 7 Requirement and Scope of the Public Disclosure

### 3.3.9 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

Law No. 10 of year 1990 on Property Expropriation for Public Benefit identifies infrastructure projects as public benefit activities. It describes acquisition procedures as follows:

1. The procedures start with declaring the project for public interest pursuant to the presidential decree accompanied with a memorandum on the required project and the complete plan for the project and its structures (Law 59/1979 & Law 3/1982 provided that the Prime Minister issues the decree for Expropriation);
2. The decree and the accompanying memorandum must be published in the official newspapers; A copy for the public is placed in the main offices of the concerned local Government unit.

This law has specified, through Article 6, the members of the Compensation Assessment Commission". This Article states that the commission is made at the Governorate level and consists of a delegate from the concerned Ministry's Surveying Body (as President), a delegate from the Agricultural Directorate, a delegate from the Housing and Utilities Directorate, and a delegate from the Real Estate Taxes Directorate in the Governorate. The compensation shall be estimated according to the prevailing market prices at the time of the issuance of the Decree for Expropriation.

This project will not require land acquisition or involuntary resettlement given that the project land area has been allocated by the Egyptian Government and has no inhabitants.

### 3.3.10 Relevant international treaties to which Egypt is a signatory

Egypt has signed and ratified a number of international conventions that commit the country to conservation of environmental resources.

- International Plant Protection Convention (Rome 1951)
- African convention on the conservation of nature and natural resources (Algeria 1968)



- UNESCO Convention for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (Paris, 16 November 1972)
- Convention on International Trade In Endangered Species Of Wild Fauna And Flora (CITES) (Washington 1973)
- International tropical timber (Geneva 1983)
- Basel Convention on the control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal (1989)
- United Nations framework convention on climate change (New York 1992). The convention covers measures to control greenhouse gas emissions from different sources including transportation.
- United Nations Framework Convention on climate change and Kyoto Protocol (Kyoto 1997)
- Convention on biological diversity (Rio de Janeiro 1992), which covers the conservation of habitats, animal and plant species, and intraspecific diversity.
- Convention for the protection of the ozone layer (Vienna 1985)
- Convention for the prevention and control of occupational hazards caused by carcinogenic substances and agents (Geneva 1974)
- Convention for the protection of workers against occupational hazards in the working environment due to air pollution, noise and vibration (Geneva 1977)
- International Labour Organization: core labour standards are to be followed during the project implementation. Egypt has been a member state of the ILO since 1936, and has ratified 64 conventions which regulate the labor standards and work conditions. In 1988, Egypt ratified the Occupational Safety and Health Convention of 1979 (No 152).
- Cultural Heritage: respecting cultural heritage and not financing projects which threaten the integrity of sites that have a high level of protection for reasons of cultural heritage, e.g. UNESCO World Heritage sites
- Consultation, Participation and Public Disclosure: The Aarhus Regulation promotes transparency of environmental information and the inclusion of stakeholders in projects. Consultation serves to identify and manage public concern at an early stage. The regulations include provisions for the public disclosure of key project information such as the Non-Technical Summary and the ESIA.

### 3.4 World Bank Safeguard Policies

The World Bank (WB) has identified 10 environmental and social safeguard policies that should be considered in its financed projects. The proposed project is classified as Category A according to the World Bank. This mandates a full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

World Bank Safeguard Operational Policies and their applicability to the proposed project:

Safeguard Policy	Triggered	Justifications
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)	Yes	The project is classified as Category A which requires full environmental assessment.
Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)	No	Location and alignment of project components is mainly along (or close to) previously paved paths. Protected Areas, if encountered, will be avoided
Forests (OP/BP 4.36)	No	Proposed project areas contain No forests.
Pest Management (OP 4.09)	No	The proposed project will not involve purchasing or using Pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources	Yes	Some of the proposed project activities, mainly



Safeguard Policy	Triggered	Justifications
(OP/BP 4.11)		pipeline laying, will pass through governorates which are famous for archeological findings. The project will make sure to avoid any declared archeological sites however procedures for chance finds will be included.
Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)	No	No indigenous people are identified in Egypt.
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)	Yes	There might be a need for temporary land acquisition during some of the project activities such as pipe laying in privately owned agriculture lands
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)	No	Not relevant to the proposed project
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)	No	Not relevant to the proposed project
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)	No	Not relevant to the proposed project

### 3.4.1 OP 4.01 – Environmental Assessment

According to the World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.01, the Natural Gas Connection Project is classified among Category A projects. Projects under this Category are likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive<sup>5</sup>, diverse, or unprecedented.

The environmental impacts that are likely to be caused by the project shall be analyzed in this study. Mitigation measures shall be identified for all expected negative impacts, along with an Environmental Management and Monitoring Framework presenting mechanisms for implementation of these mitigation measures.

### 3.4.2 OP 4.11 – Physical Cultural Resources

Project areas may include sites, buildings and monuments that fall under the definition of Physical Cultural Resources<sup>6</sup>. Because the project will include significant excavations in many, which may be near sites of cultural value, there has been specific attention in this study to identify the locations of such sites, and to develop mitigation measures for controlling the effects on such sites. These mitigation measures are also reflected in the Environmental Management and Monitoring Framework.

### 3.4.3 OP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement

According to the WB's safeguard policy on Involuntary Resettlement, physical and economic dislocation resulting from WB funded developmental projects or sub-projects should be avoided or minimized as much as possible. The purpose of the RPF is to set down the principles for social impact mitigation, as well as clarify the organizational arrangements that may be needed during sub-project preparation and implementation phases. This includes compensating all project affected persons (PAPs) for the loss of lands, properties, and livelihoods resulting from displacement and resettlement, as well as assisting these people in relocation and rehabilitation.

<sup>5</sup> A potential impact is considered "sensitive" if it may be irreversible (e.g., lead to loss of a major natural habitat) or raise issues covered by OP 4.10, *Indigenous Peoples*; OP 4.04, *Natural Habitats*; OP 4.11, *Physical Cultural Resources*; or OP 4.12, *Involuntary Resettlement*.

<sup>6</sup> Physical Cultural Resources are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features, and landscapes that have archeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance.



A Resettlement Policy Framework has been prepared in order to outline a proposed approach and workplan to guide the implementation, handover, and monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process, in case OP 4.12 is triggered at any point.

### 3.5 Gap analysis for key environmental concerns: Egyptian laws and WB Policies

#### 3.5.1 Air Quality

Requirements of Egyptian legislation		Requirements of WB	
<i>Reference</i>	<i>Inflections</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Inflections</i>
<b>Article 34 of Law 4/1994</b> amended by law 9/2009 and <b>Article 34</b> of its Executive Regulation (ERs), and Decree 710/2012 Annex 5 of the ERs	Standards of outdoor air pollutants	OP 4.01  IFC GENERAL EHS GUIDELINES	Ensure the environmental sustainability of investment projects  Ambient air quality
Executive regulation and Decree 1095/2011) Annex 6 Table 12	States that it is not allowed using the Asphalt mixing units at a distance less than 500 m away from a residential building.	-	-

**Table 3-3: Max. Emission allowable limit for Asphalt mix units (mg/m3)**

Total VOCs	CO	Total particulate matters
50	500	50





**Table 3-4: Indicative limits for air quality**

	Egyptian legislations $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$				WB Requirements $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$			
<b>Ambient air parameters</b>								
	<b>Ambient air pollutants threshold</b>				<b>IFC Ambient air pollutants threshold (based on WHO limits)</b>			
Exposure period	1 hr	8 hr	24 hr	1 year	1 hr	8 hr	24 Hr	1 year
Carbon monoxide CO $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	30	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sulfur dioxide SO <sub>2</sub> $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	350	N/A	150	60	N/A	N/A	125	N/A
Nitrogen oxides NO <sub>x</sub> $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	300	N/A	150	60	200	N/A	N/A	40
Particulates PM <sub>10</sub> $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	N/A	N/A	150	70	N/A	N/A	150	70
Particulates PM <sub>2.5</sub> $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	N/A	N/A	80	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TSP $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	N/A	N/A	230	125	N/A	N/A	230	80
Ozone	180	120	N/A	N/A	N/A	160	100	N/A



### 3.5.2 Water Quality (In case of dewatering during excavation)

Requirements of Egyptian legislations		Requirements of WB	
<i>Reference</i>	<i>Inflections</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Inflections</i>
<b>Article 60</b> , Executive Regulations of Law 48 for the year 1982	Standards of Ambient water quality of this document	OP 4.01	Ensure the environmental sustainability of investment projects
<b>Article 61</b> The Executive Regulations of Law 48 for the year 1982	maximum limits for draining the processed liquid industrial wastes into freshwater bodies and groundwater reservoirs	IFC GENERAL EHS GUIDELINES	Discharges of process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, wastewater from utility operations or storm water to surface water should not result in contaminant concentrations in excess of local ambient water quality criteria
<b>Ministerial Decree No. 44/2000</b> Decree 1095/2011) of Law 93/1962	Controlling the discharge of wastewater into the sewage system and public network	IFC GENERAL EHS GUIDELINES (Wastewater and Ambient Water Quality Table 1.3.1)	Effluent pollutants threshold
law 93/1962 and Ministerial Decree No. 44/2000	It encompasses this statement: it must be to acquire the wastewater discharge licenses from the concerned authorities during the construction and operation phase.		
<b>Law 38/1967</b> and its executive regulations (decree 134/1968)	Concerning cleanliness and sanitation and regulates the collection, transportation, storage and disposal of solid waste.		

**Table 3-5: Indicative Limits for discharge of liquid effluent into sewer systems**

Parameters/pollutant	Effluent threshold (Egyptian 93/1962 Modified by ER 44/2000 )	Effluent pollutants threshold (WB requirements)
pH	6-9.5	6 – 9 pH
BOD mg/l	600	30
COD mg/l	1100	125
Total nitrogen mg/l	N/A	10
Total phosphorus mg/l	N/A	2
Oil and grease mg/l	100	10
Total suspended solids mg/l	800	50
Total coliform bacteria (Most Probable Number/100 ml)	N/A	400



### 3.5.3 Noise

(Egyptian requirements )		(WB requirements)	
Article	Inflections	Reference	Inflections
<b>Article 42</b> of Law 4/1994 amended by law 9/2009 and <b>Article 44</b> of ERs (amended by Decree 1095/2011 amended by Decree 710/2012).	Maximum allowable limits for ambient noise intensity Maximum exposure duration	OP 4.01	Ensure the environmental sustainability of investment projects
		IFC GENERAL EHS GUIDELINES Table 1.7.1 Table 2.3.1	Maximum increase in background nearest receptor location off-site. Noise limits for different working environments are provided

**Table 3-6: Standards and Limits for Ambient Noise**

Egyptian Law 4 Requirements		Requirements of WB			
TYPE OF AREA	Permissible limit for noise intensity (decibel)		Receptor	One hour $L_{Aeq}$ (dB <sub>A</sub> )	
	DAY 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.	NIGHT 10 p.m. to 7 a.m.		Day time From 10 pm to 7 am	night time from 22: 00- 7:00
Sensitive Areas ( schools- hospitals- public parks- rural areas)	50	40	Residential	55	45
Residential areas in with limited traffic and public services are available	55	45	Industrial	70	70
Residential areas in the city where commercial activities are available	60	50			
Residential areas located adjacent to roads which width is less than 12m, and workshops or commercial or entertainments activities are found	65	55			
Areas located adjacent to roads which width is 12m or more, or light industrial areas.	70	60			
Industrial areas (heavy industries)	70	70			



**Table 3-7: Standards and Limits for Noise Levels in the Work Environment**

Egyptian Law 4/1994 Requirements		WB Requirements		
TYPE OF PLACE AND ACTIVITY	MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE NOISE [level equivalent to decibel (A)]	Location /activity	Equivalent level LAeq,8h	Maximum LAmax,fast
Work place with up to 8 hour shifts and aiming to limit noise hazards on sense of hearing*	85	Heavy Industry (no demand for oral communication)	85 dB(A)	110 dB(A)
Hospitals, clinics, public offices, etc.	80	Light industry (decreasing demand for oral communication)	50-65 dB(A)	110 dB(A)
Administrative offices – control rooms	65	Open offices, control rooms, service counters or similar	45-50 dB(A)	N/A
Work rooms for computers, typewriters or similar equipment	70	Individual offices (no disturbing noise)	40-45 dB(A)	N/A
Work rooms for activities requiring routine mental concentration	60	Hospitals	30-35 dB(A)	40 dB(A)
Hotels, bedrooms, and similar residential units	35			

\* At the workplace, exposure time (8 hours) is halved for every additional 3 dBA over the maximum allowable limit. Above the maximum limit (85dBA for 8-hour shifts), wearing proper ear muffs is a must.

- Noise level at any time at the work place shall not exceed 135 dBA
- Noise shall be measured inside working environment in LAeq unit in accordance with ISO 9612/ ISO 1996 or Egyptian standards

### 3.6 Closing note

The Legal framework chapter in this ESIAF is meant to shed some light on the most relevant environmental and social legislations and regulations which the project should adhere to and take mitigation actions to comply with. These should be revisited and updated in the site-specific ESIAAs according to the features of the detailed project.

Overall, Egyptian legislation provides environmental compliance procedures and emission limits which are at least comparable with WB/international requirements, if not more stringent. EGAS and the local distribution companies are bound by internal policies which obligate them to comply with national legal requirements. In the case that national requirements are non-existent for specific issues or pollutants, WB requirements will be adopted.



## 4 Description of the Environment

### 4.1 Introduction of the 11 governorates

The geographical spread of the project over 11 governorates, from the southern governorates (Aswan, Qena, and Sohag) to the northernmost (Alexandria) and from eastern governorates (Ismailia) to the westernmost (Matrouh), yields a diverse array of baselines for the project areas.

As an integral component of the ESIA framework, this study sets the basis for describing the project physical, biological, and socioeconomic environment upon finalization of design and various project details. In the specific ESIA, the focus of the baseline descriptions of the project areas should be on aspects and components of high relevance to the environmental and social impact assessment of the natural gas connections project.

Data from secondary sources such as published reports, governorate information centers, and environmental profiles is important and essential. Data such as flora and fauna, rainfall, wind speeds, geology, hydrogeology, surface & groundwater, land-use, socioeconomic traits, etc. may play an important role in the environmental and social profiling of the project in the area-specific ESIA. In addition, field measurements, coordination with stakeholders/government entities, and extensive document acquisition must take place in order to provide data on baseline components.

However, the most important source of project-relevant baseline data should be the detailed outcomes of the initial survey and the Property & Appliance survey which are carried out by the local distribution companies (Egypt Gas and Town Gas). As described previously, these surveys yield a wealth of detailed descriptions and maps of the project areas which is used to finalize the project design, components, and coverage.

In addition to the abovementioned sources for baseline data (especially the P&A survey), the following table presents the baseline components of high relevance to the project and a non-exhaustive listing of suggestions on the best sources of relevant data.

Component	Proposed data sources	Governorates potentially sensitive to component
Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Studies/data by the technical departments of the Ministry of Interior</li> <li>- Local police and traffic authorities in the project area</li> <li>- Interviews with dwellers in the project areas</li> <li>- Studies and maps from the General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP)</li> </ul>	All 11 governorates
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field measurements around equipment and machinery directly prior to commencement of project activities</li> </ul>	All 11 governorates
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field measurements at source and at sensitive receptors directly prior to commencement of project activities</li> </ul>	All 11 governorates



Component	Proposed data sources	Governorates potentially sensitive to component
Underground utility lines and piping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data collection and acquisition of updated documents from the central and regional offices of the Potable Water and Wastewater Authority; the Electricity Holding and Transmission Companies; the Ministry of Telecommunications</li> <li>- Field surveys and mapping in the presence of representatives of the above entities</li> <li>- Interviews with locals and residents of the project areas</li> <li>- Using non-destructive remote sensing technologies</li> <li>- Using limited/exploratory boreholes</li> </ul>	All 11 governorates
Weak structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field surveys and mapping building-by-building</li> <li>- Consulting structural specialists in areas with clear signs of vulnerability</li> <li>- GOPP reports and maps related to conditions of structures</li> </ul>	All 11 governorates
Culturally-valuable sites and antiquities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination with the central and regional offices of the Supreme Council of Antiquities</li> <li>- Consultations with locals and project areas residents</li> <li>- Field surveys and mapping</li> </ul>	Aswan, Qena, Sohag, Giza, Ismailia, Matrouh, Alexandria
Solid, liquid, and hazardous waste disposal sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field investigation</li> <li>- Acquisition of maps and data from local government units and relevant offices</li> <li>- Data/maps from the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)</li> <li>- Data and maps from the GOPP</li> <li>- Interviews with locals and residents</li> <li>- Interviews with certified waste management companies and local service providers</li> <li>- Interviews with informal waste handlers / scavengers “النباشين”</li> <li>- Interviews with operators of the Nasreya and UNICO hazardous waste treatment facilities in Alexandria</li> </ul>	All 11 governorates
Geological and geotechnical history of the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field surveys and geotechnical investigations</li> <li>- Interviews with locals and project area residents</li> <li>- Data collection and map acquisition from local government units</li> <li>- Geotechnical Due Diligence in areas close to water bodies or zone of high underground water tables</li> </ul>	Qena, Alexandria and Delta governorates
Government-owned land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field surveys and land mapping for placement of PRSs</li> <li>- Obtaining documents and maps from the Property of the Country “Amalak El Dawla” office in the local government or Markaz unit</li> </ul>	All 11 governorates



Component	Proposed data sources	Governorates potentially sensitive to component
Protected Areas and sensitive ecological systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EEAA Protected Areas sector</li> <li>- Environmental profile of the governorate</li> </ul>	Probably none of the 11 governorates but due care should be given to possible upsets to ecological systems other than official Protected Areas during installation of the HP pipelines as they are usually located outside populated areas
Cultural, social, and political traits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field investigations</li> <li>- Interviews with locals and project area residents</li> <li>- Interviews with government officials and relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>	All 11 governorates
Restoration and Repavement plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District local authorities</li> <li>- Data collection from the Directorate of Roads and Bridges</li> </ul>	All 11 governorates
Growth, future land use, and planned developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GOPP reports, data, and maps</li> <li>- Urban/physical planning offices of the Governorate</li> </ul>	All 11 governorates

It should be noted that some of the data above may simply be unavailable or incomplete despite having been implemented fully by a government and/or private entity. In such cases, the implementing company must generate the data using the necessary means (field investigations, measurements, stakeholder engagement, etc.).

#### 4.2 Selected background data

Alexandria Governorate
<p>The governorate is bordered to the north by the Mediterranean Sea, to the east by El Behera and to the west by Matrouh Governorate.</p> <p>Alexandria's total area comes to 2300.0 km<sup>2</sup>, and is divided into one Markaz, one city, 7 districts, and 3 rural local units.</p> <p>Alexandria is an industrial governorate where 40% of Egyptian industries are concentrated, especially chemicals, food, spinning and weaving as well as oil industries and fertilizers. Borg Al-Arab city was established to be an industrial, housing and agricultural city to absorb the current and future population increase.</p>



### Matrouh Governorate

Matrouh Governorate occupies a unique location on the Mediterranean Sea serving as the hub between Egypt and the Arab Maghreb (North Africa).

The governorate's total area comes to 166563 km<sup>2</sup>, forming 16.5% of the country's total area. It is divided into 8 Markaz, 8 cities, and 56 rural local units with 1 affiliated village.

Main activities of the population are trade, sheep and camel breeding as well as cultivation of figs and olives.

### Daqahlia Governorate

Daqahlia Governorate is located in the Delta Region. The governorate's total area comes to 3538.20 km<sup>2</sup>, forming 0.4% of the country's total area. It is divided into 16 Markaz, 19 cities, 2 districts, and 120 rural local units with 366 affiliated villages. The governorate's population reaches 5.6 million recording a normal increase rate of 22.30 per thousand.

Daqahlia serves as the base of the rich Nile Delta triangle, and is ranked among the main agricultural governorates. It is advantaged by rich water resources and fish wealth. It is also famous for the production of meat, poultry and dairy products.

Daqahlia also hosts major industrial facilities spreading all over the governorate, and is famous for large and diversified industries, most important of which are chemicals - spinning and weaving garments - hydrogenated oils - soap - rice milling - grain mills – cotton ginning - milk - and printing and publishing . In addition, small and indigenous industries are common in villages and hamlets.

The governorate won worldwide fame for hosting specialized medical centers and hospitals. Some of these centers include: urology and nephrology, and ophthalmology.

### Qalubia Governorate

Qalubia Governorate is part of the Greater Cairo region. It lies in the east of the Nile at the top point of the Delta. It is bordered to the south by Cairo and Giza Governorates and to the north by Daqahlia and Gharbeia Governorates, to the east by Sharqiah Governorate and Menufia to the west. Shoubra El Khaima city is the starting point of the agricultural highway to Lower Egypt governorates, as such Qalubia is held as liaison connecting between lower Egypt and Upper Egypt governorates.

The governorate's total area comes to 1124.30 km<sup>2</sup>, forming 0.1% of the country's total area. It is divided into 7 Markaz, 10 cities, 2 districts, and 50 rural local units with 147 affiliated villages.

In addition, Shoubra El Khaima hosts the largest industrial cluster including several factories of: spinning and weaving, electric appliances, plastics, vehicles, oil refining, food packing and processing, metal products, in addition to Abo Za'bal industrial zone which is famous for fertilizers and chemicals industries.





### Gharbeia Governorate

Gharbeia is located in the center of Delta region

The governorate's total area comes to 1942.30 km<sup>2</sup>, forming 0.2% of the country's total area. It is divided into 8 Markaz, 8 cities, 4 districts, and 70 rural local units with 251 affiliated villages.

The governorate is renowned for growing traditional crops such as cotton, rice, wheat, beans, maize and fruits, in addition to Jasmine, and medical herbs and plants, of which, extracts and pastes are exported. The governorate is also famous for growing potatoes for exports and local market.

Gharbeia is a lead governorate in livestock and poultry breeding. In the industry field, it hosts large industries including spinning and weaving.

### Menufia Governorate

Menufia Governorate is part of the Delta Region .The governorate's total area comes to 2499 km<sup>2</sup>, forming 0.2% of the country's total area. It is divided into 9 Markaz, 10 cities, 2 districts, and 70 rural local units with 245 affiliated villages.

It is known of its fertile soil, agriculture is the main activity in the governorate. It is famous for growing cotton, maize, wheat and vegetable.

The governorate contributes also to the industrial activity as it hosts large industries such as spinning and weaving. Furthermore, it is famous for the silk carpet industry for exporting purposes. The governorate experienced a huge industrial movement reflected in establishing several industrial facilities and other developmental projects that created job opportunities.

In addition, the governorate hosts many industrial zones which provide great investment potentials and incentives.

### Ismailia governorate

Ismailia is Egypt's eastern gateway to the Asian Continent and the Asian Arab and Islamic countries. The governorate lies on Suez Canal banks and is bordered by Port Said to the north and Suez to the south.

The governorate's total area is 5067 km<sup>2</sup>, forming 0.5% of the country's total area. It is divided into 6 Markaz, 7 cities, 3 districts, and 33 rural local units with 5 affiliated villages.

Ismailia offers several investment opportunities, most important of which are: industrial investment carried out in the first and second industrial zones. The industrial zones had been connected to roads accessing the Egyptian ports and the duty free zone in Ismailia,



### Giza Governorate

Giza is one of Greater Cairo region urban governorates.

The governorate's total area reaches 13184 km<sup>2</sup>, forming 3% of the country's total area. The governorate is divided into 9 Markaz, 11 cities, 8 districts in addition to 48 rural local units with 120 affiliated villages.

Giza is privileged with plenty of ancient Pharoanic monuments, placing it second after Luxor city in this regard. Most Important monuments include Giza pyramids, the Sphinx, Cheops Ship.

### Sohag Governorate

Sohag Governorate belongs to south Upper Egypt Region which includes Aswan, Sohag, Luxor, Qena, and the Red Sea The governorate's total area comes to 11218.10 km<sup>2</sup>, forming 1.1% of the country's total area. It is divided into 11 Markaz, 11 cities, 3 districts, and 51 rural local units with 213 affiliated villages.

Agriculture serves is the main economic activity of the governorate which is known for growing wheat, cotton, and onions, as well as livestock and poultry production.

The governorate pays great attention to the industrialization and motivation of investors. This trend is reflected in the industrial complex (Nile Company for Oil and Detergents, spinning and weaving, onion dehydration, beverages and sugar in Gerga).Recently, Sohag established four industrial zones in El Kawthar district and 3 other industrial zones: west Tahta, west Gerga, and Ahayiwia Shark.

### Qena Governorate

Qena Governorate is part of the south Upper Egypt Region. The governorate's total area comes to 8979.80 km<sup>2</sup>, forming 0.9% of the country's total area. It is divided into 9 Markaz, 9 cities, and 41 rural local units with 111 affiliated villages. Qena is an agri- industrial governorate. It ranks first in the production of sugar cane, tomatoes, bananas, sesame, and hibiscus.

Several factories operate in the governorate including 3 sugar factories, and one spinning and weaving, in addition to the Aluminum Complex standing as the largest industrial facility in the Middle East .

Qena also hosts two industrial zones; the First Industrial Zone situated in Kalaheen at Qaft Markaz. The Second Industrial Zone is at Yahaw in Nagg`a Hammady. Another small industries cluster is located in Salehia at Qena markaz.



## Aswan Governorate

Aswan governorates is part of the southern Upper Egypt region. It serves as Egypt's southern gate and liaison between northern and southern parts of the Nile Valley and concurrently between Egypt and Africa.

The governorate's total area is 62726 km<sup>2</sup>, forming 6.2% of the country's total area. It is divided into 5 Markaz, 10 cities, and 37 rural local units with 90 affiliated villages.

Agriculture is the main activity in the governorate, which is famous for growing sugar-cane, hibiscus, wheat, dates and henna. The governorate contributes as well to industry, most importantly: sugar, chemical fertilizers, phosphate, and fish processing and packing. The industrial zone in El Shalal had been completed including installation of water, and electricity supply, as well as modern roads networks. Accordingly, many job opportunities were created for the people of the governorate

For the current study, the ESIAF team developed the proposed tools and collected primary data from wide range of stakeholders using multiple qualitative and quantities tools including 1906 households survey questionnaire. The results presented below in the socioeconomic baseline section is a combination of the collected primary data as well as the secondary data review.

### 4.3 Basic Demographic Characteristics

The ESIAF paid attention to describe the main characteristic of the project areas. However, due to the wide geographical scope of the NG project, the ESIAF report will shed light briefly on the project sites characteristics. Additional detailed information is presented in the Supplementary Social Impact Assessment Framework report developed as a stand-alone document related to the NG project. Yet, it will be essential to collect more site oriented data during the preparation of the specific ESIA.

#### 4.3.1 Population Characteristics

The total number of the targeted NG project installation is 1.1 million household connections. That will serve around 4,564,105 beneficiaries.<sup>7</sup> The population of the 11 governorates is 39.794.78 million people. The highest proportion of people (17.6%) inhabits Giza Governorate. The least strata of people (1.0%) inhabit Matrouh Governorate.

The average household size reaches 5.33 person in Matrouh Governorate. However, the household size is only 3.83 person in Alexandria Governorate. The urban governorates are characterized of low household size. The average household size was the basis of estimated population to be benefited from the project.

#### Age Structure

The age categories of the population in the 11 Governorates showed a dominant growing young community as 50 % of the governorates' population falls under the age category 15- less than 45

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<sup>7</sup> The number of beneficiary household in each governorate was multiplied by the average household within the governorate



years. Those who are less than 15 years old represent about 17.71% of the population. While those aged between 45- less than 60 years old represent about 14.39%.

### **Rate of Natural Increase**

The crude birth rate varies between 28 live birth per thousand person in Qalubia Governorate to 46.2 birth in Matrouh Governorate. The mortality rate diversifies between 4.9 in Matrouh Governorate and 7.9 in Alexandria Governorate, consequently, the population increase rate varies between 22.3 per thousand person in Daqahlia Governorate to 41.3 person in Matrouh Governorate.

### **4.3.2 Living Conditions**

The study team tried to investigate the living conditions in order to obtain clearer view about the household characteristics of the potential beneficiaries. However, more localized socioeconomic investigations should be carried out during the site specific ESIA.

#### **Household Size**

The average family size of the sample surveyed in the 11 governorates is about 4.61 persons. However, the dominant value is 4 persons per household. The segregation of sample by the size of household reflected that 64.2% of the sample surveyed constitute of 4-6 persons, while a quarter of the sample surveyed are less than three persons. Slight variation was reported among the governorates as 21.3% of Sohag households reported an average of 7-9 persons, whereas, Daqahlia and Gharbeia household size did not exceed 6 persons.

#### **Dwelling characteristics**

The type of dwelling should be highlighted in order to identify the probability to install the NG to those houses. Around two thirds of the sample surveyed live in an apartment, while 31.7% live in a separate house. The governorates varied among each other regarding the type of dwelling. Around 92.0% of the sample surveyed in Qalubia live in an apartment, while 52.9% of the sample in Sohag live in a separate house. Due to the nature of dwelling, it is anticipated that the apartment buildings beneficiaries will benefit from the project, as well as those who live in a separate house.

The construction materials of the walls and ceilings are one of the main bases and conditions required to install the NG. It was reported that 42.4% of the total sample surveyed live in housing projects type. Around third of sample surveyed live in newly constructed house. 12.% live in old buildings and the same percentage live in squatter building. The diversity among the sample from the 11 governorate was obvious.

Almost all of the sample surveyed live in buildings constructed of concrete and red bricks. Few percentage of the buildings are constructed of white bricks. Dwellings constructed of wood and mud were limited. Indicating that, the houses are suitable for the installation of the NG.

Regarding the legality of the houses, the group discussions reflected that few percentage of the houses are constructed with no legal documents. Thus, they are not entitled for NG installation. The research team reported back observations from the field indicting that the government authority began to demolish the illegal constructed houses.

Regarding street conditions, the majority of them varies between 3-20 meters width. That was an indication of the high probability to get the NG installed in. As for ceiling construction



materials<sup>8</sup>, almost 90.0% of the sample surveyed have a ceiling constructed of concrete. About 10.0% of the sample in Menufia governorate have ceiling constructed of wood, while few percentage of the sample in Sohag have ceilings constructed of palm tree reeds.

### 4.3.3 Access to Basic Services

#### Access to Electricity

Access to electricity in Egypt is high at (99.0%) (EHDR 2010). That is primarily due to the care given to improve living conditions for people in Egypt in particular access to electricity. Even squatter areas have access to electricity regardless of their formality and legality. That indicates to the stability of infrastructure in most of areas.

The census showed that the majority of households use electricity as the main source of light represents 99.0% of the population in all Governorate. However, the continuity of electricity current is not satisfactory to the residents of rural areas.

The governorates depend almost entirely on Nile water for all its water needs. Accessibility to potable water is high in the 11 governorates. Access to potable water is about 99.0% in urban areas, while it reaches 96.0% in Upper Egypt governorates. In Sohag, the majority of households have governmental water that was extracted from wells not from the Nile.

The quality of water supplies is still not satisfactory for the majority of community people. The color of water, taste and smell reflect the bad condition of water supply.

Human development report 2010 presented limited information about access to sewage systems which is one of the requirements to install the NG. The coverage of sewage in urban governorates (Alexandria ) is about 96.8%. While the coverage of Lower Egypt (Delta Region Governorates ) is around 64.6%. The coverage of urban areas is about 93.0% while it reaches only 52.6% of rural areas in Lower Egypt. The sanitation coverage in Upper Egypt is limited. 37.2% of the Upper Egypt areas are covered with sewage . 76.5% of the urban areas are covered by sewage while 13.5% of the rural areas only are covered with sanitation. Borders governorate (Matrouh) have limited access to sewage systems. About 42.8% of the borders governorates are served by sewage.

The sample surveyed reflected the high connectivity to sewage network. However, 14.1% of the sample reported that they have no access to sewage system.

### 4.3.4 Human Development Profile

Egypt's Human Development Report (2010) ranked the governorates according to their human development index scores. Tracking the level of Human Development achieved in different governorates since 2005, five governorates occupied the first five rankings in HD level, namely Port Said, Suez, Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta, while the governorates that occupied the bottom five ranks are Fayoum, Assiut, Menia, Beni Sue and Sohag. EHDR 2010 records changes in the ranking of governorates. Sohag and Qena governorates were ranked as the lowest ones, followed by Aswan and Qalubia. However, Alexandria and Ismailia were classified as of better human development conditions. Unfortunately, Matrouh was not classified.

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<sup>8</sup> The ceiling materials is one of the modalities required to install the NG



Ismailia has entered the top five governorates for the first time since 1995. Whereas Qena has joined the bottom group. Ismailia has a rise of 0.025 in its human development index in EHDR 2010 compared to EHDR 2008.).

### **Education**

Education is perceived as the first shell that can help population to withstand poverty. The review of secondary data showed that the intermediate education is prevailed among all governorates. However, basic education (primary and secondary) was the prevailed type of education in Matrouh governorate (24.4%). Aswan governorate has more strata of intermediate education (31.5%). Illiteracy in Sohag governorate was relatively higher as (36.5%) of the population were classified among illiterate group. University education proportion was high in Alexandria and Giza Governorate. Educational status influenced the mentioned above human development index.

### **Unemployment and Work Status**

Unemployment rate for poor youth is lower than the non- poor, at any age. Poor young people cannot afford to stay unemployed. Thus, the incidence of unemployment may be low, although youth are still in poverty. Unemployment rates continue to be high for secondary and university graduates, especially for the poor. It seems that even if a poor person is able to break the vicious circle of education and poverty, he/she still cannot compete in the job market as a result of low quality education, labor market mismatch, or because of a lack of connections in identifying job opportunities.

The total labor force is relatively high in Menufia (38.0%), Alexandria (35.5%) and Gharbeia governorates (34.4%), while the lowest labor force reported was in Sohag (26.0%) and Qena (28.5%). Regardless of the level of education, it was obvious that the unemployment rate is higher among vocational school and university graduates. For example, in Alexandria the unemployment status was up to 51.0% among vocational; secondary school graduates, while it was only (13.5%) among below secondary education groups. Indicating that, vocational and university graduates are not qualified enough to get into the labor market. The unemployment rate varies among the governorates. Generally speaking, unemployment is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Agricultural activities always absorb more working groups regardless to their educational level. Thus, the rural areas are of less unemployment rate.

With regards to the human activities in the 11 governorates, the Egyptian Human Development report provided detailed information about the labor force. The highest labor force among age category 15+ years was reported in Menufia Governorate (35.1%), whereas it was the lowest in Qena (26.9%). The percentage of women in labor force is the lowest in Giza governorate (14.4%) However, it was the highest in Menufia governorate.

Regarding to the segregation of working population by human activities, it was obvious that services are the most dominant human activity in most of the 11 governorates. It was higher in Matrouh governorate (74.0%), Alexandria (63.3%) and Giza (56.0%). However, industrial activities were higher in Alexandria (33.7%) and the lowest in Sohag governorate (14.8%). Agricultural activities were more dominant in Qena (42.3%) However, it was the lowest in Alexandria governorate (3.0%). That was anticipated as Alexandria is one of the urban areas.

### **4.3.5 Poverty index**

Sohag and Qena are of poorer conditions than the other governorates. The GDP per capita in



Qena is 6387.3 EGP, while in Sohag is 7329.7 EGP. The lowest 40.0% of people represented 25.8% in the two governorates. Poor persons represent (47.5%) of the total people in Sohag. The ultra-poor represents (18.5%) of the poor people in Sohag. Detailed discussion of poverty index is reported in the Sector Wide Social Assessment .

#### 4.3.6 Income and expenditure

NG installation project necessitates a clear determination of poverty through analyzing the income and expenditure of household. Reliability of expenditure data is higher than income. People are more willing to talk about expenditure rather than income. Thus, the study focused on the breadwinner who supports family financially, the expenditure and income of households.

Regarding the occupation of breadwinner, a big proportion of the sample surveyed (33.9%) work as services and sales person. However, 18.1% of the total sample work as skilled laborers. (16.2%) of the total sample work as administrative staff, as well as, (11.2%) work as specialists.

Gaining information about the income of the potential beneficiaries shed light on the potential affordability to pay for the NG connections, either in cash or by installment. Thus, the ESIAF collected data about the monthly income and expenditure. Following is the analysis of the income and expenditure among the sample surveyed.

The results of the primary data collected during the ESIAF related to the monthly income revealed that (25.9%) of the total sample surveyed earn between 1000-1500 EGP per month. While those who earn less than 1000 EGP are about fifth of the sample. About a quarter of the sample surveyed earn more than 2000 EGP. As it was anticipated, variations among governorates are obvious. The proportion of those earn less than 1500 EGP per month among the surveyed sample in Sohag is the highest representing about (80.0%). However, those earn more than 1500 EGP per month in Matrouh is about (84.0%) of the population.

Expenditure analysis results were to some extent consistent with the income distribution among the sample surveyed . About (25.0%) of the total sample surveyed spend between 1000- less than 1500 EGP. While Those who spend less than 1000 EGP represent about (22.0%). Variations in the 11 governorates were clear as the majority of Sohag sample spend less than 1000 EGP. However, it was obvious that the expenditure is relatively higher than the income.

Stability of income is one of the factors that might play for the benefit of the project as paying by installment is one of the payment option. About (20.0%) of the total sample surveyed reported their income decreased during the previous year. However, about third of the sample surveyed reported increasing in their income. The increase in income was justified by the sample. In Matrouh Governorate, they justified the increase of income due to the political situation that drove more people to visit Matrouh rather than Alexandria. Stability in income will enable people to pay by installment. However, such information might lead us to predict that people will not be able to pay big amounts of money. Thus, long term installments might be considered.

#### 4.3.7 Fuel currently used in households

Secondary information provided by Butagasco (company filling and distributing LPG cylinders) reported that the LPG stores in the project areas vary according to the total population of the area. Qalubia governorate hosts 31 stores, while Matrouh and Aswan host only 4 stores.

The sample surveyed reported that the main type of fuel used for cooking is the LPG cylinders. The source of aforementioned type is mainly the LPG informal distributors (55.3%). The Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (EGAS)



second source is the LPG cylinder store (31.8%). The distribution system suffers due to the chaotic distribution mechanism. Many groups try participating in the distribution activities. The formal legal ones are those groups working in the LPG distributor stores affiliated to Butagasco and those who received loan from the Social Fund for Development. However, the informal group is the vendors, grocers, house guards and NGOs. The Local Governmental Unit participates only during the shortage of LPG (mainly winter time in all governorates and summer time in Matrouh). It is worth noting that the LPG fuel is used also for baking in house backing ovens that can't be operated by the NG. That was one of the main concerns raised by the community during the consultation activities.

During the course of LPG cylinders shortage, the informal LPG distributors earn about 50 EGP per day (working for 10 days a month). Nevertheless, they earn around 70 EGP per day on average all over the year. Those who receive loan from the SFD in Qena governorate earn between 100 EGP per day during the peak time. They might earn more all over the year. The governmental LPG distributors (formal groups) who work in the LPG store get about 2-3 EGP per each LPG cylinder as so called *tips*. Poor people are obliged to pay for them.

With regards to the fuel used for water heating, it is mainly electricity that operates electric water heating. However, in Sohag governorate the LPG was the main type of fuel. Kerosene was not of the same importance as electricity and LPG. (52.3%) of the sample surveyed in Sohag governorate and (55.3%) of the sample in Menufia reported that they use the LPG fuel for water heating. It was anticipated that the rural areas might have used alternative types of fuel, however, this was not the case. Remote areas in Matrouh city use dry wood for heating and baking. Particularly during the absence of LPG cylinders.

#### **4.3.8 Problems faced with the current household fuel**

The data collection process took place during the shortage of LPG cylinders. That shed light on the problems the community members face to get the LPG cylinders. With regards to The current type of fuel used for cooking, (62.5%) of the sample surveyed reported the LPG cylinders are not easy to be obtained. The greedy LPG distributors raise the price of LPG informally. (37.7%) of the sample complained due to the high price of the LPG cylinder. Almost fifth of the sample surveyed complained about the long queues they have to stand in to get an LPG cylinder. (21.4%) of the sample surveyed reported that they suffer due to the high cost of electricity bill. It is worth mentioning that the electricity problems is less than the LPG. (55.6%) of those who have electric water heating reported that they face no problem with the electricity.

#### **4.3.9 Perception towards the project**

Throughout the various consultation and engagement activities, the work teams experienced and recorded remarkable and overwhelming public acceptance, even eagerness, by the community and the governmental stakeholders towards the proposed project. The indignity and financial hardships experienced by scores of Egyptian families (especially women) in obtaining LPG cylinders (the current household fuel) was revealed through testimonies all over the country. Aside from a limited number of concerns regarding street rehabilitation after construction works and options of installation fee payment; the glaring message from governmental and community consultations was to commence implementation ASAP (with repeated requests to expand coverage beyond what is planned for the project).





Community perceptions were investigated in order to gain better understanding for the hosting communities' attitudes towards the project. It is very obvious that over 97% of the sample have positive perception about NG. 52.9% of the sample surveyed reported that NG is available all the time while 43.9% shed a light on the agony they face to get the LPG through long queues they have to stand in for hours. *"I had to skip my school today to go to the LPG storeroom in order to get one... that was in vain... Should I skip school again tomorrow?"* reported a young student in Sohag Governorate. The women had to carry their children to go to the LPG storeroom. Other respondents reported that the LPG does not have a fixed and unified price, pointing out that the storeroom sells LPG cylinders for 8 EGP, while mobile distributors sell them for about 15-25 EGP. During winter in most of the governorates the LPG cylinders might be exchanged for up to 50 EGP.

#### 4.3.10 Willingness to pay

The majority of sample surveyed expressed their willingness to be connected to the NG regardless to the amount of money they can afford to pay. Such attitude was attributed to the shortage of LPG cylinder during the data collection process.

The methods of payments discussed revealed that only third of the sample surveyed are willing to pay in cash. That proportion increased to 45.9% in Gharbeia governorate. The disparities among the 11 governorates was obvious. However, the survey team discussed with the whole samples all options of payments in order to get more detailed information about the exact willingness and affordability to pay among the sample.

The households surveyed reported that the least they can pay on average for the total installation about 800 EGP in cash. Concerning the highest value they can pay on average was about 1500 EGP.. The majority of them reported 1500 EGP due to their information about the actual NG installation cost.

With regards to paying in installments, the average of the least advance payment is about 200 EGP, while the highest advance payment reported was 500 EGP. Both male and female headed families were willing to pay less than 500 EGP as advance payment. Such amount of money increased to reach less than 1000 EGP

Monthly installment value was investigated among the whole sample. The least average of installment they afford paying monthly is 39.59 EGP. However, the highest value they can pay as an installment per month is about 71.62 EGP. The discussion of paying by installment led us to the patterns of installments proposed by EGAS. (33.6%) of the sample surveyed reported that they can pay 28 EGP for 84 months

#### 4.4 Closing note

As outlined at the beginning of this chapter, certain baseline characteristics (especially those resulting from the P&A survey and social profiling of the project areas) are of high



relevance to the proposed natural gas connections project. These should be addressed comprehensively during the specific ESIA's in order to identify possible impacts which may vary in significance from one project area to the next. It should be noted, however, that the baseline characteristics identified are non-exhaustive and that the specific ESIA's must add other project-related characteristics to the baseline, as appropriate.

For socioeconomic baseline data primary data collection should be utilized during the site-specific ESIA's. The proposed tool is a structured questionnaire that should be applied with at least 500 individuals within the vicinity of the project areas. Such tool should cover the following indicators:

- 1- Household characteristics
- 2- Economic wellbeing and wealth index indicator
- 3- Type of fuel used for cooking and water heating
- 4- Perception of the community towards the project
- 5- The willingness and affordability to pay
- 6- The project affected persons and vulnerability
- 7- Compensation mechanism
- 8- Citizen engagement strategy



## 5 Environmental and Social Impacts

### 5.1 Introduction

The environmental and social advantages of switching household fuel from LPG cylinders to natural gas pipelines are quite diverse. On the residential level, the proposed project provides improved safety, reduced physical/social/financial hardships, and secure supply. On the national level, it promotes the utilization of Egyptian natural resources and reduces the subsidy and import burden. Even on the global level, the project involves cleaner fuel with reduced carbon footprint.

A thorough analysis of environmental and social impacts is important to detail an effective management and monitoring plan which will minimize negative impacts and maximize positives.

### 5.2 Positive Impacts

#### 5.2.1 During the construction phase

##### **Provide direct job opportunities to skilled and semi-skilled laborers**

- The total number of new long-term job opportunities is estimated at 6,000 jobs
- Up to 2,400 semi-skilled workers on a temporary basis
- Up to 570 local construction workers for water heater vent installations
- Up to 10,000 daily wage workers for street drilling

##### **Create indirect opportunities**

- The training center is needed to train young people from community.
- The LPG cylinder traders will benefit from purchasing the unused LPG cylinders
- Increased economic activity in project (food products, water and construction materials)
- During construction, workers and engineers may need accommodation
- National pipes and scaffold factories will be flourished
- Drivers and mini-bus owners will benefit from the transportation of the workers.

#### 5.2.2 During the operation phase

- Constantly available and reliable fuel for home use
- Reduced expenditure on LPG importation and subsidies (1273.8 million EGP savings)
- Significantly lower leakage and fire risk compared to LPG
- Improved safety due to low pressure (20 mBar) compared to cylinders
- Customer service and emergency response by qualified personnel/technicians
- Eliminate LPG hardships to the physically challenged, women, and the elderly
- Elimination of insects and dirt typically associated with LPG cylinders
- Limiting the LPG cylinder “black market” due to lower demand
- Limiting possible child labor in LPG cylinder distribution
- Hiring of up to 600 fee collectors in the 11 governorates

Detailed discussion of the potential positive socioeconomic impacts is presented in the Supplementary Social Impact Assessment Framework (SSIAF).



### 5.3 Potential Negative Impacts during Construction

In addition to international guidelines and best-practice which outline typical negative impacts which may potentially arise from such a gas connections project, monitoring reports from the Greater Cairo gas connections project and the analysis of ESIAF consultant identify the following aspects as key areas of possible concern:

- Traffic congestion and loss of access due to excavation and installation works
- Air emissions from heavy machinery and generators; dust from excavation activities
- Noise levels from heavy machinery and asphalt breaking; as well as other construction/demolition for extending NG piping into households
- Risk of damage/breakage of underground utility lines and piping (drinking water, wastewater, electricity cables, telephone lines) during excavations
- Possible disruption or displacement of ecological systems (especially in excavation and installation of the 70-bar steel pipelines)
- Potential risk to weak structures may arise in areas where building standards are not followed or in areas where high groundwater levels affect integrity of foundations
- Structural and aesthetic effects on culturally-valuable sites and antiquities
- Management of solid, liquid, and hazardous waste from handling and temporary storage to transportation and final disposal
- (رد الشيء لأصله) could be translated as “rehabilitation” or “restoration”. It is an Egyptian legal/institutional expression that signifies the responsibility to return an item to its original state. In the context of the proposed project, it is applied to the responsibility of the implementing company (Town Gas or Egypt Gas) detailed in the terms agreed with the local governmental units to provide the necessary resources to re-pave roads and streets to the original state after natural gas excavation and installation works. This issue is of importance as delays in street restoration may lead to varying degrees of damage to vehicles, loss of access and business, traffic congestions with associated delays and emissions, and a potentially significant level of public discontent.
- **Socioeconomic impacts**
  - 1- **Impacts on assets (land) and livelihoods of the farmers (crops)**
    - Penetrating into the cultivated land will result in temporary damage to the crops and consequently on the livelihoods of the farmers. That will trigger the World Bank OP. 4.12 which requires developing a Resettlement Action Plan in order to have a unified mechanism to minimize the impacts on the livelihood of the land and crops owners and tenants. 178 km of pipes at a width of approximately 50 cm are needed along the inter-city networks (in streets). The potential cultivated lands in the entire 178 km are difficult to determine at this stage as the routes had not yet been defined at the time of the submission of this report.
    - A total of 25 pressure reduction stations (usually selected to be on government owned land), measuring approximately 40 x 40m each, are needed to construct pressure reduction stations. Where it is not possible to use state owned lands,

<sup>9</sup> Estimated dimension provided by EGAS



EGAS always purchases the lands. Priority is always given to obtaining land through state owned land. The purchase process of EGAS involves that their technical staff propose three plots of lands that are suitable to construct the Pressure Reduction Stations in. They communicate with the owners in order to receive a preliminary price from the owners. In case the price is acceptable EGAS and GASCO purchase the lands. This process is defined as "willing buyer willing seller approach". It is worth mentioning that GASCO purchase the lands since GASCO is the responsible entity for connecting the NG grid to the PRS.

- 2- **Due to the fact that the installation should be based on certain technical and safety specifications, some of the areas and houses will not be accepted to be connected to the NG. Because the project is widely needed and a demand driven project, that might raise some sensitivities and negative reactions from the community members who will not be served.** Particularly after informing people that the NG connection project will cover certain areas. Those who attended the various public consultations expressed their frustration that NG might not yet be connected in their areas. This is not an impact of the project but a fear that could threaten the project implementation. Transparent information sharing and awareness raising can contribute to minimizing this fear.
- 3- The main concern reported by the majority of respondents from the community is **the negative implications resulting from damaging the streets in both paved and unpaved roads. This** could be in the form of local communities inconvenience and disturbance. The most important implications are:
  - Negative effects on the business of neighboring shopkeepers due to digging close to such shops. The digging activities affect having access to the shops.
  - Congestion and traffic disturbance for both pedestrians, cars as well as the livelihoods of taxi, microbus and Tuk Tuk drivers. In coastal governorates traffic congestion might affect tourism. Thus, clear traffic diversion plan should be settled.
  - Risks to existing infrastructure, especially the existing pipeline that is not mapped and must be identified through excavation holes. It is crucial to have updated maps of these lines and pipes in order to avoid damaging them. If such maps are not available, excavation holes must be dug before any construction,

To deal with the issues above the construction scheduled should be implemented in a timely manner and all the measures stated in the environmental management framework should be adhered to. This includes streets and infrastructure restoration. In the meantime, a detailed time plan should be prepared and disseminated in the project-affected areas to ensure transparent sharing for information. The impact assessment of Greater Cairo project 2013 revealed that the practices of NG companies during construction are overshadowed by their performance and attention paid to the



- infrastructure and they are doing all the effort to cause the least level of inconvenience
- 4- There was a fear that negligent workers may cause accidents harmful to themselves or to the community members, particularly children, especially close to the digging sites. Therefore awareness-raising sessions should be provided to workers and community members to promote safety and health while safety supervisors are hired to oversee digging sites. These supervisors can be chosen from among community members by NGOs and will be largely responsible for children and their safety around the construction site. Concerning workers, they should be trained on the occupational health and safety measures and they should be strictly monitored. The measures in the environmental management framework should be followed by the contractors. Accumulation of waste in the construction areas might become a hub for insects and unfavorable smells which will negatively affect the surrounding communities. This is one of the potential unfavorable impacts. Therefore, a detailed plan should be prepared to dispose wastes as indicted in the environmental management framework
  - Concerning workers, they should be trained on the occupational health and safety measures and they should be strictly monitored. The measures in the environmental management framework should be followed by the contractors. Accumulation of waste in the construction areas might become a hub for insects and unfavorable smells which will negatively affect the surrounding communities. This is one of the potential unfavorable impacts. Therefore, a detailed plan should be prepared to dispose wastes as indicted in the environmental management framework

In addition to the above framework for impacts, it is strongly recommended to update the expected impacts once the detailed project design is finalized. Detailed design should include implementation plans, work schedules, exact pipeline routes, PRS locations, and measures required for installation of the lateral pipelines and HH installations.

### **5.3.1 Reduction of Traffic Flow** (*disruption of local and regional traffic*)

Mobilization of heavy machinery, asphalt breaking, excavation, placement of piping, and backfill activities are bound to limit traffic and accessibility during construction. This may entail narrowing major roads by longitudinal and/or lateral excavation or totally blocking narrow or side roads.

In addition to reducing the lanes/space available for traffic, impacts may also entail limiting or prohibition of parking along the length of the works.

Traffic in almost all Egyptian cities may be adversely affected by such congestions. Coordinating with and obtaining approvals from local government and traffic police is vital to avoid delays and objections to the work program.

Access to buildings and shop entrances may be limited or constricted in cases where excavations form obstacles for persons and cargo.

Traffic and access limitation effects are temporary, local, and range from low to high severity.



### 5.3.2 Air Emissions

Air emissions (gases and particulates) during construction shall arise from:

- Particulate matter and suspended solids from excavation/backfilling operations
- Possible dispersion from stockpiles of waste or sand used for filling trenches.
- Exhaust from excavation equipment and heavy machinery (excavators, trenchers, loaders, trucks) containing SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, VOCs, etc.

Law 4/1994 (modified by law 9/2009) stipulates strict standards to preserve the air quality. As outlined in the legal framework section, the proposed measures to control excavation, soil stockpiling, soil haulage and exhaust from vehicles.

An indirect potential source of air emissions is traffic congestions resulting from excavation works.

Soil stockpiling is usually minimal at the site, and is normally backfilled within the same day.

Air emissions impacts are expected to be temporary, local, and of low severity.

### 5.3.3 Noise

Construction activities will likely increase noise levels due to excavation and heavy machinery. Typical construction noise includes noise intensity due to engine operation, and intermittent impacts which may take place during demolition of asphalt, either by a trencher or by a jack hammer. As discussed previously, Law 4/1994-9/2009 has defined standards for noise intensity and exposure periods in the work place, in addition to certain limits for ambient noise levels for different types of urban and rural areas.

Noise impacts on construction workers, technicians and engineers in direct vicinity of the excavation works and heavy machinery are considered more significant than those on residents, because they are exposed to high levels of noise for relatively longer periods. Residents are considered secondary receptors of elevated noise levels, as the noise intensity will be relatively attenuated at their locations. Traffic congestions, which could be caused by excavation works, may increase ambient average noise intensity levels.

Noise impacts are expected to be temporary, local, and of low to medium severity.

### 5.3.4 Risk on Infrastructure and underground utilities

In many locations across Egypt, underground utilities and infrastructure pipelines (such as water, sewerage and telecommunication) have been installed years ago without accurate documentation and maps for its routes and depths. Therefore, the risk of damage to such utilities during excavations for Natural gas pipeline installation is considerable.

The most significant potential environmental impact will arise in case a sewerage pipe is broken and wastewater potentially accumulating in the trench. There is also the possibility of overflowing to the streets causing significant nuisance to the surrounding environment.

Breaking a water supply pipe may result in cutting the supply to a number of residential units,



which may lead residents to use other sources of water which may be either expensive or unsafe.

The effects of cutting telecommunication and electricity cables are mainly socioeconomic.

Once underground utilities are mapped or uncovered, horizontal and vertical clearances between natural gas lines and electricity lines must be respected for safety considerations.

Impacts on underground utilities are expected to be temporary, local, but of medium severity.

### 5.3.5 Possible effects on structures

Excavation for natural gas pipelines is usually shallow and does not exceed 1.0 meter depth. If groundwater was not encountered during excavation of normal trenches there will be no effects. In case if groundwater is encountered and dewatering is applied, there might be effects if the dewatering was sustained for a long duration. Dewatering in silty and sandy soils can move fine soil particles and wash it away through the surface pump, which creates voids and spaces in the soil surrounding the excavation and the nearby buildings.

Weak and old structures are quite sensitive to differential settlements, which may be caused by dewatering.

Another possible impact on structurally-vulnerable buildings is weakening the structural system during drilling holes in the walls for riser connections on the side of the building or for internal connections to the household. Usually, wall drilling in load bearing masonry walls does not have an effect on the structural system. The hole for the pipe usually is small compared to the wall section. Moreover, beams can easily be avoided by carefully selecting the distance of the drilling from the ceiling. For skeleton type buildings, although drilling in columns or beams could have a significant effect on the structure, this risk is well understood among connection workers and could be avoided.

Structural impacts on vulnerable buildings may be permanent and highly severe.

### 5.3.6 Effect on Culturally Valuable Sites

Egypt contains some of the world's oldest and most valuable antiquities and monuments. Effects on culturally valuable sites (antiquities, monuments, architectural heritage) may involve:

1. Structural damage to a monument due to dewatering during excavation.
2. impacts on monument's foundations due to excavation works.
3. Damage to the monument body by vibration of machinery.
4. Reducing the aesthetic appeal of the site or building.
5. Improper management of discovered antiquities during excavation (chance finds).

Dewatering may lead to differential settlement of the soil surrounding the monument foundations.

Shallow foundations may be affected by excavation works. This may cause differential settlement and may cause cracks and stability risks to the monument body.

Vibrations caused by machinery such as a trencher and jack hammer may cause cracks and surface damage to the stones of the monument, and risks to its stability.





According to the CULTNAT classification, a site may be classified as architecturally-valuable for its artistic design, its elevation view, artistic balcony, windows, domes or other components. Fixing gas risers and connections next to such components may reduce their artistic value.

Chance finds during excavation are highly unlikely within the cities as the streets have been previously excavated for installing underground utilities. However, it may occur during the excavations for the S HP mains which may traverse uninhabited areas. The likelihood of chance finds may be higher in the Upper Egypt governorates where numerous finds have been reported. The Antiquities Law provides clear guidelines for action in the case of chance finds. It also states that a representative of the antiquities department must be present during excavations in areas adjacent to antiquities sites. Please see Annex 2 that outlines procedures in case of chance finds.

Impacts on culturally valuable sites and buildings may be permanent and highly severe.

### 5.3.7 Effect on ecological systems

Excavations and pipe laying will take place for both the HP steel lines and the PE distribution lines. The distribution lines will mostly be aligned along routes previously excavated or paved. However, HP steel lines may be aligned under ecological systems requiring reinstatement and/or offsetting during excavation

No official protected areas will be encountered in the alignment of any of the lines, HP or PE.

Impacts on ecological systems are expected to be temporary and low in severity.

### 5.3.8 Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal

Wastes that are generated during the construction phase include:

- Excavated soil and excess sand;
- Concrete and bricks waste;
- Broken asphalt;
- Containers of chemicals and lubricant oils used for construction machinery;
- Possibly damaged asbestos water pipes during excavation; and
- Dewatered product from trenches.

Excavated soil and concrete/bricks waste are inert materials. Improper disposal of such wastes will only have aesthetic effects on the disposal site. The legal standards of Law 4/1994-9/2009 for the Environment and Law 38/1967 stipulate that these wastes should be disposed of in licensed sites by the local authority, which minimizes any aesthetic effects of such waste.

The asphalt waste may contain hazardous components, such as tar, lubricating oils, some heavy metals, etc. However, its solid nature minimizes the transport risk of such components to the environment. Disposal of asphalt waste to a construction waste disposal site is common practice in Egypt, and is not normally associated with significant environmental risks because of the dry weather nature of the country.

Empty containers of chemicals and lubricating oils, are considered hazardous waste. They should be disposed of in an approved hazardous waste handling facility. This is not a direct result of construction activities, but rather relates to maintenance of equipment. By preventing



fueling/lubricating activities on construction sites no empty containers will need disposal.

Asbestos waste is also hazardous waste. If an asbestos pipe is broken during the excavation process, wasted parts of the pipe must be sprayed with water, to prevent emissions of asbestos-containing dust, and transported to an approved hazardous waste landfill, or a well contained cell in the construction waste disposal site. Asbestos waste may pose significant health risks to workers, pedestrians and residents of neighboring areas. Therefore, efficient management of such waste, if generated, will be very important. The probability of generating asbestos waste is relatively low as the damage is usually fixed through hole-repair rather than pipe replacement.

Improper drainage of dewatering water may result in forming stagnant water ponds around the construction site, which can develop, if not drained, infiltrated or evaporated, to form nuisance and an environment for breeding of insects.

Normally dewatered product is relatively clean water, which should be drained to the sewer system. When dewatering is performed from a contaminated trench or near a source of pollution seepage to groundwater, contaminated water is collected for certified treatment/disposal. Discharging contaminated water with significant amounts of chemicals and hydrocarbons is not legally acceptable neither to sewers nor to fresh watercourses according to Laws 93/1962 and 48/1982, respectively.

Overall, waste management impacts are temporary but may range from low to high severity

### 5.3.9 (رد الشيء لأصله) Restoration

As explained above, the literal translation of “رد الشيء لأصله” is “restoration to original state”. The implementing entity (Egypt Gas and Town Gas) is legally responsible for restoring the streets to their original state after completion of excavation and installation works.

The current arrangement is that the implementing entity performs the backfilling of the excavated trenches and agrees a restoration fee with the local government unit (district) to cover the balance of the restoration and pavement cost. The local unit uses the fee to include the restoration and re-pavement of the streets in its “pavements plan”. In many cases, the pavement plan is several months away and the streets remain unpaved, causing nuisances and potential damage to vehicles. Another source of delay is that the local unit sometimes do not possess the equipment and materials required for re-pavement. In that case, the local unit commissions the regional “Roads and Bridges directorate” to perform the restoration. This may lead to further delays in re-pavement and prolongs impacts on the public and vehicles.

Although the restoration impact may be temporary, localized, and of low severity, it is perceived by the public as major inconvenience.

### 5.3.10 Potential Impacts of PRS Construction

The negative impacts or risks associated with PRSs construction are related to handling of construction waste, noise and air pollution from construction machinery which have all been discussed earlier.



## 5.4 Potential Negative Impacts during Operation

### 5.4.1 User health and safety

In addition to a full array of safety and emergency precautions taken by EGAS and the implementing entities, user safety is prioritized by stating emergency precautions on the household gas meter and by setting up emergency response centers.

Impacts on user health and safety may occur through improper handling of piping and valves by the user. This may be due to a lack of awareness, illiteracy, or failures in piping or sealants.

User safety impacts could be permanent and highly severe.

### 5.4.2 Improper handling of the Odorant

The odorant containing Tertiobutylmercaptin (80%) and Methylehysulphide (20%) is classified as a hazardous substance. The MSDS of the odorant identifies the following hazardous properties: Highly flammable, flammable and toxic products upon thermal decomposition, irritant, and toxic to aquatic flora and fauna.

It will also be required to keep a register for management practices followed in PRSs.

Improper handling of the odorant includes:

- Storage in unsafe conditions, in terms of occupational health and safety.
- Leakage to the environment as:
  - Discharge of remaining odorants in containers, after use, in land or sewers;
  - Disposal of used containers with domestic waste, or by open disposal; and
  - Recycling of used containers for other materials.

Impacts of improper odorant handling may be permanent and highly severe.

### 5.4.3 Noise of PRS

The pressure reducers normally cause noise generated from the reducers' pipes. The generated noise is constant (not intermittent). Assuming ambient noise levels are complying with Law 4/1994-9/2009 standards for low noise residential areas, a 20-meter buffer distance kept between the reducers and the PRS fences should lead to minimal impact outside the PRS borders.

Impacts of PRS noise may be permanent and severe.

### 5.4.4 Safety Aspects of PRS Operation

The safety risks associated with PRSs' operation (leakage, fire hazard, explosion, suffocation) should be assessed for the workers and the public at large, using Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA) modeling and comparing the results with international risk management guidelines as a reference (As performed for Greater Cairo connections project). The conclusion of the Greater Cairo QRAs for the PRS is that the risk is within the acceptable limits, if safety precautions have been considered and strictly followed in the design, operation and maintenance of such facilities.

Impacts of PRS safety may be permanent and may vary from low to highly severe.



### 5.4.5 Integrity of the pipelines

Low-probability events may impact the integrity and safety of the NG network and components during the years of the operation phase.

- Geological and geotechnical events: earthquakes may result in geotechnical instabilities that lead to network breakage or leakage in multiple locations simultaneously. The geological and geotechnical history of the area may also lead to possible events. Some of the project areas were previously swamp areas which have been dried up and backfilled. Such areas are prone to settlements and instabilities due to dewatering
- Sabotage: pipelines and other components may be targeted for sabotage.

Despite the low probability of both scenarios, impacts may be permanent and highly severe.

### 5.4.6 Potential negative Socioeconomic impacts during operation

The analysis of social impacts of any project lies at the core of assessing the relevance of the project based on its benefits versus its drawbacks to communities including the hosting community. In case the potential project's estimated positive impacts on the community outweigh the negative impacts, then the project is likely to be beneficial in terms of social outcome. The discussion of positive impacts is presented in details within the Supplementary Social Impact Assessment. As a summary of discussion:

- 1- Under certain technical and safety conditions it is not possible to avoid visually impacting the entrance of the apartment and dwellings with installed pipes.
- 2- For those who will pay in installments, this may be an added financial burden on the poor families or those who do not have secured source of income
- 3- Minor impact on LPG cylinders distributors. (Governmental sector- private sector who have license to distribute LPG cylinders- non official distributors). There could be a negative economic impact on the LPG cylinders distributors. . However, this is unlikely to happen because of their high mobility which allow them to go to other areas which are not connected to NG within the neighborhood. Even within the areas that will be connected, demand on LPG will be reduced but will not vanish fully because houses which are not technically compatible, houses with baladi ovens, shops...etc. will still maintain the need for LPG. The survey showed that 6 LPG cylinder distributors are taking loans from SFD for their small business in Qena Governorate. During the implementation of Greater Cairo project, EGAs used to address SFD to obtain records in order to ensure that beneficiaries of loans for the same purpose are repaying back the loans and are not interrupted. This has been done as a measure from EGAS side to ensure that no negative impacts are affecting this group. EGAS is intending to follow the same measure.
- 4- Safety hazard resulting from the possibility of Leakage. Although of limited probability, such impact should be mitigated through preparing awareness raising campaigns and clear information dissemination system



### 5.4.7 Proposed criteria for assessment impacts during site-specific ESIA s

Each impact is quantified and evaluated according to size, intensity, frequency and exposure time using the point system outlined below. Negative value of severity indicates negative impacts and positive values positive impacts.

Impacts have also been assessed if they are of **short-term or long-term** duration, and whether they are **reversible or irreversible**, in the latter case resulting in a permanent change to baseline environmental conditions.

Severity (S)	Frequency (F)
-1 Minimal	1. Once every year
-2 Low	2. Once every 6 months
-3 Moderate	3. Once per month
-4 High	4. Once per day
-5 Very High	5. Continuous

Environmental aspects and impacts are identified using Severity and Frequency (SF) where SF= Severity(S) x Frequency (F). Impacts for which  $-1 > SF > -10$  and  $1 < SF < 10$  are considered insignificant. When  $SF < -10$  factors such as reversibility of the impact should be considered, and possible mitigation measures will be described as needed in the site-specific ESIA s.



## 6 Analysis of Alternatives

### 6.1 No Project Alternative

The Natural Gas Connections Project to 1.1 Million Households in 11 governorates is part of the plan developed by the Ministry of Petroleum to connect 2.5 Million households over the next 3-6 years. This plan is expected to yield many economic and social benefits in terms of providing a more stable, energy source, achieve savings in LPG consumption and enhance safety in utilizing energy.

The No-Project alternative is not favored as it simply deprives the Egyptian Public and Government of the social, economic, and environmental advantages detailed in positive impacts during operation sections of this report.

- Constantly available and reliable fuel for home use
- Reduced expenditure on LPG importation and subsidies
- Significantly lower leakage and fire risk compared to LPG
- Improved safety due to low pressure (20 mBar) compared to cylinders
- Customer service and emergency response by qualified personnel/technicians
- Eliminate LPG hardships to the physically challenged, women, and the elderly
- Elimination of insects and dirt typically associated with LPG cylinders
- Limiting the LPG cylinder “black market” due to lower demand
- Limiting possible child labor in LPG cylinder distribution

### 6.2 Energy Alternatives

Three alternative energy sources could be considered as alternatives for supplying stable reliable and low cost energy to 1.1 Million Households: (a) expand LPG usage, or (b) convert to electricity, or (c) use renewable energy sources:

- **LPG:** The majority of LPG in Egypt is imported and subsidized by the Government to ensure that it is affordable by the lower income groups. Introduction of piped natural gas to replace LPG will help to remove those subsidies and reduce imports. The proposed project is also expected to produce very positive improvements in the safety of gas utilization. In the natural gas industry in Egypt, appliance standards, fittings and conversions are strictly controlled and only trained and qualified personnel carry out installations and respond to emergencies. In the case of LPG, this does not apply so the conversion of existing LPG appliances helps to eliminate existing unsafe installations and unsafe use of LPG.
- **Electricity:** The second possible alternative is to convert all homes to use electricity for all energy supply applications. Whilst electricity is more efficient at the point of use, there are considerable inefficiencies in power generation from fossil fuels with about 50% efficiency if combined cycle plants are available. Additional power stations would be needed to cope with the additional demand created by utilization of electricity in homes, which most probably would operate also by natural gas. Power losses in transmission and distribution are also significantly higher than their natural gas equivalents which would add to the overall inefficiency.
- **Renewables:** it is immensely important to expand the utilization of renewables in Egypt. Renewables are needed to diversify the energy basket, reduce pollution and GHG



emissions, and to serve remote/off-grid locations. However, the renewables market does not present feasible, practical, and affordable alternatives to connecting 1.1 Million households at this point in time. Biogas requires large amounts of agricultural and domestic waste, while solar panels and heaters remain in pilot phase. Numerous ongoing efforts aim to promote such renewable energy sources. However, they seem to be facing technoeconomic and institutional barriers to mainstreaming at this stage.

Energy alternatives do not provide favorable options to the proposed NG networking

### 6.3 Piping material Alternatives

With regards to the materials the piping inside the households, international standards state that either copper or steel may be used. Several considerations support the use of steel piping in Egypt. These include strength, cost, and some aspects of public attitudes (copper is known in Egypt as an attractive target for theft due to its high value). Aside from the aspect of minimizing corrosion (and therefore risk of leakage), selection of one of the piping materials over the other does not seem to offer contrasts in the environmental and social impacts (except a marginally lower pressure loss with copper piping). Therefore, as long as precautions and safety margins are respected steel seems to be the more practical and safer choice.

### 6.4 Sequence of work progress (in various areas) Alternatives

As mentioned previously, two companies will be undertaking the household gas connection activities in the 11 governorates under the concessions of two distribution companies; **Town Gas** in the Giza, Ismailia, Alexandria, and Marsa Matrouh governorates, and **Egypt Gas** in Qalubia, Menufia, Daqahlia, Qena, Sohag, Gharbia, and Aswan governorates.

Progressing with constructing the transmission (HP) and distribution networks in the various project areas could be practiced through two alternatives:

- Alternative 1: Complete the construction of the networks in more than one area simultaneously.
- Alternative 2: Complete networks in sequence area by area.

Advantages of Alternative 1 over Alternative 2 are:

- Shorter implementation schedule
- Utilization of economies of scale in lower cost for the additional equipment and components procured to cover multiple areas simultaneously

Advantages of Alternative 2 over Alternative 1 are:

- Less resources and capital investments required
- Less management and coordination resources required

Overall, the key contrast between the two alternatives is related to CAPEX and OPEX of the available assets and human resources. If sufficiently distant from each other, it may be favorable to expand the work progress over many areas ( within the available resources) while paying special attention to coordination of sequential work outputs of the parallel teams. The main advantage of working in parallel would be to minimize project implementation time.



The environmental benefits and negative impacts of the two alternatives are similar if the areas being implemented are distant from each other (in different governorates or areas with large distances between them. However, working in parallel in areas which are close to each other (such as districts) may lead to heavier environmental and social impacts (such as traffic congestions, as well as air and noise emissions).

## 6.5 Sequence of work progress (within area) Alternatives

Construction of the gas network inside the city comprises two main components, the first is the distribution network in the longitudinal roads direction, and the second is the lateral connection network to the residential units perpendicular to the road direction.

Progressing from constructing the distribution network to constructing the connection network, this could be practiced through two alternatives:

- Alternative 1: Complete the construction of the distribution network and then start the connection network at a later stage.
- Alternative 2: Complete both networks simultaneously in one stage.

Advantages of Alternative 1 over Alternative 2 are:

- Technical problems during line testing could be avoided, as detecting leaks in the main pipe will be much easier if no connections are placed;
- Lower risks for re-excavating parts of the line including leaks; and
- Shorter traffic disturbance time for the first excavation stage because no lateral intersection with the traffic flow.

Advantages of Alternative 2 over Alternative 1 are:

- Amount of excavation/filling works are slightly less, because intersections between mains and connection trenches are excavated only once;
- Makes mobilization of equipment and areas of storage occupied only once; and
- Traffic disturbance occurs only once.

The environmental benefits and negative impacts of the two alternatives are close. The amount of excavations in the two alternatives are approximately equal, however, the second alternative has a clear advantage of causing disturbance only once for the same street, in addition to less air emissions and traffic disturbance caused during equipment mobilizations. Therefore, if all other technical or financial factors are equal then the second alternative may be slightly more advantageous from an environmental perspective. However, because phasing of connection works will depend mainly on developing contracts with new customers, no objections are foreseen in going along with Alternative 1.

## 6.6 Routing Alternatives

Siting and routing alternatives are guided by technical, environmental, and social considerations. The foremost factor of selection is the safety of the installations and minimal explosion, leakage, or fire risks. International (British) standards are referred to upon project detailing. Feasibility studies and detailed Property & Appliance surveys assess and recommend connections to areas with adequate environmental conditions (conditions of buildings, and complete utilities networks) as well as to lower income/high population density areas.





## 6.7 Installation costs

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The average natural gas connection installation cost is about 2,500 EGP<sup>10</sup> and consumers contribute a part of 1500 LE. This payment can be made either upfront or in installments over a period of time.

Typically, the households opt for flexible monthly payment plans facilitated by the LDCs and local banks. Limited number of NGOs also provided financial assistance for installing gas connections for households in very low income neighborhoods.

The government of Egypt does not provide additional subsidy to the poorer groups, However, they provide facilitation payments strategies through offering the following types of installments:

- 1- 138 EGP/Month for 12 months
- 2- 74 EGP/Month for 24 months
- 3- 52 EGP/Month for 36 months
- 4- 42 EGP/Month for 48 months
- 5- 35 EGP/Month for 60 months
- 6- 31 EGP/Month for 72 months
- 7- 28 EGP/Month for 84 months

## 6.8 Closing note

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Site-specific ESIA's to be carried out on the 11 governorates should consider and analyze additional (site-specific) alternatives, as needed.

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<sup>10</sup> *Converting Households from LPG to Natural Gas- Social Impact Assessment Study- 2013*



## 7 Environmental and Social Management & Monitoring Framework

### 7.1 Objectives of the ESM&MF

The objective of this Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Framework, is to outline a mechanism for minimizing or eliminating potential negative impacts and for monitoring the application and performance of mitigation measures. The ESMMF identifies roles and responsibilities for different stakeholders for implementation and monitoring of mitigations. This section also presents an assessment of the institutional capacity for implementing the ESMMF.

As explained previously, the proposed project is to be implemented in 11 governorates. Naturally, institutional and technical capacities, as well as physical and social environments, may vary between the governorates. Identical mitigation measures for all governorates may not provide the flexibility required for dealing effectively with some of the negative impacts which require taking the local context into account.

Wherever applicable, the ESMMF is designed to accommodate alternative context-specific mitigations and monitoring measures.

This study outlines a FRAMEWORK for environmental and social impact assessment and management (mitigation and monitoring). The measures described herein with are indicative and should be considered non-exhaustive pending final detailing of the project to take the local context into account when designing mitigations and monitoring.

As mentioned previously, EGAS has successfully completed a similar World-Bank-Funded project for household connections in the Greater Cairo area. The main features of the environmental management and monitoring matrices, reporting schemes, and institutional setups in this study reflect those developed through regular monitoring and progress reports for the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment and Management & Monitoring Plans of Greater Cairo connections project which started in 2006/2007.

For the current study, the specific environmental and social impacts arising from the wide geographical, socioeconomic, physical, and developmental variations between the areas of the proposed project (11 governorates) will be addressed in the detailed site-specific ESIA's which will be prepared once final project detailing is complete upon WB loan approval.

At the available level of project details, the impact significance (summarized in the table below), is based on two main criteria:

- 1- Duration: of the possible outcome (in case it does take place) of the impact.
  - a. Temporary, Permanent
- 2- Severity: Difficulty of repair or remedy of the outcome (in case it does take place).
  - a. Low, Medium, High



**Table 7-1: Summary of impacts significance**

	<b>Potential Impact Significance (Duration, Difficulty to mitigate)</b>									
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Traffic</b>	<b>Air quality</b>	<b>Noise</b>	<b>Underground utilities</b>	<b>Vulnerable structures</b>	<b>Cultural sites</b>	<b>Waste disposal</b>	<b>Ecological systems</b>	<b>Socioeconomic aspects</b>	<b>Health and safety</b>
<b>Construction Phase</b>										
<b>Mobilization</b>	Temporary, low	N/A	Temporary, low	N/A	N/A	N/A	Temporary, low	Temporary, low	Temporary, medium	N/A
<b>Excavation</b>	Temporary, high	Temporary, medium	Temporary, high	Temporary, high	Permanent, high	Permanent, high	Temporary, high	Temporary, low	Temporary, medium	Temporary, low
<b>PE Pipe laying</b>	Temporary, low	Temporary, low	Temporary, low	N/A	N/A	N/A	Temporary, low	N/A	N/A	Temporary, low
<b>HP piping installation</b>	Temporary, low	Temporary, low	Temporary, low	N/A	N/A	N/A	Temporary, low	Temporary, low	N/A	Temporary, low
<b>PRS construction</b>	Temporary, medium	Temporary, medium	Temporary, high	N/A	N/A	N/A	Temporary, medium	N/A	Temporary, medium	Temporary, low
<b>Leakage testing</b>	Temporary, low	Temporary, low	Temporary, low	N/A	N/A	N/A	Temporary, low	N/A	N/A	Temporary, low
<b>Street restoration</b>	Temporary, high	Temporary, low	Temporary, high	N/A	N/A	N/A	Temporary, medium	N/A	Temporary, low	Temporary, low
<b>Connections</b>	Temporary, medium	Temporary, low	Temporary, high	N/A	Temporary, medium	N/A	Temporary, medium	N/A	Temporary, low	Temporary, low
<b>Conversions</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Temporary, medium	N/A
<b>Operation Phase</b>										
<b>PRS operation</b>	N/A	N/A	Permanent, low	N/A	N/A	N/A	Permanent, medium	N/A	Permanent, low	Permanent, high
<b>Network operation</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Permanent, low
<b>Repairs</b>	Temporary, medium	Temporary, medium	Temporary, medium	Temporary, high	Permanent, high	Permanent, high	Temporary, high	Temporary, low	Temporary, medium	Temporary, low



## 7.2 Management and Monitoring activities During Construction Phase

### 7.2.1 Management of Traffic

The mitigation measures proposed to maintain the existing level of service and to minimize disruptions to vehicular movements:

1. Construction During Off-peak Periods: Times of construction are identified by the local Traffic Department in a conditional excavation permit issued to the implementing company, based on the Traffic Department operational experience in the area,
2. Signage and Markings: Construction works require proper information disseminated to motorists. This can be done by provision of informational and directional signs posted prior to the construction. Pedestrian crossings can be also provided at proper locations.
3. Traffic Detour: To maintain traffic in critical streets at a reasonable level of service, the Traffic Department may implement traffic detouring
4. Re-structuring the Road Right-of-Way: The arterial road network generally exhibits a wide right-of-way. Normally, it would be possible to re-structure the road's cross section to accommodate the construction works and maintain traffic movements along the road.

All above mitigation measures will be implemented by, or in coordination with, Traffic Departments.

Monitoring will be carried out by the local Traffic Department to make sure that flow reduction is within acceptable levels. Coordination should be established between the Traffic Department and the HSE Departments to ensure following the identified mitigation measures. Town Gas and Egypt Gas HSE should record any comments by the Traffic Department regarding violation of excavation permits by the contractor.

### 7.2.2 Management of Air Emissions

The following mitigation measures are considered minimum standards:

1. Excavated soil stockpiles and stored sand should be located in sheltered areas. Stored fine sand should be covered with appropriate covering material<sup>11</sup>, such as polyethylene or textile sheets to avoid soil dispersion.
2. Transportation of excavation/construction waste should be through licensed and sufficiently equipped vehicles with a suitable special box or provided with a cover to prevent loose particles of waste and debris from escaping into the air or dropping on the road.
3. Disposal of excavation/construction waste should be in locations licensed by the local authority.
4. Air emissions of excavation machinery and diesel-powered electrical units should be within allowable legal limits.

Because dust emissions from construction works are a non-point source pollution, it will not be possible to monitor direct emission levels. On the other hand, monitoring ambient total

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<sup>11</sup> Monitoring reports from the Greater Cairo project indicate that this may be significant source of air emission. Sufficient sheets should accompany work groups during the construction phase. Cost of sheets should be included in ESMP budget



suspended particles or PM<sub>10</sub> could be misleading because of the interference of other pollution sources. Therefore monitoring activities shall focus on making sure that point sources from the exhaust of excavation machinery are within the standards stipulated by the Law, and that mitigation measures are well documented.

### 7.2.3 Management of Noise

Mitigation measures for avoiding unacceptable, and illegal, noise levels include:

1. Prevent exposure of construction workers to different noise levels and noise impacts according to the Egyptian legal standards. This could be achieved through adjusting working hours, breaks, and exposure duration to be within permissible limits.
2. Provide construction workers with ear muffs.
3. Minimize construction through nighttime whenever possible. Implementing this measure should be balanced with avoiding peak hours of heavy traffic. If construction works are to take place on important traffic roads, avoiding traffic disturbance in day time may outweigh reducing noise levels in afternoon or night times and vice versa.

Monitoring of noise levels during construction shall include:

1. Measurements of noise intensity at the locations of construction, where workers are exposed to the noise.
2. At locations where mechanical hammers are used, measurements of noise intensity of impacts, and the corresponding number of impacts at the construction location.
3. Recording of the reaction and complaints of the neighboring areas regarding the noise levels.

It is worth noting that monitoring ambient noise levels at locations of residential areas may be misleading because of the interference of other factors.

Mitigation of noise impacts during construction of the PRSs should follow the same measures outlined in this section.

### 7.2.4 Management of Excavation Activities Posing Risk on Utilities

Town Gas and Egypt Gas follow established procedures to deal with emergency situations related to breaking underground utility and infrastructure lines. The company supervisor calls the Police Department and emergency department in the relevant utilities company for immediate repair of the damage, which the contractor is invoiced for. The mitigation measures below focus on preventive measures and documentation:

Mitigation measures for avoiding breaking underground utilities and infrastructure pipes:

1. Collecting most accurate maps for underground utilities and infrastructure routes from Information Centers in the various Governorates and asking them for site markings, whenever available, and making such data available to the contractor prior to commencing the works.
2. Excavating manual trial pits in each street to allocate the pipes before using mechanical excavation.
3. In case an underground utilities and infrastructure pipe has been damaged, standard procedures should be followed, as described before, in addition to preparing a



- documentation report for the accident. The documentation report should include:
- a. Time and place of accident;
  - b. Name of contractor;
  - c. Type of underground utilities and infrastructure line;
  - d. Description of accident circumstances and causes;
  - e. Actions taken and responses of different parties, such as infrastructure company;
  - f. Duration of fixing the damage; and
  - g. Damage caused (description shall be according to observation, expertise judgment, reports of infrastructure company).
4. Analysis and statistics should be undertaken periodically for the accidents that have taken place, with recommendations to reduce such risks in consequent excavation activities.

Monitoring activities for such risks, are basically documenting, analyzing reasons that led to the accident and updating procedures to avoid future accidents. Monitoring environmental consequences of such accidents, such as depth of effected soils, volumes of effected groundwater, and other social effects are believed to be unnecessary actions by the implementing company, though it might be recommended for the authority owning the infrastructure line (Water and Sewage Authority or Telecommunication Authority) for their research activities.

### 7.2.5 Management of Activities Posing Risk on Structures Stability

1. Screening of the project areas to identify areas/sectors including buildings with potential structural problems. Areas with potential problems should be excluded from the project to avoid any structural problems on existing buildings. This screening process should be done by a technical committee formed from the Design, Projects and Operations Departments of Town Gas or Egypt Gas.
2. In areas of high groundwater level a tight excavation/dewatering schedule should be implemented through preplanning and supervision of implementation to avoid lengthy dewatering activities.
3. Minimize excavation intensity and vibrations from heavy equipment in the vicinity of vulnerable structures.

Monitoring activities will be mainly performed through supervision of the work of Town/Egypt Gas, and reviewing site reports by the HSE supervisor.

### 7.2.6 Management of Culturally Valuable Sites

Law 117/1983 for the Protection of antiquities has set certain standards that should be followed during excavation works near a registered antiquity site. Proposed mitigation measures include:

1. Identifying a comprehensive list of all registered antiquities falling within the domain of the project and possibly at risk from construction activities.
2. Provide supervision by the Supreme Council of Antiquities on implementation of construction works at identified locations.
3. If dewatering activities are to take place, the process should be undertaken under the supervision of foundation engineers who shall perform necessary soil investigations.
4. Reduce vibration, in identified locations of antiquities:
  - a. using manual tools whenever possible;
  - b. phasing work to eliminate vibrations from several machinery; and
  - c. Establish cutoff barrier through a vertical trench to absorb vibrations.
5. Fixing gas risers on the back of architecturally valuable structures.
6. Chance find process, in case an antiquity is found during excavation, includes stopping



excavation works, and contacting the Supreme Council of Antiquities to handle the site.

Monitoring activities will be site specific according to the requirements and conditional permits granted by the Supreme Council for Antiquities.

1. Monitor vibration levels at the monument location during excavation.
2. Undertake geophysical survey for some locations prior to construction, according to the instructions of the Supreme Council of Antiquities.

The Town/Egypt Gas HSE site supervisor will be responsible for documenting the monitoring activities in monthly reports delivered to EGAS.

These mitigation measures, if required, shall be implemented by the Council, while the costs will be covered by Town/Egypt Gas

### **7.2.7 Management of Waste Disposal**

#### **Solid Waste**

1. Allocating certain areas, in each Sector, for stockpiling waste soil and construction waste, in coordination with the local authority.
2. No soil stockpiling is allowed on banks of waterways.
3. Normally asphalt waste could be disposed of with construction waste according to the previously mentioned procedures.
4. Solid waste from unlikely scenarios such as worker camps should be addressed in site-specific ESIA's, as appropriate

#### **Liquid and hazardous waste**

1. As an important pollution prevention measure, fueling, lubricating or adding chemicals for excavation should not take place at the construction site. Accordingly, no empty chemicals/oils containers will be generated by direct project activities.
2. Further to the above measure, in case waste containers of hazardous materials are generated in the construction site due to unusual circumstances, the contractor should collect these containers and transfer it to the hazardous waste landfill in Nasserya or UNICO in Alexandria<sup>12</sup>. This measure should be specified in the construction contract and supervised by Town/Egypt Gas site supervisor.
3. In case of damaging of asbestos pipes during excavation, the Water Authority, which will carry out the repairs, will be responsible for handling the waste asbestos according to their procedures.
4. Preplanning drainage of dewatering water and taking necessary permits from the sewage authority, or irrigation authority. No land disposal should be accepted for the water
5. If dewatering is taking place from a contaminated trench, or contains hydrocarbons that could be observed or smelled, contaminated water should be collected in barrels and transported to a wastewater treatment facility. Alternatively such waste could be transferred to the hazardous waste facility in Nasserya/Alexandria.
6. Asphalt waste may contain hazardous components, such as tar, lubricating oils, heavy metals, etc. However, its solid nature minimizes the transport risk of such components

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<sup>12</sup> The Nasserya hazardous waste facility is currently being operated under supervision of Alexandria Governorate while UNICO (also in Alexandria) is approved by EEAA to treat and dispose of petroleum wastes.



to the environment. Disposal of asphalt waste to a construction waste disposal site is common practice in Egypt, which is normally not associated with significant environmental risks because of the dry weather nature of the country.

Monitoring activities shall depend mainly upon observation of waste stockpiles of soil and construction waste to ensure the frequency of removal from site, and whether they contain hazardous components. For contaminated water produced during the dewatering process.

### 7.2.8 (رد الشئ لأصله) Management of Street Restoration after asphalt breaking

As mentioned in the impacts section of the study, restoration and re-pavement of streets post-construction and excavation is one of the impacts which are highly perceived by the public. The implementing entity agrees a restoration fee with the local administration unit in charge of the area. The fee is used by the local unit to include the restoration in their re-pavement plans. In some cases, the restoration and re-pavement job is delegated by the local unit to the Roads and bridges directorate who, in turn, schedule the re-pavements in their own plans. Alternatives to minimize the impact include:

- Notifying the public of the details and schedule of the local units re-pavement plans
- Requesting the Roads and Bridges directorate to create a contractor register for the implementing company to select from directly without going through the administrative cycle of the local unit (الحى)
- Maintaining the current arrangement with local units reputed for efficient and rapid actions (as applicable); especially in areas where the public strongly monitors and pressures local units (as is the case in the city of Qena)

### 7.2.9 Management of grievances (Environmental and Social Grievance Redress Mechanisms)

Establishing a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is one of the most fundamental procedures that warrantee smooth and amicable implementation for the project activities. The importance of having a local based GRM is to ensure that complaints are passing through appropriately announced channels and are handled properly and timely. A functioning GRM is considered to be a good feedback mechanism from the customer and one tool of the citizen engagement.

In order to propose practical procedures for the GRM, the Consultant started with analyzing the current grievance mechanism adopted by NG companies. The analysis of current procedures is summarized as follows:

**Table 7-2: Current grievance mechanism adopted in the NG companies**

Activities	Egypt Gas	Town Gas	EGAS
During the construction phase			
Tiers of grievances	First tier is applied on the level of Town Gas and Egypt Gas		Second tier on the level of EGAS
Communication channels	They receive the complaints through the following channels: 1- Hotline 129 2- Website and E- mail 3- Postal Mail 4- On site complaints		1- Mails 2- Visit EGAS





Activities	Egypt Gas	Town Gas	EGAS
Roles	<p>They receive the complaints as follows:</p> <p>1- In the construction site where the responsible person in the site tries to solve the problem immediately</p> <p>2- In case of not solving the problem, the complainant goes to the project manager who takes practical procedures to solve the problem</p> <p>In case of not solving the problem the complainant targets to the third level which is the Central Department</p>		<p>In case of not solving the problem on the first level of grievance the complainant raise his complaint to EGAS</p> <p>They contact the client for more details about his complaint</p> <p>They transfer the complaint to the implementing company in order to solve the problem. They follow up the complaint until satisfactory solution is attained</p>
Monitoring	<p>The Internal Monitoring Specialist (IMS) follow up the implementation of corrective procedures</p> <p>After solving the problem, the IMS finalizes the complaint and inform the complainant about the solutions adopted in order to measure his/her satisfaction with the solutions</p>		<p>They monitor the performance of Egypt Gas and Town Gas</p>
Documentation	<p>The person in charge of complaints receives and analyzes the complaints. S/he proposes some solutions and gets in contact with the implementing department in order to propose solutions for the complaints.</p> <p>The IMS document a summary of the complaint in a complaint log (CL)</p> <p>An analysis is conducted to identify the main triggers for complaints by the end of each year. Some recommendations are developed in order to enhance the performance of the companies</p> <p>The complaints are documented and kept in the company for three years</p>		<p>No records or documentation for all grievances</p>
Reporting	<p>Quarterly report is developed to EGAS</p>		<p>Quarterly progress report is developed to Funding Agency</p>



Activities	Egypt Gas	Town Gas	EGAS
During the operation phase			
<p>The above mentioned procedures are adopted with the addition of the ‘Customer Service Office’ in Egypt Gas and Town Gas. Its roles are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Receive any complaints related to the NG installation during the operation phase.</li> <li>· Provide information about the entity responsible for problem solution</li> </ul>			

The above mentioned mechanism managed to limit the number of complaints that required judicial intervention, raising only a limited number of cases to courts, which testifies to the functionality of the proposed mechanism. On the other hand, this mechanism lagged behind when it came to information dissemination to members of the community and providing feedback to the complainants.

Since the resettlement work will be carried out with the full participation of the PAP, it is expected that no major grievance issue will arise. However, to ensure that the PAP have avenues for redressing their grievance related to any aspect of land acquisition and resettlement, detailed procedures of redress of grievances have been established in this RPF. The objective is to respond to the complaints of the PAP speedily and in a transparent manner, without resorting to complicated formal channels to the extent possible.

The ESIAF has prepared detailed grievance mechanism that will be shared with the community beneficiaries. Leaflets, posters and brochures will be prepared and distributed to the beneficiaries, NGOs, local governmental units, mosques and churches. Thus, sufficient and appropriate information about the GRM will be shared with the communities prior to the construction phase. Following are the various stages of grievances

### **First stage of grievances**

In order to ensure high level of responsiveness to the local communities, it is essential to ensure that a local grievance mechanism is functioning and that communities are aware of it. Egypt GAS and Town Gas will assign a Social Development Officer (SDO)(can be more than one) who will be working closely with the assigned SDO of EGAS. It is the SDO responsibility to ensure that the GRM system is widely known and well explained on the local level.. Moreover, s/he will follow up on the complaint until a solution is reached. The turnaround time for the response/resolution should be 10 days and the complainant should know that he/she should receive response by then

The grievances should be presented to the following:

- The Foreman working on the ground,
- The project manager,
- The central department

It is worth noting that most of the previous experience of EGAS is suggesting that complaints are usually handled efficiently and resolved on the local level. In case the problem is not solved, the complainant may reach out to the second level of grievance.



### ***Second stage of grievances:***

If the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision of the SDOs of Town Gas or Egypt Gas at Stage 1, He can present the case to EGAS SDO where he should provide resolution within 15 days, Following is the second level of grievances:

1. The Social Development Officer in EGAS will handle technical, environmental and land acquisition complaints. He should receive the unsolved problems. Thereafter, he gets in contact with the petitioner for more information and forwards the complaint to the implementing entities for a solution.
2. The SDO should follow the complaints and document how they were solved within **15** days.
3. The SDO should update the complainant on the outcome of his/her complaint.

### **Grievance channels**

Due to the diversity of the context in different Governorates and the socioeconomic characteristics of the beneficiaries, the communication channels to receive grievances were locally tailored to address all petitioners concerns and complaints . The following are the main channels through which grievances will be received:

1. Foremen act as the main channel for complaints. They are always available in the street. However, complaints raised to him/her are mostly verbal. Thus, s/he should document all received grievances in writing form using a fixed serial number that the complainant should be informed about to be able to follow up on the complaint
2. Hotline
  - 129 is the hotline in Town Gas and Egypt Gas
3. Egypt Gas Website:
  - [www.egyptgas.com.eg](http://www.egyptgas.com.eg)
4. Trustworthy people, community leaders and NGOs/CDAs will be an appropriate channel, particularly, in rural areas and Bedouin communities.

### **Response to grievances**

Response to grievance will be through the following channels

1. The response to grievances should be through an official recognized form to ensure proper delivery to the complainant. It is the responsibility of the SDOs to ensure that complainants were informed about the results of handling their complaints.
2. Response to grievances should be handled in timely manner as mentioned above, thereby conveying a genuine interest in and understanding of the worries put forward by the community.
3. EGAS, Town Gas and Egypt Gas should maintain record of complaints and results.

### **Monitoring of grievances**

All grievances activities should be monitored in order to verify the process. The monitoring process should be implemented on the level of EGAS, Town Gas and Egypt Gas. The following indicators will be monitored:

1. Number of received grievances monthly (Channel, gender, age, basic economic status of the complainants should be mentioned)



2. Type of grievance received (according to the topic of the complaint)
3. Number of grievances solved
4. Number of unsolved grievances and the reasons behind not solving them
5. Satisfaction levels with proposed solutions
6. Documentation efficiency
7. Time consumed to solve the problem
8. Efficiency of response to received grievance
9. Dissemination activities undertaken

### **Institutional Responsibility for the Grievances**

The entity responsible for handling grievances, will mainly be the Environmental Affair Department within the implementing agency (EGAS). The Social Development Officer (SDO) working within EGAS in cooperation with the two NG companies will address all grievances raised by community members, particularly the ones related to resettlement activities. The main tasks related to grievances of the SDO are:

1. Raise awareness about channels and procedures of grievance redress mechanisms
2. Collect the grievances received through different communication channels
3. Document all received grievances
4. Transfer the grievance to the responsible entity
5. Follow up on how the problem was addressed and solved
6. Document, report and disseminate the outcome of received grievances
7. Ensure that each legitimate complaint and grievance is satisfactorily resolved by the responsible entity
8. Identify specific community leaders, organizations and citizen groups required to enhance the dialogue and communication through a public liaison office to avoid or limit friction and respond effectively to general concerns of the community
9. Monitoring grievance redress activities

All grievances received verbally or in written shall be documented in a grievance register. The stand-alone SSIAF illustrates the forms needed to document the grievances



### 7.3 Environmental Management Matrix during CONSTRUCTION

Table 7-3: Environmental Management Matrix during CONSTRUCTION

Impact	Mitigation measures	Responsibility of mitigation	Responsibility of direct supervision	Means of supervision	Estimated Cost of mitigation / supervision
Traffic congestion and diversion	Construction during off-peak periods  Traffic department to grant excavation license limited to specific hours	Implementation entities contracted by the local distribution companies : Town Gas/Egypt Gas (to be referred to as “Contractor” from this point forward)	Town Gas /Egypt Gas Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Department  Relevant Traffic Department	Contractor has valid conditional permit + Field supervision	Contractor management costs (included in bid price)  Town Gas/Egypt Gas management costs
	Announcements using local broadcasts  Signage indicating location/duration of works prior to commencement of work	Local administration  Contractor	Town/Egypt Gas (T/E Gas) HSE + Traffic Department	Ensure inclusion in contract + Field supervision	Contractor management costs (included in bid price)  LDC management costs
	Consider the feasibility of using the Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) technique under critical intersections to avoid heavy traffic delays (and associated noise/air emissions)	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE  Traffic department	Field supervision	Contractor management costs (included in bid price)  T/E GAS management costs
	Traffic detours and diversion	Traffic Department	Traffic Department	Ensure detouring efficiency	Additional budget not required
	Road restructuring and closing of lanes	Traffic Department	Traffic Department	Ensure adequate traffic flow	Additional budget not required



Impact	Mitigation measures	Responsibility of mitigation	Responsibility of direct supervision	Means of supervision	Estimated Cost of mitigation / supervision
Air emissions	Best practice in controlled wetting and compaction of excavations to minimize dust emission	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE	Contractual clauses + Field supervision	Contractor management costs (included in bid price) T/E GAS management costs
	Sound isolation, storage, transportation and disposal of stockpiles	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE	Contractual clauses + Field supervision	Contractor management costs (included in bid price) T/E GAS management costs
	Compliance to legal limits of air emissions from all relevant equipment	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE	Review manufacturer catalogues and exhaust certificate or request emission measurements	Contractor management costs (included in bid price) T/E GAS management costs
Noise	Ear muffs, ear plugs, certified noise PPE	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE	Contractual clauses + Field supervision	Contractor management costs (included in bid price) T/E GAS management costs
	Avoid noisy works at night whenever possible	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE	Field supervision	Contractor management costs (included in bid price) T/E GAS management costs
Damage to U/G utilities	Pre-planning and coordination with central, regional, and local departments of potable water, wastewater, electricity, and telecom authorities to obtain maps/ data on depth and alignment of underground utilities	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE	Official coordination proceedings signed by representatives of underground utility authorities  Examination of site-specific reports and records  Field supervision	Contractor management costs (included in bid price)  T/E GAS management costs



Impact	Mitigation measures	Responsibility of mitigation	Responsibility of direct supervision	Means of supervision	Estimated Cost of mitigation / supervision
	Limited trial pits or boreholes to explore and identify underground utility lines  Non-intrusive Radio- cable and pipe locator to detect underground utilities	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE Supervisor	Contractual clauses + Field supervision	Contractor costs (included in bid price)  T/E GAS management costs
	Preparation and analysis of accidental damage reports	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE	Review periodic HSE reports	Contractor costs (included in bid price)  T/E GAS management costs
	Repair and rehabilitation of damaged components	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE  Local Government Unit  Local Police	Contractual clauses + Field supervision	Included in contractor cost but must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis
Effects on cultural sites	Identify areas of antiquities, monument repair zones	Contacto & Supreme Council for Antiquities and Local Council	T/E GAS HSE	Review permitting procedures and ensure review of Council	T/E GAS management costs
	Supervise intensity and locations of construction activities	Expert from Supreme Council of Antiquities	T/E GAS HSE	Review field reports + field supervision	Indicative cost to be revised and included in contractor bid \$715 / site for supervision and measurement of vibration for locations identified as “monument-critical”  T/E GAS management costs



Impact	Mitigation measures	Responsibility of mitigation	Responsibility of direct supervision	Means of supervision	Estimated Cost of mitigation / supervision
	Control dewatering process	Contractor	Supreme Council Expert + T/E GAS HSE	Field supervision	Indicative cost to be revised and included in contractor bid \$2,850 /site as “monument-critical”  T/E GAS management costs
	Reduce vibrations	Contractor	Supreme council Expert + T/E GAS HSE	Contractual clauses + Field supervision	Indicative cost to be revised and included in contractor bid \$2,150/site as “monument-critical”  T/E GAS management costs
	Preserve architecturally valuable sites	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE	Field supervision	Contractor costs (included in bid price)  T/E GAS management costs
	Preserve any found antiquity	Contractor + T/E GAS HSE supervisor	T/E GAS HSE	Field inspection throughout works and review field reports	Contractor costs (included in bid price)  T/E GAS management costs





Impact	Mitigation measures	Responsibility of mitigation	Responsibility of direct supervision	Means of supervision	Estimated Cost of mitigation / supervision
Waste disposal	<p>Identify distances to disposal sites and facilities nearest to the work area</p> <p>Classify disposal sites and facilities by type of waste accepted by the disposal. Estimate the amounts expected from each type of wastes</p> <p>Identify and contract certified hazardous waste handling and transportation contractors. Estimate handling and disposal fees according to type and amount of waste</p> <p>Estimate size of fleet required to transport wastes. Estimate tipping fees according to specific disposal sites</p> <p>For areas distant from facilities in Alexandria, consider setting up waste <b>transfer stations (possibly with primary treatment)</b> for storage hazardous waste</p> <p>Design a comprehensive handling and transportation plan for all waste types</p>	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE	Contractual clauses + review of comprehensive waste management plan	<p>Contractor costs (included in bid price)</p> <p>T/E GAS management costs</p>
	Management of excavation waste according to the waste management plan	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE supervisor	Field supervision	<p>Contractor costs (included in bid price)</p> <p>T/E GAS management costs</p>



Impact	Mitigation measures	Responsibility of mitigation	Responsibility of direct supervision	Means of supervision	Estimated Cost of mitigation / supervision
	Prevent fueling, lubricating and any activity that would entail production of hazardous materials empty containers	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE supervisor	Field supervision	Contractor costs (included in bid price) T/E GAS management costs
	Transfer empty hazardous waste containers to Alexandria facilities (Nasreya or UNICO) and landfill(s)	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE supervisor	Field supervision and review of certified waste handling, transportation, and disposal chain of custody	Indicative cost to be revised and included in contractor bid: Allocate 5 truckloads (2 tons/truck) of hazardous waste per governorate during construction x (\$715 per load for each of the 6 governorates close to Alexandria + \$1,285 per load for each of the 5 distant governorates)= \$53,570
	Adequate management of asbestos and any possible hazardous waste	Water Authority + contractor	T/E GAS HSE	Field supervision + review of Water Authority manifests	Contractor costs (included in bid price) T/E GAS management costs
Effect on structures from dewatering activities	Screening of areas / sectors	Technical Committee or independent consultant + contractor	T/E GAS Design Manager + T/E GAS HSE	Review committee's reports	Contractor costs (included in bid price) T/E GAS management costs
	Limited dewatering schedule	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE	Field supervision	Contractor costs (included in bid price) T/E GAS management costs
Dewatering	Arrange effective drainage during dewatering	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE	Field supervision	Contractor costs (included in bid price) T/E GAS management costs



Impact	Mitigation measures	Responsibility of mitigation	Responsibility of direct supervision	Means of supervision	Estimated Cost of mitigation / supervision
	Transfer any contaminated water resulting from dewatering to an adequate nearest facility	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE	Field supervision	Contractor costs (included in bid price) T/E GAS management costs
Restoration and re-pavement (رد الشيء لأصله)	Announce re-pavement plan indicating the responsibility whether it is the T/E GAS or the Governmental district units.	Contractor/ local administrations	T/E GAS HSE	Field supervision	Included in re-pavement budget agreed by T/E GAS or contractor with district units (الحى)
Effect on ecological systems	Survey proposed route or alignment of the steel high-pressure lines from secondary sources or through field investigations, as possible  Avoid sensitive or irreplaceable ecological systems, if encountered on alignment of HP steel or PE pipelines  Take necessary measures to offset or displace disrupted sensitive ecological systems	T/E GAS planning unit  Contractor	T/E GAS HSE	Review of inclusion of ecological surveys in the routing or alignment of the HP steel pipelines	Contractor costs (included in bid price) T/E GAS management costs



Impact	Mitigation measures	Responsibility of mitigation	Responsibility of direct supervision	Means of supervision	Estimated Cost of mitigation / supervision
Health and safety	<p>All soil piles will be stored a minimum of (60) cm from the sides of the excavation.</p> <p>For excavation 122 cm or deeper, stairways, ramps, or ladders will be used. For trenches, the employee must not exceed 750 cm of lateral travel to reach the stairway, ramp, or ladder.</p> <p>No employee will work in an excavation where water is accumulating unless adequate measures are taken.</p> <p>Ensure the provision of the appropriate personal protective Equipment</p>	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE	Field supervision	<p>Contractor costs (included in bid price)</p> <p>T/E GAS management costs</p>



## 7.4 Environmental Monitoring Matrix during CONSTRUCTION

Table 7-4: Environmental Monitoring Matrix during CONSTRUCTION

Impact	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility of monitoring	Frequency of monitoring	Location of monitoring	Methods of monitoring	Estimated Cost of monitoring
Reduction of traffic flow	Comments and notifications from Traffic Department	T/E GAS HSE	During construction. Monthly reports	Construction site	Documentation in HSE monthly reports	T/E GAS management costs
Air emissions	HC, CO% and opacity	T/E GAS HSE	Once before construction + once every six months for each vehicle	Vehicles licensing Department	Measuring exhaust emissions of vehicle, electrical unit, or heavy equipment in documented reports	\$100/ project area
Noise	Noise intensity, exposure durations and noise impacts	T/E GAS HSE	Regularly during site inspections and once during the night in every residential area or near sensitive receptors such as hospitals	Construction site	Noise meter	T/E GAS management costs
	Complaints from residents	T/E GAS HSE	During construction. Monthly reports	Construction site	Documentation in HSE monthly reports	T/E GAS management costs
Risk of damaging underground utilities and infrastructure	Official coordination reports with relevant authorities  Accidents documentation	T/E GAS HSE	During construction. Monthly reports	Construction site	Documentation in HSE monthly reports	T/E GAS management costs



Impact	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility of monitoring	Frequency of monitoring	Location of monitoring	Methods of monitoring	Estimated Cost of monitoring
Effect on structures by dewatering activities	Specialist assessment reports Duration of dewatering and water level	T/E GAS HSE	During dewatering activities. Reported in monthly reports	Construction site	Documentation in HSE monthly reports	T/E GAS management costs
Effects on monuments and vulnerable buildings	Vibration test results	T/E GAS HSE	During construction near sites identified by the Council	Construction site	Calibrated vibration test meter	(\$750/meter + \$160 maintenance and calibration) x 11 vibration meters = \$10,000
	Investigate possible buried antiquities	T/E GAS HSE + Supreme Council for Antiquities	Once before construction if required by the council	Streets and areas identified by the Council	Geophysical survey	\$715/km in areas designated as antiquities or monument repair zones (to be covered by T/E GAS)
Waste Management	Observation of accumulated waste piles	T/E GAS HSE	During construction. Monthly reports	Construction site	Observation and documentation	T/E GAS management costs
	Observation of water accumulations resulting from dewatering	T/E GAS HSE	During construction. Monthly reports	Around construction site	Observation and documentation	T/E GAS management costs
	Examination of chain-of-custody documents and implementation of waste management plans	T/E GAS HSE	Zonal reports	Construction site and document examination	Site inspection and document inspection	T/E GAS management costs



## 7.5 Social Management Matrix during CONSTRUCTION

Table 7-5 : Social Management Matrix during CONSTRUCTION

Impact	Mitigation measures	Responsibility of mitigation	Responsibility of direct supervision	Means of supervision	Estimated Cost of mitigation / supervision
1) Impacts on assets (land) and livelihoods of the farmers (crops)	OP 4.12 should be triggered and a resettlement Action Plan should be prepared stipulating all compensation measures	Prior to the construction in each area  EGAS, Town Gas and Egypt Gas and the Governorate	Town Gas and Egypt Gas	Ensure the implementation of RAPs	13000 \$ to prepare the RAPs  Cost of compensation can't be defined during this stage
2) Raise community people concerns due to not being connected to NG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Try to connect the defined districts through preparing technical solutions to those who might not be connected within the limits of the approved standards</li> <li>Provide information to community members on the selection criteria for Natural Gas Connections (brochures/leaflets, awareness through NGOs)</li> </ul> <p>Follow the procedure of Grievance Redress Mechanism</p>	Along the life of the project  Town Gas and Egypt Gas	Town Gas and Egypt Gas	Ensure the implementation of GRM	No cost as it is part of the process
3) Impact on businesses due to no street rehabilitation	In compliance with the Environmental management plan concerning timely implementation of the construction schedule to minimize impact on local business <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.Follow up the procedure of Grievance Redress Mechanism</li> <li>Ensure transparent information sharing</li> </ul>	During digging process  Town Gas and Egypt Gas.  The sub-contractors	Town Gas and Egypt Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the implementation of GRM</li> <li>Supervision on Contractors performance</li> </ul>	No cost



<p>4) Threat to Safety of users and houses (due to limited level of awareness and misconceptions)</p>	<p>Prepare Citizen engagement and stakeholder plan</p> <p>Awareness raising campaigns should be tailored in cooperation with the community-based organizations (distribution of brochures / leaflets)</p>	<p>During the construction</p> <p>Town Gas and Egypt Gas.</p>	<p>Town Gas and Egypt Gas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of awareness activities applied</li> <li>• Lists of participants</li> <li>• Documentation with photos</li> <li>• Awareness reports</li> </ul>	<p>2250 \$ per awareness raising campaign</p> <p>2250 \$ for brochure and leaflets to be distributed</p>
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## 7.6 Social Monitoring Matrix during CONSTRUCTION

Table 7-6: Social Monitoring Matrix during CONSTRUCTION

Impact	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility of monitoring	Monitoring institution (if different from responsible)	Duration/Frequency of monitoring	Location of monitoring	Methods of monitoring	Estimated Cost of monitoring
1) Impacts on assets (land) and livelihoods of the farmers (crops)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of PAPs compensated</li> <li>Number of PAPs who were not compensated</li> <li>Number of complaints raised</li> <li>Minutes of meetings with PAPs</li> <li>Minutes of meeting with Compensation Committee</li> </ul>	Town Gas and Egypt Gas	EGAS	Prior to the construction in each area	Site visits Desk work	Reports Minutes of meetings Complaints log	No cost
2) Raise community people concerns due to not being connected to NG	Number of complaints raised	Town Gas and Egypt Gas		Four times per year, each three months	Site and Desk work	Checklists Photos and complaints log	No cost
3) Damaging the streets	Streets quality after finishing digging  Number of complaints raised due to damaging streets	Town Gas & Egypt Gas	EGAS	Four times per year, each three months	Site and Desk work	Checklists and complaints log	No cost



Impact	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility of monitoring	Monitoring institution (if different from responsible)	Duration/Frequency of monitoring	Location of monitoring	Methods of monitoring	Estimated Cost of monitoring
4) Threat to Safety of users and houses (due to limited level of awareness and misconceptions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of awareness raising implemented</li> <li>Number of participants in information dissemination</li> </ul>	EGAS, Town Gas and Egypt Gas		Quarterly monitoring	Office	Reports Photos Lists of participants	No cost



## **7.7 Management and Monitoring activities During Operation Phase**

### **7.7.1 User health and safety**

Several measures are suggested to overcome obstacles to full understanding and adoption of safety measures by the clients in the social management plan. Examples include using drawings instead of written instructions to improve communication with illiterate customers, coordinating with women of local NGOs to explain safety precautions to women in the households to be connected, and constantly monitoring the performance of emergency response units.

During all consultation activities conducted, participating NGOs offered to host awareness activities related to the NG project. EGAS has already communicated with 30 NGOs during the implementation of Greater Cairo NG project. Consequently, such activities will not necessitate additional cost. The Social Development Officers should outreach with the NGOs in order to mobilize them

### **7.7.2 Management of Odorant Handling**

The MSDS of the odorant provides information on the required storage conditions and procedures to be followed in emergencies. For the disposal of empty containers, the MSDS indicates that the remaining product could be either destroyed by oxidation using dilute solutions of hydrogen peroxide and sodium hypochlorite, or alternatively through incineration.

Town/Egypt Gas is currently practicing the oxidation of the containers. After evacuation of odorant containers (metal barrels) in the PRS holding stainless steel tank, the PRS staff adds hydrogen peroxide, sodium hypochlorite, sodium hydroxide and detergents to the remaining odorant in the container, with continuous rolling to ensure that all sides of the container have been exposed to the oxidation solution. These treatment procedures are documented in the instructions of the HSE department and followed by PRSs' staff. This process destroys the hazardous properties of the remaining odorant product; however arrangements must be made for disposal of the treatment solution remaining in the containers.

Although the oxidation process is environmentally acceptable, the accumulation of treated containers in PRSs will cause area limitations inside PRSs and could affect their efficient operation.

Town/Egypt Gas should arrange with the supplier of odorant that the vehicle transporting odorant containers should also transfer the empty containers, after evacuation, to the hazardous waste facility in Alexandria. When the truck arrives, all containers should be evacuated in the odorant holding tank, and then the containers should be closed and returned back to the truck. The truck driver should sign haulage register form with number of empty containers being shipped, which should also be signed with Alexandria facility personnel for delivery. Town/Egypt Gas should keep these records with their Environmental Register.

The monitoring and supervision of the oxidation process was taking place by the Town/Egypt Gas HSE department through bi-annual audits for each PRS. However, it is recommended to increase these audits to quarterly for each PRS, so as to include the performance of all PRSs in the Quarterly report. The audits should check waste manifests and compare it with odorant consumption data.

### **7.7.3 Management of Repairs and Maintenance**

The same mitigation and monitoring measures discussed for the construction phase shall also apply to the repair and maintenance works that will require excavation.

### **7.7.4 Management of PRS noise**

It is not expected that noise levels caused by the reducers will affect areas outside the PRS fences if the reducers are



located in the middle of the location (at least 20 meters away from all fences). Therefore the following mitigation measures are recommended:

1. Location of reducers should be at least 20 meters away from the PRS fences.
2. The reducers should be either in a well-ventilated closed area, or in a protected open area according to IGEM standards. If the reducers are in an open area there should be wall barriers to dissipate the noise from the PRS staff offices and the neighboring areas.

Town/Egypt Gas is currently undertaking periodical monitoring of noise levels at each existing PRS bi-annually. It is expected that the noise monitoring of the new PRSs will take the same pattern. For PRSs in residential areas, it is recommended to increase noise monitoring at different locations especially at the southern border on a monthly basis, along with recording complaints from neighboring sites.

#### **7.7.5 Management of PRS Safety Aspects**

Recommended risk reduction measures have been proposed as points of improvement in order to enhance the PRS safety standards. These risk reduction measures (recommendations) are summarized as follows:

1. Remote actuation of isolation and slam-shut valves by Town/Egypt Gas for different PRS's as well as the transmission pipelines.
2. Produce Hazardous Area Classification drawings for all Pressure Reduction Stations.
3. Planned preventive maintenance policy should be in place for the new PRSs. Also there is a need to produce a 'Station Manual' for each PRS, this manual should include formalized procedures, including precautions and a site scenario specific emergency plan, which should take wind direction, stability and interfaces with others, e.g. GASCO as well as the public living nearby, into account.
4. Control room inlet door should be located in the upwind direction away from the station (Inlet door should not face the PRS station). Alternatively, the control room should be provided by a secondary means of escape at the back side of the room, which shall be used in case of blockage of the main escape route by jet.
5. Self-contained breathing apparatus (2 units at least) to be provided at each PRS for handling odorant releases.
6. Jet fire rated passive fire protection system to be applied to all safety critical shutdown valves ESDVs or Solenoid valves in order to maintain small isolatable inventories. (As applicable)
7. Pipeline marking signs should be added indicating in Arabic and in English "Do Not. Dig" and "High Pressure Pipeline Underneath" in order to prevent such extreme hazardous situation.
8. Install an elevated wind sock in the PRS site, which can be seen - from distance and from outside the fence - to determine the direction of gas migration in case of major gas leak, in addition to provision of portable gas detectors.
9. The design should fully comply with IGE TD/3 code requirements.

A QRA report detailing such risks and mitigation measures must be prepared.

#### **7.7.6 Management of network integrity**

Rare events may threaten the integrity of the network and cause multiple failures/leaks/fires/explosions simultaneously should be addressed, despite their low occurrence probability. Such events may include the unlikely impacts from earthquakes, unexpected geotechnical settlements, and pipeline sabotage. Mitigation should involve review of geological/geotechnical history and vulnerabilities. Other measures include an emergency action plan and training drills to deal with such events with minimal damage and risk to the public.



## 7.8 Environmental Management Matrix during OPERATION

Table 7-7: Environmental Management Matrix during OPERATION

Impact	Mitigation measures	Responsibility of mitigation	Responsibility of direct supervision	Means of supervision	Estimated Cost of mitigation / supervision
Management of odorant and its containers	Evacuation of odorant in holding tank and ship empty containers to a certified hazardous waste facility using certified handling and transportation contractors	PRS staff	T/E GAS HSE	Quarterly auditing for each PRS	Indicative cost to be included in PRS running budget: Estimate tonnage of empty odorant containers and multiply by \$360 per ton for transportation and disposal of waste from the 6 governorates close to Alexandria and \$640 per ton for hazardous waste from the 5 governorates distant from Alexandria
Noise of PRS operation	Locate noisy pressure reducers away from PRS borders in residential areas	T/E GAS Design Department	T/E GAS HSE	Review of PRS layout	T/E GAS management costs
	Build barrier walls between reducers and sensitive receptors when needed (as required for PRSs in residential areas)	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE	Field supervision of PRS construction	Contractor costs
Leakage and fire	Mitigations based on Quantitative Risk Assessments	Independent consultant	T/E GAS HSE	QRA Document review	\$50,000 for QRAs of all the proposed PRSs to be covered by T/E GASs
Network safety	- Detailed review of the geotechnical and geological history of the project area - Development of a full emergency response plan in case of rare events which exhibit multiple simultaneous impacts	T/E GASs	T/E GAS HSE.	- Map and local geotechnical report review - Periodical trainings and drills	T/E GAS management costs



Impact	Mitigation measures	Responsibility of mitigation	Responsibility of direct supervision	Means of supervision	Estimated Cost of mitigation / supervision
Potential risks due to PRS Operation	Remote actuation of isolation and slam-shut valves by T/E GAS for PRS and pipelines.	Designer	T/E GAS Project Dept.	PRS design Document Review	Additional budget not required
	- Produce Hazardous Area Classification drawings for all PRSs - Proper design of control room exit	Designer	Eng. / Elect. Dept. Projects Dept.	Drawing and design Document Review	Additional budget not required
	Preventive maintenance policy and station manual	PRS contractor + T/E GAS	Engineering Dept.	Policy and manual review	Included in PRS cost
	Provision of self-contained breathing apparatus (2 pieces for each station) for handling odorant leaks	T/E GAS	HSE Dept.	Inspection by operators	Include \$5000 per PRS in project budget
	Apply jet fire rated passive fire protection system to all critical safety shutdown valves ESDVs or Solenoid valves (As applicable)	Designer	T/E GAS Projects Dept.	Component inspection and design document review	Included in PRS cost
	Place signs in Arabic and English "Do Not Dig" and "High Pressure Pipeline Underneath"	T/E GAS	Engineering Dept.	Signage inspection and site visits	Additional budget not required
	Install an elevated wind sock and provision of portable gas detectors	T/E GAS	HSE Dept.	Design and implementation review	\$6000 per PRS
	The design should fully comply with IGE TD/3 code requirements	Designer	Project Dept.	Design document review	T/E GAS management costs



Impact	Mitigation measures	Responsibility of mitigation	Responsibility of direct supervision	Means of supervision	Estimated Cost of mitigation / supervision
Repairs and maintenance (network and households)	As in construction phase	Contractor	T/E GAS HSE	As relevant from construction phase	T/E GAS management costs

## 7.9 Environmental Monitoring Matrix during OPERATION

**Table 7-8: Environmental Monitoring Matrix during OPERATION**

Impact	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility of monitoring	Frequency of monitoring	Location of monitoring	Methods of monitoring	Estimated Cost of monitoring
Improper management of odorant during operation	Number of treated containers	T/E GAS HSE	Quarterly for each PRS	PRSs	Reviewing Environmental Register, compare with odorant delivery forms, observation of site	T/E GAS management costs
Noise of PRS operation	Noise intensity	T/E GAS HSE	Quarterly for each PRS	PRSs	Noise meter	T/E GAS management costs
Network integrity	Occurrence of earthquakes or geotechnical settlements  Emergency response time and corrective actions during emergency drills	T/E GAS HSE	Bi-annual inspections and annual emergency response drills	Along the SS-HP steel pipelines and PE pipelines	Inspection, leakage detection, running the drills	T/E GAS management costs



## 7.10 Social Management Matrix during OPERATION

Table 7-9: Social Management Matrix during OPERATION

Impact	Mitigation measures	Timing of mitigation	Responsibility of mitigation	Responsibility of direct supervision	Means of supervision	Estimated Cost of mitigation / supervision
1) Visual intrusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The entrance of pipes should be selected at the back of the building (if possible)</li> <li>Town Gas and Egypt Gas should develop a plan to log into the house without affecting the building. However, such plan should not affect the safety of building.</li> </ul>	During the installation of pipes	Town Gas and Egypt Gas. The sub-contractors	Town Gas and Egypt Gas.	Modified maps and designs developed to avoid visual intrusion	No cost
2) Financial burden on economically disadvantaged due to the installments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Petro Trade should collect the installment immediately after the installation of NG</li> <li>The installments should be collected on monthly basis in order not to add burden to the poor, as it will be easier for them to pay on monthly basis</li> <li>The installment should not be high</li> </ul>	During the operation phase	Petro trade (Company responsible for collecting the consumption fees and the installments)	EGAS	Banks loans log Complaints raised by poor people due to the frequency of collecting the installments	No cost
3) Impact on the informal LPG distributors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lists should be obtained from the Social Fund for Development</li> <li>Provide the informal distributors and the SFD loan borrowers with the needed information about the areas that will not be served by the NG</li> <li></li> </ul>	During the operation phase	Butagasco	EGAS	Lists from the Social fund for Development	No cost





Impact	Mitigation measures	Timing of mitigation	Responsibility of mitigation	Responsibility of direct supervision	Means of supervision	Estimated Cost of mitigation / supervision
4) Possibility of Gas leakage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information should be provided to people in order to be fully aware about safety procedures</li> <li>The hotline should be operating appropriately</li> <li>People should be informed of the Emergency Numbers</li> </ul>	During the operation phase	Town Gas and Egypt Gas. Sianco (company responsible for maintenance of appliances during operation)	Town Gas and Egypt Gas.	Complaints raised due to Gas leakage	No cost



## 7.11 Social Monitoring Matrix during OPERATION

Table 7-10: Social Monitoring Matrix during OPERATION

Impact	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility of monitoring	Monitoring institution (if different from responsible)	Duration/Frequency of monitoring	Location of monitoring	Methods of monitoring	Estimated Cost of monitoring
1) <i>Visual intrusion</i>	Number of complaints raised due to VI	Town Gas and Egypt Gas	EGAS	Four times per year, each three months	Site and Desk work	Checklists Photos and complaints log	No cost
2) <i>Financial burden on economically disadvantaged due to the installments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of economically disadvantaged people who complained</li> <li>Number of those who can't pay the installment</li> </ul>	Town Gas and Egypt Gas, Petro Trade	EGAS	Quarterly	Desk work	Complaints log Bank reports Petro trade reports	No cost
3) <i>Impact on the informal LPG distributors</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of those who could not pay the installments to the Social fund for Development</li> </ul>	EGAS, Town Gas and Egypt Gas	EGAS	Quarterly	Desk work	Report from the Social Fund	No cost
4) <i>Possibility of Gas leakage</i>	Complaints raised by the community people Number of leakage accidents reported/raised	Town Gas and Egypt Gas, Sianco	EGAS	Four times per year, each three months	Site and Desk work	Complaints log Town Gas / Egypt Gas / Sianco reports	No cost



## 7.12 Reporting of Mitigation and Monitoring Activities

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Reporting on mitigation measures and monitoring activities is a very crucial issue. Hence, it shall be undertaken by Town/Egypt Gas HSE Departments among the monthly and quarterly report currently being prepared and submitted to EGAS Environment Department. Each monthly report during design/tendering phase should include reporting on the following items<sup>13</sup>:

- Results of reviewing the pipeline alignment and route by Traffic Department and by the Supreme Council of Antiquities
- Activities and reports of the Technical Committee formed to screen areas/sectors based on structural integrity of its buildings
- Collected utility maps from Competent Authorities and identified sectors containing asbestos water pipes
- Designer adherence to safety measures of PRS and buffer zones for noise
- Review of designs, tender documents and contractors' tenders by Town/Egypt Gas HSE Department, and their adherence to mitigation measures

During construction phase monthly reports should include as a minimum:

- Conditional permits and any comments or recommendations by Traffic Department and Supreme Council for Antiquities
- Evaluation of contractor's performance on applying his relevant mitigation measures
- Procedures undertaken by experts of Supreme Council of Antiquities
- Any accidents or breaking of utility pipes
- Monitoring results of excavation machinery exhaust emission, noise and vibrations near antiquity sites, if required

During Operation phase monthly reports should include as a minimum:

- Undertaken treatment activities of empty odorant containers in PRSs
- Monitoring results of PRSs noise
- Evaluation of the adherence of PRSs' staff to safety measures

Results of each 3 monthly reports shall be analyzed in each quarterly report, with recommendations to improve performance, if required, in the following quarter.

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<sup>13</sup> If an item is not relevant to the activities of the month, the report should indicate that such activities were not active during the month

## 7.13 Institutional Framework for ESM&MF Implementation

### 7.13.1 Existing Environmental Management Structures

EGAS was established in 2001 as an entity focusing on developing Natural Gas business including upstream and downstream operations. EGAS has been certified to ISO 14001:2004 and OHSAS 18001:2007 by Det Norske Veritas (DNV) since 2005; certificates were renewed in 2008 and 2011, the third renewal is due in May 2014. The scope of the certification is “Monitoring and Supervisory Services of Safety and Environment Activities within EGAS and EGAS Affiliated Companies”.

EGAS has a number of affiliate companies with different specialties in the natural gas business chain. The project shall be implemented by the Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (EGAS) and its affiliate company Town Gas and Egypt Gas.

Three entities will be responsible for implementation of the ESMP, namely EGAS, Town Gas and Egypt Gas.

EGAS Environmental Department organogram indicates that the Assistant Chairman for Environment is responsible for Environmental Management and supervises two Assistant General Managers and seven specialists a total of ten personnel.

Recently the actual working force is one Assistant Chairman for Environment, two Assistant General Managers and four specialists. Staff members of EGAS will carry out audits and inspections on affiliate companies Town Gas and Egypt Gas are among the companies that are audited by EGAS to ensure that the Environmental Management Systems that they adopt is being implemented in compliance with the safeguard polices of the WB.

At EGAS , a new team has been assigned for the social safeguards that is composed of 4 of which 2 will work on full time basis as social officers (one as a key senior officer and the second is a junior officer) and two will be part timers.

Being the implementing body of the natural gas network in cities, each of Town Gas and Egypt Gas have a direct involvement with the environmental management and monitoring of the natural gas network. One of the standard tasks of the HSE Departments of Town Gas and Egypt Gas, that is supervised by EGAS, is to ensure that the Environmental and Social Management Plan of the project is implemented in all the phases of the Project., through establishing an Environmental Register for Pressure Reduction Stations, with frequent auditing of this register. Usually the audit is carried out bi - annually. Monitoring activities include at least the following:

1. Inspection of solid waste scrap, temporary storage, refueling & lubrication, and disposal methods;
2. Inspection of produced liquid waste such as leaked condensate hydrocarbons or chemicals used in the heaters; and
3. Checking that handling of hazardous waste is according to the requirements of the Environmental Law where a permit for handling hazardous material and Hazardous wastes is issued from EGAS Environment Department

4. Use gas analyzers to measure SO<sub>2</sub>, CO, CH<sub>4</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> in ambient air, and detect possible leaks
5. Measure noise at different locations of the PRS
6. Other tasks as outlined in ESM&MP

The total number of staff in Town Gas HSE department is 23 that includes (4) in Alexandria, (2) in Ismailia, (13) in Cairo and Giza and (4) in the Headquarters in Cairo. It is planned to assign new staff in Marsa Matrouh.

Egypt Gas HSE staff has a total number of 16 that includes (4) in Upper Egypt, (8) in the Delta Region and (4) in the Headquarters in Cairo

It is planned that the HSE staff in both Egypt Gas and Town Gas will be responsible for the Social activities entailed with the project. Salaries /expenses will be covered as their current situation. Accordingly no extra cost is expected.

- EGAS Environment staff and Town Gas HSE personnel have received training on environmental auditing, environmental impact assessments for industrial establishments, and environmental legislation
- Environmental Departments in both EGAS and Town Gas gained experience through the implementation of the Natural Gas Connections Project in Greater Cairo 2006-2012 as they were involved in planning, tendering and construction procedures. Besides their effective role in the operational phase.. However, the Safety Department in Town Gas usually reviews designs, and assigns a full time staff member to supervise the construction contractor, making sure that adequate safety measures are considered during design and implemented during construction.

#### **7.13.2 Roles and responsibilities of EGAS and LDCs Social Development Officers**

EGAS, its subsidiary Local Distribution Companies (LDCs), and the contractors will be responsible for adopting the following procedures:

##### **Compliance with Bank safeguards**

- Preparing internal guidelines for the preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of social documents required by various safeguard instruments;
- Reviewing ESMF/ESMP/RPF/RAPs and other social safeguard documents prepared by consultants to ensure compliance with relevant safeguard policies of the government and the World Bank;
- Providing recommendations to EGAS/LDC management and other subsidiary companies accordingly and make necessary changes prior to submission of relevant social documents to the World Bank – ensure consistency in the level of proficiency and presentation of the documentation;
- Carrying out documentation review pertaining to social compliance (including bidding documents, reviews on-site, reports from contractors etc.) throughout project implementation;

- Coordinating and facilitating the work of consultants engaged to carry out environmental and social impact assessments and resettlement planning and external monitoring of safeguard instruments implementation;
- Organizing the technical aspects of workshops and meetings as required, as outlined in the ESMF/RPF training and capacity building section;
- Preparing training materials, and conducting technical training workshops to EGAS/LDC staff and project implementation agencies on social safeguards requirements;

### **Monitoring and reporting**

- Conducting internal monitoring of the implementation of the RAP and the social component of the ESMP in matters pertaining to timely payments and the provision of temporary measures to affected persons;
- Contributing to project progress reports pertaining to overall implementation of social requirements of the project;

### **Communication with and responsiveness to targeted communities**

- Design community friendly grievance redress mechanism with clear and timely boundaries and responsibilities and ensure dissemination on the local level.
- Conducting field visits to ensure that the established grievance redress mechanisms are functioning properly and that the individual projects are implemented in a socially sustainable manner;
- Participate in the process of disbursing compensations and keep track record of the compensation process documentation
- Reach out to local communities, including PAPs, to raise awareness about the project and the implementation schedule.
- Provide guidance to field staff as needed

### **7.13.3 Required Resources**

Environmental Departments in both EGAS and Town/Egypt Gas have been less involved in design, planning, tendering and construction procedures of natural gas connection projects in cities. Their role has been more effective in the operational phase according to the described procedures above. However, the Safety Department in Town/Egypt Gas usually reviews designs, and assigns a full time staff member to supervise the construction contractor, making sure that adequate safety measures are considered during design and implemented during construction.

It has been concluded from the assessment of the existing practices of EGAS and Town/Egypt Gas Environmental Departments that they are following sound environmental procedures in the operation phase. However, the involvement of both departments should be emphasized during the design, tendering and construction phases.

Town/Egypt Gas management should take procedures to involve the HSE department in the approval and clearance steps of project designs, tenders evaluation, phasing of implementation and construction. The involvement of Town/Egypt Gas HSE Department

should be reported in their monthly and annual reports submitted to EGAS, who should make sure that the integration of environmental aspects is adequately addressed during design, tendering and construction.

The existing manpower for EGAS is considered suitable for their role in reviewing monthly and quarterly reports produced by Town/Egypt Gas, and performing infrequent inspection visits to PRSs. However it is recommended to increase the manpower capacity of Town/Egypt Gas through recruiting additional personnel.

Following are recommended training programs for EGAS/Town/Egypt Gas staff to build their capacity for managing the project:

**Table 7-11: Recommended Training Courses for EGAS/Town/Egypt Gas staff**

Training course	Type of training	Participating parties	Proposed Scheduling	Cost in \$US
Tailored training on Environmental Management and monitoring for the project	Class room + on job training	Environmental Department new staff of EGAS HSE staff of Egypt Gas and new staff of Town Gas Design, Projects and Operations department staff of Town/Egypt Gas	Before detailed design of the project	\$21,500
Treatment of odorant containers	On Job training	PRS staff HSE staff of Town/Egypt Gas	To be part of the orientation of new PRS staff and HSE staff of LDC during project operation	Included LDC management costs
Safety aspects of PRS	Classroom + on Job training	PRS staff HSE staff of Town/Egypt Gas	Once before start operation of PRS To be part of the orientation of new PRS staff and HSE staff of LDC during project operation	\$14,500
Defensive driving and machinery operation safety	Classroom + on job training	Drivers and operators	Periodical	\$21,500

**Table 7-12 : Recommended Training Courses for Social Development Officers in EGAS – Town Gas – Egypt Gas**

<b>Training course</b>	<b>Type of training</b>	<b>Participating Parties</b>	<b>Proposed Scheduling</b>	<b>Cost Estimate In \$</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Information about Natural Gas project</b></li> </ul>	Workshop + on the job training	Social Development Officers Community leaders	Prior to the project	2250 \$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Promotion of Awareness Raising Activities</b></li> </ul>	Workshop + on the job training	- Social Development Officers	Once before the project implementation Refreshment course during the implementation of the project	3000\$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Communication Skills</b></li> </ul>	Two days' Workshop + on the job training	Social Development Officers	- One workshop during the beginning of the project implementation	750\$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>OP 4.12 with emphasis on involuntary actions and grievances</b></li> </ul>	One day Workshop + on the job training	Social Development Officers	- One workshop during the beginning of the project implementation	750\$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Egyptian laws related to land acquisition (if needed)</b></li> </ul>	One day Workshop + on the job training	Social Development Officers	- One workshop during the beginning of the project implementation	750\$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Community Participation Tools</b></li> </ul>	One day Workshop + on the job training	Social Development Officers	- One workshop during the beginning of the project implementation	750\$



Training course	Type of training	Participating Parties	Proposed Scheduling	Cost Estimate In \$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Consensus Building Techniques</b></li> </ul>	One day Workshop + on the job training	Social Development Officers	- One workshop during the beginning of the project implementation	750\$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms (M&amp;E)</b></li> </ul>	Two days' Workshop + on the job training	Social Development Officers Project management unit	- One workshop during the beginning of the project implementation	1500\$

#### 7.14 ESM&MP Budget Summary

A summary of the proposed budget for the Environmental and Social Management & Monitoring Plan (ESM&MP) is presented below.

Exchange Rate: US\$ = 7.00L.E as of January 2014  
 Exchange Rate: € = 9.60L.E. as of January 2014

Cost in \$US	ESM&MP component
Mitigation Components	
158,000	Specific ESIA's for each governorate
143,000	Mitigation of PRS air emissions and gas analyzers for 25 PRS
54,000	Hazardous waste management during construction
50,000	Quantitative Risk Assessments
58,000	Various Environmental training and capacity-building programs
72,000	Emergency fund for repairing damage to underground utilities
38,000	Social Management Plan (including RAP)
573,000	<b>Mitigation Subtotal</b>
Monitoring Components	
10,000	Vibration monitoring
10,000	Air emissions monitoring
125,000	Breathing suits for 25 PRS
72,000	Contingency and unexpected costs
217,000	<b>Monitoring Subtotal</b>
790,000	<b>Total (Seven Hundred Eighty Thousand US dollars)</b>

The ESM&MP budget total is 790,000 US dollars excluding:

- Gross cost of recruiting full-time HSE personnel (\$34,000 per recruit per year)
- Cost of ESM&MP for work in antiquities areas (\$2000 per km or \$2500/site)

The ESM&MP budget is indicative and should be revised upon preparation of the site-specific ESIA. The budget will be covered in the operating costs of the contractors and the LDCs.

### **7.15 Closing note**

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The ESM&MP components: impacts, mitigation, monitoring, and reporting must be refined in the site-specific ESIA upon finalization of project design, components, routes, and workplans. The framework provided for the ESM&MP outlines the key aspects to be addressed from a more general perspective to the 11 governorates. Specifics and uniqueness of the local context of each of the governorates and the project areas within them must be fully addressed in the ensuing ESIA.

## 8 Stakeholder Engagement and Public Consultation

The public consultation chapter aims to highlight the key consultation and community engagement activities and their outcomes, in addition to outlining the key aspects to be addressed when holding the consultation activities of the (11) site-specific ESIA's upon final project detailing.

Throughout the various consultation and engagement activities, the work teams experienced and recorded remarkable and overwhelming public acceptance, even eagerness, by the community and the governmental stakeholders towards the proposed project. The indignity and financial hardships experienced by scores of Egyptian families (especially women) in obtaining LPG cylinders (the current household fuel) was revealed through testimonies all over the country. Aside from a limited number of concerns regarding street rehabilitation after construction works and options of installation fee payment; the glaring message from governmental and community consultations was to commence implementation ASAP (with repeated requests to expand coverage beyond what is planned for the project).

Consultation activities (scoping, interviews, focus group discussions, public hearings/consultations) with various stakeholders and community people in the host communities were held for the proposed 1.1 million household NG connections project in compliance with:

- WB policies related to disclosure and public consultation, namely,
  - o World Bank Procedure (BP 17.50)
  - o World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.01)
- Egyptian regulations related to the public consultation
  - o Law 4/1994 modified by Law 9/2009

Objectives of various consultation activities are summarized as follows:

- 1- Define potential project stakeholders and suggest their possible project roles
- 2- Disseminate comprehensive information about the project to enable stakeholders to identify their concerns, needs, and recommendations.
- 3- Document stakeholder feedback and enhance the ESIAF accordingly
- 4- Identify the most effective outreach channels that support continuous dialogue with the community
- 5- Discuss potential resettlement plans and impacts of involuntary resettlement

### 8.1 Defining the stakeholder

Given the fact that the project exact routes and project details have not been finalized at this stage, stakeholder identification was based on analysis of geographical, legal, institutional, and operational scope of the project. The following table represents the stakeholders contacted and engaged for the consultation events:

Table 8-1 Main stakeholders identified for the Framework

Stakeholder	Role/ concern
<b>Local Governmental entities</b>	
Governorates	The main role of the governorates is the provision of support to the project through mobilizing people to gain information about the project. Media is known to shed light on activities of the governorate entities
Local Governmental units (District authorities and village authorities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Permissions for the lands needed for PRS should be prepared by the governorate and approved by the LGU.</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of roads, which is one of the major issues raised by the community, will be performed by the LGU.</li> </ul>
<b>Other governmental entities</b>	
Information Centers on the governorate level	Provide NG companies with underground utilities and infrastructure maps.
Governmental Authorities	Various authorities in the governorate will support the project through permissions for excavation works, maintenance, health related issues, etc.
The Social Fund for Development	Offers loans in LPG distribution startups.
Egyptian Environmental Affair Agency (HQ and RBOs)	Responsible for reviewing and approving ESIA's, and monitoring implementation of the Environmental Management Plan
Security Department	Secure the construction sites and prevent people from in-flushing into it
Ministry of Health	Providing health facilities to the project workers
Ministry of Tourism	Relevant to project implementation in Touristic Governorates such as Aswan, Qena, Matrouh, and Alexandria.
Ministry of Antiquities	Very important to issue permissions for excavations and accompany the working teams, particularly, in Sohag and Aswan which are rich in monuments.
<b>Media</b>	
Television and radio representatives	Inform the community about the project and its impacts and support dissemination of ESIA studies
Press people	
Websites editors	
<b>NGOs working on environmental and social related aspects</b>	
NGOs on the central level	Play an active role in any awareness-raising related to the project May provide financial support to the poorer customers
NGOs on district level	
Specific union of NGOs	
<b>Universities and Educational institutes</b>	
Faculty of Engineering	Review and enrich the ESIA study with feedback
Secondary vocational schools	Propose needed capacity building for their students to potentially find employment with the project
Researchers/consultants	Review results of the study and provide feedback

Stakeholder	Role/ concern
<b>Other</b>	
Private companies	Mainly potential tenderers for construction works
Traders	Provide workers with food and amenities.
Contractors	From the project adjacent areas, may be affected.
<b>Community people</b>	
Community leaders	Main cornerstone in mobilizing the communities.
Heads of tribes	In Marsa Matrouh city, provide security to the pipelines. Their approval to allow the project to cross their lands should be obtained during the early stage of the project.
Potential beneficiaries	Potentially benefit from the project
Potential Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	Farmers whose lands may be traversed by project components. LPG distributors( formal and informal), LPG storage workers.
<b>Natural Gas companies</b>	
EGAS	Implementing agency overseeing activities of the Environmental and Social Management Plan
Egypt Gas	Local distribution company (LDC) who will implement, operate, and manage the ESMP
Town Gas	Local distribution company (LDC) who will implement, operate, and manage the ESMP
Butagasco	May be affected due to the installation of the NG
Petro trade	They are the responsible entity for collecting the consumption fees and the bank installment

The abovementioned stakeholders were consulted using various tools i.e. Individual interviews, group meetings and public consultation. Most of them have attended the public consultation hearings conducted during December 2013 in the 11 governorates. However, some of them were interviewed in their premises in order to enable them to spell out their concerns and worries freely.

## 8.2 Consultation Methodology and Activities

3441 community members were engaged directly. Consultations were conducted on various levels to outreach all levels of stakeholders.

Table 7-1 Summary of Consultation Sessions

Date	location	participants	Number		Methods
			Male	Female	
December 2013 During data collection phase		Potential beneficiaries, government officials, NGO representatives			Focus group discussions, individual interviews, public meetings
	Aswan	Potential	25	9	FGD

	Alex	beneficiaries and government officials	16	8	FGD
	Ismailia		16	8	FGD
	Giza		18	17	FGD
	Daqahlia		24	8	FGD
	Gharbia		16	8	FGD
	Qalubia		6	8	FGD
	Menufia		31	1	FGD
	Qena		22	10	FGD
	Matrouh		11	1	FGD
	Aswan		governmental and NGOs	5	1
	Alex	4		1	In-depth
	Ismailia	4		0	In-depth
	Giza	11		1	In-depth
	Daqahlia	6		0	In-depth
	Gharbia	4		0	In-depth
	Qalubia	3		2	In-depth
	Menufia	4		0	In-depth
	Qena	2		2	In-depth
	Matrouh	2		0	In-depth
	December 2013 During data collection phase	Giza	Potential; beneficiaries	257	299
Matrouh		24		35	
Menufia		52		48	
Aswan		39		55	
Gharbia		25		36	
Daqahlia		100		102	
Qalubia		69		206	
Alexandria		94		56	
Ismailia		53		71	
Sohag		78		63	
Qena	75	67			
26 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2013	Sohag	Potential beneficiaries, government officials, NGO representatives	71	9	Scoping phase
28 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2013	Menufia		59	23	
24 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2013	Giza		68	21	
21st Dec 2013	Aswan	Potential beneficiaries, government officials, NGO representatives	119	30	Public consultation
21st Dec 2013	Menufia		61	13	
23rd Dec 2013	Qena		96	57	
23rd Dec 2013	Giza		73	26	
25th Dec 2013	Matrouh		47	4	
25th Dec 2013	Sohag		82	22	

26th Dec 2013	Alexandria		26	29	
29th Dec 2013	Daqahlia		45	12	
29th Dec 2013	Gharbia		55	24	
30th Dec 2013	Qalubia		63	8	
30th Dec 2013	Ismailia		31	48	
Total	3441		1992	1449	

### 8.2.1 Public scoping sessions

- Giza and Qalubia Governorates on November 24<sup>th</sup> of 2013 in Flamenco Hotel.
- Upper Egypt Governorates on November 26<sup>th</sup> 2013 in Maraga City Hall, Sohag.
- Delta governorates on November 28<sup>th</sup> 2013 in Menufia University Hotel.

#### Participants profile

Participants of the scoping session consultation events represented different categories of stakeholders from the targeted areas. In total, 251 persons attended those sessions, of which 198 were males and 53 were females. The males represented (78.9) % of the total participants, while females represented only (21.1%) This is relatively a high presentation of females comparing to similar projects implemented in the same Governorates.

**الشركة المصرية القابضة للغازات الطبيعية (إيجاس)**  
**جلسات الاستماع ومناقشة عامة (أولى)**  
**لدراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية**  
**لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة**

في إطار خطة الشركة المصرية القابضة للغازات الطبيعية خلال الثلاث سنوات القادمة والتي تعد جزءاً متكاملاً من استراتيجية الدولة في التوسع في توصيل الغاز الطبيعي للوحدات السكنية لعدد ١,١ مليون عميل في محافظات (الإسكندرية / الجيزة / مرسى مطروح / القليوبية / الدقهلية / الغربية / المنوفية / سوهاج / قنا / أسوان / الإسماعيلية). فإنه يسعد الشركة المصرية القابضة للغازات الطبيعية (إيجاس) بالتعاون مع شركة أكوكونسرف للحلول البيئية دعوة ممثلي المجتمع المدني والجهات والأفراد المعنيين بموضوعات التنمية المستدامة والبيئة للمشاركة وإبداء الرأي بشأن المشروع وتأثيراته البيئية والاجتماعية المتعملة وذلك طبقاً للمواعيد التالية:

المحافظة	التاريخ	الوقت	المكان
الجيزة	الأحد ٢٤ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣	الساعة ١٠ صباحاً	قنطرة فلامنكو
سوهاج	الثلاثاء ٢٦ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣	الساعة ١٠ صباحاً	٢ شارع الجزيرة الوسطى بالزمالك
المنوفية	الخميس ٢٨ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣	الساعة ١٠ صباحاً	قاعة مجلس مدينة الزراعة / جامعة المنوفية بجوار كلية الزراعة

وفي حالة الرغبة في الحصول على نسخة من مسودة ملخص الدراسة الميدانية برجاء زيارة الموقع الإلكتروني للشركة القابضة للغازات الطبيعية [www.egas.com.eg](http://www.egas.com.eg) أو الحضور لقر الشركة ٨٥ طريق النصر - مدينة نصر  
وإننا نتطلع لشراكة سيادتكم في هذه الجلسة  
لمزيد من المعلومات برجاء الاتصال بالكتب الاستشاري - أكوكونسرف  
هاتف: ٢٧٣٦٥٣٩٧ - ٢٧٣٦٤٨١٨ / ٢٧٣٦٤٨١٨ / ٢٧٣٥٩٠٧٨ - ٢  
بريد إلكتروني: [genena@ecoconserv.com](mailto:genena@ecoconserv.com)

Photo 1: Advertisement published in El Ahram related to the 3 scoping sessions

Diversity in age and educational backgrounds was reflected in participants' contributions and enriched the session with a wide range of opinions. The visits paid to introduce the project to the community were an appropriate aperitif that drove the community people to be more willing to get information about the project. The diversity between literate and illiterates, workers and unemployed enriched the discussion to a great extent. A variety of organizations as well as representatives from governmental and community based authorities, institutes, and entities also took part in these scoping session meetings.

- 35.5% from governmental entities
- 17.7% from government environment sector
- NGOs (4.6% in Giza , 15.9% in Menoufia and 20.3% in Sohag)
- Five TV, press and Radio reporters attended the 3 scoping meetings.
- Community people (technicians, service sales laborers and teachers)

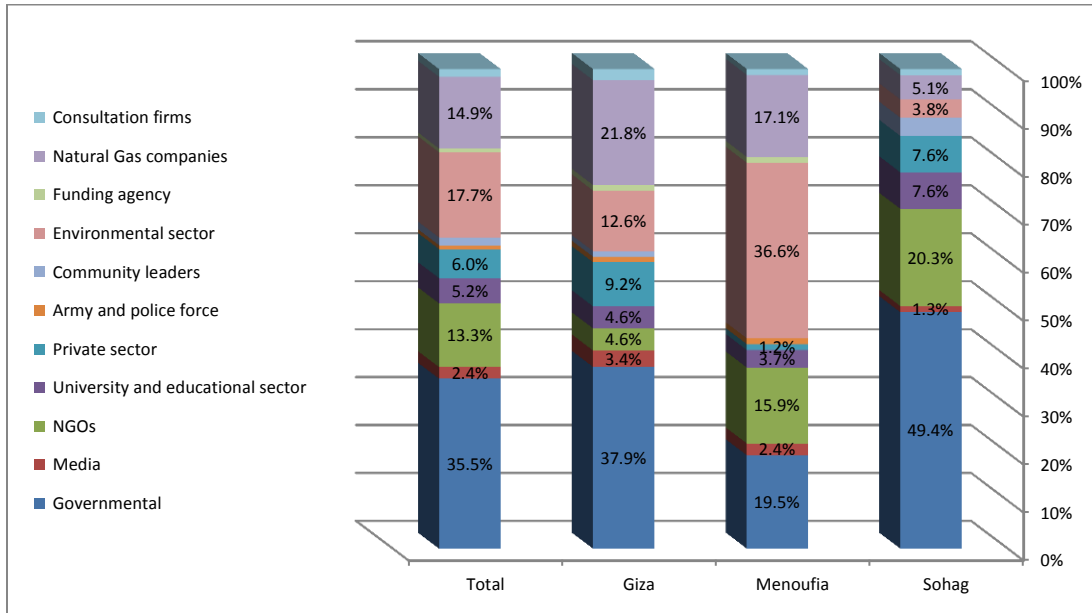


Figure 8-1: Distribution of scoping session participants by sector

### Summary of discussions

All participants expressed their eagerness for commencement of project implementation without further delay and many participants demanded the extension of the project to additional areas. Following is a summary of all discussions conducted.

Subject	Questions and comments	Responses
LPG cylinder problems	Speeding up the environmental and social studies and permissions so as to launch the construction phase as soon as possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EcoConServ is preparing the ESIAF study required to obtain EEAA approval.</li> <li>• EGAS is working on obtaining other required permissions</li> </ul>



Subject	Questions and comments	Responses
Recommendation to enhance the project performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EGAS should obtain detailed information about all project areas and develop a report about each area</li> <li>• The installation of NG should be obligatory not optional</li> <li>• EGAS should share infrastructure maps developed for the project with the Local Governmental units</li> <li>• The selection of project areas should be revisited</li> <li>• All towns and cities should be connected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact streets will be defined at a later stage. Thereafter, an ESIAF will be prepared for each governorate</li> <li>• EGAS cannot oblige anyone to have NG installed</li> <li>• All available information will be shared with the Local Governmental Units</li> <li>• Project areas were selected based on certain criteria as presented</li> <li>• This project is one of a series of projects that aim at connecting all houses to NG</li> </ul>
Scope of social study	It is important to meet with informal LPG distributors and house guards in the project areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This task is within the scope of ESIAF study</li> </ul>
Awareness activities and NGOs roles	Will the project undertake any awareness activities? Local NGOs should be integrated in these activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness activities are among the recommendations of the ESIAF study</li> </ul>
Street rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is crucial to study the impacts on streets and the restoration process</li> <li>• Street restoration should not be the responsibility of Local Governmental units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All impacts will be fully investigated</li> <li>• Restoration alternatives are                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Restoration will be fully undertaken by NG companies (Town Gas – Egypt Gas) or</li> <li>2. NG companies will pay local governmental units to carry out restoration works</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
Considering alternative sources of energy	In addition to NG, EGAS should consider also making use of solar energy and biogas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This particular project is limited to NG. However, solar and wind energy projects are being implemented by the New and Renewable Energy Authority on the national level</li> </ul>
NG installations for houses constructed with no official permits	It is crucial not to install the NG to illegally constructed houses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the requirements for installing NG is the provision of an electricity bill. Houses constructed without the necessary permits do not have access to 'state electricity' and will not be able to provide the required bills.</li> </ul>
NG installation to areas with no sewage system	Areas with no access to a sewage system should not be deprived of NG as well. This is not fair.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NG should be the last facility to be installed. This is mainly due to safety requirements</li> </ul>

Subject	Questions and comments	Responses
Vulnerable groups working in LPG distribution	EGAS should consider meeting the poor and marginalized groups working in LPG distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable groups are an essential component of this study. Due attention will be given to them. They will be investigated during the ESIAF</li> </ul>
Poor people	EGAS should provide a subsidy enabling the poor to install NG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NG connection is already subsidized by the state. Thus, it is recommended that other entities step in to provide additional support to the poor</li> </ul>
Visual intrusion	The pipelines damage the entrance of houses and diminish the aesthetic value of buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We try to follow the maximum safety procedures while at the same time minimizing damage to houses. Plans to minimize visual intrusion have been developed</li> </ul>

### 8.2.2 Data collection activities

- 44 mini group meetings were conducted in 29 project areas, attended by 263 members of community and governmental entities.
- 36 individual meetings were conducted in the 11 governorates with governmental stakeholders. In addition, 16 individual meetings were conducted with the LPG distributors.
- 1904 Households were consulted in various project areas.
- Dual meetings were conducted held with 20 persons in Marsa Matrouh city as households will be provided NG for the first time governorate-wide.
- A leaflet about the project was prepared and uploaded to the website. Thereafter, 1000 leaflet were printed and distributed during the site visits<sup>14</sup>:
  - 1- Brief description of the project
  - 2- Potential impacts of the project
  - 3- Total number of installations

### Participants profile

In addition to the above mentioned, mini meetings and individual interviews were conducted in the 11 governorates. The community people on the district level were interviewed. As well as, the health centers' service providers, the LPG distributors, NGOs and Governmental entities. Participants were of a variety of age categories. Young people were motivated to attend the meetings held in their own premises. Females were strongly represented at 26.9% of the participants. Consultations with women took place in homes, LPG storerooms, and NGOs. Some consultation activities were conducted informally. A casual ambiance was adopted during consultations to encourage people to spell out their concerns freely.

<sup>14</sup> Details are presented in the SIA document (submitted to WB and EGAS in parallel to this report).



Photo 2: Woman interviewed in the NGO



Photo 3: Consultation on the street

### Summary of discussions

The discussion addressed/documentated the following:

- 1- Options of poorer customers to receive additional financial support
- 2- Physical and financial burdens of LPG cylinders and dilemmas during shortage
- 3- Corruption related to LPG distributors
- 4- Credible information due to the misconceptions related to NG safety
- 5- Feasibility of connecting NG to rural areas and remote ones
- 6- Importance to integrate community based organizations in awareness activities
- 7- Monitoring and maintenance of the grid
- 8- NG job opportunities for areas adjacent the project
- 9- Cooperation with the LGU throughout the life of the project

### 8.2.3 Final public consultations

Consultation activities were conducted in the 11 Governorates during the last 10 days of December 2013. Parallel teams implemented the consultation activities.

- Four consultants from EcoConServ (two environmental and two social)
- Eight representatives of EGAS, Town Gas and Egypt Gas
- Four representatives of EEAA accompanied the teams over the 11 governorates
- 2 administrative managers and numerous drivers

Table 8-2: 11 Consultation activities conducted during the final consultation phase

Governorate	Date	Venue
Aswan	21st of December 2013	Governorate Hall (Arous El Neil)
Menufia	21st of December 2013	Governorate Hall
Qena	23rd of December 2013	Girls Club Hall in Qena city
Giza	23rd of December 2013	Army Hotel Hall
Matrouh	25th of December 2013	Nile centre for Media
Sohag	25th of December 2013	Local Popular Council
Alexandria	26th of December 2013	Mercure Hotel
Daqahlia	29th of December 2013	Marshal Hotel
Gharbeia	29th of December 2013	Panorama Hotel
Qalubia	30th of December 2013	Egypt Public Library in Benha
Ismailia	30th of December 2013	Media Compound in El Sheikh Zaid

The list of invitees was developed by EAAA regional branches, environmental offices of the governorates, NGOs, governmental media centers, and various government employees, in cooperation with the Consultant. Invitees were informed of the date and location of the Public Consultation at least two weeks ahead. Participants were invited through:

- 1- Invitations sent by EGAS via mails, Faxes and e-mails.
- 2- Telephone communication by EGAS and the Consultant.
- 3- An advertisement was published in El Ahram El Mesay followed by a second advertisement published in Aswan Newspaper and El Esboua Newspaper.
- 4- Aswan Newspaper presented a news clip about the project prior to the event.
- 5- A simplified Fact-sheet/brochure in Arabic (500 copies) distributed:: i) Governorates that the project will be implemented in, ii) general description of the project, iii) Potential long and short term impacts of the project .



Photo 4: One of the developed posters

Hearings/consultations were held in adequately situated and equipped venues affiliated to NGOs, Media centers, Governorate, and hotels. In Sohag, Qena, and Aswan minibuses were rented to move people from the remote areas to the public consultation venues.



Egyptian Natural Gas  
Holding Company  
الشركة المصرية القابضة للغازات الطبيعية  
(إيجاس)

**جلسات الاستماع ومناقشة عامة**  
**لدراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية**  
**لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة**

في إطار خطة الشركة المصرية القابضة للغازات الطبيعية خلال السنوات الثلاث القادمة والتي تعد جزءاً متكاملاً من استراتيجية الدولة في التوسع في توصيل الغاز الطبيعي للوحدات السكنية لعدد ١,١ مليون عميل في محافظات الاسكندرية/ الجيزة/ مطروح/ القليوبية/ الدقهلية/ الغربية/ المنوفية/ سوهاج/ قنا/ اسوان/ الاسماعيلية). فإنه يسعد الشركة المصرية القابضة للغازات الطبيعية (إيجاس) بالتعاون مع شركة إكوكنسرف للحلول البيئية دعوة ممثلي المجتمع المدني والجهات والأفراد المعنيين بموضوعات التنمية المستدامة والبيئة للمشاركة وإبداء الرأي بشأن المشروع وتأثيراته البيئية والاجتماعية المحتملة وذلك في تمام العاشرة صباحاً طبقاً للمواعيد التالية:

المحافظة	مكان الجلسة	التاريخ
أسوان	قاعة مؤتمرات عروس النيل	السبت ٢٠١٣/١٢/٢١
المنوفية	ديوان عام محافظة المنوفية	السبت ٢٠١٣/١٢/٢١
قنا	قاعة نادي الضتيات	الاثنين ٢٠١٣/١٢/٢٣
الجيزة	نادي القوات المسلحة - الزمالك	الاثنين ٢٠١٣/١٢/٢٣
مرسى مطروح	مركز النيل لتلاعلام	الأربعاء ٢٠١٣/١٢/٢٥
سوهاج	قاعة المجلس الشعبي المحلي بالمحافظة	الأربعاء ٢٠١٣/١٢/٢٥
الإسكندرية	فندق ماريكيور	الخميس ٢٠١٣/١٢/٢٦
الدقهلية	فندق مارشال	الأحد ٢٠١٣/١٢/٢٩
الغربية	فندق بانوراما	الأحد ٢٠١٣/١٢/٢٩
القليوبية	مكتبة مصر العامة	الاثنين ٢٠١٣/١٢/٣٠
الإسماعيلية	المجمع الإعلامي - الشيخ زايد	الاثنين ٢٠١٣/١٢/٣٠

وفي حالة الرغبة في الحصول على نسخة من مسودة ملخص الدراسة المبدئية برجاء زيارة الموقع الإلكتروني للشركة المصرية القابضة للغازات الطبيعية [www.egas.com.eg](http://www.egas.com.eg) أو الحضور لمقر الشركة ٨٥ طريق النصر مدينة نصر

وإننا نتطلع لمشاركة سيادتكم في هذه الجلسة  
للمزيد من المعلومات برجاء الاتصال بالمكتب الاستشاري - إكوكنسرف  
فاكس: ٢٧٣٦٥٣٩٧ - ٠٢ تليفون: ٢٧٣٦٤٨١٨ / ٢٧٣٥٩٠٧٨ - ٠٢  
بريد إلكتروني [genena@ecoconserv.com](mailto:genena@ecoconserv.com)

Photo 5: Advertisement published in El Ahram el Mesay related to the final 11 public consultations

### Participants profile

971 participants attended the 11 final consultation events. Participants reflected different categories of stakeholders from the project targeted areas. Female participation was targeted throughout advertising and invitation process. The highest representation of women was

noted in Ismailia Governorate (60.8%) while the least representation of females were found in Matrouh. Taking the unique cultural traits of Matrouh into account, additional mini meetings were conducted with the females on the governmental employees and residents levels. Matrouh as invitations extended to heads of tribe and the NGOs working on the tribal levels.

Overall, special attention was paid to involving young groups and females as they are most affected by the physical hardships of obtaining the LPG cylinders. The physically-challenged were represented in consultation activities through NGOs working with them.

- NGOs represented 14.9% of the participants among which 70.0% of them work on the solid waste management and street afforestation
- 42.0% of the participants represented governmental entities (Local Governmental Units, Road Authority, the Urban planning, etc.)
- Governmental environmental sector represented 15.8% of the total participants (EEAA regional branches, governorate EMU and local environmental units)
- 38.8% of the total participants held administrative jobs
- 26.5% specialists (Lawyers, professors, businessmen, chemists, etc.)
- 23.8% of the total participants were of top managerial positions (government) and heads of municipalities
- Technicians and specialists represented 6.8%
- 2.0% were students.

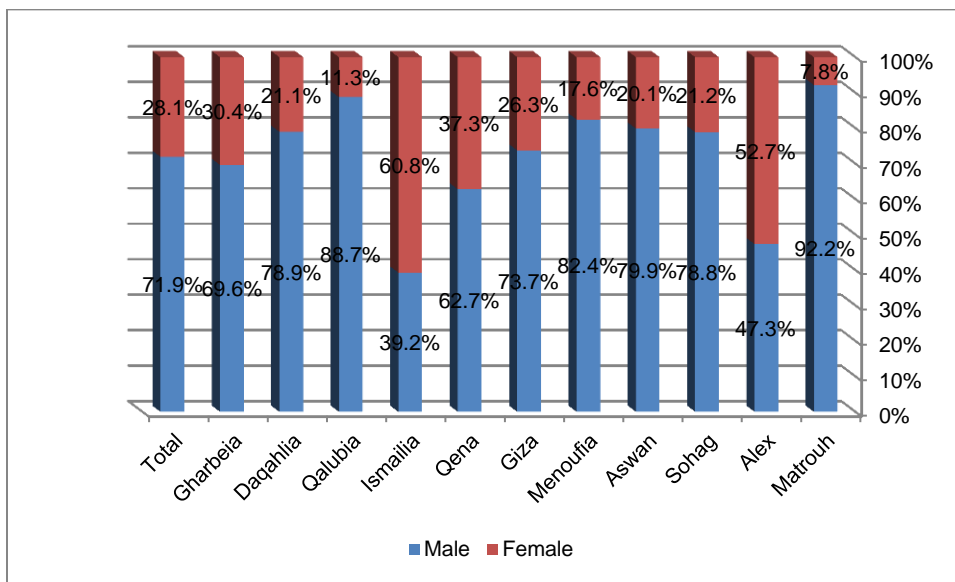


Figure 8-2: Distribution (%) of participants by Gender

### Summary of discussions

All consultation events started with a summary of the project and the Natural Gas in Egypt. Using PowerPoint and multimedia, representatives of EGAS, Town Gas and Egypt Gas presented detailed information about all project activities.

Using PowerPoint and multimedia, EcoConServ experts presented the ESIAF to the community people. Simple wording was used whenever possible by the environmental and social expert in order to be comprehended by the members of community. The resettlement policy framework was presented as an important element of the final public consultation.



Photo 6: A tribe leader in Matrouh Gov.



Photo 7: Participants in Daqahlia Governorate



Photo 8: Posters in Sohag Governorate.



Photo 9: Consultation event in Sohag Governorate

During breaks, Media interviewed EGAS representatives, government officials, community members, and the consultants. The main issues raised during these interviews were as follow:

- 1- General information about the Natural Gas
- 2- Positive and negative impacts of the NG
- 3- The rules and regulations of EEAA
- 4- The role of stakeholders and community participation

Each session ended with an open discussion lasting for a couple of hours.

Table 8-3: Key comments and concerns raised during the Final Public Consultations

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Questions and comments</b>	<b>Responses</b>
Damaging underground utilities and infrastructure during digging	Will the implementing agencies avoid damaging the underground utilities/facilities and infrastructure?	All necessary procedures should be carried out to avoid damaging underground utilities/facilities and infrastructure. In case any facilities are damaged, they will be restored
Collaboration with governmental entities and information centers	Many governmental entities (Local Governmental Units, Information centers, Road Authority, Water resource, Mayors...etc.) are willing to cooperate with the project to facilitate work. Will this be possible?	It is crucial to collaborate with these entities in order to obtain information, maps and permissions
Role of community based organization and tribe leaders	It is recommended to cooperate with members of civil society in order to increase awareness	Civil Society members play a major role in carrying out awareness raising activities as well as securing the financial aid to poor people
Role of the Army	EGAS should consult and contribute with the army in the frontier governorates	Their approvals and permissions are key to implementing project activities
Reduction the installation cost	It is recommended to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take the LPG cylinder as an advance payment for the NG. Thereafter, the poor pay by installment</li> <li>2. Cooperate with the Ministry of Social Solidarity to reduce the installation cost for poor</li> <li>3. Mobilize the local community and the NGOs to provide support to poor</li> </ol>	It is difficult to adopt these recommendations
People living with disabilities	At least 5% of jobs provided by EGAS should be filled by people with disabilities	This recommendation will be taken into consideration
Appropriate time for construction	Matrouh, Alexandria and Ismailia are touristic areas. Thus EGAS should avoid working there during summer time	This recommendation will be taken into consideration



Subject	Questions and comments	Responses
Restoration of streets	All attendees voiced their concern about damaging the streets without restoring them after the completion of installation activities due to the bad performance of the Local Governmental Unit (corruption)	Two alternatives of street rehabilitation were investigated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restoration will be fully undertaken by NG companies (Town Gas – Egypt Gas) or</li> <li>- NG companies will pay local governmental units to carry out restoration works</li> </ul>
Some devices cannot be operated by the NG	We use a baking stove. This will not be operated by the NG. What should we do?	The baking stove can't be connected to the NG for safety purposes
Awareness activities	Awareness activities should cover the following: Contact person in the site (foreman) GRM personnel Hotline for damage and maintenance Website and SMS	This recommendation will be taken into consideration
Job opportunities	The jobs provided by this project should be made available to the local community	It is more economically viable to provide jobs to the local community
Remote areas and suburbs	NG should be installed to remote areas and the suburbs	They will be concerned in later stage
Capacity building	EGAS should raise the capacity of community members in order to enable them to work in the project	This will be investigated and implemented whenever possible
Paying by installment	Does the proposed system for paying by installment contain any interest?	The bank should have their interest rate
Criteria to select certain areas to install the NG	What are the criteria to select the project areas	There are numerous selection criteria based on economic aspects and technical consideration
Safety measures	What are the safety measures followed by the NG companies	We apply the maximum standards of safety (British standards)

### Second Public Consultation Disclosure Activities

The importance of the project for the government and the community was reflected in remarkable media coverage. Media covered events and interviewed participants:

- 1- Newspapers: El Youm 7, El Masry El Youm, El Watan
- 2- News websites: El Ahram, El Borsa website, El Shrouk, Aswat Mesria, El Mashad, Misr El Youm
- 3- Aswan governorate website, ONA news

#### 4- Tibah and Canal National TV channels

The screenshot shows a news article on the website www.akhbarelyom.com. The article is titled "توصيل الغاز الطبيعي لـ 1.1 مليون مسكن خلال 3 سنوات" (Natural gas supply to 1.1 million households in 3 years). The article text discusses the project's progress, mentioning that 96 municipalities and centers in 11 governorates have been connected. It also mentions the project's goal to supply 1.1 million households with natural gas by 2017. The article is dated 21 ديسمبر 2013 (21 December 2013).

Photo 10: Sample of published news

<http://www.akhbarelyom.com/news/newdetails/240546/1>

Please see Annex 3 for a detailed report on the proceedings of the scoping and consultation events.

### 8.3 Closing note

The key message from the nationwide consultation events carried out for this project is that Public and government acceptance is simply overwhelming. Aside from limited concerns regarding arrangements for NG installment payments and street restoration, the main public and governmental requirement was the speedy implementation of the project and expansion to additional areas.

In addition to documenting and analyzing the outcomes of the various consultation events, this framework study is meant to provide guidelines for consultation activities during the site-specific ESIA's to be prepared upon final project detailing in the each of the 11 governorates.

Site specific consultation efforts should include all concerned stakeholders – be they persons/households affected by the project activities, civil society organizations representing the interest of the community, or regulatory and governmental bodies who will play a role in facilitating or regulating the implementation of site-specific project activities.

Consultation activities are expected to differ according to the targeted governorate and stakeholder groups in relation to the foreseen impacts affecting them. The consultant will decide on the most appropriate consultation tool to reach out to the different stakeholders.

While WB safeguards and regulations state that a minimum of two large-scale, well-publicized public consultation sessions are a must for projects classified as category ‘A’ projects like the one at hand<sup>15</sup>, additional consultation efforts (for example through focus group discussions, in-depth meetings, and interviews) are needed to reach the most vulnerable and difficult to reach community members. Additionally, in order to obtain larger scale and more quantifiable information, the consultant should assess conducting surveys in the different sites.

The following table suggests stakeholders to take into consideration while conducting site-specific consultation efforts in relation to the different foreseen impacts and project activities. It is worth mentioning that the scope of consultation should adopt community tailored venues, materials and consultation. Conducting consultation activities using Seminars and public hearing will be useful. However, conducting public meetings in the exact project areas in local councils, the mosques and churches, and the public gathering is of much more importance.

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<sup>15</sup> Clause 14 of OP 4.01 states that: “For Category A projects, the borrower consults these groups at least twice: (a) shortly after environmental screening and before the terms of reference for the EA are finalized; and (b) once a draft EA report is prepared. In addition, the borrower consults with such groups throughout project implementation as necessary to address EA-related issues that affect them.”

**Table 8-4: Suggested stakeholders for site-specific consultations**

#	ACTIVITY	IMPACT	STAKEHOLDER/S
1.	Construction of Pressure Reduction Stations (PRSs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affecting the livelihoods of farmers as a result of using cultivated lands</li> <li>Temporary or permanent Land Appropriation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural Associations and land owners</li> <li>Workers employed in agriculture</li> <li>Private land owners</li> <li>Relocation candidates</li> </ul>
2.	Installation of Gas Transmission Connection (High Pressure Pipelines)		
3.	Installation of Gas Distribution Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact on businesses</li> <li>Impacts on traffic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business &amp; shop owners</li> <li>Residents</li> <li>Drivers (Microbus, Taxi, TucTuc...)</li> </ul>
4.	Installation of Household Connections and modalities of payment particularly for poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Threat to Safety of users and houses (due to limited level of awareness and misconceptions)</li> <li>Visual intrusion</li> <li>Financial burden on consumers (of installments due to accumulation of fees /installments collection resulting in financial burden on consumers</li> <li>Impact on the informal LPG distributors</li> <li>Possibility of gas leakage</li> <li>Concerned community members who do not meet the criteria for installing NG connections ("no gas areas")</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil society organizations and NGOs</li> <li>Community leaders</li> <li>Residents</li> <li>LPG salespeople</li> <li>Companies housing employees</li> <li>Representatives from Community Health workers at the Ministry of Health (برنامج الرائدات الريفيات)</li> <li>Ministry of Social Solidarity- community social workers</li> <li>Local media</li> <li>Community Service Centers</li> </ul>
5.	Stakeholders relevant for all stages of implementation/ Project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Miscellaneous</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EGAS</li> <li>Supreme Council of Antiquities</li> <li>Municipalities</li> <li>Relevant utilities authorities (water/sanitation, electricity)</li> <li>Governorate representatives</li> <li>Potential local construction employees and young people</li> </ul>
6.	Resettlement Action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential impacts on the livelihood of farmers due to damaging their crops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project affected persons</li> <li>EGAS and the subsidiary companies LDCs</li> <li>Governmental entities (agriculture associations and directorate</li> <li>NGOs</li> </ul>

## Annex 1: Contributors to the ESIA Framework

	Team Member	Role
1.	Dr. Tarek Genena	Senior ESIA expert and team leader
2.	Ms. Zainab Hafez	Senior SIA expert and project coordinator
3.	Dr Amr Sobhy	Senior EIA expert
4.	Eng. Fakhry AbdulKhalik	Senior Environmental inspection and legal expert
5.	Ms. Shaimaa Mostafa	SIA specialist
6.	Ms. Dalia Ashour	SIA specialist
7.	Eng. Maysra Shams	EIA specialist
8.	Eng. Nadine Suleiman	EIA specialist and multimedia expert
9.	Eng. Ahmed Kandil	Senior stakeholder engagement expert
10.	Mr. Ahmed Mostafa	Administrative coordinator
11.	Mr. Sameh Mahrous	Senior administrative coordinator

### Acknowledgements

The EcoConServ consultant teams would like to express their deep gratitude to the scores of support staff, drivers, NGOs, collaborators and organizations who logistically supported the completion of this project under tight time limitations.

EcoConServ also acknowledges the invaluable knowledge and support provided by the technical, environmental, and social teams of EGAS, Egypt Gas, and Town Gas who accompanied the consultant teams all over the 11 governorates under demanding travel schedules.

## Annex 2: Proposed procedures for chance finds

Cultural property include monuments, structures, works of art, or sites of significance points of view, and are defined as sites and structures having archaeological, historical, architectural, or religious significance, and natural sites with cultural values. This includes cemeteries, graveyards and graves.

Antiquities Law 117/1983: Article 24 states that everyone who finds by chance the part or parts of a fixed monument in its place must promptly inform the nearest administrative authority within forty-eight hours.

Prior to the construction phase, the approval shall be obtained from the antiquities department and surveying department

### Chance Find Procedures

1. Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find;
2. Delineate the discovered site or area;
3. Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be present until the responsible local authorities and Ministry take over;
4. Notify the site manager and HSE supervisor who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the Antiquities Authority immediately (within 24 hours or less);
5. Responsible local authorities and the Antiquities Authority would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures;
6. Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible authorities from the Antiquities Authority;
7. Construction work could resume only after permission is given from the responsible local authorities and the Antiquities Authority concerning safeguard of the heritage.

These procedures must be referred to as standard provisions in construction contracts, where applicable. During project supervision, the site manager and HSE supervisor shall monitor the above regulations relating to the treatment of any chance find encountered are observed.

Relevant findings will be recorded in Monitoring Reports and Implementation Completion Reports (ICRs) submitted to the World Bank.

## **Annex 3: Public Consultations Report**

The Public consultations report includes photos, attendance lists, and comments from the 3 scoping sessions and 11 public consultations. The report also includes advertisements and dissemination media used to publicize the consultations. Media articles and internet coverage of the events is also highlighted.

Due to its size, the PC annex is submitted as a separate document.

## **Annex 4: Proposed TORs for site-specific ESIA**

The proposed Terms of Reference for the 11 site-specific ESIA are elaborations on the TORs provided by EGAS (and approved by the WB) for preparing the current ESIAF. The proposed TORs repeatedly refer to this ESIAF document as an important guideline for implementing the specific ESIA consultancies.

### **PROPOSED TERMS OF REFERENCE**

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**FOR**

**NATURAL GAS CONNECTION PROJECT IN**

**(NAME OF GOVERNORATE) GOVERNORATE IN EGYPT**

**(MONTH) 2014**



**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
NATURAL GAS CONNECTIONS PROJECT IN (NAME OF  
GOVERNORATE) GOVERNORATE**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

In line with Egypt's energy diversification strategy, the Ministry of Petroleum is promoting the utilization of gas in all sectors with the implementation of major gas projects covering discovery, delivery and recovery searching for common interests among diverse participants and weaving these interests into a realistic broadly supported gas strategy.

The Government of Egypt recognizes the importance of the residential household natural gas connection program to improve the delivery of natural gas to the households with affordable prices, high safety measures and to replace the costly and troublesome LPG cylinders. In this regards, the Government of Egypt has an ambitious goal of providing access to 17 million households to the natural gas distribution networks in the coming few years.

EGAS, a state owned enterprise which works in the different activities of natural gas business is mandated to achieve the Government goals in connecting the residential households to the natural gas grid. EGAS aims to maximize household penetration of natural gas networks and has extensive plans for increasing the number of household connections by 800,000 annually during 2013/2014 and beyond.

This Gas Connection Project is an integral part of the Government's on-going program to connect households and other users to the natural gas network. The Project has identified (number of districts or project areas in the target governorate) Districts and villages in (name of target governorate) Governorate, with a target of connecting (number of customers identified by the property & appliance survey) customers (households).

LOCATIONS OF pressure reduction stations, buildings meeting connection criteria, exact paths of high-pressure pipelines, gas connections and distribution networks have been determined. This selection is mainly based on property and appliance (P&A) surveys which involve the following components:

- Obtaining the latest aerial maps of the project areas from the Egyptian Survey Authority
- Identifying Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates of the sites
- Locating each road and building and inserting them on the corresponding map
- GPS team developing a land survey map to be used by the P&A survey team to generate a unique customer reference number (C.R.N) based on building, block, and sector
- Associating the final (C.R.N) with the customer name, address, appliances, and data.
- Creating an isometric drawing for each building, location of service, and riser routes. Drawings are reviewed by the surveyors and delivered to the *Installations department*
- Entering data into a central database and G.I.S system for review by a *design team*
- Finalizing pipe sizing, type, regulator capacity & locations, routing, and number of appliances to be converted by the Design team

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework for the natural gas connections in the 11 governorates of the project has been prepared at an earlier stage. In addition to assessing environmental and social impacts of the 11-governorate project using the level of detail available at the time, the framework study also sets a "roadmap" for key issues to be addressed in the various components of the 11 site-specific ESIA's upon finalization of project detailing. The ESIAF is to be utilized as a guiding document in preparation of this study.

This TOR outlines the scope of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to be prepared for the entire project components and activities in the specified governorate highlighted in further sections of this TOR. Also, it requires the preparation of the necessary documents and regulatory approvals required by the funding institution as well as the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) and other relevant national authorities.

## **2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**

### **2.1 Objectives**

The purpose of this Project is to connect (number of households anticipated by the P&A survey) households in (number of districts identified by the P&A survey) Districts, in (target governorate) Governorates to the natural gas grid instead of using LPG cylinders. EGAS is utilizing a loan provided by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)/The World Bank (WB)/Agence Française de Développement (AFD) to execute this project. The strategic objectives of the project are:

- Reducing the financial and physical burden from the citizens who are suffering to get the LPG cylinders with high cost and extensive efforts;
- Reducing the cost of subsidy paid to LPG cylinders and utilizing the savings in other development projects therefore giving a significant boost to the development process of the Egyptian economy;
- Significantly improve the safety measures in households by substituting the LPG cylinders with the safe and reliable natural gas connections;
- Improving the public health and environmental conditions through the utilization of natural gas as considered a relatively clean fuel.

A detailed description of the Project components, activities, geographical coverage, and execution arrangements are presented in Annex 1 of this TOR.

## **3. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ESIA**

Along the guidelines outlined in the ESIA Framework Study, the specific objectives of this assignment study are to:

- Establish and describe the baseline of existing environmental and social conditions in the Project area based on baseline components recommended in the baseline chapter of the ESIA Framework study, outcomes of the P&A survey, publicly available information, official secondary data and information source and supporting field surveys;
- Identify the potential environment and social impacts resulting from the Project during construction and operation;
- Assess the significance of impacts and propose mitigation measures that will eliminate or reduce the negative impacts to the public and the environment;
- Enhance the positive environmental and social impacts of the Project

- Provide the basis for consultation and communication with the regulatory authorities, funding institution(s), the public and other stakeholders, as appropriate.
- Develop an environmental and social impact assessment for the mitigation of the potentially negative impacts and for monitoring compliance with the relevant environmental laws and regulations.

The ESIA shall address the guidelines set out in the ESIAF and conform to the requirements of The World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards Operational Policies and Procedures as well as the Egyptian laws and/or regulations on environmental reviews and impact assessment, and any other pertinent environmental requirements, as they relate to this project.

### 3.1 National requirements

According to the Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency (EEAA), natural gas connection to households and its associated infrastructure are classified as Category “C” which requires the preparation of a comprehensive environmental impact assessment (EIA). The EIA shall be submitted to the competent authority, EGAS and forwarded to EEAA for review and approval. Public hearing is required for all Category “C” projects.

### 3.2 The World Bank requirements

According to the World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment, the project is classified as Category “A” which is equivalent to the EEAA Category “C” projects. This requires the preparation of comprehensive environmental and social impact assessment accompanied by a thorough consultative process.

During preparation of the ESIAF, situational analysis and discussions between WB experts, EGAS, and the E&S consultant have agreed that the following WB policies may also be triggered according to project components and their impact on physical, biological, and socioeconomic environment of the target governorate.

#### **OP 4.11 – PHYSICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES**

#### **OP 4.12 – INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT**

(Further information on the Bank’s safeguards policies can be obtained from the Bank’s Safeguards website (<http://www.worldbank.org/safeguards>))

## 4. SCOPE OF WORK AND SPECIFIC TASKS

The Consultant is required to carry out the environmental and social impact assessment of the project, and prepare the ESIA Report, in accordance with the World Bank Operational policies and the EIA guidelines of the EEAA as indicated above. The consultants would be guided by the following scope and are expected to fulfill the following tasks, as a minimum, to achieve the objectives of the assessment:

### 4.1 Scoping

At the beginning of the assignment, scoping central consultation session should be arranged for thorough discussion with representatives of various competent authorities and stakeholders from the targeted Governorate. This scoping aims to explain the scope of the ESIA/RPF<sup>1</sup>, the project description and the similarities and differences between the present project and other similar projects implemented in Egypt in particular the Greater Cairo natural gas connection which EGAS is currently implementing. The scoping central consultation session also aims at identifying, early on in the process, any environmental/social/safety aspects that may not have been included in the scope of work which the stakeholders raise. This process will provide a basis for reviewing the issues that should be considered in the ESIA. It is expected that the issues may include advance announcement of construction in the different areas, traffic, air and noise disturbances. The changes in the project in terms of the project environmental mitigation plan and how this plan will be implemented will be discussed.

The findings of the scoping and the recommendations/comments of stakeholders should be reflected in the study and elaborated in details in the Public Consultation Chapter.

This meeting will be arranged by EGAS/Town Gas/Egypt Gas in coordination with the concerned relevant national and local authorities.

#### **Tools and stakeholders to be engaged:**

Efforts should be made to maximize diversity of the groups of stakeholders engaged in the scoping of the study. Stakeholders on the District (Markaz) and Governorate levels should be engaged. Moreover, samples of stakeholders of the Markaz/Cities/Villages where the project will be implemented should be represented in the scoping discussions.

More importantly, organizers of the scoping events (whether group sessions or individual meetings) should ensure Project Affected Persons and organizations/assemblies which represent them or their interests are thoroughly represented and consulted.

As outlined in the ESIAF, installation and routing of key project components (steel HP pipelines, Polyethylene distribution pipelines, and Pressure Reduction Stations) may require land acquisition/purchase or pipeline intrusion/excavation/installation through privately-owned land or squatter areas.

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<sup>1</sup> A separate ToR is provided for the Resettlement Policy Framework study

The scoping process for the preparation of the study should be adaptable to the cultural specificities and the current developments in the country. Where applicable, the scoping meetings should be properly and publicly advertised to ensure wide participation. In the meantime, other tools, apart from plenary scoping sessions, could be employed.

For more details about the scoping consultations, which is an integral part of both the ESIA and RPF studies, please refer to section 7 of the TORs.

#### 4.2 Data Collection

Coinciding with the scoping for the environmental and social impact assessment, data will be gathered on the characteristics of each Governorate, district (Markaz) and town/village to be connected. Because of the extensive geographical extent of the project, the consultant is advised to utilize, to the extent possible, existing data and information. Special attention should be paid to data collection from areas approved for gas connections by the Property and Appliance survey which is carried out by EGAS/Town Gas/Egypt Gas. In addition, data must be collected from areas adjacent to the final routes of the high pressure steel pipelines and the final locations of the Pressure Reduction stations. Relevant data components are outlined in the ESIAF and later on these TORs.

For socioeconomic baseline data primary data collection should be utilized during the site-specific ESIA's. The proposed tools are: i) a structured questionnaire that should be applied with 500-1000 households within the vicinity of the project areas. Sample size should be based on scientific sampling approach. A random sample should be selected based on the total number of connections in each district and governorate. ii) the second tool to be adopted is the group discussion with the community people. iii) the third tool is an in-depth guideline to be applied with the governmental and non-governmental organizations. Such tools should cover the following indicators:

- 1- Household characteristics
- 2- Economic wellbeing and wealth index indicator
- 3- Type of fuel used for cooking and water heating
- 4- Perception of the community towards the project
- 5- The willingness and affordability to pay
- 6- The project affected persons and vulnerability
- 7- Compensation mechanism
- 8- Citizen engagement strategy

#### 4.3 Analysis

Subsequent to gathering of data, the environmental and social issues will be assessed in terms of the environmental and social risks and benefits associated with the project. The consultant will provide an overview of the anticipated safeguards issues, both environmental and social, for the entire gas connections, distribution networks, Pressure Reduction Stations (PRS) and high pressure gas transmission lines.

The ESIA shall address the issue of alternatives by summarizing and referencing the alternatives in a manner consistent with national and international guidance. The analysis will include the

benefits and impacts expected from the project, and other technical and economical alternatives, including the “no action” alternative, and evaluate the environmental and social advantages and disadvantages of each alternative.

The consultant will also develop screening criteria for the areas to be connected through identification of potential impacts, including disturbance, by outlining, with EGAS, appropriate procedures which will include identification, recording, reporting, monitoring and auditing of implementation.

Specific focus of the study shall include, but not limited to, the following aspects:

- **Traffic disturbance:** Egyptian regulations require that the street has to be six meters or wider in order not to interfere with other utility infrastructure (e.g. electricity, water, telecom, etc). There may be temporary disruption of access by traffic to and from concerned streets. There may also be temporary increases in traffic due to delivery of materials and slow down of traffic in work areas.
  - identify potential traffic disturbance using appropriate procedures including recording, reporting, monitoring and auditing of implementation in high traffic areas.
  - Use criteria to formulate mitigation measures envisaged for traffic disturbances.
- **Air and noise disturbance:** There may be dust from topsoil removal, trench excavation and backfilling from the construction and from storage of excavated soil. There may also be noise from construction (e.g., vehicles and equipment, materials loading and offloading, pipe cutting and welding, pipe stringing, etc) which may cause nuisance where near to homes and businesses.
  - Identify sources for air and noise emissions;
  - Identify sensitive receptors to air and noise pollution
  - Develop mitigation measures for eliminating/reducing air and noise emissions from different sources and minimize impacts on sensitive receptors
- **Solid and hazardous wastes:** this may be generated due to the excavation of soils, pipe cutting, use of construction material, worker and engineer offices...etc. Types of wastes should be classified into hazardous and non-hazardous and avoid any littering to the surroundings. Also, solid wastes should be properly stored and disposed off.
  - Identify the types and quantity of wastes generated on site during construction
  - Prepare a management plan for hazardous and non-hazardous wastes to ensure proper handling, storage, possible reuse/recycle and final safe disposal
  - Maintain records for wastes generated and disposed off

- **Structural integrity of existing buildings:** There may be some impacts on existing buildings from construction activities. Egyptian regulations have specific criteria on the premises to be connected such as material of the premise for safety reasons.
  - Document local requirements and restrictions in terms of construction near and/on public buildings
  - Develop criteria for buildings to avoid
  - Document least intrusive methods
- **Cultural heritage:** Potential impacts on historic or cultural heritages sites, especially in Upper Egypt districts, must be assessed prior to final selection of households to be connected. Considering the rich historical background of some districts, procedures to deal with chance finds will be developed-(*World Bank's Safeguard Policies and Operational Procedures OP/BP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources will apply*).
- **Socioeconomic:** The project will likely have positive social impacts such as reduction in traffic from deliveries of fuels (e.g. LPG cylinders), reduced dust and emissions from fuel delivery vehicles, increased convenience, elimination of manual handling and disconnection/re-connection of LPG cylinders, reduced hazard due to physical characteristics of natural gas compared to LPG and safety.

The project may involve negative impacts as well, such as the impacts associated with temporary and permanent land use, affordability of poor household to gas connection, workers who are current working on production and transportation of LPG cylinders laid off.

The gender implications of the project, such as the differentiated impacts on men and women of time use, reduced health risks, increased convenience, etc.

The ESIA should examine the main positive and negative social impacts as mentioned above and include:

- The principles, rules, guidelines and procedures to assess and mitigate the negative social impacts
  - The plans and measures to enhance the positive impacts.
- **Occupational Health & Safety measures during construction:** worker health safety issues may arise due to the different civil and mechanical works that will take place. Risks of injuries and other serious accidents may occur if health & safety measures are not followed and practiced.
    - Provide adequate induction training for all workers on site
    - Ensure that all health and safety measures are strictly followed by all personnel on site
    - Provide the construction site and the workers with necessary health and safety equipment



- Maintain records for accidents/incidents
- Analyze accidents/incidents and implement action plans to prevent/reduce accidents

## **5. ESIA REPORT**

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report for the project will be developed in a manner complying with the World Bank, national legislations as well as other applicable international regulations. The report should be concise and limited to significant environmental and social issues.

The ESIA should focus on the key environmental, social as well as health & safety issues and codes of practice to be adhered to during the construction and operation of the project. The level of analysis of individual issues in the ESIA should reflect the level of significance of the potential. The information in the ESIA should be accurate and presented clearly and concisely. The general and specific descriptions provided herein should not be interpreted as excluding from consideration any matters that are currently unforeseen, may arise during the Project design, execution or the community consultation process and associated documentation. The ESIA shall be conducted using international best practices, Egyptian requirements and the World Bank performance standards.

The report will, at minimum, cover the following topics:

- Project description;
- Regulatory review: legislations, standards and requirements relevant to the Project;
- Environmental and Social baseline review
- Identification and assessment of environmental and social impacts,
- Analysis of Alternatives and Mitigation Measures
- Environmental and Social Management Plan
- Consultation with the Public: process, disclosure and outcomes.

A draft report will be issued for review and comment after which a final report will be issued.

The following sections indicate the main outputs expected from the analysis to be included in the report:

### 5.1 Introduction

This section will state the purpose of the terms of reference, identify the development project to be assessed and explain the executing arrangements for the environmental assessment. It may include background information which provides a brief description of the major components of the proposed project, a statement of the need for it and the objectives it is intended to meet, the implementing agency, a brief history of the project (including alternatives considered), its current status and timetable, and the identities of any associated projects. Summary of the general scope of the environmental assessment may be included.

### 5.2 Description of the Proposed Project

This section will provide a brief description of the relevant parts of the project, using maps (at appropriate scale) where necessary, and including the following information: areas to be connected, description of dwellings to be connected and their suitability, size of infrastructure involved, capacity, etc.; pre-construction activities; construction activities; schedule; staffing and support; facilities and services; operation and maintenance activities. Information included in this task will be provided by EGAS, Town Gas and Egypt Gas. This section should illustrate the land requirements by the various project components.

As outlined in the ESIA Framework report, the following components should be included in the Project description of the ESIA, as applicable:

- Existing high pressure lines (HP), Pressure Reduction Stations (PRSs), Connected zones within the project area, if any
- Results of the Property and Appliance Survey (areas meeting technical criteria, area excluded from connections, number of anticipated households to be connected, maps)
- Routes/alignments of new HP lines and related installations (such as electric protection against corrosion), if any
- Locations and specifications of Pressure Reduction Station(s), if any
- Land requirements and temporary intrusions on private land
- Number of households eligible for connections in the area
- Routes/alignments of the local interconnection networks
- Specifications and types of materials to be used for project components in the area
- Equipment and vehicles to be used during the construction phase
- Specifications and emissions of the equipment to be used in the area
- Assigned temporary storage areas for materials and equipment
- Description of the activities of the construction phase
- Work plan for excavations and restoration (re-pavement)
- Typical daily work schedules during the construction phase
- Local Socioeconomic considerations

### 5.3 Legislative and Regulatory Considerations

This section will describe the pertinent regulations and existing codes of practice and standards governing environmental quality, health and safety, protection of sensitive areas, protection of endangered species, siting, land use control, etc., at international, national, regional and local levels. This section should also present the safeguard policies of the Bank that will be triggered as part of the project.

The consultant should review and familiarize with the World Bank's ten safeguard policies and comment on the ones which are/should be triggered by this project. The consultant should identify the impacts and provide mitigating measures for each applicable safeguard policy<sup>2</sup>. During the preparation phase for this Project, three Operational Policies have been triggered: OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment, which is triggered, OPs 4.11 for Physical Cultural Resources and 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

The Legal framework chapter in the ESIAF is meant to shed light on the most relevant environmental and social legislations and regulations which the project should adhere to and take mitigation actions to comply with. These should be revisited and updated in this ESIA according to the detailed features of the Project.

#### 5.4 Description of the Environment

This section will assemble and evaluate data on the relevant environmental characteristics of the project area. It will include information on any changes anticipated before the project commences.

- Physical environment: demography and degree of urbanization; land use permits and plans, plans for further development.
- Socio-economic baseline (include both present and projected where appropriate): community structure; employment; distribution of income, goods and services; recreation; public health; cultural prosperities. In addition to presenting Governorate-level information, this section should be focusing, to the extent possible, on the localities/districts (Markazes) where the project will be implemented. This section should be looking at the groups that could be negatively affected from the project (e.g. LPG cylinders sellers)

Review of impact on various vulnerable groups including the elder and others of special needs: Given the changes proposed by the project and in particular the elimination of the manual handling, collection and disconnection/re-connection of LPG cylinders, the project is likely to have important positive impacts on the disabled. The study should thus include a review of the expected project impacts on the disabled, and a discussion of how the installation of direct household connections will meet the needs of the disabled.

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<sup>2</sup> Details on the triggering of the safeguard policies are available in World Bank's Guidebooks.

In addition to the abovementioned baseline data (and with special focus on the outputs of the P&A survey), the following table presents the baseline components of high relevance to the project and a non-exhaustive listing of suggestions on the best sources of relevant data.

Component	Proposed data sources	Governorates potentially sensitive to component
Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Studies/data by the technical departments of the Ministry of Interior</li> <li>- Local police and traffic authorities in the project area</li> <li>- Interviews with dwellers in the project areas</li> <li>- Studies and maps from the General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP)</li> </ul>	- All 11 governorates
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field measurements around equipment and machinery directly prior to commencement of project activities</li> </ul>	- All 11 governorates
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field measurements at source and at sensitive receptors directly prior to commencement of project activities</li> </ul>	- All 11 governorates
Underground utility lines and piping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data collection and acquisition of updated documents from the central and regional offices of the Potable Water and Wastewater Authority; the Electricity Holding and Transmission Companies; the Ministry of Telecommunications</li> <li>- Field surveys and mapping in the presence of representatives of the above entities</li> <li>- Interviews with locals and residents of the project areas</li> <li>- Using non-destructive remote sensing technologies</li> <li>- Using limited/exploratory boreholes</li> </ul>	- All 11 governorates
Weak structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field surveys and mapping building-by-building</li> <li>- Consulting structural specialists in areas with clear signs of vulnerability</li> <li>- GOPP reports and maps related to conditions of structures</li> </ul>	- All 11 governorates
Culturally-valuable sites and antiquities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination with the central and regional offices of the Supreme Council of Antiquities</li> <li>- Consultations with locals and project areas residents</li> <li>- Field surveys and mapping</li> </ul>	- Aswan, Qena, Sohag, Giza, Ismailia, Matrouh, Alexandria

Component	Proposed data sources	Governorates potentially sensitive to component
Solid, liquid, and hazardous waste disposal sites	Field investigation Acquisition of maps and data from local government units and relevant offices Data/maps from the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) Data and maps from the GOPP Interviews with locals and residents Interviews with certified waste management companies and local service providers Interviews with informal waste handlers / scavengers “النباشين” Interviews with operators of the Nasreya and UNICO hazardous waste treatment facilities in Alexandria	- All 11 governorates
Geological and geotechnical history of the area	Field surveys and geotechnical investigations Interviews with locals and project area residents Data collection and map acquisition from local government units Geotechnical Due Diligence in areas close to water bodies or zone of high underground water tables	- Qena, Alexandria and Delta governorates
Government-owned land	Field surveys and land mapping for placement of PRSs Obtaining documents and maps from the Property of the Country “Amalak El Dawla” office in the local government or Markaz unit	- All 11 governorates
Protected Areas and sensitive ecological systems	EEAA Protected Areas sector Environmental profile of the governorate	- Probably none of the 11 governorates but due care should be given to possible upsets to ecological systems other than official Protected Areas during installation of the HP pipelines as they are usually located outside populated areas
Cultural, social, and political traits	Field investigations Interviews with locals and project area residents Interviews with government officials and relevant stakeholders	- All 11 governorates

Component	Proposed data sources	Governorates potentially sensitive to component
Restoration and Repavement plans	District local authorities Data collection from the Directorate of Roads and Bridges	- All 11 governorates
Growth, future land use, and planned developments	GOPP reports, data, and maps Urban/physical planning offices of the Governorate	- All 11 governorates

It should be noted that some of the data above may simply be unavailable or incomplete despite having been implemented fully by a government and/or private entity. In such cases, the implementing company must generate the data using the necessary means (field investigations, measurements, stakeholder engagement, etc).

#### 5.5 Analysis of Alternatives to the Proposed Project

This section will describe alternatives that were examined in the course of developing the proposed project and identify other alternatives which would achieve the same objectives. The concept of alternatives extends to siting, design, technology selection, construction techniques and phasing, and operating and maintenance procedures. It will compare alternatives in terms of potential environmental and social impacts and suitability under local conditions.

On the alternatives part, in other words, the analysis should include an analysis of reasonable alternatives to meet the ultimate objectives of the project. Such alternatives should include e.g, alternative ways of meeting the demand for energy (e.g. alternative fuels or electricity), alternative design and alternative implementation arrangements.

#### 5.6 Analysis of Impacts

This section will distinguish between significant positive and negative impacts, direct and indirect impacts, and immediate and long-term impacts. It will identify impacts which are unavoidable or irreversible. Wherever possible, it will describe impacts quantitatively.

The analysis of impacts should be studied during the different project phases (e.g. construction and operation). Attention should be given to the environmental, social, health & safety impacts of the project during operation for example risks of gas leakage from pipelines and noise generated from PRS operation. For this and all other significant impacts, appropriate mitigation measures should be developed as part of the ESMP.

In examining the social impacts of the project, the analysis should be sensitive to communities' diversities. Impacts are affecting various groups differently and this should be reflected in the

analysis. Special attention should be given to the vulnerable groups including poor households and those who could be negatively affected from the project.

The safety risks associated with the operation of PRSs should be assessed for the workers and the public at large using Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA) modeling and the results have been compared with international risk acceptance criteria "As Low As Reasonably Practical – ALARP".

The QRA should be performed for a typical PRS with odorant. The following risks should be analyzed:

- **Flammable gases dispersion (Gas Clouds) ;**
- **Flash fires; and**
- **Jet fires.**

Factors to be considered in preparing the QRA:

- Type and access to PRS area
- Wind and meteorological data
- Gas release rate and leak size based on various hole sizes
- Jet fire (flame length) based on multiple pressure ratings
- Gas dispersion distances and flammability range of the released gas cloud
- Heat radiation from flash fires
- Hazards of possible types of fires
- Extent and characteristics of damage distances

Risks should be assessed for the industrial workers and general public representing the two types of risk namely the "Individual Risk" and "Social Risk" within the PRS.

Safety precautions should be detailed for design, operation and maintenance of PRS facilities.

## 5.7 Environmental and Social Management Plan

This section provides details on the management initiatives and on the measures to be implemented during both the construction and operational phases of the project. The purpose of the ESMP is to: (i) outline the procedures for the environmental and safety assessment of the connectivity process and the codes of practices to be applied; (ii) ensure an appropriate level of consultation and disclosure takes place; and (iii) to ensure systems and resources are in place for the successful monitoring of the management program.

Special attention will be given to the implementation and monitoring of the activities related to Involuntary Resettlement Policy in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank OP 4.12. Outcomes from the RPF study should be cross referenced in the ESMP.

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) should be designed and made operational prior to the construction activities. The study should be proposing tools for this purpose. The mechanism should be simple, accessible and responsive to local complaints. EGAS should be securing

human resources at both Head Quarters and local level to allow for efficient functioning GRM system. The mechanism will be used for handling any environmental, social or resettlement project related concerns.

The ESMP will have three main components:

(i) Environmental guidelines and procedures

These guidelines and procedures will be used for the application of the proposed mitigation measures during the construction and operation phases in the various districts and areas of implementation.

- World Bank guidelines present the key aspects of the mitigation plan.

(ii) Monitoring program:

This section will prepare a detailed plan to monitor the implementation of mitigating measures and continuously monitor the impacts of the project during construction and operation. Costs of the monitoring facilities and mitigation measures will be estimated.

- Monitoring should aim toward achieving the optimal operation performance as consistently as possible. This will require adhering to safety measures and minimizing impact during construction.

(iii) Institutional arrangements

This section will review the authority and capability of institutions at local, regional, and national levels and recommend steps to strengthen or expand them so that the management and monitoring plans in the environmental assessment can be implemented. The costs and sources of funds for the proposed measures and any training requirements for capacity building in the field of environmental and social safeguards should be specified.

- Institutional responsibilities for environmental and social management of the gas connections project.
- Responsibilities for occupational health and safety during construction and operation

5.8 Inter-Agency Coordination and Public/NGO Participation:

This section will describe the process that will result in coordinating the environmental assessment with other government agencies, consulting, obtaining the views of local NGO's and affected groups, and keeping records of meetings and other activities, communications, and comments and their disposition. The process of consultation will follow the requirements of the World Bank OP/BP 4.01, as described in Section 6 of this TOR.

## **6. CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE**

The project is category A project according to the Bank environmental screening. As stipulated in OP/BP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment, Category A projects, the borrower consult with project-affected groups and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) about the project's



environmental aspects and takes their views into account. This should be done at least twice: (a) shortly after; and (b) once a draft ESIA report is prepared. In addition, the borrower consults with such groups throughout project implementation as necessary to address ESIA-related issues that affect them.

It is also essential that proper and newspaper announcement for the consultation session(s) should take place at least one week in advance of the event. Relevant materials that will be used during the consultation session (s) should be made available to all participants in Arabic ahead of the meeting.

Site specific consultation efforts should include all concerned stakeholders – be they persons/households affected by the project activities, civil society organizations representing the interest of the community, or regulatory and governmental bodies who will play a role in facilitating or regulating the implementation of project activities.

Consultation activities are expected to differ according to the targeted governorate and stakeholder groups in relation to the foreseen impacts affecting them. The consultant will decide on the most appropriate consultation tool to reach out to the different stakeholders.

While WB safeguards and regulations state that a minimum of two large-scale, well-publicized public consultation sessions are a must for projects classified as category ‘A’ projects like the one at hand<sup>3</sup>, additional consultation efforts (for example through focus group discussions, in-depth meetings, and interviews) are needed to reach the most vulnerable and difficult to reach community members. Additionally, in order to obtain larger scale and more quantifiable information, the consultant may wish to resort to conducting surveys in the different sites.

It is recommended to classify the stakeholders under the following groups (to be revised during preparation of the site-specific ESIA's):

- Direct beneficiaries, Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
- Local Governmental entities
- Other governmental entities
- Media
- NGOs working on environmental and social related aspects
- Universities and Educational institutes
- Other
- Community people
- Natural Gas companies

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<sup>3</sup> Clause 14 of OP 4.01 states that: “For all Category A and B projects proposed for IBRD or IDA financing, during the EA process, the borrower consults project-affected groups and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) about the project's environmental aspects and takes their views into account. The borrower initiates such consultations as early as possible. For Category A projects, the borrower consults these groups at least twice: (a) shortly after environmental screening and before the terms of reference for the EA are finalized; and (b) once a draft EA report is prepared. In addition, the borrower consults with such groups throughout project implementation as necessary to address EA-related issues that affect them.”

The following table suggests stakeholders to take into consideration while conducting site-specific consultation efforts in relation to the different foreseen impacts and project activities.

#	ACTIVITY	IMPACT	STAKEHOLDER/S
1.	Construction of Pressure Reduction Stations (PRSs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affecting the livelihoods of farmers as a result of using cultivated lands</li> <li>Temporary or permanent Land Appropriation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural land owners</li> <li>Workers employed in agriculture</li> <li>Land owners</li> <li>Relocation candidates</li> </ul>
2.	Installation of Gas Transmission Connection (High Pressure Pipelines)		
3.	Installation of Gas Distribution Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact on businesses</li> <li>Impacts on traffic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business &amp; shop owners</li> <li>Residents</li> <li>Drivers (Microbus, Taxi, TucTuc...)</li> </ul>
4.	Installation of Household Connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Threat to Safety of users and houses (due to limited level of awareness and misconceptions)</li> <li>Visual intrusion</li> <li>Financial burden on consumers (of installments due to accumulation of fees /installments collection resulting in financial burden on consumers</li> <li>Impact on the informal LPG distributors</li> <li>Possibility of gas leakage</li> <li>Concerned community members who do not meet the criteria for installing NG connections ('no gas areas')</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil society organizations and NGOs</li> <li>Community leaders</li> <li>Residents</li> <li>LPG salespeople</li> <li>Companies housing employees</li> <li>Representatives from Community Health workers at the Ministry of Health (برنامج الرائدات الريفيات)</li> <li>Ministry of Social Solidarity-community social workers</li> <li>Local media</li> </ul>
5.	Stakeholders relevant for all stages of implementation/ Project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Miscellaneous</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EGAS</li> <li>Supreme Council of Antiquities</li> <li>Municipalities</li> <li>Relevant infrastructure services authorities (water/sanitation, electricity)</li> <li>Governorate representatives</li> <li>Potential local construction employees and young people</li> </ul>

6.1 Consultation<sup>4</sup>

The following presents the consultation activities expected to be delivered as part of the process of preparing the ESIA.<sup>5</sup>

## A-1) Scoping phase (first public consultation)

Activity	One central scoping consultation session for the project to be held in the capital city of the governorate or a city equi-distant from project areas in the governorate. EGAS should be arranging this event on the central level due to the wide geographic scope of the project and the fact that the project is considered as a national project.
Timing	Once the ESIA assignment is launched
Objectives	Present the ESIA ToR and get the views of relevant stakeholders on the scope and the plan of the consultant
Participants	Balanced representative from range of stakeholders of governmental and non-governmental agencies from the central level and the targeted governorates
Venue	A conference hall (details should be determined by EGAS and the Consultant)
Requirements for advertisements	Advertisement to be published as “Public invitation” in one of the national newspaper announcing the date and venue of the event. The announcement should take place at least one week in advance of the event. In the meantime, EGAS should be directing invitation to relevant stakeholders as needed.
Materials for distribution	Relevant materials should be made available to all participants, in Arabic, ahead of the meeting.

## A-2) The preparation phase

Activity (ies)	As per the ToRs of the Consultant, different consultation, including interviews, surveys and focus group discussions, should be carried out on the Governorate and Markaz level by the Consultant as stipulated in the ToR.
Timing	During the preparation of the ESIA
Objectives	Strengthen the level of local stakeholders’ participation in planning for the project by allowing a space for discussing the details of the project, the potential environmental and social impacts of the project during the construction and operation and get stakeholders views on the type of appropriate mitigation measures.
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governmental organizations on the Governorate and Markaz level</li> <li>• Local NGOs</li> <li>• Local communities and affected persons (if known)</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> Consultation activities for the preparation of the ESIA could be combined with the consultations of the RPF

<sup>5</sup> This process is also required during the preparation of the RPF study.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>
Venue	The selection of the venue of the conducting these activities is flexible and left to the Consultant and EGAS. The selected place should be of neutral nature to allow stakeholders to participate freely. Meetings and groups' discussions could be conducted in wide range of local venues, including but not limited to, Community Development Associations (CDAs), local hall or youth centers.
Requirements for advertisements	Not needed

### A-3) Presenting the draft ESIA (second public consultation)

Activity (ies)	All project areas should be included and covered to ensure the draft findings of the studies are consulted upon on the Governorate level. The Consultant is encouraged to propose innovative, time and cost efficient approach to plan for and implement highly engaging consultation without jeopardizing the quality and outcomes of the activities.
Timing	Once the Draft ESIA is ready
Objectives	Present the draft ESIA findings and get the feedbacks and views of stakeholders and integrate them in the final studies.
Participants	All the requirements of the WB and EEAA in terms of the representation of stakeholders to participate in the event should be considered. Main categories to be present in the events are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governmental organizations on the Governorate and Markaz level</li> <li>• Local communities and affected persons (if known)</li> <li>• Local NGOs</li> <li>• Media</li> <li>• Private sector</li> <li>• Academia, consultants and research centers</li> <li>• Other relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>
Venue	Conference hall(s) in neutral place to be determined by the Consultant in consultation with EGAS on case by case basis.
Requirements for advertisements	Advertisement (s) to be published as "Public invitation" The advertisement (s) should be made on local newspaper or widely prevailing national newspapers announcing the date and venue of the event. The announcement should take place at least one week in advance of the event. In the meantime, EGAS should be directing invitation to relevant stakeholders as needed.
Materials for distribution	Relevant materials should be made available to all participants, in Arabic, ahead of the meeting.

### Documentation requirement for the consultation activities

For all the activities explained above, EGAS needs to ensure sufficient documentation to be used to support the produced safeguards documents at each of the stages. This includes, but is not limited to, photographs, videos, meetings transcripts, newspapers announcements registration sheets, etc.

## 6.2 Disclosure

After the ESIA is consulted upon, concerns and comments from the consultations are addressed, the ESIA obtain the approval of the Bank. After the Bank approval, the following documents should be disclosed in country and in the Bank infoshop:

- ESIA (Full version – English Language)
- ESIA (Full version – Arabic Language)
- ESIA (Executive Summary – English Language)
- ESIA (Executive Summary – Arabic Language)

## 7. QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF THE ESIA TEAM

The assignment will be carried out by a specialized consulting firm. The team of selected experts should, at least, cover the following areas of expertise and knowledge:

- Environmental Assessment
- Solid waste / hazardous waste management
- Archaeological, Historic and Cultural Heritage.
- Occupational Health, Environment and Safety issues
- Socio-economic development.
- Traffic assessment

## 8. FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED BY CLIENT

The consultant shall be provided with project document, studies already conducted for the project including RPF and participatory strategy. The client may also facilitate meeting with stakeholders for the consultant to give legitimacy and support from the key stakeholders.

## 9. ACTIVITIES, AND TIME SCHEDULE

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Activity										
1 Scoping and first round of consultation(s)	C									
2 Baseline environmental and social surveys										
3 Draft ESIA preparation and submission					D					
4 Client review										
5 Second round of consultation(s)						C	C	C		
6 Draft Final ESIA submission								DF		
7 Client review										
8 Final ESIA production and disclosure										F

C: Consultation

D: Draft report

DF: Draft Final report

F: Final report

## 10. DELIVERABLES

The ESIA report shall be delivered according to the following Table:

Revision	Language	Due Date (from contract awarding)	Number of Copies

				Hard	Digital
1	Draft	English	5 Weeks	2	2
2	Draft Final	English	8 Weeks	5	2
3	Draft Final	Arabic	8 Weeks	5	2
4	Final	English	10 Weeks	5	2
5	Final	Arabic	10 Weeks	5	2
6	Final (Executive Summary)	English	10 Weeks	5	2
7	Final (Executive Summary)	Arabic	10 Weeks	5	2

Notes:

- The Draft Final ESIA should include a concise Executive Summary and should have all annexes and bibliography and the dissemination/disclosure plan.
- Only Final versions of hard copies shall be submitted in Color format if needed
- Digital copy of all pictures taken during the preparation of this report will be submitted separately in an organized manner with appropriate tagging

## 11. ANNEX: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

- 11.1 Project Execution and Geographical Scope
- 11.2 Design Works
- 11.3 Procurement and Stores
- 11.4 Construction
- 11.5 Project Components
  - (a) Pressure Reduction Stations (70/7 Bar PRS)
  - (b) Distribution networks, external & internal installation and conversion medium & low pressure networks
- 11.6 Time Schedule

**Annex I: List of participants for Public Consultation Sessions ESIAF NG  
Connection 1.1M HHs- 11 Governorates**







جلسة الاستماع ومناقشة عامة (أولى)  
دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة  
فندق فلانكو - الجزيرة الوسطى (الزمالك)  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٤ نوفمبر ٢٠١٢

الرقم	الاسم	العنوان	الهاتف	ملاحظات
16	إسماعيل كمال إبراهيم محمد	سير ١٢٣٤٥٦	okamal@egas.com.eg	
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20	د/ أحمد توفيق	مستشار	01114141414	
21	فادي محمد	مستشار	01114141414	
22	فادي محمد	مستشار	01114141414	
23	زينب محمد صاوي	وزارة الشؤون القابلية	Zainab@egas.com.eg	
24	سليمة محمد صاوي	محافظة الجيزة	01114141414	
25	سليمة محمد صاوي	محافظة الجيزة	01114141414	
26	سليمة محمد صاوي	محافظة الجيزة	01114141414	
27	سليمة محمد صاوي	محافظة الجيزة	01114141414	
28	سليمة محمد صاوي	محافظة الجيزة	01114141414	
29	سليمة محمد صاوي	محافظة الجيزة	01114141414	
30	سليمة محمد صاوي	محافظة الجيزة	01114141414	



جلسة الاستماع ومناقشة عامة (أولى)  
دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة  
فندق فلامنكو - الجزيرة الوسطى (الزمالك)  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٤ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مستلم
	١٤٤٤٥٩١٠		مدير أعمال	محمد عثمان كراس	٣١
	١٠٠ ٨٥٥٤٠٤	nkhattab@egas.com.eg	مساعد مدير الشركة لحملات البيع (الغاز)	إياد حنفي	٣٢
	١٠٥٥ ٦٥٨٩٥٩	ASWAD77@	إياد حنفي	إياد حنفي	٣٣
	٠١٥٥ ١٥٥٥٦٥		مدير العلاقات العامة	إياد حنفي	٣٤
			مدير العلاقات العامة	إياد حنفي	٣٥
	١٤٤٤٥٩١٠		معلم التربية والتعليم	محمد عبد العزيز	٣٦
	١٠٥٥ ٥٨٢٩		مدير إدارة عمليات التشغيل	محمد علي صبري	٣٧
	١١٢٥٧١١٤		مدير العلاقات العامة	محمد عبد العزيز	٣٨
	١٤٤٩٤٧١١٩		مدير العلاقات العامة	محمد عبد العزيز	٣٩
	١٠٠٩١٦١٩٤٩		مختار / مختار	محمد عبد العزيز	٤٠
	١٠٠٠١٩١١٤٤		مدير العلاقات العامة	محمد عبد العزيز	٤١
	١١١١٤٧٤٧٤٤		مدير العلاقات العامة	محمد عبد العزيز	٤٢
	١٠٠٤١٤٧١٠٤		مدير العلاقات العامة	محمد عبد العزيز	٤٣

١٠٥٥ ٦٥٨٩٥٩  
١٤٤٤٥٩١٠

مدير العلاقات العامة  
المستشار الاجتماعي  
م. انور المصري





جلمة الاستماع ومناقشة عملة (أولى)  
 لدراسة تقييم التلوثات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي لقرى 11 محافظة  
 الذي قامت به - الجزيرة الوسطى (الزمامة)  
 استكمالاً لتسجيل المشروع  
 ٢٤ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣

مستعمل	الاسم	الوظيفة/الجهة التابع لها
٦١	د. تاهان عباس محمود	مديرة إدارة صحة البيئة
٦٢	محمد عبد الكريم محمود	مراقب صحة البيئة
٦٣	أحمد عبد الوهاب	مهندس كيمياء
٦٤	محمد عبد الوهاب	مهندس كيمياء
٦٥	محمد عبد الوهاب	مهندس كيمياء
٦٦	محمد عبد الوهاب	مهندس كيمياء
٦٧	محمد عبد الوهاب	مهندس كيمياء
٦٨	محمد عبد الوهاب	مهندس كيمياء
٦٩	محمد عبد الوهاب	مهندس كيمياء
٧٠	محمد عبد الوهاب	مهندس كيمياء
٧١	محمد عبد الوهاب	مهندس كيمياء
٧٢	محمد عبد الوهاب	مهندس كيمياء
٧٣	محمد عبد الوهاب	مهندس كيمياء
٧٤	محمد عبد الوهاب	مهندس كيمياء
٧٥	محمد عبد الوهاب	مهندس كيمياء

No	Name	Gender	Position	Position	Firm	Tel
1	Dr.Tahany Abbas Mahmoud	F	مدير إدارة صحة البيئة	Director of the Department of Environmental Health		01006243167
2	Mohamed Abd El kerim Mahmoud	M	مراقب صحة	Monitor Environmental Health		01006594344

			البيئة بالمديرية	Directorate			
3	Hassan Sayed Sobhy Hassan	M	استاذ بمعهد البحوث والدراسات الافريقية - جامعة القاهرة	Professor at the Institute of African Research and Studies Cairo University		01002589397	
4	Chem.Tawfik Ahmed Tawfik Mohamed	M	كيميائي ممتاز - الشركة المصرية لتوزيع الغاز الطبيعي - تاون جاس	Excellent chemical	Egyptian Company for distributio n of natural gas - Town Gas	01119701443	
5	Eng. Hisham Yahia El Amin	M	مدير عام السلامة شركة غاز مصر	General Manager of Safety	Egypt Gas	01001757879	
6	Hiam Kammal Ibrahim	F	مصممة أزياء عضو إنتلاف فى شباب 25	Fashion designer A member of incorporation of youth25		01019663838	
7	Chem.Khaled Ahmed El Sagher	M	أخصائى سلامة وبينة	Specialist safety and environment		01126545650	
8	Dr.Ali Abd El Rehem Abou Sedara	M	إستشارى انظمة بيئية	Consultant of Environmental Systems		01223583211	
9	Ms. Magda Mohamed Mohamed	F	رئيس جمعية	President of Bostan Association for		01223816565	

	Amin		بستان المرأة للتنمية - بأوسيم	the Development of Women – Awseem District			
10	Eng. Zedan Mohamed Abdo	M	مساعد رئيس الشركة للمشروعات	Assistant of the General Manger for projects		01001669041	
11	Acc.Hamada Soultan	M	فنان	Artist		01001135980	
12	Mona Fouad	F	صحفية	Journalist		01117101528	
13	Dalia Mohamed Zeian	F	رئيس قسم إيجاس للعلاقات الحكومية	Head of Government Relations			
14	Gammal Ahmed Mohamed Saleh					01005226706	
15	Ossama Kamal El Din Mohamed	M	مدير عام الدراسات	General Director of Studies	Egas'	01005645111	
16	Mahmoud Abd El Raouf Gouda	M	أخصائي اول السلامة والصحة المهنية	Senior Specialist for Professional Health & Safety	Egas	01001219662	
17	Zenab Mohamed Hafez	F	أخصائي	Specialist	Eco Con Serv	01066127117	
18	Adly Ali Mahmoud Souliman	M	مدير إدارة بالمعاش	Manager	retirad	01114141482	
19	Dr. Ahmed Youssef Ali	M	استاذ جامعة القاهرة	Professor	Cairo University	01113293301	
20	Fakhry Abd EL khalek	M			Eco Con Serv	01061804901	

21	Zenab Ali Ahmed	F	وزارة التموين – النقابة	Ministry of Supply	Ministry of Supply	01001241577	
22	Salwa Mohamed Mohamed Gad El Haq	F	محافظة الجيزة	Giza Governorate	Giza Governora te	01114114495	
23	Nadia Sayed Ahmed	F	محافظة الجيزة	Giza Governorate	Giza Governora te	01004757524	
24	Mohamed Sayed Abd Allah El Faky	M	محافظة الجيزة	Giza Governorate	Giza Governora te	01000722514	
25	Sara Hassan	F				01004343438	
26	Ossama Nour El Din	M	وزارة البترول	Ministry of Petroleum	Ministry of Petroleum	-	
27	Yasser Mohamed El Kabany	M	رئيس قسم - إيجاس	Head of Department	Egas	01201557767	
28	Yousry Abd El Hamed	M	مدير مكتب البيئة	Director of the Environmental Department		01007482852	
29	Magda Kamel Karasy	F	سيده اعمال	Businesswoman		01223515910	
30	Nadia Khatab	F	مساعد رئيس الشركة لحماية البيئة	Assistant Manager for protection of the environment	Egas	01008554022	
31	Adel Hamed	M				01005658959	
32	Ihab Shallan	M	مستشار البنك	Advisor to the World Bank	World	01001900690	

			الدولى		Bank		
33	Kamal Abd El Fatah El Dakr	M	التربوية – مركز اوسيم	Education – Auseem District		-	
34	Said Mondy Abou Zaid	M	مدرس فى التربية والتعليم	Teacher		01142437852	
35	Gamal Helmy Sabiha Ghatas	M	مدير إدارة بمجلس مدينة اوسيم	Director of the City Council of Auseem District		01005002839	
36	Sana Mohamed Ahmed Mahmoud	F	مراجعة حسابات بمجلس المدينة	Audit of city council		01116571113	
37	Raafat Mohamed Zeian	M	مجلس مدينة اوسيم	City Council of Auseem District		01229437119	
38	Mounir Labib Abdo	M	محامى جمعية رعاية	Lawyer	Care Associatio n	01009868949	
39	Mohamed Osman Mahmoud Addriss	M	صاحب شركة استثمار عقارى	Owner of real estate investment company		01000091124	
40	Maher Abd El Monaim	M	محاسب – الهولندية المصرية	Accountant	Dutch Egyptian	01111274742	
41	Gammal Abd El Mola Batekh	M	موظف بالكهرباء	Employee	The Ministry of Electricity	01004147104	
42	Mohamed Ahmed Souldan	M	مدير الصندوق	Director of the Social Fund -Giza	Social	01006063253	



			الاجتماعى بالجيزة	Governorate	-Fund Giza		
43	Eng. Naser El Hosany	M	الصندوق الاجتماعى - الجيزة	Social Fund -Giza	Social -Fund Giza	01222246698	
44	Mounir Anwar Mahmoud	M	رئيس مدينة الحوامدية	Prime City of Hawamdeya		01005134059	
45	Mohamed Himdan Abbas	M	محاسب – ديوان عام المحافظة	Accountant	Cabinet of the province	01001463016	
46	Mona Ibrahim Amin	F	أمين عام مجلس محلّى المحافظة	General Secretary of the local Council of the province		01227297851	
47	Ramdan Mohamdein Mousa	M	مجلس محلّى المحافظة	Local council the province		01114429346	
48	Ezzat Dawod Amin	M	مهندس	Engineer		01224566425	
49	Azza Abbas El Tarabily	F	مدير عام مساعد البيئة جاسكو	General Manager of Environmental Assistant	Gasco	01224566425	
50	Eng. Ahmed Galal Hussein	M	مدير إدارة الدراسات المجتمعية	Director of Community Studies		01222186378	
51	Amr Abd El Hammed Hamed	M	محافظة الجيزة	Giza Governorate		-	
52	Gammal Abd El Aziz Mohamed Abou Zeid	M	مراجع حسابات	Auditor		01003765052	
53	Mohamed Rashad Ali	M	وكيل وزارة	Undersecretary in Ministry of	Ministry of	01227386521	

			بالاستثمار	investing	investing		
54	Adel Moundy Esawy	M	محامى	Lawyer		01007712039	
55	Araby Abd El Halim Ahmed	M				01228904692	
56	Ahmed Abou Taleb abdo	M	محامى	Lawyer		01006806970	
57	Hussan Ahmed Hussan	M	مدير إدارة البيئة	Director of Environmental department		01119869029	
58	Mohmed Mahdy El Bokaly	M				01095548374	
59	Amira Abd El Hakim	F	مدير إدارة مشروعات البترول والغاز – وزارة البيئة	Director of Oil and Gas Projects	Ministry of Environment	01223874929	
60	Dr. Nahed Yousseif	F	رئيس الإدارة المركزية لتقييم التأثير البيئي	Head of Central Department for the environmental impact assessment	Ministry of Environment		
61	Dr. Alla El Din Abd El hafez Mohamed	M	باحث بيئي – محافظة الجيزة	Environmental Researcher	Giza Governorate	01005148607	
62	Eng.Shabban Abd El Tawab	M	باحث بيئي – محافظة الجيزة	Environmental Researcher	Giza Governorate	01225864599	
63	Eng. Faisal Abou El Azz	M	رئيس مجلس إدارة – غاز مصر	Chairman of Egypt Gas	Egypt Gas	01001757892	
64	Ibrahim Abd El Hamed El Gindy	M	محامى بالنقض	Lawyer in revocation		01005857455	
65	Abd El Rahman Mohamed Abd El	M	ضابط بالقوات	Officer in Armed Forces		01007372956	

	Hamed Taia		المسلحة				
66	Said Ali El Kahel	M	بالمعاش	Retired		01117670723	
67	Yasser Ibrahim Saad	M				01008131207	
68	Gammal Hegazy	M	نائب رئيس القابضة للغازات للمشروعات	Vice President of Gas Projects for Holding Company		01225959777	
69	Ayman Shallaby	M	مدير عام مشروعات الغاز	General Manager of Gas Projects	Egas	01007961116	
70	Mr. Youssry Abd El Hamed	M	مدير إدارة شؤون البيئة	Director of Environmental Affairs department		01007482852	
71	Dr. Fatma Baha El Din	F	باحث شؤون بيئة	Environment Affairs Researcher		01006724559	
72	Ms. Soaad Mohamed	F	شئون بيئية	Environmental Affairs		01006974041	
73	Mostafa Bayoumy	M	اخبار العالم	World News		01274598186	
74	Hussein saleh	M	جمعية رابطة ابناء اسوان	Assembly Association of the sons of Aswan	Egas	01225727861	
75	Eng. Ahmed Farg	M	مدير المشروع	Project Manager		01226669097	
76	Hussan Aly El Sharkawy	M	مدير عام مساعد	Assistant General Manager	Egas	01227328759	
77	Mohamed Mohamed Mohamed Korany	M	صاحب شركة مقاولات	Owner of construction company		01111213797	
78	Soheir Anwar Mohamed	F	محاسبة بالحوامدية	Accountant in Hawamdyia		01116900142	
79	Laila Younis Mohamed Ahmed	F	محاسب ممتاز	senior accountant		01063304399	
80	Mohamed Maghawry Ibrahim	M	أخصائي	Specialist	Egas	01006588481	
81	Mohamed Ezzat Mohamed Abd el	M	إيجاس	Egas	Egas	01113214149	

	Ghafar				
82	Eng. Emad Mahmoud Mahmoud Taha	M	مدير عام الإدارة الهندسية بأوسيم	General Manager of Engineering Management = Auseem District	01223773196
83	Manal Abd El Tawab Hammada	F	مديرة مدرسة	School Director	
84	Abd El tawab Mohamed Hamed	M			



EcoConServ

جلسة الاستماع ومناقشة عامة (أولى)  
دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة  
البحر الأحمر - الجزيرة الوسطى (الزماملة)  
استشارة تمسويل المحضون  
٢٤ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣

الاسم	ملاحظات
٧٦	صاحبة شركة
٧٧	صاحبة شركة
٧٨	صاحبة شركة
٧٩	صاحبة شركة
٨٠	صاحبة شركة
٨١	صاحبة شركة
٨٢	صاحبة شركة
٨٣	صاحبة شركة
٨٤	صاحبة شركة
٨٥	صاحبة شركة
٨٦	صاحبة شركة
٨٧	صاحبة شركة
٨٨	صاحبة شركة
٨٩	صاحبة شركة
٩٠	صاحبة شركة

ملاحظات

Scanned List of Participants in Sohag Governorate



جلسة الاستماع ومناقشة عامة (أولى)  
دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في محافظة  
قاعة مجلس مدينة المراغة - سوهاج  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٦ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مستسل
	٠١٤١٥٩٦٨٤٤ ٠١١٤٦٦١١٩٤١		رئيس مجلس مركز دريس للمياه	احمد محمد المرسي	١
	٠١٠٠٤٧٤٨٤٢٨		نائب رئيس مجلس دريس	محمد تاسم علي تاسم	٢
	٠١١١١١٤٤١٩٩		نائب رئيس مجلس دريس	كمال احمد كبد	٣
	٠١١٤٩١٥٤٦٠		نائب رئيس مجلس دريس	صابر شحاتة قرقان	٤
	٠١١٤٦٧٠١١٥٩		مدير عام بالمحافظه	احمد السيد حجازي	٥
	٠١١٠١٩٢٧٢		مدير بالزيم التعليم	محمد عاصم	٦
	٠١٠٠١٩٧٤٣		عاصم علي حيدر	عاصم علي حيدر	٧
	٠١١٤٠٤٤٩٨٧٤		نائب الرئيس للمياه	احمد السيد حجازي	٨
	٠١١٤٧٤٨٢٧٠٢		مدير مشروع جريب اعطش في الين	محمد ابراهيم	٩
	٠١١١٩٧٩٠٣٩١		مدير جيلاد ارجيب المظفر في الين	محمد السيد حجازي	١٠
	٠١١٤٧٤٨٢٧٠٢		مدير مشروع جريب اعطش في الين	محمد ابراهيم	١١
	٠١١٤٧٤٨٢٧٠٢		مدير مشروع جريب اعطش في الين	محمد ابراهيم	١٢
	٠١١٤٧٤٨٢٧٠٢		مدير ادارة الترخيص	محمد ابراهيم	١٣
	٠١١٤٧٤٨٢٧٠٢		مدير ادارة الترخيص	محمد ابراهيم	١٤
	٠١١٤٧٤٨٢٧٠٢		مدير ادارة الترخيص	محمد ابراهيم	١٥

١٣ - ٢٠١٣ - ١١  
مدير ادارة الترخيص



جلسة الاستماع ومناقشة عامة (أولى)

دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة

قاعة مجلس مدينة المراغة - سوهاج

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

٢٦ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣

مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١٦	لين التوف حسين علي	مترفة محمية بطنين في منطقة		٠١٢٨٧٦٦٥٧٤٥	لين التوف حسين علي
١٧	رماد حاتم أحمد	مترفة محمية بطنين في منطقة		٠١١٤١٤٧٤٩٨٢	رماد حاتم أحمد
١٨	عبد الوهاب محمد	مترفة محمية بطنين في منطقة		٠١١٢٧٦٩٩٢٧٧	عبد الوهاب محمد
١٩	مترفة محمية بطنين في منطقة	مترفة بجمعية تنمية المجتمع لقصاص		٠١٢٠٠٢٨١٥٣٩	مترفة محمية بطنين في منطقة
٢٠	اتيسام العوي لمرعيا	مترفة بجمعية تنمية المجتمع لقصاص		٠١١٤٤٦٤٥٩١٥	اتيسام العوي لمرعيا
٢١	فتحي عبد الله محمد	مترفة بجمعية تنمية المجتمع لقصاص			
٢٢	لها اساميل محمد	مترفة بجمعية تنمية المجتمع لقصاص			
٢٣	محمد محمد محمد	مترفة بجمعية تنمية المجتمع لقصاص		٠١١٤٠٦٣٨٣٦	محمد محمد محمد
٢٤	الولي الميا عبد	مترفة بجمعية تنمية المجتمع لقصاص		٠١١٤٤٦٤٥٩١٥	الولي الميا عبد
٢٥	محمد محمد محمد	مترفة بجمعية تنمية المجتمع لقصاص		٠١١٤٤٦٤٥٩١٥	محمد محمد محمد
٢٦	محمد محمد محمد	مترفة بجمعية تنمية المجتمع لقصاص		٠١١٤٤٦٤٥٩١٥	محمد محمد محمد
٢٧	محمد محمد محمد	مترفة بجمعية تنمية المجتمع لقصاص		٠١١٤٤٦٤٥٩١٥	محمد محمد محمد
٢٨	محمد محمد محمد	مترفة بجمعية تنمية المجتمع لقصاص		٠١١٤٤٦٤٥٩١٥	محمد محمد محمد
٢٩	محمد محمد محمد	مترفة بجمعية تنمية المجتمع لقصاص		٠١١٤٤٦٤٥٩١٥	محمد محمد محمد
٣٠	محمد محمد محمد	مترفة بجمعية تنمية المجتمع لقصاص		٠١١٤٤٦٤٥٩١٥	محمد محمد محمد



جلسة الاستماع ومناقشة عامة (أولى)

دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة

قاعة مجلس مدينة الإسكندرية - الإسكندرية - ١٠ يونيو ٢٠١٣

استمارة التسجيل الحضور

٢٦ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مستلم
	٠١٩٤٠٩٨٢٧١٢		مدير عام	محمد عبد الكافي	٣١
	٠١١١٤٨٧٤٦٥		مدير عام	محمد عبد الكافي	٣٢
	٠١٩٠٢٤٥٢٠٤٤		مدير عام	محمد عبد الكافي	٣٣
	٠١١٤٤٧٠٩٠٥٤		مدير عام	محمد عبد الكافي	٣٤
	٠١١٤٤٩٥٢٧٤		مدير عام	محمد عبد الكافي	٣٥
	٠١٤٥١٤٧		مدير عام	محمد عبد الكافي	٣٦
	٠١٤٥٢١٢٦٩٥		مدير عام	محمد عبد الكافي	٣٧
	٠١٠١٠٦٠٠٧٧٧		مدير عام	محمد عبد الكافي	٣٨
	٠١١١٤٠٩٦٥		مدير عام	محمد عبد الكافي	٣٩
	٠١١٤٥٧٤٤٤٨		مدير عام	محمد عبد الكافي	٤٠
	٠١٠٠٧٧٦٥٧٤		مدير عام	محمد عبد الكافي	٤١
	٠١١٤٨٥٥٥٤٤		مدير عام	محمد عبد الكافي	٤٢
	٠١٠٩٢٧٨٤٤٤		مدير عام	محمد عبد الكافي	٤٣
	٠١١٤٤٢٩٢٧١٨		مدير عام	محمد عبد الكافي	٤٤
	٠١٤٨٢٤٤٤٤٤		مدير عام	محمد عبد الكافي	٤٥



جلسة الاستماع ومناقشة عامة (أولى)

دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة

محافظة القاهرة  
محافظة الجيزة  
محافظة الدقهلية

٢٦ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الاميل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مستسل
	٠١١٢٦٨٩٢٦٠٥		مدير مركز التطوير	السيد انيس ٨	٤٦
	٠١١٢٦٨٩٢٦٠٥		مدير الجزء الثاني	ادام كمال	٤٧
	٠١١٤٠٤٠٤٦٤		مدير مركز التطوير	خالد مصطفى	٤٨
	٠١١٤٥٧٢٤٤٨		مدير مركز التطوير	محمد مصطفى	٤٩
	٠١١٤٣٥٢١١٢		مدير مركز التطوير	محمد مصطفى	٥٠
	٠١٢٢٦٢٢٤٨٤		مدير مركز التطوير	احمد محمد	٥١
	٠١٢٢٦٢٢٤٨٤		مدير مركز التطوير	احمد محمد	٥٢
	٠١٢٢٦٢٢٤٨٤		مدير مركز التطوير	احمد محمد	٥٣
	٠١١١١٩٤٩٥٧٤		مدير مركز التطوير	احمد محمد	٥٤
	٠١١٤٨٨٨٧٧٨		مدير مركز التطوير	احمد محمد	٥٥
	٠١١٤٤٨١٥٤١٨		مدير مركز التطوير	احمد محمد	٥٦
	٠١١٥٧٤٤٥١		مدير مركز التطوير	احمد محمد	٥٧
	٠١١٥١٩٩٩٨١		مدير مركز التطوير	احمد محمد	٥٨
	٠١١٥٧٤٤٤٥٧		مدير مركز التطوير	احمد محمد	٥٩
	٠١١١٤٩٥٨١١		مدير مركز التطوير	احمد محمد	٦٠
	٠١١٤٩١٨١٩٩		مدير مركز التطوير	احمد محمد	





جلسة الاستماع ومناقشة عامة (أولى)  
دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة  
قاعة مجلس مدينة المراغة - سوهاج  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٦ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مستسل
	٠١١٥٤٧٩٦٠٩٤		مدير العلاقات العامة	محمد السيد عمر	٦١
	٠١٠٦٨١٤١١١٣		مدير العلاقات العامة	أحمد عوض	٦٢
	٠١٠٠٣٣٥٥٨٨		شركة غاز الإسماعيلية	أحمد محمد	٦٣
	٠١٠٠٩٥٠٩٩٩١		مدير عام	أحمد محمد	٦٤
	٠١٠٠٠٠٥٨٩٤١		مدير عام	أحمد محمد	٦٥
	٠١٤٠٤٣١٨١١٦		مدير العلاقات العامة	محمد محمد	٦٦
	٠١١١١١٤٠١٠٤		مدير عام	محمد محمد	٦٧
	٠١٠٨٢٣٤٦٨٠		مدير عام	محمد محمد	٦٨
	٠١٤٥٠٧٥٠٣٨		مدير عام	محمد محمد	٦٩
	٠١٠٠٤٠٧٣٥٤٤		مدير عام	محمد محمد	٧٠
	٠١٤٥٩٥٥٨٥٧٨		مدير عام	محمد محمد	٧١
	٠١٤٥٤٠٦٤٤٧		مدير عام	محمد محمد	٧٢
	٠١٠٠٣٩٥٠٥٤٦		مدير عام	محمد محمد	٧٣
			مدير عام	محمد محمد	٧٤
			مدير عام	محمد محمد	٧٥



جلسة الاستماع ومناقشة عامة (أولى)  
دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
قاعة مجلس مدينة المراغة - سوهاج  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٦ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣

مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٧٦	جمانة (مديرة العلاقات)	مديرة اداة المرافقة		٠١١٦٨٦٢٠٩٠	
٧٧	محمد عبد الباقى	مهندس محاسب		٠١١٤٤١٩٠٧١٥	
٧٨	محمد محمد حمادى	مهندس كهرباء		٠١١٤٧٩٠٠٤	
٧٩	احمد محمد احمد	مهندس كهرباء		٠١٠٠٤٠٧٢٥٤٩	
٨٠	محمد محمد احمد	مهندس كهرباء		٠١٢٤٧٦٧٤٦٥	
٨١	محمد محمد احمد	مهندس كهرباء		٠١٢٧٨٦٠٩٢٢٥	
٨٢	فاندى شحاتى محمد	مهندس كهرباء		٠١٢٢٩٩٥٨٨٥	
٨٣	مكيه احمد	الاستشارى البيئى			
٨٤					
٨٥					
٨٦					
٨٧					
٨٨					
٨٩					
٩٠					

No	Name	Gender	Position	Position	Firm	Tel
1	Ahmed Mohamed El Morsy	M	رئيس مجلس مركز ومدينة المراغة	Head of city center El Maragha		0121596842 01128611921
2	Mahmoud Kasem Ali Kasem	M	نائب رئيس مجلس المدينة	Vice-President of the City Council		01004728498
3	Kamal Ahmed Mohamed	M	نائب رئيس مجلس المدينة	Vice-President of the City Council		01111144199
4	Saber Shehata toghan	M	نائب رئيس جمعية تنمية المجتمع	Vice President of Community Development Association		01142915260
5	Ahmed El Sayed Mohamed	M	مدير عام بالمعاش	Retired		01146701159
6	Mohamed Hafez Ahmed	M	مدير بالتربية والتعليم	Director in Education		011109374
7	Hamed Youssef El Maghraby	M	حاصل على دبلوم	Diploma		01000497203
8	Ahmed Ahmed Abd El Hagez	M	كاتب اول بالضرائب العقارية	Author in real estate tax		01140349872
9	Hanafy El Tony Hassan	M	مدير مشروع جمعية المصطفى نجع.....	Project Manager for El Mustafa Association		011273283703
10	Abd Elal Awd Abd Elal	M	عضو مجلس إدارة جمعية المصطفى نجع.....	Board member of El Mustafa Association		01119790391
11	Ahmed.....	M	رئيس قسم الكهرباء بالوحدة	Head of Electricity Department		01001315655
12	Mohamed Fouad Ahmed Abd Elwahab	M	مدير مشروع سمات	Manager of Smart Project		01125308268
13	Hassanain Mohamed Mohamed	M	مدير إدارة التنمية	Director of Development Section		01147066960
14	Mahmoud Fekry Abo Gabal	M	مدير إدارة الشؤون الاجتماعية	Director of Social Affairs		01225312670
15	El Sayed Mohamed Elsayed Ghaith	M	مدير خدمة المواطنين	Customer Service Manager		
16	Laila El Tony Hussain Ali	F	مشرفة صحية جمعية المصطفى الخيرية	Health Supervisor in El Mustafa Association charity		01287665745
17	Rehab Hamam Ahemd Mohamed	F	مشرفة صحية جمعية المصطفى الخيرية	Health Supervisor in El Mustafa Association charity		01141274983

No	Name	Gender	Position	Position	Firm	Tel
18	Adl Mohamed Sedky Mohamed	M	مدير مشروع سمارت جمعية تنمية المجتمع	Manager of Smart Project - Development Community Association		01123699277
19	Mervat Salah Mohamed Mahmoud	F	مشرفة بجمعية تنمية المجتمع إقصاص	Supervisor Development Community Association Aqsas		01200281539
20	Ebtesam El Araby Ahmed	F	مشرفة بجمعية تنمية المجتمع إقصاص	Supervisor Development Community Association Aqsas		01144645915
21	Tahaya Adly Mohamed Ismail	F	متقنة صحية بجمعية عمر بن عبد العزيز	Health Educated in Omar bin Abdul Aziz association		
22	Hayam Ismail Hassan Ahmed	F	متقنة صحية بجمعية عمر بن عبد العزيز	Health Educated in Omar bin Abdul Aziz association		
23	Rehab Bahr Mohamed Ahmed	F	محاسبة جمعية عمر بن عبد العزيز	Accountant in Omar bin Abdul Aziz Association		01140063836
24	Al Waleed El Sayed Ahmed Ali	M	مدرس علوم	Science teacher		01124644065
25	Eid Zaki Hussain	M	رئيس مجلة ثقافية	Manager of cultural magazine		01114062965
26	Sameh Ramzi Beshay	M	مدير عام حماية المستهلك اسيوط	General Manager of the Consumer Protection Agency Assiut		01226882346
27	Gaber Abdel Rahman KhalfAllah	M	رئيس وحدة بنى..... الاجتماعية	Head of Social unit of 000000		01143069629
28						01146124878
29	Abdel Rehaïm Fakhary Ahmed	M	مدير إدارة			2536510
30	Mokhtar Mohamed Sabrh	M	إمام وخطيب ومدرس	Imam and khatib and teacher		01114950521
31	Mohamed Aref Abdel Karim	M	فنى نجارة عامة			01140983712
32	El Sayed Mohamed	M	مساعد جمعية			01114872652
33	Ali	M				01064545142
34	Ahmed Taha Mohamed	M	مدير مكتب رئيس المركز	Office Manager of the Head of the Center		01142709052

No	Name	Gender	Position	Position	Firm	Tel
35	Ahmed Shehata Ahmed	M	مدير الشؤون الإدارية	Manger of Administrative Affairs		01124923372
36	Othman Diab Mohamed	M	مدير إدارة الامن	Manager Security		2551870
37	Hussain Ali Hussain	M	مدير إدارة المراجعة الازهرية	Director of Azhar Section in Maragha		01225312692
38	Radi Mohamed El Sayed	M	مدير إدارة الطرق	Manager of Roads		01065076787
39	Abdel Latif Ahmed Attia	M	مدير مدرسة ناحية عامر	Headmaster of Nayat Omar School		011140965
40	Mohamed Abdelal Mohamed	M	رئيس مأمورية			01122726248
41	Khaled khalf El Tayeb	M	جريدة صوت سوهاج	Newspaper Voice of Sohag		01007762573
42	Ahmed Gaber	M	مدير إدارة الملحق المحلى			01128555284
43	Mahmoud Hussain	M				01093782457
44	Aziz	M	بالمعاش	Retired		01144396718
45	Magdy Hakim Riad	M	مدير إدارة التخطيط	Planning Manager		01283444234
46	El Sayed El Hosary	M	مدير مركز المعلومات	Information Center Manager		01146893605
47						01112425847
48	Adel Mohamed Abdel Rehim	M	مدير مركز معلومات التنمية المحلية	Manager of Local Development Information Center		01120203646
49	Maher Hassan	M	مدير شؤون العاملين	Personnel Manager		01145734448
50	Helmy Mohamed Ahmed	M	مدير شؤون ..... بالوحدة			01143541140
51						01226234820
52	Haroun	M	مدير قسم السيارات	Manager of Motor Vehicles Department		01229560246
53	Romani	M	مدير عام تأمينات المراجعة	General Manager of Social Insurance Maragha		01111949574
54	Abdel Hamid Abdelal	M	الاشغالات	Occupancy Department		01148707008
55	Ali Mohamed Ali	M	مدير تنفيذى جمعية	Executive Manager		01144815218
56	Salah Ismail Hassan	M	موظف بالإدارة الصحية	Employee in health management		01115324251

No	Name	Gender	Position	Position	Firm	Tel
57	Wahid Mohamed Mohamed	M	جمعية تنمية المجتمع	Development Association Community		01125199986
58	Elsayed Ahmed Mahmoud Ghazali	M	مدير التفتيش المالي والادارى	Manager of financial and administrative inspection		01157464207
59	Eid Mohamed	M	رئيس			01114958110
60	Abdallah Elsayed Fahmy	M	مدير عام مأمورية الضرائب العقارية	General Manager of Real Estate Taxes		01114918199
61	Mohamed Elsayed Omar	M	معلم مساعد الثانوية التجارية	Teacher Assistant for Commercial Secondary		01124796092
62	Eng. Ali Fawzy	M	شركة غاز الاقاليم	Gas Company of the regions		01068141113
63	Eng. Mohsen Elsayed	M	شركة غاز الاقاليم	Gas Company of the regions		01000332288
64	Eng. Abdel Mohsen Mohamed Rafat	M	غاز مصر	Gas Egypt		01009201998
65	Eng. Khaled Mohamed Raslan	M	غاز مصر	<b>Gas Egypt</b>		01000028941
66	Dr. Sameh Zaki Abdel Malak	M	مدير الإدارة البيطرية بالمراغة	Manager of the Veterinary Department - Maragha		01204318119
67	Ramadan Mohamed	M	مشرف بالعيادة			
68	Othman Mohamed Othman	M	مدير جمعية			01111140102
69	El Dabaa	M	وكيل إدارة			
70	Adel Fahim Khalail	M	رئيس الوحدة المحلية لقرية اولاد اسماعيل	Head of the local unit of the village Awlad Ismail		0108382680
71	Ahmed Mohamoud Mostafa	M	رئيس الوحدة المحلية لقرية الغرزيات	Head of the local unit of village.....		01225720138
72	Azza Mohamed Ahmed Mosa	F	رئيس الوحدة المحلية لقرية مناديل	Head of the local unit of the village.....		01004073549
73	Abdel Nabi Thabet Othman	M	مدير إدارة الاديرادات	Manager of income		01229058578
74	Dr. Tadrous Shehata	M	وكيل وزارة	Undersecretary of the Ministry		01224064206

No	Name	Gender	Position	Position	Firm	Tel
75	Dr. Enayat Abo El Foutoh	F	مدير الإدارة الصحية	Health Administration Manager		01003970546
76	Gamal Abo El Fadl Abd El Nabi	M	مدير إدارة المواقف			01116863020
77	Mahmoud Abdel Latif Ahmed	M	رئيس مجلس قروى الب	Head of the Board of Village El .....		01221902715
78	Ahmed Mohamed Hegazy	M	سكرتير عام الوحدة المحلية بالمراغة	General Secretary of the Local Unit In El Maragha		01140392040
79	Hamza Mohamed Ahmed Mosa	M	رئيس الوحدة المحلية	Head of the Local Unit		01004073549
80	Mahmoud El Sayed Abd El Rasoul	M	رئيس الوحدة المحلية	Head of the Local Unit		01227672650
81	Khalf Fathy Mohamed	M	مدير عام جمعية القرآن	General Manager of the Quran Society		01278609335
82	Amr Sobhy	M	الاستشارى البيئى	Environmental Consultant		01229908828

**Scanned List of Participants in Menoufia Governorate**





كناية ١٢ العدد جيب

EcoConServ ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

جلسة الاستماع ومناقشة عامة (أولى)

دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة

قاعة فندق جامعة المنوفية - المنوفية

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

٢٨ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مسلسل
	٠٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤	ssalah@egas.com.eg	EGAS كيميائي	عبدالله الدين سيد	١
	٠١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	messam@egas.com.eg	EGAS مهندس	محمد صامع	٢
	٠١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	r.fathy@egas.com.eg	EGAS كيميائي	رائد فathy أبو نعمة	٣
	٠١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	Yassara@egas.com.eg	EGAS مهندس	ياسر أحمد	٤
	٠١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	enasra@egas.com.eg	EGAS مهندسة	إيمان محمود أحمد	٥
	٠١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	nahmed.meghadawi@gmail.com	EGAS مهندس	محمد محمد إبراهيم	٦
	٠١٢٢٦٦٦٦٦٦٦٦	ammfarag@yahoo.com	مدير المشروع / إيجيس	أحمد فرج	٧
	٠١٢٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥		EGAS مهندس	ياسر أحمد	٨
			EGAS مهندس	خالد عبد العزيز	٩
			EGAS مهندس	محمد صلاح	١٠
	٠١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	mgouda@egas.com.eg	EGAS مهندس	محمد عبد الرؤوف حمودة	١١
	٠١٥٩٤٧٤٥٥١٥		مدير إدارة	عبدالمعظم كامل العزوي	١٢
			مهندس	محمد عبد المنعم	١٣
	٠١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	elbeltaag@...@...@...	مهندس	د. محمد عبد المنعم	١٤
	٠١٥٦٩٧٢٥١٢	abdo.kahmouda@yahoo.com	مهندس	د. محمد عبد المنعم	١٥

١٣-١٢-٢٠١٣



جلسة الاستماع ومناقشة عامة (أولى)  
دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
قاعة فندق جامعة المنوفية - المنوفية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٨ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣

اسم	الاسم	الوظيفة/الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١	عبدالله عبد الله	مكتب الاستشارات البيئية	fabdelkhalik@ecoconserv.com	01061804901	
١	عفاف حبيب عبد القاسم	مدير ادارة شؤون البيئة بالبحر	afaf_afify@yahoo.com	01066454584	
١	أحمد عبد المنعم	مدير ادارة شؤون البيئة بالبحر	ahmed@ecoconserv.com	0107089222	
٢	عبد الحليم عبد الرحمن	مدير ادارة شؤون البيئة بالبحر	AbdelHalimMed@yahoo.com	0105111714	
٢	حسين علي محمد	مدير ادارة شؤون البيئة بالبحر		019271911	
٢	محمد عبد الحليم	مدير ادارة شؤون البيئة بالبحر	m.s.halaby@hotmail.com	01005054444	
٢	د. أيمن السيد محمد	مدير ادارة شؤون البيئة بالبحر	HSE_Eg@hotmail.com	0101507879	
٢	أيمن محمد محمد	مدير ادارة شؤون البيئة بالبحر	HSE_Eg@hotmail.com	01008955826	
٢	إبراهيم عبد الوهاب	مدير ادارة شؤون البيئة بالبحر	ib.motawea@yahoo.com	0101507879	
٢	محمد عبد القادر	مدير ادارة شؤون البيئة بالبحر		01012124409	
٢	أحمد عبد المنعم	مدير ادارة شؤون البيئة بالبحر		010177077	
٢	مهنى راضى الخوارزمي	مدير ادارة شؤون البيئة بالبحر		01002270922	
٢	أحمد محمد محمد	مدير ادارة شؤون البيئة بالبحر	e.dewedar2010@yahoo.com	0101507879	



جلسة الاستماع ومناقشة عامة (أولى)

دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة

قاعة فندق جامعة المنوفية - المنوفية

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

٢٨ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣

الاسم	الوظيفة/الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
م احمد محمد عبد المصعب	مدير عام تنمية بالوزارة		01006687056	
د ادريس بن موسى	مدير عام بالوزارة		01099914673	
د احمد عبد الحميد	مدير عام بالوزارة		01077770088	
د احمد النور محمد	/ / /		01095350518	
د محمد الطاهر	مدير المكتب		01218064556	
د محمد الهواري	مفتش شئون بيئية		01095350518	
د محمد عبد الحفيظ	مفتش شئون بيئية		01164480917	
د محمد رشدي محمد	مفتش شئون بيئية		01101867069	
د محمد رشدي محمد	مفتش شئون بيئية		01117282600	
د محمد عبد العزيز	مفتش شئون بيئية		01102879090	
د محمد عبد الحفيظ	مفتش شئون بيئية			
د محمد عبد الحفيظ	مفتش شئون بيئية			
د محمد عبد الحفيظ	مفتش شئون بيئية	mtahoun fyc@yaho	0109020999	
د محمد عبد الحفيظ	مفتش شئون بيئية			



جلسة الاستماع ومناقشة عامة (أولى)  
دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
قاعة فندق جامعة المنوفية - المنوفية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٨ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مسلسل
	٥٢٢٤٧٦١		وكيله اداره البيوكبير بالمنوفية	زهده محمد سالم الطمباري	٣١
	٥١٥٥١٥١٧٦٦٦	mbarbry@gmail.com	مفتوحة بيئية	مها عبدالمجيد البربري	٣٢
	٠١٠٧٨٠٥٩	sardbadr@yahoo.com	مستشار اول	سعيد الكاشمير	٣٣
	٥٩٩١٢٧٥٠٠		مدير عام مناصب الادارة العامة	مديرة مرسى	٣٤
	٠١٢٧٢٢٧٢٦٨٧		مدير ادارة تنمية المجتمعات الريفية	محمد عبدالله زهران	٣٥
	٠١٢٢٢٨٥٧١	afalta@worldbank.org	مستشار اقتصادي - البنك الدولي	امانة بلنسي	٣٦
	٠١٠٧٤٧٥٠٥٨		مديرة ادارة مرسى ليلام	عزة ايهاب احمد	٣٧
	٠١٠٤٤٢٤٠٢٤		مديرة ادارة مرسى ليلام	لبنى محمد محمد	٣٨
	٠١١٥٢٢٦٦٩١		مديرة ادارة مرسى ليلام	مديرة مرسى ليلام	٣٩
	١١٢٢٦٠٢٨٦٠١	basemabd@yahoo.com	مدير ادارة مرسى ليلام	باسم عبدالحاميد	٤٠
	٠١١٦١٧٦١٠٧٧		مديرة ادارة مرسى ليلام	مديرة ادارة مرسى ليلام	٤١
	٠١٠٢٢٢٦٦٩١		مدير ادارة مرسى ليلام	مدير ادارة مرسى ليلام	٤٢
					٤٣
					٤٤
					٤٥



جلسة الاستماع ومناقشة عامة (أولى)

دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة

قاعة فندق جامعة المنوفية - المنوفية

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

٢٨ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣

الاسم	الوظيفة/الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع	سل
وليد عثمان صويح	مدير الشركة	aboshahat@yahoo.com	٠١٠٩٨٨٨٠٨٨		٢
اصحاح عبد القادر	مهندس	alislah_amec@hotmail.com	٠١٠٤٥٩١٠٨٧		٢
عمار شاد الزنوي	مختبري / ادارة مشروع المنوفية	shamaa_elsaid@yahoo.com	٠١٠٤١٢١٠٢٨		٢
محمد أمين علي	مختبري / ادارة مشروع المنوفية		٠١٠٩٠٠٧٤٧		٢
محمود محمد محمد			٠١٠٦٩٠٩٩٥٥		٢
احمد ابراهيم محمد	مختبري / ادارة مشروع المنوفية	ahmedschem2005@yahoo.com	٠١٥٥٧٩٢٩١٣٩		٢
زيد محمد السيد	مدير اولى (المشروع)		٠١٠١١٧٧٦٥٧		٢
محمد صفا محمد	ادارة مشروع المنوفية		٠١٠٠٧٧٤٥٥		٢
صوفى المرادى	مختبري / ادارة مشروع المنوفية		٠١٥٦٥٥٩٠٩٦		٢
احمد محمد احمد	مختبري / ادارة مشروع المنوفية		٠١٠٤٥٦٧٤٦٧		٢
د/ جمال محمد احمد	مختبري / ادارة مشروع المنوفية	G.elseidy@yahoo.com			٢
احمد محمد احمد	مختبري / ادارة مشروع المنوفية				٢
احمد محمد احمد	مختبري / ادارة مشروع المنوفية				٢
احمد محمد احمد	مختبري / ادارة مشروع المنوفية	almogheln2005@yahoo.com	٠١٠٠٦٤٠٠٠٦		٢
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جلسة الاستماع ومناقشة عامة (أولى)

دراسة تقييم الآثار البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة

القاعة الفندقية جامعة المنوفية - المنوفية

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

٢٨ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣

الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع	مل
محمد عبد الوهاب	مستشار شركة المنوفية		١١١ ٤٩٤٧٧٢٤		١
محمد جمال	مستشار شركة المنوفية		١٢٢١١٩٦٥٠		٢
محمد عبد الوهاب	ادارة الجمار بالمنوفية		٠١٠٦١٤٥٨٦٤		٣
محمد عبد الوهاب	مستشار شركة المنوفية		٠١٢٥٠٧٥٠٩٤٢		٤
محمد عبد الوهاب	مستشار شركة المنوفية		١٠٦٦٩٢٦٦٧		٥
محمد عبد الوهاب	مستشار شركة المنوفية		٠٦٢٧٤٨٦٦٩٦		٦
					٧
					٨
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					١٧
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					٢٠



جلسة الاستماع ومناقشة عامة (أولى)  
دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
قاعة فندق جامعة المنوفية - المنوفية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٨ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣

مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٧٦	محمد عبد الوكيل	كبير المهندسين		٠١٠٠٥٢٥٧٥٦٧	[Signature]
٧٧	محمد عبد الوكيل	مهندس		٠١٠٠٥٢٥٧٥٦٧	[Signature]
٧٨	محمد عبد الوكيل	مهندس		٠١٠٠٥٢٥٧٥٦٧	[Signature]
٧٩	محمد عبد الوكيل	مهندس		٠١٠٠٥٢٥٧٥٦٧	[Signature]
٨٠	محمد عبد الوكيل	مهندس		٠١٠٠٥٢٥٧٥٦٧	[Signature]
٨١	محمد عبد الوكيل	مهندس		٠١١١٦٢٨٦١٢	[Signature]
٨٢	محمد عبد الوكيل	مهندس		٠١٦٢٤٧٧٩٤	[Signature]
٨٣	محمد عبد الوكيل	مهندس		٠١٦٢٤٧٧٩٤	[Signature]
٨٤	محمد عبد الوكيل	مهندس		٠١٦٢٤٧٧٩٤	[Signature]
٨٥	محمد عبد الوكيل	مهندس		٠١٦٢٤٧٧٩٤	[Signature]
٨٦	محمد عبد الوكيل	مهندس		٠١٦٢٤٧٧٩٤	[Signature]
٨٧	محمد عبد الوكيل	مهندس		٠١٦٢٤٧٧٩٤	[Signature]
٨٨	محمد عبد الوكيل	مهندس		٠١٦٢٤٧٧٩٤	[Signature]
٨٩	محمد عبد الوكيل	مهندس		٠١٦٢٤٧٧٩٤	[Signature]
٩٠	محمد عبد الوكيل	مهندس		٠١٦٢٤٧٧٩٤	[Signature]

No	Name	Gender	Position	Position	Firm	Tel
1	Saly Salah El Din Said	F	كيميائي ممتاز	Senior chemical	Egas	01222642953
2	Mohmaed Essam Ashour	M	مهندس	Engineer	Egas	01008993058
3	Rania Fathy Abo Naama	F	كيميائي رئيس قسم	Head of Chemicals	Egas	01005686225
4	Yossra Mohamed Osama	F	مهندسة - مديرة إدارة	Engineer Administrative Manager	Egas	01005401367

No	Name	Gender	Position	Position	Firm	Tel
5	Eman Mahmoud Ahmed	F	كيميائى ورئيس قسم	Chemical and Head of the Department	Egas	01005040723
6	Mohamed Meghawary Ibrahim	M	إخصائى ممتاز	Senior Specialist	Egas	01006589431
7	Ahmed Farag	M	مدير المشروع	Project Manager	Egas	01226669097
8	0000000 El kabany		أخصائى ممتاز	Senior Specialist	Egas	01201557767
9	Khaled Abdel Aziz Negam	M	باحث شئون بيئة بالديوان العام	Environment al Researcher in General Diwan		
10	Mohamed Salah Emarh	M	باحث شئون بيئة بالديوان العام	Environment al Researcher in General Diwan		
11	Mahmoud Abdel Raouf Goda	M	كيميائى	Chemical	Egas	01001219662
12	Abdel Mo`nem Kamel El Gendy	M	مدير إدارة البيئة بحى شرق شبين الكوم	Manager of Environmental Department of East Shebin El Koum		01044745010
13	Samah Fawzy Saffan	F	باحث إدارة شئون البيئة بالباچور	Environment al Researcher in Balbageor		
14	Dr. Alla El Din El Sayed	M	استاذ مساعد – كلية الزراعة	Assistant Professor - Faculty of Agriculture		01005032611
15	Dr. Abdel Fattah Mahmoud El Saadi	M	مديرية الزراعة – شبين الكوم	Directorate of Agriculture - Shebin El Koum		0106772512
16	Eng. Mohamed Mokhtar Mohamed El Melegi	M	مدير عام تنفيذى السلامة	Executive General Manager of Safety	Town Gas	0100668705
17	Dr. Ehab Abbas	M	مدير عام مساعد	Assistant General Manager	Town Gas	01099914673
18	Samaa El Sayed Gomaa	F	أعلام المحافظة	Media of Governorate		01067270082
19	Sameh El Sayed Mohamed	M	أعلام المحافظة	Media of Governorate		01094355408
20	Somia El Katan	F	مديرة البيئة	Environmental Manager		01285443240
21	Mona Mohamed El Hawarii	F	مفتش شئون بيئة	Environment Affairs inspector		01009765170
22	Said Ghareeb	M	ضابط شرطة	Police officer		01141380916
23	Eng. Mahmoud Shaker Mohamed	M	مهندس ارشاد بمدرية الزراعة	Guidance Engineer of Agriculture Department		01001847049



No	Name	Gender	Position	Position	Firm	Tel
24	Yasser Eisa Zaghoul	M	كبير مفتشى آثار المنوفية	Chief inspector of monuments in Monofeya		01116387402
25	Dr. Ehab Abdel Aziz El Saadi	M	استاذ جامعى – جامعة المنوفية	University professor - Menoufia University		01003879292
26	Mohamed Abdel Samai Mohamed	M	جمعية			
27	Ahmed Hassan	M	رئيس جمعية			
28	Dr. Mohamed Abdel Fattah Talaat	M	معهد الدراسات والبحوث البيئية	Institute for Environmental Studies and Research		01009545999
29	Ahmed..... Hussain	M	الوحده المحلية .....			
30	Fakhry Abdel Khalek	M		Eco con Serv Environmental Solutions	Eco Con Serv	01061804901
31	Afaf Afefi Abdel El Hakim	F	مدير إدارة شئون البيئة اشمون	General Manager of Environmental Affairs Department in Ashmoun		01066454584
32	Asharf Awis El Sharkawy	M	باحث بيئى حى غرب	Environmental Researcher West District		01007089033
33	Abdel Hamid	M	مدير شئون البيئة بحى غرب	Environmental Affairs Manager west district		01004111712
34	Abdel Mo`nem Mohamed	M	مدير إدارة البيئة لمركز السادات	Manager of the Department for Environment Sadat Center		01093619002
35	Mohamed Abdel Gawad Shalabi	M	جمعية حماية وتطوير البيئة	Society for the Protection and Development Environment		01005354444
36	Hisham Yahia	M	مدير عام السلامة	Safety General Manager		01001757879
37	Ayman Mohamed Abdel Rasheed	M	مسئول السلامة	Safety Officer	Egypt Gas	01008955836
38	Eng. Ibrahim Abdel Wahab	M	مدير منطقة المنوفية	Area Manager of Monofeya	Egypt Gas	01001757839
39	Ahmed Ibrahim El Shal	M	مدير إدارة حماية البيئة بمديرية الزراعة	Manager of Environmental Protection Department of Agriculture		01281448359
40	Ashraf Abdel Hamid	M	رئيس وحدة غاز مصر	Head of Unit Gas Egypt	Egypt Gas	01017607726
41	Khalail Ibrahim	M	مستشار المحافظة	Adviser of Governorate		010033711984
42	Osama Moaoad Moaoad	M	جمعية المغيث للتنمية والرعاية الاجتماعية	Almoughaith Association for Development and		01004152138

No	Name	Gender	Position	Position	Firm	Tel
				Social Welfare		
43	Nozha Ali Salem El Tanbadawi	F	وكالة إدارة	Deputy Management		2234761
44	Mona Abdel Mohsen El Barbari	F	مفتش بيئة	Environmental Inspector		01001017737
45	Said Othman	M	مفتش اول شئون بيئة	Environment Affairs inspector		01007609059
46	Mohamed Mosa Ramadan	M	مدير عام جمعية اصديقاء ... بيركة السبع			2991475 2994200
47	Hamdy AbdAllah Zahran	M	مدير شئون البيئة بمجلس مدينة سرن اللبان	Environmental Affairs Manager for City Council		01273372687
48	Amal Faltas	F	خبير إجتماعى – البنك الدولي	Expert sociable- World Bank		01222738571
49	Aziza El Sayed	F	مدير الميزانية مديرية الطرق	Budget Manager Roads Department		01007475058
50	Lobna Hussain Moahmed Gohar	F	مهندسة / مديرية الطرق	Engineer – Roads Department		01064432032
51	Mohamed Mostafa Dowdar	M	مدير شئون البيئة	Environmental Affairs Manager		0115463691
52	Hemmat Mostafa Hussain	F	باحثة بيئية	Environmental Researcher		01226028601
53	Mokhtar Abdel Hakim	M				01061761077
54	Gomaa Abdel Samaee	M	جمعية تنمية المجتمع منشية سلطان	Community Development Association – Manshyet Sultan		01002228975
55	Samar Abdel Azaim	F	مفتشة آثار	Monuments Inspector		01114947734
56	Mamdouh Gamal El Sayed	M	مفتش آثار	Monuments Inspector		01221219420
57	Taha Ibrahim Taha	M	إدارة الحماية المدنية	Civil Protection Department		01061458620
58	Rafaat Abdel Ghani Khalail	M	إدارة الحماية المدنية	Civil Protection Department		01220750943
59	Maher Mohamed Tayel	M	مسئول محلى مدينة الشهداء	Local official of El Shohadaa City		01066394667
60	Shebl Mahmoud Omar	M	شئون البيئة مجلس محلى الشهداء	Environmental Affairs local Board –Shohdaa City		01274866696

No	Name	Gender	Position	Position	Firm	Tel
61	Walid Shehata Abdel Azim	M	مدير السياحة فى شركة أرابيان ادفتشر	Manager of Tourism in Arabian Adventures company		01009888088
62	Eslah Abdel Fattah Selim	F	مهندسة مديرية الطرق والنقل	Engineer in Roads and Transport Department		01024591057
63	Shimaa Rashad	F	باحث بيئى /إدارة شئون البيئة	Environmental Researcher Environmental Affairs Department		01004131038
64	Marwa Amin Fikry	F	باحث بيئى /إدارة شئون البيئة	Environmental Researcher Environmental Affairs Department		01094300347
65	Mona Abdallah Mostafa	F	باحث بيئى /إدارة شئون البيئة	Environmental Researcher Environmental Affairs Department		01069099550
66	Ahmed Abo Bakr Mohamed	M	باحث شئون بيئية	Researcher Environmental Affairs		01007929139
67	Zakaria Mohamed	M	مدير اول البيئة ببركة السبع	Manager of Environment in Berket El Sabaa City		01001177657
68	Mohamed Reda Shabaan	M	إدارة شئون البيئة	Environmental Affairs Department		0100772552
69	Mervat El Shabrawy	F	مسئول برامج –مركز النيل للأعلام	Administrator programs – Media for Nile Center		01226559096
70	Ahmed Abdel Aziz Negm	M	مسئول متابعة – مركز النيل للأعلام	Administrator Observer – Media for Nile Center		0103267467
71	Dr. Gamal Mohamed El Saedee	M	رئيس الإدارة المركزية لجهاز شئون البيئة بوسط الدلتا	Head of Central Department for Environmental Affairs - central Delta		
72	Eng. Osama Kamal	M	الاتحاد الاقليمى بالمنوفية	Union regional in Menoufia		01006202006
73	Mohamed Amgad	M	كبير المذيعين	Head of Interviewer		01005257597
74	Mohamed Mohamed Saad	M	كبير مقدمى البرامج	Head of Program providers		01008266390
75	Heba Mohamed Khodair	F	باحث بيئى بديوان عام	Environmental researcher in Governorate		01015068873

No	Name	Gender	Position	Position	Firm	Tel
			المحافظة			
76	Rashed Abdel Aleem	M				0483487084
77			رئيس جمعية تنمية المجتمع	Head of the Association of Community Development		01004006550
78	Abdel Rahman Kotb Tawfik	M	باحث بيئي بديوان عام المحافظة	Environmental researcher in the Governorate		01116386163
79	Ahmed Ragab Gomaa	M	مدير عام شئون البيئة	General Manager of Environmental Affairs		01063327692
80	Walaa Mohy El Din Ali Ahmed	M	مسئول متابعة – مركز النيل للأعلام	Administrator Observer – Media for Nile Center		0482327714
81	Dr. Mohamed Mahoud Abo El Hassan	M	وكيل كلية العلوم لشئون البيئة – جامعة المنوفية	Deputy of Faculty of Science for Environmental Affairs - Menoufia University		010006639349
82	Soad Mosa El Gamal	F	مدير إدارة البيئة – مركز 0000	Manager of Environmental Department		01273407274
83	Mahrous Fouad El Zahaby	M	باحث بيئي مجلس مدينة قويسنا	Environmental researcher –Kowesna City		0121357718



## 1. GOVERNORATE OF MENOFYA

Menofaya - 21/12/2013

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
1	Ch.Nadia Khatab	EGAS head assistant for environment protection	nkhattab@egas.com.eg	02-22642534
2	ElAmir Ebrahim Eldosouky	General Manager for Government Relations (EGAS)	ibrrahim@egas.com.eg	1090020059
3	Amr Abdelmonsief Yousry	Director of following up the implementation of projects	ayousmy@egas.com.eg	1001485990
4	Zeinad Mohamed Reda	Director of government relations (EGAS)		1120002993
5	Nansy Mohamed Elqabani Mohamed	Specialist in Government Relations (EGAS)		1201557767
6	Mohamed Ahmed Elfengini	Babil Mayor		1226137649
7	Alaa Elsayed Tolba	Information system network director		1005738767
8	Ahmed Abo Bakr Mohamed	Environment affair unit in Shebien Elkoum	ahmedchem2005@yahoo.com	1007929139
9	Ramadan Mohamed mostafa	Sers Ellayan Mayor – Ashmoun	ramdan_oumf2002@yahoo.com	1024396933
10	Saber Saad Shebl	Elsembelawien Mayor – Ashmoun		1069379145
11	Mohamed abdefatah Mohamed	Studies Institute for Environmental Research	mtahoun_fyc@yahoo.com	1009545999
12	AbdelMoneem Mohamed Hassan	Environment unit manager –Elsadat		109361900
13	Ebrahim Mohamed Elsharqawi	Irrigation department Menofeya		1007322767
14	Aymen Mohamed Mohamed	Irrigation department Menofaya		1065319914
15	Yasmin Mostafa ElShemi	Urban planning engineer Menofaya governorate		02-22642534
16	Belal Khalaf	Operation manager		
17	Ahmed Reda Eldeeb	Talaa Mayor		
18	Nozha Ali Salem	Environment unit – Shebien municipality		
19	Magdi Abu AboElsaad	Bagour Secartaty General		
20	Monir Mohamed Taha	Municipality Mayor		

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
21	Galal Eldin Mohamed Shalan	Shebien Mayor		
22	Tamir AbdelMoneem	Municipality Mayor		
23	Ahmed Bahaa Eldin Hussien	Municipality Mayor		
24	Elsayed Hassan Ahmed	Berket Elsabaa Deputy Mayor		
25	Ahmed AbdelAziz Gamal	Monshat Elsultan Mayor		
26	Said AliEldin	Enviroment affair inspector		
27	Hassan abdalla GaZal	Enviroment affair unit		
28	Heba Mohamed Khoudir	Enviroment affair researcher		
29	Mokhtar AbdelHakiem Mohamed	Retired		1061761077
30	Gomaa AbdelSamee Elatief	Retired		1002228975
31	Ahmed Ibrahim ElShal			1281448359
32	Adil Mohamed Elgamri			1281068451
33	Zaki abdelrafiee Elbeqi			1289407430
34	Sayed Garieb	Police officer		1141380916
35	Amira AbdelAziz Shams	Researcher		
36	Mona Mohamed Elhawari	Enviroment affair inspector		1005475651
37	Basuni Eid Elbasuoni			1282934086
38	Azza Ahmed			
39	Mohamed AbdelMoeti ismail			1226836702
40	Yasser Eissa Zagloul	Monument inspector	ramsis.tomb@yahoo.com	1116387402
41	Aymen Mohamed AbdelRashied	Engineer – Gas Misr company	hse-eg@hotmail.com	1008955836
42	Fakhri AbdelKhaliq	Environment consultant EcoEconServ	fakhryablkhalek@ecoconserv.com	1061804901
43	Ahmed Ragab Gaafar	Environment affair general manager		1063327692
44	Zeinab Mohamed Hafez	Social consultant EcoEconServ	zeinabhafez@yahoo.com	1066127117

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
45	Abel Mohamed mansour	Deputy manager Information utility network center		1283687475
46	Shabaan AbdelGwad Elhalawani	Field manager Information utility network center		1002385017
47	Ahmed Mohamed AboDan	Ashmoun Mayot		1004400491
48	Seham Mamdouh Elkhayat	Sahel Elwayeed Mayor		1117600798
49	Mamdouh Gamal Elsayed	Monument awareness manager	rmo121219420@yahoo.co m	1221219420
50	Mahmoud Ahmed AbdelDayiem	Kafr ElSokaria Mayor		1227567320
51	Ahmed Ezz Eldin	Electricity director – Shebien Elkoum		1007501828
52	Heba Farag ElKhouli	Environment inspector		1007501828
53	Omnia Mahmoud Eltalawi	Information center director	amina261156@yahoo.co m	1001187626
54	Nagwa Geres gebrial	Environment inspector		1009575051
55	Hesham fathi Ahmed	Elfashn Mayor		
56	Alaa Eldin Elsayed Hashesh	Beshbeen Mayor		
57	Yasser Essa Zagloul	Monument department	ramsis.tomb@yahoo.com	1116387402
58	Osama Maud Douedr	Elmogies NGO	o_dewedat2010@yahoo.c om	1004152138
59	Mohamed Elfaramaye abdelsalam	Social affair department		1022954566
60	Elsayed Ebrahim Rawan	Beshtina Elhagar Mayor		01281147079/ 01010505943
61	Osama AbdelMaqsoud	Middle East news agency	osama.mena2012@yahoo. com	1285282000
62	AbdelQafaar ElOuasi	Elmasar Newspaper		1006869138
63	Osama Kamal Shayeeb	Elmogies NGO	almaghtin- 2005@yahoo.com	10062020006
64	Salem ElFaramayi	Governor's office general manager		
65	Ahmed AbdelAziem Nassar	Security office		
66	Abdelateef Abo Elnagar	Security office		
67	Abdelmoneem Kamal Eldin	Security office		



Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
68	Mohamed Elhadad	Security office		
69	Mahdi Elshafee	Security office		
70	Abdellatif Elzogbi	Security office		
71	Reda AboElazm	Faculty of engineering	reda- aboela2m3@yahoo.com	1002649739
72	Khalid AbdelAziz negm	Environment researcher		1004272855
73	Faysal Abdelraouf	Environment researcher		01007457823/ 0482226926
74	Medhat Mahmoud abelela	Engineer – water authority		1064184205



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لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة

ديوان عام محافظة المنوفية - المنوفية

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

٢١ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١	له/نادية خطاب	مساعد رئيس الشركة لحماية البيئة الشركة القابضة للغازات الطبيعية	n.khattab@egas.com.eg	02-22642534	نادية خطاب
٢	الأمر إبراهيم لبيب	مدير عام العلاقات الخارجية (إيجاس)	albrahim@egas.com.eg	01090020059	الأمر إبراهيم لبيب
٣	عرو عبد الملقن سري	مدير إدارة متابعة تنفيذ المشروعات	ayousry@egas.com.eg	01011880990	عرو عبد الملقن سري
٤	نصيف محمد رضا	مدير إدارة العلاقات الخارجية (إيجاس)		01190000992	نصيف محمد رضا
٥	ياسين محمد الفتاحي محمد	مضاميف قطاع العلاقات الخارجية (إيجاس)		01905077777	ياسين محمد الفتاحي
٦	محمد عبد العنبري	مدير لوجستية الجاه بيكال		01997147759	محمد عبد العنبري
٧	علاء سيد فليحة	مدير إدارة نظم مركز معلوماتك نظام		01007988777	علاء سيد فليحة
٨	د/أحمد أبو بكر محمد	إدارة مستشاري الشؤون البيئية بوزارة	ahmedchem2005@yahoo.com	01057929139	أحمد أبو بكر محمد
٩	د/أحمد محمد سيف	مستشار وحدة سبلو الأهرام - الجيزة	hamadn_omara2002@yahoo.com	01024396433	أحمد محمد سيف
١٠	صالح محمد سيف	مستشار لوجستية الجاه بيكال		01679279150	صالح محمد سيف
١١	محمد عبد الفتاح محمد	مستشار لوجستية الجاه بيكال	mtahoun_ahmed@yahoo.com	0109050999	محمد عبد الفتاح محمد
١٢	عبد الحميد محمد	مستشار لوجستية الجاه بيكال		0192719000	عبد الحميد محمد
١٣	أحمد محمد عبد الرحمن	مستشار لوجستية الجاه بيكال		0107399777	أحمد محمد عبد الرحمن
١٤	أحمد محمد عبد الرحمن	مستشار لوجستية الجاه بيكال		01070219914	أحمد محمد عبد الرحمن



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
ديوان عام محافظة المنوفية - المنوفية

استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢١ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١٥	م. احمد محمد	مهندسة تنظيم عم ٢٥١ محافظة		٢٨٨٦٥٦٦ - ١	
١٦	م. ايمن محمد	مهندس نظم اتصالات		١١١٤١٢١٧	
١٧	م. احمد محمد	مهندس نظم اتصالات		٠١٠٠٠٠١٩٠١١٢٩	
١٨	م. احمد محمد	وكيلة ادارة المبنى		٢٢٢٤٧٦١	
١٩	م. احمد محمد	مهندس نظم اتصالات		٠١٠٦٩٠٥٦٦٢	
٢٠	م. احمد محمد	مهندس نظم اتصالات		٠١٠٨٨٢٩٧٧٦٩	
٢١	م. احمد محمد	مهندس نظم اتصالات		٠١٠٦٦١٥٧١٢٤	
٢٢	م. احمد محمد	مهندس نظم اتصالات		٠١٠٠٤٥١٦٩٢٩	
٢٣	م. احمد محمد	مهندس نظم اتصالات		٠١٠٠٨٥٧٥٠٢٠	
٢٤	م. احمد محمد	مهندس نظم اتصالات		٠١٠٠٠٠٢٦٦٠١	
٢٥	م. احمد محمد	مهندس نظم اتصالات		٠١٠٠٠٠٢٦٦٠١	
٢٦	م. احمد محمد	مهندس نظم اتصالات		٠١٠٠٠٠٢٦٦٠١	
٢٧	م. احمد محمد	مهندس نظم اتصالات		٠١٠٠٠٠٢٦٦٠١	
٢٨	م. احمد محمد	مهندس نظم اتصالات		٠١٠٠٠٠٢٦٦٠١	
٢٩	م. احمد محمد	مهندس نظم اتصالات		٠١٠٠٠٠٢٦٦٠١	



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ديوان عام محافظة المنوفية - المنوفية

استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢١ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١٥	عبدالله محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٠٠٨٨٠٠٧٧	
١٦	علاء محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة	elwaleed.mohamed@ecoconserv.com	01007805014	
١٧	محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٠٠٦٤٦٥٦٥٤	
١٨	محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١١٤٩٤٦٩٨٩٨	
١٩	محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٦٤٨٧٤٧٤٤	
٢٠	محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٤٧٤٦٧٤٧٤	
٢١	محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٠٠٧٦٦٠٥٨	
٢٢	محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٤٤٠٦٩٠٤٩١	
٢٣	محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١١١٥٤٤٠٠٦٠	
٢٤	محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٠٠٧٥٥٥٠٩٤	
٢٥	محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٤١١٦٥١٧٦٥	
٢٦	محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة			
٢٧	محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١١٤٦٦٦٦٩١	
٢٨	محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٤٤٨٦٨٥٥٧٠	
٢٩	محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة			



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
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ديوان عام محافظة المنوفية - المنوفية

استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢١ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٣٠	ش. عبد المنعم	مدير عام		٠١٠٦١٧٦١٧٧	
٣١	عبد المنعم	مدير عام		٠١٠٦١٧٦١٧٧	
٣٢	عبد المنعم	مدير عام		٠١٠٦١٧٦١٧٧	
٣٣	عبد المنعم	مدير عام		٠١٠٦١٧٦١٧٧	
٣٤	عبد المنعم	مدير عام		٠١٠٦١٧٦١٧٧	
٣٥	عبد المنعم	مدير عام		٠١٠٦١٧٦١٧٧	
٣٦	عبد المنعم	مدير عام		٠١٠٦١٧٦١٧٧	
٣٧	عبد المنعم	مدير عام		٠١٠٦١٧٦١٧٧	
٣٨	عبد المنعم	مدير عام		٠١٠٦١٧٦١٧٧	
٣٩	عبد المنعم	مدير عام		٠١٠٦١٧٦١٧٧	
٤٠	عبد المنعم	مدير عام		٠١٠٦١٧٦١٧٧	
٤١	عبد المنعم	مدير عام		٠١٠٦١٧٦١٧٧	
٤٢	عبد المنعم	مدير عام		٠١٠٦١٧٦١٧٧	
٤٣	عبد المنعم	مدير عام		٠١٠٦١٧٦١٧٧	
٤٤	عبد المنعم	مدير عام		٠١٠٦١٧٦١٧٧	



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لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
ديوان عام محافظة المنوفية - المنوفية

استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢١ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مسل
	٠١١١٦٢٨٧٤٠٢	ramsis.tamba@yahoo.com	مدير مكتبنا بالمنوفية	رامسيس زقازق	٤٥
					٤٦
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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
بمصر  
٢١ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

المعاملة تسجيل المحاضر

٢١ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١	أحمد محمد عبد البرني	مهندس شركة فاسكو	HSE_ eg at nat maint	٠١٥٥٨٩٥٥٨٥٤	
٢	خديجة عبد الخالق	مهندسة شركة Eco Con Serv	fabdelkhalid@ecoconserv	٠١٥٦٦٣٠٤٩٥١	
٣	أحمد محمد عبد البرني	مهندس شركة فاسكو		٠١٠٦٢٤٥٧٦٩٥	
٤	د. أيمن محمد عبد البرني	مهندس شركة فاسكو	zaimbtafez@faco.com	٠١٠٦٦١٥٧١١٧	
٥	أحمد محمد عبد البرني	مهندس شركة فاسكو		٠١٤٨٢٦٨٧٤٧٥	
٦	أحمد محمد عبد البرني	مهندس شركة فاسكو		٠١٠٠٤٤٨٥٠١٧	
٧	م. أيمن محمد عبد البرني	مهندس شركة فاسكو		٠١٠٠٤٤٠٠٤١١	
٨	أحمد محمد عبد البرني	مهندس شركة فاسكو		٠١١١٧٦٠٠٧٦٨	
٩	عبد الوهاب عبد البرني	مهندس شركة فاسكو	Rm0121219420@faco	٠١٤٤٤١٩٤٤	
١٠	أحمد محمد عبد البرني	مهندس شركة فاسكو		٠١٤٤٧٥٧٧٤٥	
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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة

لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١٦ محافظة

٢٠١٣

استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢١ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٣٠	احمد خالد	مدير ادارة		١١٠٧٥٠١٨٤	
٣١	محمد احمد	مفتي			
٣٢	امين محمد الكلاوي	مدير مركز النيل للدراسات	amin@261156@yaho.com	١٠٠١١٨٧٦٤٦	
٣٣	علي محمد	مدير ادارة		١٠٠٩٥٤٥٤١	
٣٤	محمد احمد	مدير ادارة			
٣٥	محمد احمد	مدير ادارة			
٣٦	محمد احمد	مدير ادارة			
٣٧	محمد احمد	مدير ادارة	ransis.Tomb@yahoo.com	٠١١٦٧٨٧٤٠٤	
٣٨	محمد احمد	مدير ادارة	o.dewedar2010@yahoo.com	٠١٠٠٤١٠٤١٨	
٣٩	محمد احمد	مدير ادارة		٠١٠٤٩٥٤٥٦٦	
٤٠	محمد احمد	مدير ادارة		٠١٠٥١١٤٥٧٩	
٤١	محمد احمد	مدير ادارة		٠١٠١٠٥٠٥٤٢٣	
٤٢	محمد احمد	مدير ادارة	osama.menzal@yahoo.com	١٤٨٥٤٤٤	
٤٣					





جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
ديوان عام محافظة المنوفية - المنوفية

استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢١ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٧٥	عبد الفتاح - العبيد	مدير المشروع		٠١-٦٨٦٩١٢٨	
٧٦	محمد طاهر	مدير المشروع	Almoghelin - 2005@gmail.com	٠١-٦٤٠٠٠٠٦	
٧٧	سليم إسماعيل	مدير المشروع			
٧٨	محمد محمد	مدير المشروع			
٧٩	عبد الحليم	مدير المشروع			
٨٠	عبد الحليم	مدير المشروع			
٨١	محمد محمد	مدير المشروع			
٨٢	محمد محمد	مدير المشروع			
٨٣	عبد الحليم	مدير المشروع	Reda_Aboelazm3@yahoo.com	٠١-٤٦٤٩٧٢٩	
٨٤	محمد محمد	مدير المشروع		٠١-٤٤٧٤٨٥٥	
٨٥	محمد محمد	مدير المشروع			
٨٦	محمد محمد	مدير المشروع			
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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
ديوان عام محافظة المنوفية - المنوفية

استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢١ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاي ميل	التليفون	التوقيع
٤٥	فهد محمد الرفوف	بمكتب سكرتير	٠١٠٠٧٤٥٧٨٢٢	٠١٠٠٧٤٥٧٨٢٢	
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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
ديوان عام محافظة القاهرة - المتوقفة

استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢١ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مسلسل
	٠١٠٦٢١٣٤٤٠٠		مدير ادارة البيئة	د. محمد زكريا	٦٠
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## GOVERNORATE OF GIZA

**Army Club – Giza Governorate Monday, 23 December 2013**

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
1	Monir Anour Mahmoud	Elhawamdia Mayor		1005134059	
2	Maher mahrous Mohamed	Environment unit manager		1005161490	
3	abdelTawab Mohamed	Public Relation Manager		1224449191	
4	Omr Mohmaed AbdelHay	Environment unit manager		1003027532	
5	Ahmed Mohamed AbdelDaiem			1156445229	
6	Mohamed Gomaa Mohamed			1145901545	
7	Alaa Anour Hussien			1116166894	
8	Ayman Rafat AboEldahab	Advertisement unit manager		1111526931	
9	Gamal AbdelMoula Batiekh	Electricity department		1004147104	
10	Salwa Mohamed Mohamed	Local council member		1114114495	
11	Shaban AbdelTawab Khalil	Environment researcher		1225864599	
12	Rasha Mohamed Thabeet	Environment researcher	riei- rm2007@yahoo.c om	1271292635	
13	Amr abdelhamid Hamed	Employee – Giza Governorate	amra1100@yahoo. com	1143922213 3	
14	Mohamed mahmoud	Employee – Giza Governorate		1122219955	
15	Ibrahim Mohmaed Serag Eldin	Follow up and planning department manger		1003384921	
16	Mohamed hanafi Hassan	Elsaf Mayor		1224230988	
17	Ahmed ElGabri	Overseas gas	elhagry@gmail.co m	1208999900	
18	Ahmed farag Antar	Environment unit manager – EEAA		1226490849	
19	Mohamed Abteltawab Mawad	Lawyer	matm3030@yaho o.com	1008817746	
20	Ayman Hussien Elmofty	Director of horticulture and afforestation		1006709912	
21	Adel Abtelawab Hamama	School manager - Elhawamdia		1122935132	
22	Layla Younis Mohamed	Elhawamdia NGO		1063304399	

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
23	Awatef Ali Mahmoud	Head of Elhawamdia NGO		848160767	
24	Sayed Mohamed Ahmed	Mayor		12557094	
25	Abdalla Salah Hussien	Business man		1148828899	
26	Souad mostafa Mohamed	Environment unit		1226457584	
27	Mustafa Mosa Elsayed	Engineering unit – Environment department		1226944440	
28	Abdelfatah Mohamed Ahmed	Environment unit –Kerdasa		1100467588 9	
29	Ahmed Sayed Ahmed	Environment unit –Kerdasa		1099945711	
30	Ali abdelRehim Abosedera	Consultant	aliabusedera@gmail.com	1223583211	
31	Sohar Anour Mohamed	Employee – Elhoumdia Mayor		1116900142	
32	Tahani abbas Mahmoud	Health unit manger		1006243167	
33	Abdalaah Fahmi Ahmed	Health Environment inspector		1227094719	
34	Sanaa Mohamed Ahmed	Reviewer		1116571113	
35	Reda Mohamed Ali	Environment unit –general manager		1112006457	
36	Ahmed Galal Khayri	Gasico company		1222186328	
37	Mohamed sayed Abdalla	Lawyer		100072254	
38	Ashraf Ahmed Hassan	Former Mayor		1116565621	
39	Mohamed Labib abdo	Lawyer		1009868949	
40	Asha Mahmoud Elazab	Occupational health and safety matter's consultant		1006543085	
41	Yasser basher Hassan	Employee – Osiem municipality		1004725932	
42	Hassan Ahmed Asaad	Environment unit – Oseim municipality		1119869029	
43	Arabi AbdelHamlem gabr	Compliance manager – Osiem		1228904692	
44	Raffat Mohamed raam	Environment affair unit		1229437119	
45	Sayed Mahmoud ELAzhari	Retired		1112312019	

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
46	Ch.Nadia Khatab	Company chairman assistant for Environment protection (EGAS)	nkhattab@egas.com.eg	02-22642534	
47	Ch.Rasha Qandeil	Environment protection (EGAS)	rkandeel@egas.com.eg	22642536	
48	Ch.Iman Mahmoud	Environment protection (EGAS)	enasr@egas.com.eg	22642921	
49	Shahinda Serazi	Environment protection (EGAS)	sshirazi@egas.com.eg	22642419	
50	Noha gazi	General manger Assistant	nohaghazy53@yahoo.com	1001050180	
51	Fahim ahmed Ragab	Environment unit –Elsaf		38620514	
52	Ahmed Ebrahim Elzogbi	Shabramant Mayor		1018850306	
53	Ahmed Mohamed Mostafa	Project manager – Overseas gas company	ahmed75.m.mostafa@hotmail.com	1202777744	
54	Nadia Mohamed Abdo	General manger – investment affairs	nadialion2000@hotmail.com	12206270761	
55	Ramadan Kamal Alaam	Utility manager – Elhauamdia		1128280294	
56	Mohamed Ahmed Ebrahim	Technician		11117970888	
57	Ehab Abass Dawood	General manager assistant – environment protection unit	ehababbas66@yahoo.com	1099914673	
58	Mohamed Rabi Rabi	Safety specialist		1017854600	
59	Tawfik Ahmed Tawfik	Excellent chemical – town gas	toufic_towngas@yahoo.com	1119701443	
60	Magda Kamel Marasi	Business women		1223515910	
61	Alaa Eldin AbdelHafiez	Environment researcher		1005148607	
62	Youssry AbdelHamid fahmi	General manager – environment unit		1007482852	
63	Souad Mohamed Elsayed	Environment researcher		1006974041	
64	Fatma Baha Eldin Mohamed	Researcher	fabofify@yahoo.com	1006724559	
65	Mohamed Eid Mohamed	Employee – Giza Governorate		1007138315	
66	Mohamed Mokhtar Mohamed	Executive general manager – Town Gas		1006687052	
67	Nadia Sayed Ahmed	General manager		1004757524	
68	Nasser Sediq AbdelHalim	EEAA		1121141889	
69	Mahmoud Ahmed Eltafi	EEAA		1144815681	

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
70	Hussien Mohamed Hussien	EEAA		1149465106	
71	Gamal Abdelaziz Mohamed	Accountant		1003765052	
72	Sayed Mondy Abdelwahid	Teacher		1142437852	
73	Kamal Abdelfatah Mohamed	Retired		1006284643	
74	Ashraf AbdelNaem Mohamed	Baker		1115446144	
75	Khayri Ahmed Moursi	Kerdasa Mayor		1001309119	
76	Ebrahim Hassan Ebrahim	Environment office – Kerdasa Municipality		1224966775	
77	Abdalla Hassan Mahmoud	Environment unit – Kerdasa		1016030857 6	
78	Gamal Ahmed Mohamed Saleh	Environment manager		1005226706	
79	Abdelfatah Fadl Attalla	Retired		1009493816	
80	Hussien Hassan Ahmed	Agriculture Engineer		1060123730	
81	Gamal Omr AbdelAziz	Employee		1061955863	
82	Ahmed ramzi Yamama	Employee – Ministry of interior		1111222554	
83	Wahid Abdalla ElKhout	General Manger – Utility unit Abo Elnomrous		1146533033	
84	Hana AbdelRaouf	Public relation manager – AboElnomrous		1117420074	
85	Mona Mohamed Omr	Monitoring and planning manager – AboElnomrous		1112542572	
86	Mohmaed Fathi tash	Enviroment executive manager		1110103154	
87	Amira AbdelHakim	Gas&Petrol project manager - EEAA			
88	Tamir AboTalieb Abdu	Lawyer	tamerabotalab@yahoo.com	1006806970	
89	Yasser Ebrahim Saad				
90	Zeidan Mohamed Gais	Chairman assistant – TownGas	zinhghaith@hotmail.com	1001669041	
91	AbdelAziz AbdelAziz Tolba	AboElnowmrous Mayor		1003486671	
92	Mervat Idris Mohmad	General Manager – Planning Unit		1221085851	
93	Dahi AbdelMoneem AbdelGawad	Urban Planning		124289778	

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
94	Hamada Sultan	Artist		1001135980	
95	Amina Mohmaed Fouad	Journalist		1117101528	
96	Alaa Gourab	Elwafd – Newspaper		1004990992	
97	Mousaad Ali ElKamil	Retired		1117670723	
98	Zeinab Mohamed Reda	Governoment relation unit (EGAS)		1120002993	





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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة

لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة

نادى القوات المسلحة - الزمالك

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

٢٣ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

١٩/١٢/٢٠١٣  
١٣-١٢-٢٠١٣  
١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مستسل
	٠١٠٠١٢٤٠٥٦		رئيس مركز الحوادث بجزء	هندسة نور محمود	١
	٠١٠٠٠١٦١٤٩		مدير المبنى	مهندس محمد كرم	٢
	٠١٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤		مدير المبنى	مهندس محمد كرم	٣
	٠١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠		مدير المبنى	مهندس محمد كرم	٤
	٠١١٥٦٤٥٥٥٥٥٥			مهندس محمد كرم	٥
	٠١١٤٥٩٠١٥٤			مهندس محمد كرم	٦
	٠١١٦١٢٦٥٤٤			مهندس محمد كرم	٧
	٠١١١٥٥٦٩٤٤	الدواجن	مدير إدارة العلاقات	المهندس أحمد محمد	٨
	٠١٠٠٤٤٤٤٤		موظف كوربار	جمال عبد الرحمن	٩
	٠١١٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤		مهندس من إدارة المهندسين	مهندس محمد محمد	١٠
	٠١٤٤٥٨٦٤٥٩٩		بانت اول شؤن	مهندس محمد محمد	١١
	٠١٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤	BRI_rm2007 04	بانت بيكر شؤن	مهندس محمد محمد	١٢
	٠١٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤	AM911009@Abbas	موظف محافظة البحيرة	مهندس محمد محمد	١٣
	٠١١٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤		موظف محافظة البحيرة	مهندس محمد محمد	١٤
	٠١١٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤			مهندس محمد محمد	١٥



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
شكركم القدرات الاستثنائية - التزامنا  
امتتمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٣ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١٦	ابراهيم محمد صالح البريه	مدير ادارة التخطيط والتقييم البيئي		٠١٠٣٣٨٤٩٩١	
١٧	محمد جعفر حسن	مهندس مخطط ومهندس المصفاة		١٤٤٤٢٠٩٨٨	
١٨	محمد احمد الكاوي	أمر من الخزانة	elhaqvy@gmail.com	٥٢٥٨٩٩٩٩٥٥	
١٩	احمد صالح عنت	مدير عام ادارة البيئة مع القاهرة		٠١٤٤٦٤٩٠٨٤٦	
٢٠	محمد الترابي محمد	مهندس رافت وكهرباء محثوم القاهرة	molm3030@yc.koo.cm	٠١٠٨١٧٧٥٦	
٢١	أحمد حبه المفقوت	مهندس البنية التحتية/مهندس رافت		٠١٠٠٦٧٠٤٩١٤	
٢٢	طار خديوي حماره	مدير رافت بالطاوة		٠١١٤٤٨٢٥١٤	
٢٣	علي بوزيد احمد	المهندس احمد		٠١٠٦٢٢٠٤٢٩٩	
٢٤	محمد عيسى محمد	مهندس مخطط ومهندس المصفاة		٠١٤٤١٦٠٧٦٧	
٢٥	محمد احمد محمد	مهندس مخطط ومهندس المصفاة		٠١٤٤٥٥٧٠٩٤	
٢٦	محمد احمد محمد	مهندس مخطط ومهندس المصفاة		٠١٤٤٨٢٥١٤	
٢٧	محمد احمد محمد	مهندس مخطط ومهندس المصفاة		٠١٤٤٦٤٩٠٨٤٦	
٢٨	محمد احمد محمد	مهندس مخطط ومهندس المصفاة		٠١٤٤٦٤٩٠٨٤٦	
٢٩	محمد احمد محمد	مهندس مخطط ومهندس المصفاة		٠١١٠٤٦٧٥٨٨٩	
٣٠	محمد احمد محمد	مهندس مخطط ومهندس المصفاة		٠١٠٦٩٩٤٥٧١١	



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
لنادي القوي للمهندسة - الزمالة  
استضافة تسجيل المحضر  
٢٣ ديسمبر ٢٠٢٣

٣١	دم علي عبد السلام زيد	د. ١٢٠٠ / استشاري	ali.abusedera	٥١٢٢٣٥٨٣٢١١	٥١٢٢٣٥٨٣٢١١
٣٢	محمد انور	موظف محلي		٥١١٦٩٠١٢٥	
٣٣	د. كرم عبد الحامد	مدير ادارة		٥١٠٦٤٢١٦٧	
٣٤	عبد الله فخر الدين	مراقب		٥١٥٥٧٩٤٧١٩	
٣٥	س. محمد	مراقب		٥١١٦٥٧١١١٢	
٣٦	طارق محمد	مدير عام		٥١١١٩٠٧٤٥٧	
٣٧	احمد صلاح	مراقب		٥١٥٥١٨٧٢٥٨	
٣٨	محمد عبد السلام	مراقب		٥١٥٥٧٢٢٢٥٤	
٣٩	محمد عبد السلام	مراقب		٥١١٥٥٥٥٥٢١	
٤٠	محمد عبد السلام	مراقب		٥١٠٠٩٨٦٨٩٤٩	
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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
لنادي القلوب الممثلة - الزمالك  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٣ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٤٦	عبد المحمود لوز	مهندس	م. محمد	١٠٠٦٥٢٤٨٥	عبد المحمود لوز
٤٧	ص. د. محمد	موظف	م. محمد	١٠٠٤٧٥٥٩٣٥	ص. د. محمد
٤٨	ص. د. محمد	موظف	م. محمد	١١١٩٨٢٩٠٤٩	ص. د. محمد
٤٩	ص. د. محمد	موظف	م. محمد	١٠٠٥٨٩٢٦٦٤	ص. د. محمد
٥٠	ص. د. محمد	موظف	م. محمد	١٠٠٤٩٢٤١١٩	ص. د. محمد
٥١	ص. د. محمد	موظف	م. محمد	١١١٥٢١٥٠١٩	ص. د. محمد
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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة

لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة

نادى القوات المسلحة - الزمالك

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

٢٣ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١	د/ نادية قطايع	مساعد رئيس الشركة لحماية البيئة (البحرية)	nkhattab@egas.com.eg	02-22642534	نادي قطايع
٢	د/ رشا حنيدل	مديرة عام مساعد للبيئة (البحرية)	Rkandeel@EGAS.com.eg	22642536	رشا حنيدل
٣	د/ اعمار محمود	رئيسة قسم حماية البيئة (البحرية)	enasar@egas.com.eg	22642921	اعمار محمود
٤	شاهينده سرياني	مدير ادارة حماية البيئة (البحرية)	sshirazi@egas.com.eg	22642419	شاهينده سرياني
٥	د. صفاء زكي	مدير عام وحدة (البحرية)	nahachazy53@yahoo.com	٠١٠٠٠٠١٨	صفاء زكي
٦	مروان عبد الوهاب	مدير ادارة حماية البيئة (البحرية)		٢٨٦٥٠٠١٩	مروان عبد الوهاب
٧	محمد ابراهيم	مدير ادارة حماية البيئة (البحرية)		٠١٨٨٥٠٤٧	محمد ابراهيم
٨	محمد ابراهيم	مدير ادارة حماية البيئة (البحرية)		٠١٠١٩٣٣	محمد ابراهيم
٩	احمد محمد مصطفى	مدير ادارة حماية البيئة (البحرية)	ahmed75.moustafa@hotmail.com	٠١٢٥٢٧٧٧٢٤٤	احمد مصطفى
١٠	يارس محمد عبد الرحمن	مدير ادارة حماية البيئة (البحرية)	modilion2000@hotmail.com	٠١٢٢٥٥٦٢٣٦١	يارس محمد عبد الرحمن
١١	محمد محمد	مدير ادارة حماية البيئة (البحرية)		٠١١٤٣٤٣٠٠٤٩٢	محمد محمد
١٢	محمد محمد	مدير ادارة حماية البيئة (البحرية)		٠١١١٧٦٧٠٨٨٨	محمد محمد
١٣	د. ايمن عبد السلام	مدير ادارة حماية البيئة (البحرية)	ehababbas66@yahoo.com	٠١٠٩٩١٤٦٧٢	د. ايمن عبد السلام
١٤	محمد احمد	مدير ادارة حماية البيئة (البحرية)		٠١٠١٧٨٥٢٦٠٠	محمد احمد
١٥					



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
نادى القوات المسلحة - الزمالك  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٣ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١٦	توفيق عبد الرحمن	كيمائي مقار شركة تاوير	Toufic_Toungas@yahoo.com	٥١١١٩٧٥١٤٤٣	توفيق عبد الرحمن
١٧	عبد الحكيم	مدير اعمال		١٤٤٤٥١٥٩١٠	CP
١٨	د. علاء الدين عبد المنعم	مدير عام شركة مياه الشرب		٠١٣٥١١٨٧٠٧	ع
١٩	د. محمد عبد المنعم	مدير عام شركة مياه الشرب		٠١٧٤٨٤٨٥٥٤	محمد عبد المنعم
٢٠	د. محمد عبد المنعم	مدير عام شركة مياه الشرب		٠١٧٤٨٧٤٤٤١	محمد عبد المنعم
٢١	د. منال عبد المنعم	مدير عام شركة مياه الشرب	Abbari.Fy@yahoo.com	٠١٧٧٤٤٥٥٥٩	منال عبد المنعم
٢٢	د. محمد عبد المنعم	مدير عام شركة مياه الشرب		٠١٧٧٤٤٥٥٥٩	محمد عبد المنعم
٢٣	د. محمد عبد المنعم	مدير عام شركة مياه الشرب		٠١٧٧٤٤٥٥٥٩	محمد عبد المنعم
٢٤	د. محمد عبد المنعم	مدير عام شركة مياه الشرب	Abbari.Fy@yahoo.com	٠١٧٧٤٤٥٥٥٩	محمد عبد المنعم
٢٥	د. محمد عبد المنعم	مدير عام شركة مياه الشرب		٠١٧٧٤٤٥٥٥٩	محمد عبد المنعم
٢٦	د. محمد عبد المنعم	مدير عام شركة مياه الشرب		٠١٧٧٤٤٥٥٥٩	محمد عبد المنعم
٢٧	د. محمد عبد المنعم	مدير عام شركة مياه الشرب		٠١٧٧٤٤٥٥٥٩	محمد عبد المنعم
٢٨	د. محمد عبد المنعم	مدير عام شركة مياه الشرب		٠١٧٧٤٤٥٥٥٩	محمد عبد المنعم
٢٩	د. محمد عبد المنعم	مدير عام شركة مياه الشرب		٠١٧٧٤٤٥٥٥٩	محمد عبد المنعم
٣٠					



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم للتأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
لشباب القوات المسلحة - المملكة  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٣ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مستلم
	٨٥٥٢٦٦٥١٥٥		مهندس محمد عبد الرحمن	جاء محمد لعزيز خراجه	٣١
	٥٥٧٨٧٢٦٥٨٥٥		مهندس محمد	محمد مندو عبد الوهاب	٣٢
	١٣٦٣٧٤٦٤٧٠		مهندس رضا	مكارم عبدالقادر مراد	٣٣
	٤٣٦٣٥٤٦٤٧٠		مهندس محمد	احمد عبد الصمد عبد	٣٤
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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
نادى القوات المسلحة - الزمالك  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٣ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مستمل
	٠١١٩١٩١٩١٩		مدير مشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي	أحمد محمد	٤٦
	٠١٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩		مدير مكتب الدراسات البيئية	إبراهيم	٤٧
	٠١٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩		مدير مكتب الدراسات البيئية	عبدالله	٤٨
	٠١٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩		مدير مكتب الدراسات البيئية	محمد	٤٩
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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
لنادي القوات المسلحة - القاهرة  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٣ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

ممثل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٦١	عبدالمعطي محمد عفاة	مدير العلاقات		٠١١٠٩٤٩٢٨١٧	
٦٢	محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات		٠١٠٦٠١٤٤٧٤	
٦٣	جمال محمد عبد الوهيد	مدير العلاقات		٠١٠٦١٩٥٥٥٨٦٣	
٦٤	أحمد محمد فؤاد	مدير العلاقات		٠١١١٤٤٤٤٥٥٢	
٦٥	محمد عبد الله الخطيب	مدير العلاقات		٠١١٤٦٥٢٣١٣٦	
٦٦	هشام عبد الرحمن	مدير العلاقات		٠١١١٧٤٤٠٧٤	
٦٧	محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات		٠١١١٤٥٤٤٥٧٤	
٦٨	محمد محمد طاش	مدير العلاقات		٠١١١٥٣١٥٣١٥٣	
٦٩	محمد عبد الحكيم	مدير العلاقات		٠١١١٥٣١٥٣١٥٣	
٧٠	تامر محمد طاش	مدير العلاقات		٠١٠٦٨٦٦٨	
٧١	تامر محمد طاش	مدير العلاقات		٠١٠٦٨٦٦٨	
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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
تأريخ القوائم المستهدفة - الزمالة  
استشارة تسجيل المخطور  
٢٣ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

الوقت	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مستسل
	٠١٠٠١٦٦٩٠٤١	Zmhghaith@hotmail.com	مدير مشروع	م. محمد	٧٦
	٠١٠٠٢٤٨٦٦٧		مدير مشروع	م. محمد	٧٧
	٠١٢٢١٠٥٥٥١	محافظة كركوك	مدير عام للتخطيط	م. محمد	٧٨
	٠١٤٤٠١٩٧٧٨	محافظة كركوك	مدير عام للتخطيط	م. محمد	٧٩
	٠١١١١٧٥٩٨٠		م. محمد	م. محمد	٨٠
	٠١١٧١٠١٥٢٨	الكنية	م. محمد	م. محمد	٨١
	٠١٠٠٤٩٩٠٩٩٠	الكنية	م. محمد	م. محمد	٨٢
	٠١١١٧٦٧٧٧	الكنية	م. محمد	م. محمد	٨٣
	٠١١٢٠٠٠٢٩٩٣	الكنية	م. محمد	م. محمد	٨٤
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## GOVERNORATE OF MARSA MATROUH

Nile Information Center Matrouh -Wednesday, 25 December 2013

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
1	Fawzy mayouf Hamad	Employee – coastal development		1228856211	
2	Khalid AbdelGafour Mohamed	Elgad Party leader		1006578413	
3	Saqiee Edris Osman	Elmanfa tribe Shiekh		122226474	
4	Salah Salim Saber	Elgobihat tribe Mayor		1062393560	
5	Helmi Fergani AboBakr	Technical engineer – Elzoriaat		1276595065	
6	Salah Farag Abdalla	Matrouh Radio		1000429261	
7	Elomda Mohamed Saad	Elkamilat tribe Mayor		1221485338	
8	Elomda Omran (Sewa)	Elfanashat tribe Mayor		1006105104	
9	Elomda abdalla ElZayat	Elqetan tribe Mayor		1223576470	
10	Elomda Metwali Faied	Elawam		1003673898	
11	Ahmad Hashim Mohamed	Elfanashat		1001943801	
12	Elomda Sayed mahmoud	Elarawa Mayor		1006104954	
13	Eisa Abo Eisa Elnakash	Tribe's sons NGO		1226992827	
14	Fergani Abo Bakr	Governorate sheikh		1271462441	
15	Nasif Abdelhalim	Bussiness man		100054653	
16	Mohamed AbdelWahab Mustafa	Mousque's Memam & preacher		1117665331	
17	Mahmoud Mohamed Elanouar	Bussiness man		1012201276	
18	Mohamed Magawri Ebrahim	Governorate representative (EGAS)		1006588481	
19	Amr abdelMonsif	Project implementation followup manager		1001485990	
20	Mohamed Hassan Mohamed	Lawyer		1005699302	
21	Ataya Saleh Gobran	Ghairman of Tribe's sons Ngo		1009099923	
22	Mohamed Rabi Rabi	Army force Major		1017854600	

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
23	Ahmed Mohamed saad	Seidi henash - Rational		1119044225	
24	Abdelmoti AbdelSami Senousi	Seidi henash- Rational		1091222238	
25	AbdelAziz AbdelQawi Senousi	Environment researcher		1027445552	
26	AbdelWahab AbdelQawi AlAysh	Seidi henash		1283928661	
27	Ahmed Hashim Gabr	Student		1001943801	
28	Ahmad Mahmoud Mohamed	Consultant –EcoConServ	Ahmed_yass014@yahoo.com	1060855099	
29	Zeinad Mohamed Hafez	Photographer	zeinabhafez@yahoo.com	1066127117	
30	Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed	Chairman of Emiratesgroups		1224525333	
31	Khalid Yassin Mohamed	Retired	Khaledyassin13@yahoo.com	1065555137	
32	Sayed Mohamed Senousi	EEAA		3300252	
33	Mohamed Hamdi	General manger – Electricity project's unit	Hamdy_balaly@yahoo.com	1095548374	
34	Amani Salah Saied	Student	amanysalah@msn.com	1120000673	
35	Lamya Mohamed Hassan	Agriculture employee	Loomy95@yahoo.com	10025076	
36	Elsayed Gomaa Dabour	Head of SFD in Matrouh		1226743489	
37	Ayman Salah AboSemit	Army force leader (intelligence warfare)	Ayman_salah1@yahoo.com	1000733515	
38	Fawzi saad Elabasi	Business man		1155059933	
39	Abdelgafar hussien Farag	Business man			
40	Magdi abdelMesch	Driver			
41	Moataz Yehi Mohamed	EGAS			
42	Mohamed Essam Ashour	EGAS			
43	Khaled Ayman Mostafa	Contractor			
44	Mohamed farag Ali	Technical Graphics			
45	Sherif Gobran Saleh	Construction company's owner			
46	Ehab Abass Daoweed	Environment protection general manager – Town			

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
		Gas			
47	Moftah Moataz Hassan	President of Consumer Association			
48	Farah Ebrahim Mohamed	Rational			
49	Lobna Zohir AlAmili	Challenge Association for coastal development			
50	Khamis Monir Awad	Rational			
51	Ayman Salah Abo samra	SFD office	asalah01@sfdegypt.org		



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### جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة

لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة

مركز النيل للاعلام - مطروح

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

٢٥ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مستقل
	١١٢٨٨٥٦٢١١		موظف بالتميز الساحل	فوزى معيوف محمد (سوامي)	٣١
	١١٠٦٥٧٨٤١٣		رئيس حزب الفد	خالد عبد الفتاح محمد	٣٢
	٠١٢٢٦٤٧٤		مستشفى (قبيلة المنقذ)	تسفيح ادرين عثمان	٣٣
	١٠٦٢٢٩٣٥٠		عدة قبيلة الجبيجات	صلاح سالم صابر	٣٤
	١١٧٦٥٩٥٠٦٥		الزعمرات - فني هندسة	جالي فزاجي ابوبكر	٣٥
	١٠٠٤٢٩٢٦١		اذاعة مطروح	صلاح فراج خباله	٣٦
	١٢٢١٤٨٥٢٧٨		فحص قبيلة الانجيلات	العمريه محمد احمد	٣٧
	١٠٠٦١٠١١٤		العمريه محمد احمد	العمريه محمد احمد	٣٨
	٠١٢٢٥٧٦٢٧٠		ممن يشار اليه في التقارير	احمد / محمد / محمد / محمد	٣٩
	١٠٠٢٣٧٢١٩١		العوام	العمريه محمد احمد محمد	٤٠
	١٠٠١٤٤٢٨٠		القنات	العمريه محمد احمد محمد	٤١
	١٠٠٦١٠٤٩٥٥		كشيرة العمارة	العمريه محمد احمد محمد	٤٢
	٠١٢٢٦٩٩٢١٢٧		اعلم محمد احمد ابناء القنات	محمد احمد محمد احمد	٤٣
	١٠٠٧١٤٦٤٤١		مجمع كوكب مطروح	محمد احمد محمد احمد	٤٤
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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة

لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة

مركز النيل للاعلام - مطروح

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

٢٥ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مستسل
					١٦
	١٠٠٠٥٤٦٥٢		اعمال صرة	تامر عبد الحامد	١٧
	١١١٧٦٦٥٢٧١		اعمال خط بحري	محمد عبد الحامد	١٨
	١٠١٤٤٠٤٧٦		الغلاص صرة	محمد عبد الحامد	١٩
	١٠٦٥٨٨٢٨١		ممثل الحكومة بايجاب	محمد صقر	٢٠
	١٠٠٠/١٤٨٩٨٠		مدير ادارة مصلحة تقييم الأثر	عبد الحامد	٢١
	٥/٥٥٩٦٩٩٣٥٢		م ٣	محمد	٢٢
	٥١٥٥٩٥٩٩٩٢٣		رئيس جمعية أجداد إقبائل	عبد الحامد	٢٣
	٥١٥١٧٨٥٤٦٥٥		إتيمائيز	محمد	٢٤
	١١١١٩٠٤٤٤٥٥		لواء فوان مسلمة	محمد	٢٥
	١٠٩١٤٤٤٤٢٨		مدير مدينة (عاقول)	محمد	٢٦
	١٠٠٧٤٤٥٥٥٥٥		مدير مدينة (عاقول)	محمد	٢٧
	٠١٤٨٣٩٤٨٦٧		ناظر مصنع له ١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	محمد	٢٨
	١٠٠٠١٩٤٣٨٠١		مدير مدينة	محمد	٢٩
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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة

لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة

مركز النيل للاعلام - مطروح

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

٢٥ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مستسل
	٠١٤٠٧٩٠٠٤٤٤٤		مركز النيل	مركز النيل للاعلام	٣١
	٠١٤٢٦٠٨٤٨٤		مركز النيل	مركز النيل للاعلام	٣٢
	٠١١٦٥٥٩٥٩٨		مركز النيل	مركز النيل للاعلام	٣٣
	٠١٥٥٨٥٥٥٥٥٥		مركز النيل	مركز النيل للاعلام	٣٤
	٠١٥٥٨٥٥٥٥٥٥	messoum@egao.com.eg	مركز النيل	مركز النيل للاعلام	٣٥
	٠١٤٤١٧٧٠٠٤٤		مركز النيل	مركز النيل للاعلام	٣٦
	٠١٤٨٠٥٥٥٥٥٥		مركز النيل	مركز النيل للاعلام	٣٧
	٠١٤٤٤٠٤٤٨٨٨		مركز النيل	مركز النيل للاعلام	٣٨
	٠١٠٩٩٩٤٦٧٤	ehababbas66@gaheo.com	مركز النيل	مركز النيل للاعلام	٣٩
	٠١٠٦٦٥٤١٧٤٤		مركز النيل	مركز النيل للاعلام	٤٠
	٠١٤٠٧٩٠٠٤٤٤٤		مركز النيل	مركز النيل للاعلام	٤١
	٠١١١٨٦٦١٠٦٧		مركز النيل	مركز النيل للاعلام	٤٢
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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
مركز النيل للاعلام - مطروح  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٥ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١	عبدالله محمد	مدير المشروع		٠١١٤-٢٨٤٤٤٢	
٢	المنير محمد	مدير المشروع		١١٤-٢٨٤٤٤٢	
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## GOVERNORATE OF ALEXANDRIA

Marchall Hotel –Thursday, 26 December 2013

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
1	Shahd Helmi	Development programs – Alex radio		1001296252	
2	Manal Ahmed Mohamed	Health institution agent		1005364221	
3	Shimaa Samir Elsayed	Environment inspector	shemoo1978@hotmail.com	1156656659	
4	Hanan Ebrahim Hassan	Environment inspector	magdyhanan40@yahoo.com	1001717956	
5	Sahr Ahmed Mohamed	Environment inspector		1141602143	
6	Asmaa Youssif Osman	Environment affair unit	asmaa.thmn@yahoo.com	1008714358	
7	Hoida Wahba	Environment affair unit		1000673952	
8	Mervat AbdelMegid Elsabawi	Environment office – East district	dr.mervetelsabaway@yahoo.com	1005295254	
9	Mohamed Elsaid Ahmed	Science university	med.mauritauy@yahoo.com	1149664044	
10	Abeer Mohamed AbdelRaouf	Engineer – West district	abeerali33@yahoo.com	1204997791	
11	Zeinad Mohamed hafez	Social consultant - EcoConServ	zeinabhafez@yahoo.com	1066127117	
12	Sabri Hassan Ahmed	Environment unit manger – BorgElarab		1229024453	
13	Fakhri AbdelKhalig	EcoConServ	fabelkhalik@ecoconserv.com	1061804901	
14	Bassim Abo Zahra	Gasmisr company	bassem333@gmail.com	1003474603	
15	Nagwa Ahmed Elqoumi	Environment affair director – Elagami district	bezatahn@yahoo.com	1283322010	
16	Sami Mohamed Mohamed	Chemical – electricity distibutaion company	samy2211@hotmail.com	1221312635	
17	Ahmed Mohamed Slama	Elgofran Environment company	ah-salama2004@yahoo.com	01117883429 /0122392259 1	
18	Hanan Mohamed Ahmed	Environment affair – West district		1286822767	
19	Salwa helmi youssif	Digging office – Elmontaza district		1224220593	
20	Sawsan Shebl Goda	Social environment specialist		1111985009	
21	Lamya Mohamed Hassan	AUC student		1068008474	

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
22	Yassien Hassan Mohamed	Environment protection association	yassin2002001@yahoo.com	1006529612	
23	Ehab abbass Dawood	Assistant director – environment protection	ehababbas66@yahoo.com	1099914673	
24	Mohamed Rabi Rabi	Safety specialist		1017854600	
25	Mohamed Magawri Ebrahim	Excellent specialist (EGAS)		1006588481	
26	Rania AbdelAzim Mohamed	Environment inspector		1284842143	
27	Amany Salah Elsaïd	Electricity project director	amanysalah@msn.com	1202000673	
28	Mohamed Essam Ashour	Engineer (EGAS)	messam@egas.com.eg	1008993058	
29	Mostafa Ahmed Ahmed Hassan	Road's unit (Mid district)		1286934579	
30	Nadia AbdelMoneem Sharaf	Environment inspector		1003358548	
31	Manal Mokhtar Ebrahim	Engineer		1225922941	
32	Hamdi Mohamed Ahmed	Roads occupation unit's manager		125014238	
33	Eslam Garib Mohamed	Elhadra environment company		1208988455	
34	Mahr Mohamed Ebrahim	Elmontaza district			
35	Gamal Elmahdi	Customs district		112345316	
36	Mohamed Mokhtar Elmilagi	Executive manger – TownGas		1006687052	
37	Noha Ahmed kamel	Organization engineer		1205334648	
38	Rania Ebrahim Sadiq	Follow up project/s implementation director		1002772596	
39	Amr Abdelmonsif yossri	University teacher		1001485990	
40	Ch. Wafa mansi	Evaluation manager – sewage company		1202290190	
41	Mahmoud Amin motawa	Projects engineer –Ewaticks		1289768375	
42	Nermin Ebrahim gafaar	Environment inspector	nermin.ibrahim@ewatec.com	1000032776	
43	Shahinaz Yehi Zakaria	Employee – environment department		1095169140	
44	Hoida Ebrahim	Ministry of irrigation		1005673952	
45	Alaa Mohamed TagElDin	Organization manager – Borg Elarab municipality		1060808717	

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
46	Mohamed Saad AbdelGelil	Environment pioneer organization	saadny_acclitect@yahoo.com	1025371506	
47	Mohamed Ahmed Alshaar	Engineer	dr_shenarwy@hotmail.com	1222341581	
48	Omnia Ali abdelaal	Environment inspector		1007870670	
49	Fathi Mohamed AbdelAzieem	Environment inspector		1288616036	
50	Mai Ebrahim Moselhi	Project engineer – EWATIC		1001326610	
51	Ahmed Ali Mohamed	Director – sewage company	apt.alex@yahoo.com	1224671056	
52	Eman Franses	General manager – sewage company	eman.frances@yahoo.com	1220805274	
53	Asma Youssif osman	Environment inspector	asmaa_lhmu@yahoo.com	1008714358	
54	Ahmed Moemen Saad	Environment researcher	desltegel55@yahoo.com	1097867711	
55	Samar Mohamed Elshenawi	Brakj director – environment pioneer organization	maresho_11211@yahoo.com	1144035819	



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة

لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة

فندق ماوريتيور - الإسكندرية

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

٢٦ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مستسل
	010899718456		مدير ادارة التخطيط	د/ محمد اسمعيل عطامع	١٦
	01000030777	normin.jorhain@ewatech.com	مهندسة صيانة - ابراهيم	د/ دينا - ابراهيم جعفر	١٧
	010901812		مستشار مشروع	د/ شاهيناز عبد ربه	١٨
			مدير ادارة نشر البنية التحتية الالكترونية	د/ انور الدقاقي	١٩
	01008179900		مستشار البنية التحتية	د/ هادي ارشد	٢٠
	01060308777	alaa_tag_2012	مدير ادارة البنية التحتية	د/ علاء عرفان لبيب	٢١
	01025371506	saadny_architect@yahoo.com	مدير تنظيم - مركز مهندسين	د/ محمد سعيد خليل	٢٢
	01222341581	dr_shenawy_al_hod	دكتور	د/ شهاب الدين احمد مراد السيد	٢٣
					٢٤
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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
 لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
 فندق مارينا كور - الإسكندرية  
 استضافة تسجيل الحضور  
 ٢٦ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

	٠١٠٠١٠٩٢٠٠		مدير إدارة المرافق التنوير (إدارة الكهرباء)	٣١
				٣٢
	٠١٠٠٥٣٦٠٢٢		مدير إدارة المرافق التنوير (إدارة الكهرباء)	٣٣
س.ع.م	٠١١٥٦٦٥٦٦٥٩	shemod1978@hotmail.com	مدير إدارة المرافق التنوير (إدارة الكهرباء)	٣٤
م.ع.م	٠١٠٠٧١٧٩٥٦	Magdy.hanana@yahoo.com	مدير إدارة المرافق التنوير (إدارة الكهرباء)	٣٥
م.ع.م	٠١١٤١٦٠٢١٤٣		مدير إدارة المرافق التنوير (إدارة الكهرباء)	٣٦
م.ع.م	٠١٠٠٢٧٧٤٣٥٨	ahmed.mahmoud@shoo.com	مدير إدارة المرافق التنوير (إدارة الكهرباء)	٣٧
م.ع.م	٠١٠٠٥٧٧٢٩٥٠		مدير إدارة المرافق التنوير (إدارة الكهرباء)	٣٨
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 29 DEC 2013  
 EcoConServ

تم التحويل نسخة  
 ١٨ ديسمبر  
 محمد زيني



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
التفويض: ماريشوس - الاستشارية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٦ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مستسل
	011 05 90502	Dr. Hervat.Elsebawag@salvo	مدير مكتب البحوث	د. هيرفات السباعي	١
	011 29 77662	med.mauritany@yahoo	مكتب العلوم	د. محمد السيد	٢
	012 29 97791	Abeelali33@yahoo	مهندس في شركة	م. عبد الرحمن عبد الرؤوف	٣
	011 71 1117	Zeinalthafiz@yahoo	استشاري بيئي	زينة عطا	٤
	012 29 12203		مدير إدارة السلامة والبيئة	محمد محمد	٥
	01661804901	fabdalhalik@ecoconserv	Eco Con Serv	فاب دال حاليك	٦
	01223474603	Dassamun333@gmail	مدير إدارة	د. دينا	٧
	012833222010	BEZATAH44@yahoo.com	مدير إدارة	فوزية الكرم	٨
	01221312635	sony2211@hotmail	مدير إدارة	سوني	٩
	01117223429	ah-salama@yahoo	مدير إدارة	أحمد سلامة	١٠
	01223927591	Thaoom	مدير إدارة	Thaoom	١١
	01286822767				١٢
					١٣
					١٤
					١٥







جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة

مدرسة الدراسة للتعليم الثانوي والثانوي، والاصلاحية لمشروع توسيع مطار الخالد للطيران في ١٦ محافظة

القطيف - الرياض

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

٢٦ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١	صفية زهر زهره	شركة البرق من كذا		٠١٢٨٦٩٢٤٥٧٩	
٢	نادية عبدالمجيد	مكتب هندسة - كذا		٠١٤٤٤٥٨٥٤٨	
٣	سنان خنجر	مدير مشروع - شركة كذا		٠١٤٤٥٩٤٤٩٢١	
٤	محمد بن محمد	مدير ادارة كذا		٠١٤٥٠١٤٤٨	
٥	طلال بن محمد	شركة البناء الخراء		٠١٢٥٨٩٦٨٤٥٥	
٦	سليم بن محمد	مدير مشروع			
٧	محمد بن محمد	مدير مشروع		٠١١٤٤٤٤٤٤٤	
٨	احمد بن محمد	مدير عام شركة كذا		٠١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠	
٩	محمد بن محمد	مهندس كذا		٠١٤٠٥٢٢٤٦٤٨	
١٠	احمد بن محمد	مدير مشروع		٠١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠	
١١	محمد بن محمد	مدير ادارة كذا		٠١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠	
١٢	محمد بن محمد	مدير ادارة كذا		٠١٤٠٤٤٤٤٤٤٤	
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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
مناطق ماريكهور - الاسكندرية  
استمارة مسجل الحضور  
٢٠٢٢

			مؤثر باركز في كل	أحمد محمد عبدالقادر	٧٦
			من		٧٧
					٧٨
			مفتوح بيت	فهد عبد العظيم	٧٩
			مهندسة مشروعات - رانيا اناج	صديقه محمد صبري	٨٠
		apt. alex Dyala	مهندسة - رانيا اناج	المرام محمد عيسى	٨١
		Eman.Franco Dyala	مهندسة - رانيا اناج	احمد زيات	٨٢
		asmaa_ahmed@yahoo	مهندسة - رانيا اناج	احمد زيات	٨٣
		Boxit Egypt 50	مهندسة - رانيا اناج	أحمد زيات	٨٤
		maresho_1121@yahoo	مهندسة - رانيا اناج	احمد زيات	٨٥
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## GOVERNORATE OF DAKAHLIA

Marchall Hotel - Sunday, 29 December 2013

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
1	Sahar Elsingari	Urban planning		01012500805	
2	Amani Khalid Elnadari	Social affair department	Aelnadry-1@hotmail.com	0100143169	
3	Gamal Zaki ElShiemi	Irrigation department		01119002153	
4	Mohamed Salam Hamid	East irrigation department		1061146677	
5	Ahmed Mohamed Sabhoun	West irrigation department		01006728246	
6	Ch.Abdo Mohamadien	Environment impact assessment director		01004275711	
7	Eslam ElWazier	envirionment researcher		01006774061	
8	Nasr Atef	envirionment researcher		01064790944	
9	Magada ElRefaai	Elmansour university	Egypt7000year@yahoo.com	01063860019	
10	Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed Amin	Network engineer – information center	Eng-ahmedamin2010@yahoo.com	01092172160	
11	Khalid Elsaid Mohamed	West security council		01000590397	
12	Esam Mohamed Khalil	Chemical –water authority		01124442595	
13	Mamdouh salah Sayed	Environment affair director		01067308129	
14	Mohamed Fawzy magd	Environment inspector			
15	Mahmoud mahmoud AboTalieb	Aga deputy mayor		01060537766	
16	Wesam Hamza Mohamed	Field worker – information center			
17	Zeinab Mohamed Hafez	Social consultant – EcoConServ		01066127117	
18	Mohamed Helmi Elbasuini	GASMisr company		01006692511	
19	Mohandesa Elnabi Hassanin	Environment affair – east district		01116664188	
20	Fouad Saad	Public relation manger – East district		01273917119	
21	Mohamed hussien Elmahdi	Projects manger –East district		01004806503	

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
22	Ebrahim Helmi Mohamed	Irrigation inspector		01006930020	
23	Adel Osman	Utility director		01028026074	
24	Atef Elkanani	Environment		01097160376	
25	Ali Salab	Technician		01063064379	
26	Elsayed Sobhi Elsayi	Follow up director		01004777850	
27	Houida Ebrahim Abdelfatah	Environment inspector		01093053108	
28	Fekria Mahmoud Zahran	Information & environment manager			
29	Amr AbdelMonsief	Evaluation manger		01001485990	
30	Eman Mahmoud ahmed	Environment protection unit	enasr@hotmail.com	01005040723	
31	Marwa senousi Mohamed	Technical Social affair department		01272726211	
32	Dina saad Ali Elgamal	Technical Social affair department		01223436660	
33	Adel Ebrahim Elagami	Information center		01003081112 /0502247885	
34	Mohamed Elsayed				
35	Hamada Mohamed	Driver		01020525116	
36	Adel Mohamed Mohamed bahr	Radio		01010375751	
37	Hesham Mohamed Rabi	Director		01001087689	
38	Arafat Arafat ahmed	Driver			
39	Mohamed Ahmed Ali	Driver		0100314954	
40	Ali abdelmegid Meshali	Chemical		01007300593	
41	Hadir Mohamed Mazied	Chemical		01007234458	
42	Faten Elsayed Mohameden	Environment inspector		01091155140	
43	Ebrahim abdelAziz Ayad	Enviropnemt unit – talkha		01004889621	
44	Mohamed Magawri Ebrahim	Governorate relation - EGAS		0106588481	
45	Mohamed AbdelMoemen Elnagar	Public relation – Talka municipality	Elnagar8677@yahoo.com	01002526324	

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
46	Ayman Mohamed Abdalla	Safety specialist – GASMisr	Hse-eg@hotmail.com	01008955856	
47	Ahmed Abdelmouti Eldieb			01092702129	
48	Mohamed Sami Mohamed	Quality department	Msf-97@yahoo.com	01006344041	
49	Hamdi nazeim abdelgelil	Electricity distribution company	Magdy.nazeem@yahoo.com		
50	Ataya saad Abdelhafez	Environment manager		01066668743	
51	Emad Eldin Hamed Ebrahim	EcoConServ		0100672235	
52	Fakhri Abdelkhalik	Future technology association	nagwadmasy@yahoo.com	01061804901	
53	Nagwa Mustafa Mahmoud	Law university agent	drredaali@hotmail.com	01001766214	
54	Reda abdelSalam	Urban planning manger		0196713177	
55	Zeinab Mohamed saleh	Environment impact assessment	mamh@mans.edu.eg	01096775813	
56	Mervat Mohamed abo ElKhaier			01227443096	



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة

لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة

فندق مارغنيال - الدقهلية

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

٢٩ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مستسل
	٠١١٢٤٤٤٤٥٠٩٥		مدير مركز بحوث مياه	محمد خليل	١٦
	٠١٦٧٤٠١١٤٩		مديرة مركز بحوث مياه	Emyly	١٧
			مفتش مياه	محمد فوزي	١٨
	٠١٠٦٠٥٢٧٧٦٦		مدير مركز بحوث مياه	محمد فوزي	١٩
			مدير مركز بحوث مياه	وسام حمزة محمد صطفى	٢٠
	٠١٠٦٦١٩١١١		مدير مركز بحوث مياه	محمد صافي	٢١
	٠١٠٦٦٩٥٠١١		مدير مركز بحوث مياه	محمد صافي	٢٢
	٠١١٦٦٦٤١٨٨		مدير مركز بحوث مياه	محمد صافي	٢٣
	٠١٤٧٤٩١٧١١٩		مدير مركز بحوث مياه	محمد صافي	٢٤
	٠١٠٤٨٠٦٥٠٢		مدير مركز بحوث مياه	محمد صافي	٢٥
	٠١٠٦٦٩٢٠٠٩٠		مدير مركز بحوث مياه	محمد صافي	٢٦
	٠١٠٤٨٠٤٦٠٧٤		مدير مركز بحوث مياه	محمد صافي	٢٧
	٠١٠٩٧١٦٠٤٧٦		مدير مركز بحوث مياه	محمد صافي	٢٨
	٠١٠٦٢٠٦٤٢٧٩		مدير مركز بحوث مياه	محمد صافي	٢٩
					٣٠



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة

لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١٠ محفلة

بمقر شركة مياه الشرب بالقاهرة

استغارة تسجيل الحضور

٢٩ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستمل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٣١	هويدا ابراهيم شبل	مهندسة شئون بيئية بالمحافظة		٠١٠٩٧٠٥٧١٠٨	هويدا ابراهيم
٣٢	مروة محمد زهران	مديرة اعلام وتنشيط لبيح			مروة زهران
٣٣	عروة عبد الحقيقت	مديرة ادارة متابعة بيئية بالمحافظة		٠١٠٠١٢١٥٩٩٠	عروة
٣٤	احسان محمد احمد	مهندس قسم حياة البيئية	enastah@hotmail.com.eg	٠١٠٠٥٤٠٧٢٢	احسان محمد
٣٥	مروة شوقي	المهندسة البيئية بالمحافظة		٠١٢٧٤٥٦٦١١	مروة شوقي
٣٦	دينا محمد عبد الحقيقت	ملاكتة الفوتوغرافيا بالمحافظة		٠١٢٢٤٦٧٦٦٠	دينا
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١٥/١٢/٢٠١٣  
م. شوقي





جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة

لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة

محافظة مرسى مطروح - كندا

المسئول: المهندس أحمد محمد

رقم الهاتف: 010 638 6009

رقم	اسم	رقم الهاتف	البريد الإلكتروني	ملاحظات	رقم
1	أ. محمد السيد	010 6008 101		مدير الإدارة العامة للتخطيط المحلي	1
2	أ. محمد خير الدين	010 638 6009	ahmed@ecoconserv.com	مدير وزارة البيئة والإسكان والمرافق الحضرية	2
3	أ. محمد خير الدين	010 638 6009		مدير وزارة الإسكان والمرافق الحضرية	3
4	أ. محمد خير الدين	010 638 6009		مدير وزارة الإسكان والمرافق الحضرية	4
5	أ. محمد خير الدين	010 638 6009		مدير وزارة الإسكان والمرافق الحضرية	5
6	أ. محمد خير الدين	010 638 6009		مدير وزارة الإسكان والمرافق الحضرية	6
7	أ. محمد خير الدين	010 638 6009		مدير وزارة الإسكان والمرافق الحضرية	7
8	أ. محمد خير الدين	010 638 6009		مدير وزارة الإسكان والمرافق الحضرية	8
9	أ. محمد خير الدين	010 638 6009	egypt700@gmail.com	جامعة بنها - مصر	9
10	أ. محمد خير الدين	010 638 6009	Eng_ahmedamin2010@yahoo.com	مهندس تقني مركز المعلومات	10
11	أ. محمد خير الدين	010 638 6009		مهندس تقني مركز المعلومات	11
12	أ. محمد خير الدين	010 638 6009		مهندس تقني مركز المعلومات	12
13					13
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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
فندق مارشال - الدقهلية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٩ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الاي ميل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مستسل
	٠١٠٠٤٠٦٦٤٤	elnagar8677@yahoo.com	مدير العلاقات العامة بوزارة البيئة	محمد عبد الوهاب	١
	٠١٥٥٨٩٥٥٥٥٥	٧٤٤-٤٥ at hot mail .com	مركز البحوث والدراسات بوزارة البيئة	أحمد محمد عبد الرحمن	٢
				إيهاب محمد علي	٣
				إيهاب محمد عبد الله	٤
	٠١٩٧٧٧٧٧٧٧	msf-97@yahoo.com	إدارة لبحوث البترول بوزارة البترول	م. احمد محمد عبد الوهاب	٥
	٠١-٦٢٤٤.٤١	magdy.rozeem@yahoo.com	شركة سينال لدراسات البيئة	م. احمد محمد عبد الوهاب	٦
	٠١٠٦٦٦٦٦٦٦٦	٧٤٤	مركز البحوث والدراسات بوزارة البيئة	إيهاب محمد علي	٧
	٠١٠٦٦٦٦٦٦٦٦	٧٤٤	مركز البحوث والدراسات بوزارة البيئة	إيهاب محمد علي	٨
	٠١٠٦٦٦٦٦٦٦٦	٧٤٤	مركز البحوث والدراسات بوزارة البيئة	إيهاب محمد علي	٩
	٠١٠٦٦٦٦٦٦٦٦	٧٤٤	مركز البحوث والدراسات بوزارة البيئة	إيهاب محمد علي	١٠
	٠١٠٦٦٦٦٦٦٦٦	٧٤٤	مركز البحوث والدراسات بوزارة البيئة	إيهاب محمد علي	١١
	٠١٠٦٦٦٦٦٦٦٦	٧٤٤	مركز البحوث والدراسات بوزارة البيئة	إيهاب محمد علي	١٢
	٠١٠٦٦٦٦٦٦٦٦	٧٤٤	مركز البحوث والدراسات بوزارة البيئة	إيهاب محمد علي	١٣
	٠١٠٦٦٦٦٦٦٦٦	٧٤٤	مركز البحوث والدراسات بوزارة البيئة	إيهاب محمد علي	١٤
	٠١٢٢٧٤٤٥٩٦	6mamA@maas.edu.eg	مركز البحوث والدراسات بوزارة البيئة	إيهاب محمد علي	١٥



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
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فندق مارشال - الدقهلية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٩ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٤٦	فادي مهندي	مدير مركز دراسات مياه الجوف		٠١٠٠٤٠٨١١١٤ ٠٥٠٤٤٤٧٨٨٥	
٤٧	احمد السيد			٠١٠٠٩٠٥٠٥١١٦	
٤٨	هادي محمد الفيلالي	معلم وديوانه الحماة			
٤٩	عادل محمد	الاراضي		٠١٠٠١٠٣٦٧٥١	
٥٠	د. أحمد محمد	الادارة المركزية للمياه		٠١٠٠١٠٨٧٦١٩	
٥١	وليد محمد	سائق			
٥٢	محمد محمد	مكتب مركز دراسات مياه الجوف		٠١٠٠٢١٤٩٥٤	
٥٣	عبد المجيد محمد	مدير مركز دراسات مياه الجوف		٠١٠٠٧٣٠٠٥٩٧	
٥٤	هدير محمد	مدير مركز دراسات مياه الجوف		٠١٠٠٧٣٢٤٥٨	
٥٥	فاتة السيد	مفتحة مركز دراسات مياه الجوف		٠١٠٠٩١١٥٥٤٠	
٥٦	ابراهيم محمد	مدير مركز دراسات مياه الجوف		٠١٠٠٤٧٣٠١١٠	
٥٧	محمد مصطفى ابراهيم	ادارة الدراسات الحكومية		٠١٠٠٦٨٨٢٨١	
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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
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شندق مارشال - الدقهية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٩ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مسلسل
	٠١٠٠٤٧٧٧٨٥٠		مديرة ادارة المحافظة	السيد محمد	١٦
					١٧
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## GOVERNORATE OF QALUBIA

Egypt public library room - Monday, 30/12/2013

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
1	Gamal Mohamed Ahmed Mosalam	Monument authority – Qalybiya			
2	Fawzy Abdelaziem AbdRabo	Monument authority – Qalybiya			
3	Tasnim Mokhtar Ahmed Fathi	Environment inspector	<a href="mailto:Tasneemmokhtar@gmail.com">Tasneemmokhtar@gmail.com</a>	0133224958	
4	Adel Ebrahim Mohamed	Mayor assistant – west district		01006181498	
5	Zeinab Mohamed Hafez	Social consultant – EcoConServ	<a href="mailto:ZeinabHafez@yahoo.com">ZeinabHafez@yahoo.com</a>	01066127117	
6	Amany AbdelAziz Shalabi	Environment inspector	<a href="mailto:Dr.amany22@yahoo.com">Dr.amany22@yahoo.com</a>	0133230768	
7	Lotfy AboSalem	Faculty of Science	<a href="mailto:Abousalem1@yahoo.com">Abousalem1@yahoo.com</a>	01227107260	
8	Marwa AbdelGani Ebrahim	Environment unit	<a href="mailto:tokaaboeldahab@yahoo.com">tokaaboeldahab@yahoo.com</a>	01281867171	
9	Mohamed Morsi Ramadan	Faculty of Veterinary Medicine	<a href="mailto:m-karousa@yahoo.com">m-karousa@yahoo.com</a>	01002893661	
10	Fakhri AbdelKhalik	Environment consultant – EcoConserv		01061804901	
11	Mohamed Maher Elqadi	Shebien Elqanater Mayor		01002840713	
12	Farag Sayed Kamel	Talha Mayor		01202885350	
13	Seria Momtaz AbdelElaal	Environment inspector			
14	Ahmed Ali abdelrahman	Faculty of agriculture – Banha	Ahmedrahman920@yahoo.com	01092155068	
15	Saad Ataya Mohamed	Irrigation engineer		01225425518	
16	Nermen Osman Mohamed	Central irrigation department		01064545735	
17	Elsayed Abdalla Rashed	West Tagour mayor		01017335738	
18	Osama Fathalla Mansour	Environment department manager		01006576002	
19	Salah AbdelMegid Salama	Tagour mayor		01007048333	
20	AbdelMohsein Raffat	General manager		01009201998	
21	Mohamed Abdelatif Elhadi	Environment department – Elqanater Elkhayria		01114556771	
22	Youssif Ebrahim Kamal	Contract's department		01006345506	

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
23	Ebrahim Mohamed Elmahdi	Environment department		01149967413	
24	Sayed AbdelAziz Hafez	Elsanafer Mayor		01144875929	
25	Hasan Abdelaziz Younis	Deputy mayor		01225621219	
26	Yousra Mohamed osama	Project planning director (EGAS)		01005401367	
27	Mohamed Ezzat Abdelgafaar	Governorate relation (EGAS)		01113214149	
28	Mahmoud AbdelHamid Esmail	Sewage department director		01062248489	
29	Sobhi Ebrahim Abdelaziz	Elqanater Elkhairya Mayor		01284776689	
30	Mamdouh Mohamed AbdelAziz	Environment department		0127154151	
31	Yehi Elzohiri	Environment unit director		01226634751	
32	Anour mahmoud Ali	Elmanail Mayor		01010855621	
33	Souad Zakaria Hassan	Elgabal Elasfar Mayor		01006866459	
34	Yousri nagieb Sherif	Irrigation authority		01224653244	
35	Ali AbdelHadi Ali	Underground network information center		01147755087	
36	Essan Ali AbdelAzieem	Environment department – Kafr shoukr		01067113873	
37	Ahmed Abdelmoeen Yazad	Elqanater Elkhayria deputy mayor		01061285071	
38	Eman Hassan Abdelwahab	Environment affair director – west district Shobra Elkhema		01201603600	
39	Mohamed bayoumi Hussien	Environment inspector – west district Shobra Elkhema			
40	Mohamed Elsayed Ali	Information center – banha university			
41	Mohamed Aziz AbdelKerim	Faculty of rights			
42	Reda Abdelhakiem	General director – GasMisr company			
43	Ayman Mohamed Abdelsayed	GasMisr Company			
44	Ali Mahmoud Ali Ataya	Faculty of engineering – Banha			
45	Layla Mohamed rashad	Follow up & planning director – roads		0288599069	

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
		department			
46	Yousif ebrahim Kamal	New Kanater	Youssef – economis@yahoo.com	01006345506	
47	Ebrahim gabal Ebrahim	Banha deputy mayor		01226004206	
48	Shaban Saad Elsayed	Environment department – elkhanqa		0114609552	
49	Mohamed hosni Mahmoud	Environment unit director – Shobra elkhaima		01005886809	
50	Hassan Mohamed Ahmed	General manager Banha		01282731313	
51	Essam Eldin Zaki Hamed	Environment unit agent - Shobra elkhaima		01226610462	
52	Ali Mahmoud Abdelrehim	General manager		01119625743	
53	Hosni Abdelmoneem Zaki	Healt affair director		01110769595	
54	ELsayed Abderahman Taha	QeQa mayor		0133225693	
55	Nabil AbdelAziem Ali	Emonsha Elqobra Mayor		01007399369	
56	Moselhi Gamal Hedaya	Environment department director – Banha		01004254866	
57	Sobhi AbdelBaqi gomaa	Environment unit – east distrect Shoubra Elkhema		01225896013	
58	Abdelrahman Abdelmawgod Mosa			01225317866	
59	Ebrahnm Abo Elyazied Elagami	General director – Electricity company		01221792513	
60	Elsayed Mahmoud Elsayed	Aghour mayor		01228195887	
61	Aid Ali saadEldin	Bagour Mayor		01278377787	
62	Hisham Saleh Eid	Environment officer		01156561340	
63	Tarek Mohamed Ezzt	Environment unit – banha		01008159005	
64	Mohamed Essam Ashour	Environment inspector	messam@egas.com.eg	01008993058	
65	Mohamed Saber Mohamed	Sewege department		01228595936	
66	Mohamed Sobhi Mekhail	Irrigation department		01224535949	
67	Aiad Bouls Qaldas	Environment unit – Elkhosous		01220985982	
68	Samir Goda Fares	Environment unit – Elkhosous		01226957181	

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
69	Mahmoud Mohamed kamal	Environment unit – Kafr shoukr		01066550068	
70	Ebrahim abdemoeen Abdelfatah	Bashilqan mayor		01119856050	
71	Ebrahim Elsayed Ebrahim	Municipality mayor		01270893915	
72	Atef Ali goma	Environment unit Banha		01223657617	





18 أيلول  
Duaa

جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
ات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة  
قاعة مكتبة مصر العامة - القليوبية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٣٠ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الجهة التابع لها
	٠١٥٥٥٤٤٥٥١٧		مكتب
	٠١٠٦٤٥٤٥٧٢٥		إدارة مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١٠٧٢٣٥٧٢٨		المجلس القومي للبيئة
	٠١٠٦٥٧٢٥٧٢٥		مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١٠٠٧٠٤٨٢٢٢		مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١٠٠٩٤٠١٤٩٨		مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١١١٤٥٥٦٧٧١		مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١٠٦٢٤٥٥٠٠٦		مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١١٤٩٩٦٧٤١٢		مركز الدراسات والبحوث

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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
ات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة  
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التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الجهة التابع لها
	٠١١٤٤٨٧٥٩٤٩		مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١٥٥٥٤٤٥٥١٧		مكتب
	٠١٠٠٥٤٠١٣٦٧		مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١١٤٤٧٤١٤٩		مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١٠٦٤٥٤٥٧٢٥		مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١٤٨٢٣٧٧٨٩		مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١٢٧١٤٤١٤٥١		مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١٤٤٦٧٤٣٧٥١		مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١١٤٤٧٤١٤٩		مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١٠٦٢٤٥٥٠٠٦		مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١٠٦٢٤٥٥٠٠٦		مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١١٤٤٧٤١٤٩		مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١٠٦٢٤٥٥٠٠٦		مركز الدراسات والبحوث
	٠١١٦٦٤٥٠١٧١		مركز الدراسات والبحوث



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
رئاسة البينية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
قاعة مكتبة مصر العامة - القليوبية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٣٠ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
م. محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٢٠١٦٠٤٦٠٠	محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد ريان		٠١٢٢٢٠٦٤٥٦٥	محمد ريان
م. محمد عبد الحليم	msajedali.2000@yahoo	٠١٠٠٨٩٩٤٩٠٤	محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٠٠١٦٨٩٩٦٨	محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد عبد الحليم	abdul boty Fedaa@yahoo	٠١١١٣٧١٥٠١٠	محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد عبد الحليم	HSE-es at natural.a	٠١٠٠٢٩٥٥٨٣٦	محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد عبد الحليم	akim@in@bhit.bu.edu.eg	٠١٠٢٤٤١٨٤٧	محمد عبد الحليم



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
رئاسة البينية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
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٣٠ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
م. محمد عبد الحليم			محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد عبد الحليم			محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد عبد الحليم	tasneemokhatar@gmail.com	٠١٣٣٢٢٤٩٥٨	محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٠٠٦٨٨١٢٩٨	محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد عبد الحليم	Zaimabafes@yahoo	٠١٣٣٢٣٥١١٧	محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد عبد الحليم	dr-amany22@yahoo.com	٠١٣٣٢٣٥٧٦٥	محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد عبد الحليم	abousalem1@yahoo.com	٠١٢٢٦١٥٧٢٦٥	محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد عبد الحليم	Tokaa.abo.Eldehab@yahoo.com	٠١٢٥١٥٦٦٦٦٦	محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد عبد الحليم	m-Karousa@yahoo.com	٠١٥٥٢٨٩٣٦٦١	محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٥٦١٨٥٤٩٥١	محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٠٠٢٨٤٠٧٧	محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٢٠٢٨٨٥٤٥	محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٩٩١٥٥٠٦٨	محمد عبد الحليم
م. محمد عبد الحليم	ahmedrahman920@yahoo.com		محمد عبد الحليم



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
ت البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
قاعة مكتبة مصر العامة - القليوبية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٣٠ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

جهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
د. محمد عبد الحليم		٠٢٠٨٨٥٥٩٠٦٩	د. محمد عبد الحليم
يوسف	youssof_economist@yahoo.com	٠١٠٢٢٩٥٥٠٦	يوسف
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٥٥٦٧٩٥٠٦	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١١٢٦٩٥٥٥٥	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٤٥٥٨٨٦٨٠٩	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٢٤٢٢١٢١٢	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٢٥٧٧١٠٤٦٤	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١١١٩٦٢٥٧٤٧	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم	wahid@bar.com	٠١١١١٧٧٩٥٩٥	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١١٢٢٢٢٢٢٢	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١١٧٢٩٩٤٦٩	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١١٤٤٥٤٨٦٦	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٢٢٢٢٢٢٢	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٢٢٢٢٢٢٢	محمد عبد الحليم



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
تاثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
قاعة مكتبة مصر العامة - القليوبية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٣٠ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
د. محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢	د. محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١١٥٦٥٦١٢٤٠	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٠٠١١٥٩٠٠٥	محمد عبد الحليم
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محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢	محمد عبد الحليم
محمد عبد الحليم		٠١٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢	محمد عبد الحليم

## GOVERNORATE OF ASWAN

Conference Center (Arous elnile)

Saturday; 21 December 2013

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
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2	Osama Kamal El-Said	Social specialist –EGAs	okamal@egas.com.eg	0100564511	
3	Abd-elwahed Selim	Elamri NGO		01115650965	
4	Samah Said Rizkallah	Irrigation department	samh2081969@yahoo.com	01226993212	
5	Maha Hesham Mahmoud	Accountant –Eid Elom NGO	mehammm@yahoo.com	01127409382	
6	Abu Bakr Mahmoud Mohamed	Environment unit –west district			
7	Fars Abd-elAziz Abbas	East district mayor			
8	Dr. Nady Kamal Aziz	Vice chairman –south valley university	nadykamal@yahoo.com	01210002575	
9	Sabar Abd-elHamid Sultan	Alibenabotaleb NGO		01226172527	
10	Eman Shaaban Saed	Personal affair –health development NGO		01120690773	
11	Mahmoud Mohamed Hany	Daraw mayor		01226669097	
12	Gaber Mohamed Ahmed	Baharief NGO		01006013680	
13	Kamal helmi ali Mohamed	Maan lelkehir NGO	Kamalndmy2011@yahoo.com	01008688239	
14	Nasser Hassan Mohamed	Elmadina elmonawara NGO		01002701590	
15	Mohamed Arabi Ahmed	Tour guide		01223240132	
16	Ahmed Mohamed Foad	Elamri NGO			
17	Mohamed Ahmed Awadallh	Mail inspector		0122762961	
18	Mostafa Mohamed yassin	Mail inspector		01116628952	
19	Abd el-Salam elsagir Mohamed	Elamri NGO		01113286437	
20	Abd el-Hady Selim Mohamed	Elshab NGO		01129641181	
21	Ibrahim Ahmed Abo-elwahed	Elshab NGO		01281156022	

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
22	Ahmed Shehata	Elshab NGO		01284231779	
23	Ahmed Abd elFattah el Sayad	Elsharani NGO		01224330895	
24	Saad elrezqi elsagir	Elferanga NGO		01228061513	
25	Ahmed Noor Sabry Sabry	Elferanga NGO		0115430288	
26	Aswali Ramdan	Luxor NGO		0122707807	
27	Abd elmenam Ahmed Saed	Elsharani NGO		0120690773	
28	Mohssen Mohamed Elsaid Khalifa	Elmagd NGO		0108675740	
29	Ahmed Ramdan Mohamed	Engineer		0114069511	
30	Ahmed Abd elFattah Moahmed	Elmadina elmonuara NGO		01138120939 1	
31	Alaa Abd el tawab	Teacher		01115098202	
32	Waleed Sayed Abbas	Social specialist		01220764042	
33	Ezzat abdelamad mohamed	Irrigation department		0100406369	
34	Ahmed Hamdy Hussien	Middle district idfu			
35	Ashraf Abd-el azim	Village mayor		01002039105	
36	Hamdy Ramdan Abd el menam	Sugar factory		0111240626	
37	Tarak Ali Bakr Hassan	Elabass ben abitaleb NGO	Tarek.alabase@gmail.com	01007009384	
38	Amal Sayad Ali Mahmoud	Om elmoemenin NGO		01189934401	
39	Amal Khalifa Ali	Om elqora NGO		01223284780	
40	Mahmoud Abd alla Mohamed	Mayor secretary – komombo municipality		0110000526	
41	Mohamed gebali dahab	Abo simble mayor		2800416	
42	Marwa amin osman	Industrial zone		01145781334	
43	Soad Khalaf Abd elgalil	Enahda NGO		01118391811	
44	Hanan Abd elmoaty	journalist	nona2010nona@yahoo.com	0111080988	
45	Shouhdi abdelgani ahmed		Ambercap NGO	01275544875	

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
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47	Ahmed Taha elmoqali		Elmadina elmonawara NGO	0102701590	
48	Moahmed Hamd hagagi		Public relation manger	01067736222	
49	Yasmin Ahmed Amin		Journalist	01024392063	
50	Aya Abbas Ali		Journalist	01207581264	
51	Satad Othamn Abd el basst		Elmolqata NGO	01222462362 2	
52	Salah Moahmed elaraby	Tour guide		01228888329	
53	Mohamed abdelSabour	Civil engineer		01119501734	
54	Wafaa Mobarak Hamed	Elnahad NGo		01113161772	
55	Mohamed Mahmoud elshafaay	Elfagr NGo		01004701590	
56	Sanaa Abd el moaty Ismail	Elnahada NGo		01286251718	
57	Wafaa Abd el moaty	Elnahada NGo		01142840720	
58	Afaf Idrees Hamed	Elnahada NGo		01141410150	
59	Emad Mohamed Ahmed	Accountant		0116263221	
60	Emad Ahmed Ghareb	teacher		01150843475	
61	Gaber kasem ahmed	Public relation unit – Aswan governorate			
62	Mohamed abdalla awad	EEAA		01146009804	
63	Abdelgafour Mohamed khalil	Technical supervisor		01223188495	
64	Kamel abderehim kamel	Social affair unit		01148289669	
65	Ali rabia Mohamed ali	Baharif NGO		01140181600	
66	Magdi hamed Hassan	Idfu mayor		01143676192	
67	Mostafa abdelgelil ali	Nasr elnoba mayor			
68	Taher abdelbaset taher	Urban development		01004756059	
69	Hussien tahtawy	Environment consultant		01223124531	

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
70	Sadia fathi mahmoud	Elnahada NGO		01113614387	
71	Hamed Mohamed taha hamed	Eqlit village mayor			
72	Mohamed abdelmenam mohamed	Elmansouraya mayor			
73	Shazli abdelfatah	Media		01001266725	
74	Ahmed mahmoud	Media		01143071591	
75	Mahmoud saad Mohamed ahmed	West district mayor-komombo		01140579150	
76	Ebrahim ahmed elnobi	engineer		01005655721	
77	Mohamed khalil radwan	Contractor		0106040634	
78	Abdelmotaleb fekri	Komombo mayor		01148659421	
79	Kamal helmy osman	Elsebai mayor		01276364171	
80	Salah ahmed abdelqadeer	Elredisia mayor		01156992691	
81	Anas ahmed elnamr	Announcer –Teba channel		01223306786	
82	Sohila Mohamed said	Photographer –Teba channel		01066382197	
83	Souad thabet karmi	Head of environment unit-Aswan governorate		01222210139	
84	Osama Ramadan abdalla	General manger		01114500690	
85	Shawqi mostafa gadelrab	Hagaza mayor		01151509625	
86	mahmoud Said ahmed	Kenouz mayor		01118222698	
87	Abdelmoneem mostafa Mohamed	Environment unit –sugar factory			
88	Tawasel sayed bahr Mohamed	Elmadina elmonawara NGO			
89	Tarek saad abdelnaeem	Elgeil elgedid NGO		01272735408	
90	Ahmed abdelatti ahmed	Train driver		01284665416	
91	Saber hussien mohamed	Elbesalaya NGO		01110741687	
92	Sabri mahmoud ali	Idfu Mayor		01227311971	
93	Abdelaziz abdelhafez abdelhalem	Algafra mayor		01229304517	

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
94	Mamdouh elamir hussien osman	Banban mayor		01004888120	
95	Alaa eldien Mohamed ismail	Quarrying project manger		01222996087	
96	Abdelhamid abdalla Mohamed	Village mayor		01141516598	
97	Ibrahim ahmed abozeid	Teacher		01100921909	
98	Ibrahim ahmed khouild	Electricity department		01001008963	
99	Gamal mahmoud ahmed	Electricity department		01001832221	
100	Mohamed ahmed hussien badr	Abna luxor NGO		01221633275	
101	Abdelnabi sayed ahmed	Elshatb mayor		01228359809	
102	Ibrahim akasha Mohamed	Elmadina elmonwara NGO		01123322209	
103	Fatma adel gamal	Balana prime villager		01129303707	
104	Saber Mohamed ali sayed	Head of post office		0100354231	
105	Mohamed fathi ahmed khalil	Enaba Mayor		01123473618	
106	Khadiga Mohamed mahmoud	Elnahada NGO		01143624649	
107	Eman said ahmed	Man lelkhair NGO		01003709259	
108	Mahmoud kamel mahrous	Social specialist		01283206483	
109	Fouad serag eldin elsayed	Retired		0100311867	
110	Yasser anan mohamed	Employee		01150388669	
111	Mohamed hamdi zahir	Gas misr		01018719170	
112	Tamer Mohamed Mohamed	Gas misr		01002115757	
113	Mohamed roshdi galab	engineer		01223511726	
114	Abdelrasoul ahmed hassan	Electricity department		01119027163	
115	Maher loqa serian	Environment health unit -health department		01222742933	
116	Alaa aboelmagd ahmed	Elabasaya prime villager		01115499590	
117	Mahmoud Mohamed ebrahim	Education department		01008809099	



Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
118	Tohami mahmoud Mohamed	Middle district mayor- komombo		01140579130	
119	Foud hussien lamei	lawyer		01000671956	
120	Mohamed abazeid mahmoud	Agriculture engineer		01203939545	
121	Mahmoud ataya hassan	Nasr elnoba prime villager		01280060843	
122	Ehab tharwat	Civil protection department		01275588088	
123	Mohamed abdo abosabri	Environment company		01286258678	
124	Ahmed basdtawy gabr	Saqr koraish NGO		01006013671	
125	Mohamoud Mohamed salah eldin	Accountant		01149590081	
126	Shaban abdelrasoul yehi	Elkhatara NGO		01127324642	
127	Mohamed omar Mohamed	Business man		01289705707	
128	Khalifa Mohamed khalifa	Prevention department		01112463514	
129	Hagag elmasri			01202266503	
130	Moafaq abo elnile	Journalist		2302134	
131	Mohamed abdelqader mahmoud	Journalist		01222484559	
132	Wesam ahmed hussien	Journalist		01228731917	
133	Nagah sabah ali	Journalist		01280076129	
134	Mostafa ahmed abdo	Naga elshadid NGO		01271573064	
135	Ehsan ahmed Mohamed	Elnahada NGO		01153767169	
136	Rasha ahmed elsayed	Elramagi NGO		01224605679	
137	Reda taye youssef	Elnahada NGO		0115539173	
138	Samah kamel osmanhanan sabri Mohamed	Elqorna NGO		01281647099	
139	Mona osman Mohamed	Elqorna NGO		01115038417	

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
140	Said omar abbass	Health development NGO		01200294436	
141	Aida Hassan ahmed	Health development NGO		01281042200	
142	Abdelmenam ahmed saad	Abo elresh NGO		01157638602	
143	Hussien ahmed Mohamed	EId Elom NGO		01277320909	
144	Fadia farah ahmed Hassan	EId Elom NGO		01124559703	
145	Mustafa ahmed bahr	Alsadaqa NGO		01112378815	
146	Alsawyi alfaqer	Elkhazan GHarb NGO		01119642166	
147	Basuni Mohamed hussien	Elmolqata NGO		01143867259	
148	Gamal abo elmagd	Elsharani NGO		01066097978	



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة

لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة

قاعة مؤتمرات عروس النيل - اسوان

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

٢١ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاي ميل	التليفون	التوقيع
١٠	احمد فرج	مدير المشروع	ammfarag@yahoo.com	0226669097	[Signature]
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٣	عبد البراهيم سليم	رئيس جمعية عمدة القرى التابعة		0111070970	[Signature]
٤	سامح سيدزق الله	مدير اعمال اسوان	Samh208196@yahoo.com	0226593212	[Signature]
٥	مهدي هاشم محمود	محاسب مؤسس شركة	Mehammm@yahoo.com	01105609330	[Signature]
٦	ابو بلتر محمود	مستول البنية عمر غرب			
٧	فارس عبد العزيز عبيد	رئيس حى شرق			
٨	د. نادية كمال عزيز	اخصائى بيئية	nadykamal@yahoo.com	01101000040	[Signature]
٩	مبارك محمد سلطان	رئيس جمعية عمدة القرى التابعة		01006714000	[Signature]
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١١	محمد هاشم	رئيس شركة			[Signature]
١٢	محمد محمد	رئيس شركة		01107012780	[Signature]
١٣	محمد محمد	رئيس شركة	ksamr.ahmed@yahoo.com	01107000000	[Signature]
١٤	محمد محمد	رئيس شركة		01100000000	[Signature]
١٥	محمد محمد	رئيس شركة		01223240032	[Signature]



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
قاعة مؤتمرات عروس النيل - اسوان  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢١ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١٦	أحمد محمد فزاد	المهندس محمد عبد الرحمن		١٤٢٧٦٢٩٦٦١	
١٧	محمد أحمد عوض الله	مهندس بالبريد محمد عبد الرحمن		٠١١٦٦٩٨٩٥٥٤	
١٨	محمد أحمد محمد ياسين	مهندس بالبريد محمد عبد الرحمن		٠١١٢٢٨٦٤٢٧	
١٩	أحمد السلام الصديقي	مهندس محمد عبد الرحمن		٠١١٤٩٦٤١١٨١	
٢٠	محمد أحمد محمد سليمان	بأمر وزارة مهندس المهندس		٠١٤٨١٥٦٠٤٥	
٢١	أحمد محمد أحمد محمد	بالمعاش مهندس المهندس		٠١٥٨٤٩٣١٧٧٩	
٢٢	أحمد محمد أحمد	شركة الماء مهندس المهندس		٠١٠٠٣٥٧١٤٧٦	
٢٣	أحمد عبد الفتاح أحمد	اعمال من جمعية الشبان		٠١٤٤٤٢٤٠١٩٥	
٢٤	أحمد الرزق أبو الخير	مهندس مهندس الخرجة		٠١٤٤٨٠٦١٥١٢	
٢٥	أحمد محمد محمد	مهندس مهندس الخرجة		٠١١٥٤٢٠٢٨٨	
٢٦	أحمد محمد محمد	شرايب مهندس المهندس		٠١٤٤٧٠٧٨٠٧	
٢٧	أحمد محمد محمد	مهندس مهندس الخرجة		٠١٤٠٦٩٠٧٧٣	
٢٨	أحمد محمد محمد	جمعية المهندسين بالبريد مهندس المهندس		٠١٠١٦٧٥٧٥٠	
٢٩					
٣٠					



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
قاعة مؤتمرات عروس النيل - اسوان  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢١ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مسلسل
	٠١١٤٦٩٥١١		مركز بحوث	احمد رانيا محمد	٣١
	٠١٣٨٤٤٩٣٩١		مركز البحوث والدراسات	احمد عبد المنعم	٣٢
	٠١١٥٠٩٨٢٠٤		مركز بحوث	محمود عبد الوهاب	٣٣
	٠٤٤٠٧٦٤٢٤		إختصاصات أبحاث	وليد محمد عبد	٣٤
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مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٤٦	عبدالمجيد الهادي	مدير عام الشركة		٠١٠٤٠٦٢٦٩	
٤٧	محمد رشيد الهادي	مدير عام الشركة			
٤٨	محمد رشيد الهادي	مدير عام الشركة			
٤٩	اشرف عبد الغنى	مستشار الشركة	Ashraf.Ahmed@ecoconserv.com	٠١٠٠٢٩١٠٥	
٥٠	محمد رشيد الهادي	مدير عام الشركة		٠١١٤٠٦٢٦٩	
٥١	طارق محمد عبد الله	مدير عام الشركة	Tarik.Khalaba@ecoconserv.com	٠١٠٧٠٩٢٨٤	
٥٢	احمد محمد عبد الحليم	مدير عام الشركة		٠١١٨٩٩٢٤٤	
٥٣	احمد محمد عبد الحليم	مدير عام الشركة		٠١٠٢٤٨٤٦٨٠	
٥٤	محمد رشيد الهادي	مدير عام الشركة		٠١١١١١١١١١١	
٥٥	محمد رشيد الهادي	مدير عام الشركة		٠١١١١١١١١١١	
٥٦	محمد رشيد الهادي	مدير عام الشركة		٠١١٢٥٧٨١٢٢	
٥٧	محمد رشيد الهادي	مدير عام الشركة		٠١١١٨٢٩١١١	
٥٨	محمد رشيد الهادي	مدير عام الشركة	mona2010@ecoconserv.com	٠١١١٠٨٠٩٨٨	
٥٩	محمد رشيد الهادي	مدير عام الشركة		٠١٤٧٥٥٤٨٧٥	
٦٠	محمد رشيد الهادي	مدير عام الشركة		٠٢١٧٥٢٥٣	



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مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٦١	محمد حسن	مدير ادارة مياه الشرب		٠١٠٦٧٧٧٦٤٤	
٦٢	ياسين احمد	مدير ادارة مياه الشرب		٠١٠٩٤٧٩٥٦٣	
٦٣	آية عباس	مديرة بحرية اسوان		٠١٥٠٧٥٨١٤٦٤	
٦٤	سيد محمد	مدير ادارة تحفيظ الطبيعة		١٤٢٤٦٤٣٦٤٤	
٦٥	سالم محمد	مهندس بيئي		٠١٤٤٨٨٨٨٤٤	
٦٦	محمد عبدالوهاب	مهندس مدني		٠١١٩٥٥٧٣٤	
٦٧	د. ناز اسرار	مستشارة		٠١١١٤١٦٧٧٤	
٦٨	د. نادية	مستشارة		٠١٤٨٦٤٥٧٧	
٦٩	د. نادية	مستشارة		٠١١٥٠٨٢٤٧٥	
٧٠	علاء راد	مهندس مدني		٠١١٤٤٧٤٤٠	
٧١	علاء محمد	مهندس مدني		٠١١٢١٢١٠١٥٠	
٧٢	علاء احمد	مهندس مدني		٠١١٦٤٦٢٤٤١	
٧٣	محمد محمد	مهندس مدني		٠١١٥٥٦٤٨	
٧٤	محمد محمد	مهندس مدني		٠١٠٤٧٠١٥٩	
٧٥					



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مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١	صالح محمد	مدير عام شركة الغاز			
٢	محمد عبد السلام	مدير عام شركة الغاز		٠١١٤٦٠٠٩٨٠٤	
٣	د. أحمد محمد	مستشار فني		٠١٥٥٢١٨٤٩٥	
٤	أحمد محمد	مدير فني		٠١١٤٨٥١٩٦٠٩	
٥	علي يوسف	مدير فني		٠١١٤٠١٨١٦٠٠	
٦	محمد محمد	مدير فني		٠١١٤٢٦٧٦١٩٥	
٧	محمد محمد	مدير فني			
٨	محمد محمد	مدير فني		٠١٠٠٥٥٦٠٥٩	
٩	محمد محمد	مدير فني		٠١٢٢٤١٤٥٥٢١	
١٠	محمد محمد	مدير فني		٠١١٣٦١٤٣٨٧	
١١	محمد محمد	مدير فني			
١٢	محمد محمد	مدير فني			
١٣	محمد محمد	مدير فني		٠١٠٠١٤٦٦٧٥٥	
١٤	محمد محمد	مدير فني		٠١١٤٢٠٧١٥١١	
١٥	محمد محمد	مدير فني		٠١١٤٠٥٤٩١٥٠	





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مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايصال	التليفون	التوقيع
١٦	إبراهيم محمد السوي	مهندس		٠١٠٥٦٥٥٤٢٢	
١٧	محمد جمال محمود	مهندس		٠١٠٦٠٤٠٦٣٤	
١٨	محمد فضل محمد	مهندس		٠١١٤٨٦٥٩٤٤٢١	
١٩	محمد فضل محمد	مهندس		٠١١٤٨٦٥٩٤٤٢١	
٢٠	محمد فضل محمد	مهندس		٠١٠٧٦٤٦٥١٧١	
٢١	محمد فضل محمد	مهندس		٠١٠٥٩٩٤٦٩١	
٢٢	أحمد محمد السيد	مهندس		٠١٤٤٢٢٦٧٨٧	
٢٣	محمد فضل محمد	مهندس		٠١٠٦٦٤٨٤١٩١	
٢٤	محمد فضل محمد	مهندس		٠١٤٤٤٤١٦١٤٩	
٢٥	محمد فضل محمد	مهندس		٠١١١٥٤٦٩٠	
٢٦	محمد فضل محمد	مهندس		٠١١٥٥٠٧٦٤٥	
٢٧	محمد فضل محمد	مهندس		٠١١٨٤٤٤٦٩٨	
٢٨	محمد فضل محمد	مهندس			
٢٩	محمد فضل محمد	مهندس			
٣٠	محمد فضل محمد	مهندس		٠١٢٧٤٤٤٠٤٠٨	



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مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٣١	المهندس الماهر الكرم	قطاع قطاع المياه والكهرباء		١٢٨٤٦٦٥٤٦٦	
٣٢	هيكل محمد عبد الحميد محمد	مبنى مدينة العلمانية		١١١١٧٤٦٦٨٧	
٣٣	صبري محمد نيل	مبنى مركز ومدينة ادمو		١١٢٢٧٢١١٩٧١	
٣٤	محمد ابراهيم محمد ابراهيم	مبنى مركز محافظة		٠١٢٢٩٩٨٠٤٥١٧	
٣٥	محمد الابراهيم محمد	مبنى مركز محافظة		٠١٠٠٤٨٨٨١٤٠	
٣٦	محمد ابراهيم محمد	مبنى مركز محافظة		١١٢٢٧٢١١٩٧١	
٣٧	عبدالمجيد عبد الله محمد	مبنى مركز محافظة		١١٢٢٧٢١١٩٧١	
٣٨	الراعي محمد احمد	مبنى مركز محافظة		٠١١٥٩٢١٩٠٩	
٣٩	ابراهيم محمد محمود	مبنى مركز محافظة	<a href="mailto:ibrahim@wada.gov.eg">ibrahim@wada.gov.eg</a>	٠١٠١٠٠٨٩٦٢	
٤٠	محمد محمود محمد محمود	مبنى مركز محافظة		٠١٠٠١٨٢٤٤٤١	
٤١	محمد ابراهيم محمد	مبنى مركز محافظة		٠١٢٢٧٢١١٩٧١	
٤٢	محمد ابراهيم محمد	مبنى مركز محافظة		٠١٢٢٧٢١١٩٧١	
٤٣	ابراهيم محمد محمود	مبنى مركز محافظة		٠١١٢٢٢٤٤٤٤	
٤٤	محمد ابراهيم محمد	مبنى مركز محافظة		٠١١٢٢٢٤٤٤٤	
٤٥	محمد ابراهيم محمد	مبنى مركز محافظة		٠١٠٠٤٥٠٤٤٤٤	



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ممثل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٤٦	محمد شحات	مدير مشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي		٠١١٤٢٤٧٢٦١٨	
٤٧	محمد شحات	مدير مشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي	KHOKHO_ica@Yahoo.com	٠١١٤٢٤٦٦٤٩	
٤٨	إيمان محمد	موظفة	ipenzimara@yahoo.com	٠١٠٠٧٠٥٤٥٥٩	
٤٩	محمد فوزي	اديبان اجتماعي		٠١٢٨٤٩٧٧٧	
٥٠	محمد فوزي	اديبان اجتماعي		٠١٠٠٣١١٨٦٧	
٥١	ياسر شحات	مهندس		٠١١٥٠٢٨٨٦٦٩	
٥٢	محمد شحات	مهندس		٠١٠١٨٧١٩٧	
٥٣	تار محمد	مهندس		٠١٠٠١١٥٧٥٢	
٥٤	محمد شحات	مهندس		٠١٢٢٥١١٧٤٦	
٥٥	محمد شحات	مهندس		٠١١١٩٠٧١٦٢	
٥٦	د. ماهر لوتيا	مدرسة		٠١٤٤٥٤٤٣٣	
٥٧	انوار محمد	مدرسة		٠١١٥٤٩٩٥٩	
٥٨	محمد شحات	مهندس	M. Mohamed - Kans	٠١٠٠٨٨٠٩٠٩٩	
٥٩	محمد شحات	مهندس		٠١١٤٠٥٧٩١٢	
٦٠	محمد شحات	مهندس		٠١١٦٧١٩٥٦	



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مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٦١	محمد الزبير	مهندس كهرباء		٢٤٠٢٤٢	[Signature]
٦٢	محمد طه	مهندس كهرباء		١٤٨٠٠٦٠١٢	[Signature]
٦٣	محمد احمد	مهندس كهرباء		١٤٧٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	[Signature]
٦٤	محمد سيد	مهندس كهرباء		١٤٨٦٤٥٨٦٤	[Signature]
٦٥	محمد طه	مهندس كهرباء		٠١٠٠٦٠١٢٧١	[Signature]
٦٦	محمد احمد	مهندس كهرباء		٠١١٤٩٥٥٠٠٨١	[Signature]
٦٧	محمد احمد	مهندس كهرباء		٠١١٤٧٤٤٦٤٤	[Signature]
٦٨	محمد احمد	مهندس كهرباء		٠١٤٨٩٥٥٥٥٥	[Signature]
٦٩	محمد احمد	مهندس كهرباء		٠١١٤٤٦٤٥٥٥	[Signature]
٧٠	محمد احمد	مهندس كهرباء		٠١١٤٤٦٤٥٥٥	[Signature]
٧١	محمد احمد	مهندس كهرباء		٠١٠٠٦٠١٢٧١	[Signature]
٧٢	محمد احمد	مهندس كهرباء	elFateh2011@gmail	٠١٤٤٤٦٤٥٥٥	[Signature]
٧٣	محمد احمد	مهندس كهرباء		٠١٤٤٤٦٤٥٥٥	[Signature]
٧٤	محمد احمد	مهندس كهرباء		٠١٤٤٤٦٤٥٥٥	[Signature]
٧٥	محمد احمد	مهندس كهرباء		٠١٤٧١٥٧٤٠٦٤	[Signature]



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التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مسلسل
	١١٥٢٧٦٧١٦٩		جمعية الموهبة لخدمة اليتيم	احسان محمد محمد	٧٦
	٠٨٤٤٦٠٥٧٧٩		جمعية ابرو كاديا	رانيا امير السيد	٧٧
	٠١١٥٥٢٩١٧٢٠		جمعية اطفالنا لخدمة اليتيم	رانيا فاطمة حوسني	٧٨
	١٤٨١٦٤٧٠٩٩		جمعية القفرة	سماء لامل عثمان	٧٩
	٠١١١٥٠٢٨٤١٧		جمعية ا لقرنة	سكينة محمد محمد	٨٠
	٠١٤٠٠٤٩٤٤٢٦		جمعية كوكب اليتيم	سحر عثمان محمد	٨١
	٠١٤٨١٠٨٥٠٠		جمعية غنم اليتيم	سحر عثمان محمد	٨٢
	٠١١٥٧٦٢٨٦٤		جمعية ابو الحسن مشي	عائدي حسان محمد	٨٣
	٠١٤٧٧٤٥٩٠٩		جمعية القفر	عبادتها احمد	٨٤
	٠١١١١٧٩٦٥٥٩٧		جمعية عبد السلام	سند احمد محمد	٨٥
	٠١١٤٤٥٥٩٧٠٢		جمعية عبد السلام	فاودة صبر محمد	٨٦
	٠١١١٤٧٧٨٨٦٥		جمعية الصباغة	مها محمد محمد	٨٧
	٠١١١٩٦٤٤٦٦٦		جمعية صرارة غرب	الهادي لطفى	٨٨
	٠١٤٧٨٦٧٤٥٩		الخلافة	بيوتنا محمد	٨٩
	٠١٠٩٦٠٩٧٩٧٨		جمعية القفر	جمال ابو الخير	٩٠

**GOVERNORATE OF QENA**

Girls club (Qena Governorate)

Saturday, 23 December 2013

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
1	Mohamed refaat	Gas Misr company		01065506872
2	Fouad mostafa AbelGani rehab	Nagi hamadi municipality mayor		01118576235
3	Mostafa Mohamed akasha	Lawyers candidates		01004925499
4	Mostafa gaber Mohamed	Lawyers candidates		01062020406
5	Ahmed sharkaoui abo elnasr	Dandara NGO		01288728151
6	Mohmaed khalifa hebashi	GIZ		01151319650
7	Khalid Bauomi	GIZ	Kbayoumy @yahoo.com	01208367494
8	Hani shehata Mohamed	Teba TV channel	Hany-TV8@yahoo.com	01112254147
9	Mohamed farouq	Teba TV channel		01113085528
10	Amani salah abdelahi	Environment unit –nagi hamadi municipality		01004700583
11	Mohamed ahmed Mohamed Ebrahim	Ana Masri NGO	Mada9098@yahoo.com	01116861612
12	Mahmoud Hassan abozied	Ana Masri NGO	Mh.aboziedd@yahoo.co m	01092514005
13	Mubarak gendi	Announcer –upper Egypt radio		01227293469
14	Abdelmoti abdelqader	Deshna Municipality mayor		0167541140
15	Hanan Mohamed Mohamed	Accountant		0100257454
16	Sarya Mohamed Taha mohamed	Social education unit		01005873972
17	Tharwat Ebrahim Wassif	Deputy chairman of water authority		01275111794
18	Alaa Eldin Mohamed Mohamed bakry	Planning general manger in water authority	Alaabakry10@gmail.com	01115894365
19	Abo elsoud gahlan ali	Qous mayor		01224122686
20	Abdelaleem qassem mohmaed	Environment unit –deshna		01005428396
21	Nahed yosseif abdelrazek	Hathour development company		010095592121
22	Ehsan Mohamed Hefni	General manger –education department	ehsanhefny@yahoo.com	01224044948

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
23	Ahmed ahmed mostafa	Chemist –environment unit		01224923156
24	Esmail Mohamed helmi	Head of NGO unit –social affair		01275842079
25	Fathi Mohamed hamadalla	Koum Eldaba NGO	<a href="mailto:fhmdlh@yahoo.com">fhmdlh@yahoo.com</a>	01112806914
26	Fatma Elzahra Abdel rehim mosa	Houras NGO	<a href="mailto:Fatmaelzahra1989@yahoo.com">Fatmaelzahra1989@yahoo.com</a>	01008698291
27	Karema mansour ali	Economic development NGO	<a href="mailto:Nor.moon@yahoo.com">Nor.moon@yahoo.com</a>	01093829757
28	Ayman khoudary ali	Student	<a href="mailto:Aymana209@yahoo.com">Aymana209@yahoo.com</a>	01112812595
29	Amgad gazal	Care international organization	<a href="mailto:amgadgazal@yahoo.com">amgadgazal@yahoo.com</a>	01001559679
30	Ahmed abdefatah Mohamed Mubarak	Complete social development NGO		01006497331
31	Howaida mohmaed Shahat	Lawyer		
32	Gehan mahmoud Mohamed	Media unit – Qena governorate		
33	Samah abdalla saleh	Media unit – Qena governorate	<a href="mailto:Maha202093@yahoo.com">Maha202093@yahoo.com</a>	01006534730
34	Mohamed khalaf ahmed mohamoud	South naqada NGO	<a href="mailto:Mohammed khalaf@yahoo.com">Mohammed khalaf@yahoo.com</a>	01069660840
35	Hazem Mohamed hamdi	Elshabat elmoslemat NGO- naqada	<a href="mailto:Hazem-sma@yahoo.com">Hazem-sma@yahoo.com</a>	01284186308
36	Dahi Mohamed Abo elmagad	Elshabat elmoslemat NGO- naqada	<a href="mailto:aboyahoya@yahoo.com">aboyahoya@yahoo.com</a>	01017181958
37	Hanan Ayoub Bahri	Elshabat elmoslemat NGO- naqada		01022372445
38	Samya gamal Ahmed	Elshabat elmoslemat NGO- naqada	<a href="mailto:Sma2ba@yahoo.com">Sma2ba@yahoo.com</a>	01155205474
39	Seham mostafa Abdelreham	Elshabat elmoslemat NGO- naqada		01276362666
40	Sanaa seid Mohamed	Elshabat elmoslemat NGO- naqada		01015010584
41	Amira abdelmared ahmed	Elshabat elmoslemat NGO- naqada		01014454324
42	Waleed aref abdelatye	Petroleum holding company		01003907935
43	Mohmaed abo elwafa kamel	Lawyer – Elmostaqbal NGO –Naqada	<a href="mailto:metrmohamed@yahoo.com">metrmohamed@yahoo.com</a>	01001617454
44	Mohmaed shabaan ashour	Accountant – Bear anbar NGO –Naqada		01223967742
45	Said mahmoud Mohamed	Secretary –Bear anbar NGO		01285692407
46	Nabil ezzat Mohamed	Misr ElKhair NGO	<a href="mailto:nezzet@misrelkhear.org">nezzet@misrelkhear.org</a>	01285555630

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
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50	Mahmoud sadiq mahran	Teacher	<a href="mailto:Albuchara521@yahoo.com">Albuchara521@yahoo.com</a>	01003832618
51	Rasha Mohamed sadeq	Secretary –Elshabat NGO- Naqada		01096670371
52	Rehab Ahmed Hassan	Elshabat elmoslemat NGO- naqada		01288409972
53	Entesar Mohamed Hassan	Elshabat elmoslemat NGO- naqada		01014213439
54	Marwa abdelhamid mahmoud	Elshabat elmoslemat NGO- naqada		01015362264
55	Nesma mohmaed kamal eldin	Elshabat elmoslemat NGO- naqada		01025146167
56	Heba assad azmi	Elshabat elmoslemat NGO- naqada		01015611191
57	Asma ahmed bastawy	Elmashreq NGO	<a href="mailto:Asmaa-ahmed@yahoo.com">Asmaa-ahmed@yahoo.com</a>	01006935132
58	Aya Hassan youssif	Elmashreq NGO	<a href="mailto:Aya.hassan604@yahoo.com">Aya.hassan604@yahoo.com</a>	01126467096
59	Salah eldin Hamada khalil	Elmostaqbal Ngo _naqada		01118379346
60	Mohamed abdall awad	EEAA –Qena branch		01146009804
61	Mohamed mahmoud asyed elbanhawi	English teacher		
62	Gamal youssef ebrahim	Science research center		01003049740
63	Amal badawi elsayed	Lawyer		01001933457
64	Yehi abdelmotelib sayed	Education department		01224888423
65	Thabet elmohandes	Education department		01124686654
66	Nagala bakhoum	Ana Masri NGO		01064507745
67	Awad boshra sedra	Youth department		01002214770
68	Ali elsayed ali	Public relation manger – Gamahir misr newspaper		01220050903
69	Mohmaed khamis rawi	Elmoustaqbal NGO		01285999720
70	Fatma elzahra abdelhares	University teacher	<a href="mailto:Fatma.queen2010@yahoo.com">Fatma.queen2010@yahoo.com</a>	01096326333



Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
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72	Youssef fawzi makram	Elmashrek NGO		01221411770
73	Rami sefien gayed	Elmashrek NGO		01286126139
74	Ahmed tayee ebrahim	Bear Anbar NGO		01225696098
75	Gamal helmi Mohamed	Public relation – water authority		01001813755
76	Mohamed Ahmed	Gas Misr		01018719170
77	Omima badawy hassan	Public relation manager – science research center		01004698122
78	Magdy Raouf lembi	Information & computer unit	<a href="mailto:dodofalconn@yahoo.com">dodofalconn@yahoo.com</a>	01228999378
79	Mohamed elhamd ashour	Elmashrek NGO		01091788102
80	Mamdouh aboelqasem ahmed	Health department–Qena	<a href="mailto:Qenaoffice2@yahoo.com">Qenaoffice2@yahoo.com</a>	01001113645
81	Mahmoud mahrous gamal	Electricity department - Qena		01001654495
82	Adel nagi Mohamed	Electricity department - Qena		01000080938
83	Mohamed fangari abo gabal	Youth department	<a href="mailto:fangazym@yahoo.com">fangazym@yahoo.com</a>	01001805795
84	Gaafar taha ahmed	Roads department		01006739307
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86	Nadia raouf lembi	Elmashreq NGO		01276367112
87	Ahmed abdelraouf Mohamed Mohamed	Environment unit	<a href="mailto:Ahmedraoof007@yahoo.com">Ahmedraoof007@yahoo.com</a>	01001969359
88	Youssri hafez morsi	Environment unit	<a href="mailto:Yeasry-hafez@yahoo.com">Yeasry-hafez@yahoo.com</a>	01002960804
89	Sabri yousif Dawood	mayor		01001873355
90	Mohamed NasrEldin AbdelAziz	Environment unit		
91	Mahmoud abdelradi mahmoud	Agriculture engineer		
92	Ali abdelmegid monoufi	Irrigation department	<a href="mailto:En.g.ali-menofy@yahoo.com">En.g.ali-menofy@yahoo.com</a>	01143909096
93	Walaa zahran Mohamed	Socialist specialist		0102132158
94	Doaa zahran Mohamed	Arabic teacher		01021302159

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
95	Fatma ahmed ebrahim	Industrial sector –Qena		01225369905
96	Ahmed ali dardir Mohamed	Ceyanco company		01097752413
97	Mohsen abo elqaseem kamala	Ceyanco company		
98	Yasser hefni abozeid	Social affair department		01091218871
99	Ahmed mostafa saad eldein	Ana Masri NGO		01011436219
100	Sahar Mohamed mostafa	Measure funding consultant	Smmm300@yahoo.com	01004707307
101	Ali garebi Mohamed	Cooperation general manger –Qena governorate		01003396587
102	Sally adel sayed		<a href="mailto:Beautygirl336477@yahoo.com">Beautygirl336477@yahoo.com</a>	01009399053
103	Ahmed nasari ahmed			
104	Ashraf anour amin	Deputy mayor –Qena municipality		
105	Khaled ahmed Mohamed	Ceyanco company		01018077688
106	Reham ahmed ali ahmed	South valley university		01098665828
107	Menatalla ahmed ali ahmed	South valley university		01013232241
108	Maha hussien ahmed masoud	Secondary school deputy manager		01003184192
109	Monir abdelaliam azab	Education department	<a href="mailto:Monie-azab@yahoo.com">Monie-azab@yahoo.com</a>	01224677261
110	Marwa abdelwahaab naser		<a href="mailto:memeeg@yahoo.com">memeeg@yahoo.com</a>	01094288858
111	Asma ali mostafa	Economic development NGO		01148007078
112	Wafaa aboelqaseem mohmaed	Student		01140369415
113	Hayam mohseen omar	Arous elneil NGO	Hiam- mohsen2010@yahoo.com	01008651916
114	Assem omran mahmoud	Economic development NGO		01125055784
115	Wafaa Mohamed ahmed rashed	Environment responsible	<a href="mailto:Wafaa-rashed@yahoo.com">Wafaa-rashed@yahoo.com</a>	01003351413
116	Mohamed elkheer	Parliament member		01004885750
117	Mervat abdelhakeem abdeldayem	Elmashrek NGO		

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
118	Vector mekheeil farah	Misr motors		01222728427
119	Ashraf saad mokhtar	Education technology unit		01001818578
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121	Nasheta mekawy taher	Rural community development NGO	<a href="mailto:Ne201977@yahoo.com">Ne201977@yahoo.com</a>	01063066342
122	Zenab mahmoud raslan	Rural community development NGO		01001663986
123	Wafaa mohmed fouad	Rural community development NGO		01000306170
124	Aber mostafa Mohamed	Rural community development NGO		01065156150
125	Aber ahmed abo elmagd	Media unit –Qena governorate	<a href="mailto:Sahafa2020@yahoo.com">Sahafa2020@yahoo.com</a>	01066229938
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127	Mohamed abdefatah hashim	Teacher		01007340738
128	Entesar elewi ahmed	Solidarity unit		01004716338
129	Hussien ahmed mostafa	Ana Masry NGO		01006980907
130	Mohamed mamdouh ahmed	Ana Masry NGO		01015145663
131	Sahar Mohamed elsager	Information unit –Qena governorate		0109616404
132	Nahal said mahmoud			
133	Fatma abdo ashour	Nile information center		01114062300
134	Yousef Mohamed ragab	Qena information center	<a href="mailto:Youssif-ragabss@yahoo.com">Youssif-ragabss@yahoo.com</a>	01229531967
135	Ahmed gamal Abdelwaheed	Qena mayor officer		01090538435
136	Ali eldein Abdelbadei	Social unit –south valley university	<a href="mailto:Alieldin2004@yahoo.com">Alieldin2004@yahoo.com</a>	01009588666
137	Mostafa wazeri	Monument department Qena		01020296161
138	Afaf ashour elkhateb	International arbitration consultant		01004222720
139	Sayed ezzat Mohamed			01063395214
140	Mohamed mosaad ossman	Koum Belal NGO		01288596819
141	Eid Abdelhakeem kamel	Koum Belal NGO		01008681257

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
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143	Awad Abdelwahaab Taher	Elmashreq NGO	<a href="mailto:Emad-jamaic@yahoo.com">Emad-jamaic@yahoo.com</a>	01060535963
144	Hasna aboelmakarem sadiq	student	<a href="mailto:ghadaryabar@yahoo.com">ghadaryabar@yahoo.com</a>	01013120022
145	Mohamed Mohamed ahmed Qenawi	Care international authorization	<a href="mailto:mqenauy@yahoo.com">mqenauy@yahoo.com</a>	01099913087
146	Mohamed abdelhamid ahmed	Social NGO	<a href="mailto:Mohamed-53404@yahoo.com">Mohamed-53404@yahoo.com</a>	01001580564
147	Arabi AboZeid Ahmed	Education department	<a href="mailto:Aaboazeid55@yahoo.com">Aaboazeid55@yahoo.com</a>	01002930797
148	Mohamed Hassan Hamam	Seyanco company		01119731077
149	Nagla Hagan	Teacher		01001280819
150	Mohamec Esmail	Qous mayor		01097199872



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
قاعة نادي الفتيات - قنا  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
الاثنين ٢٣ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١	محمد رفعت هادي	مهندس / شركة فانز		٠١٠٦٥٥٠٦٨٧٢	
٢	علاء الدين محمد	مهندس / شركة فانز		١١١٨٥٧٦٤٤٥	
٣	محمد محمد	مهندس / شركة فانز		٠١٠٠٩٩٤٥٤٩٩	
٤	مصطفى طارق محمد	مهندس / شركة فانز		٠١٠٦٥٥٠٤٠٦	
٥	محمد شرف الدين	مهندس / شركة فانز		٠١٤٨٨٧٤٨١٥١	
٦	محمد فؤاد	مهندس / شركة فانز		١١٥١٢١٩٦٥٠	
٧	فادي يوسف	مهندس / شركة فانز	Kbayoumy65@yahoo.com	٠٤٨٢٦٧٠٠٠٠٤	
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٩	محمد فؤاد	مهندس / شركة فانز		٠١١٢٠٨٥٥٩١	
١٠	إيمان صلاح عبد الله	مهندس / شركة فانز		٠١٠٤٧٠٠٥٨٣	
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١٣	محمد عبد العزيز	مهندس / شركة فانز		٠١٤٧٥٤٧٤٦٤	
١٤	محمد عبد العزيز	مهندس / شركة فانز		٠١٦٧٥٢١٤٠	
١٥	محمد عبد العزيز	مهندس / شركة فانز		٠١٠٤٥٠٠٠٠٠	



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة

لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة

قاعة نادي الفتيات - قنا

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

الاثنين ٢٣ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مسلسل
	٠١٠٠٥٨٧٢٩٧٤	Sargred Cairo ٧	مدير ادارة المشاريع بالشرقية	حما ربه محمد	١٦
	٠١٤٧٥١١١٧٩٢		نائبة مدير ادارة مشروع قنا	شروت ابراهيم و احمد	١٧
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	٠١٤٤٤١٤٤٦٨٦		مستشار مشروع ودراسات	ابو اسعد محمد محمد	١٩
	٠١١٠٥٤٤٨٤٩٦		مدير ادارة مشروع قنا	محمد ابراهيم محمد محمد	٢٠
	٠١٩٥٥٥٩٤١٤١	NAhO D-W-white@	مدير ادارة مشروع قنا	ناهد محمد محمد محمد	٢١
	٠١٤٤٤٠٢٢٩٤٨	ch.sarhefmy@yahoo.com	مدير ادارة مشروع قنا	احمد محمد محمد محمد	٢٢
	٠١٤٤٤٩٤٤١٤١		مدير ادارة مشروع قنا	احمد محمد محمد محمد	٢٣
	٠١٤٧٥٨٤٤٠٧٩		مدير ادارة مشروع قنا	احمد محمد محمد محمد	٢٤
	٠١١١٤٨٠٦٩١٤	Fkmdlk@yahoo.com	مدير ادارة مشروع قنا	محمود محمد محمد محمد	٢٥
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	٠١٠٠٦٢٩٧٢٣١		مدير ادارة مشروع قنا	احمد محمد محمد محمد	٣٠



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
قاعة نادي الفتويات - قنا  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
الاثنين ٢٣ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٣١	هوينا كبريت نه	مديرة		٠١١١٢٧٤٠٤٤٤	هوينا كبريت نه
٣٢	هيدي كبريت نه	مديرة الاعلام والتواصل		٠١٠١١٨٦٥٥٥٩	هيدي كبريت نه
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٣٥	٣/٦ محمد محمدى يوسف	مديرة العلاقات العامة بمحافظة قنا	HAZEM_SMA@yaho.com	٠١٥٩٤١٦٤٠٨	٣/٦ محمد محمدى يوسف
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٣٨	سامية صابر احمد	مديرة العلاقات العامة	asb-٠١٠٦٢٩٦٦٩٢	٠١٥٥٥٠٥٤٤٤	سامية صابر احمد
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٤٠	شهاد محمد	مديرة العلاقات العامة		٠١٠١٥٠١٠٥٨٤	شهاد محمد
٤١	آمينه عبدالمنعم احمد سيد	مديرة العلاقات العامة		٠١٠٤٤٥٤٢٤٤	آمينه عبدالمنعم احمد سيد
٤٢	وليد طارق عبدالقادر	مدير الشركة القابضة للبريد		٠١٠٠٢٩٠٧٩٢٥	وليد طارق عبدالقادر
٤٣	زينب لينا كمال	مديرة العلاقات العامة	mohammed.mohammed@yahoo.com	٠١٠٠٦٦١٧٤٥٤	زينب لينا كمال
٤٤	مريم ماسر	مديرة العلاقات العامة		٠١٤٢٩٦٧٧٤٤	مريم ماسر
٤٥	عبد الرحمن	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٤٨٥٦٩٤٤٤	عبد الرحمن



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مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٤٦	م. جمال حجازي	مكتب موكيم مصر	nezzat@misraalkhedr.org	٠١٢٨٥٥٨٥٦٠	[Signature]
٤٧	د. منال محمد شحات	جامعة جنوب الوادي	monakovashy5@gmail.com	٠١٠٠٤٩٠٤٠٥٩	[Signature]
٤٨	د. فداء ربيع النجدي	اخصائى اعلاى مديون الجوف	neza202033@yahoo.com	٠١٠٠٤٩٠٤٠٥٩	[Signature]
٤٩	م. محمد رزق	معلم اول	SMR Za Za 4@yahoo.com	٠١٠٠٧٤٨٩٦٧٨	[Signature]
٥٠	م. محمد رزق	معلم	albucharah@yandex.com	٠١٠٠٧٨٢٤٦٢٤	[Signature]
٥١	ر. ش. احمد صاوي	م. ش. احمد صاوي		٠١٠٠٦٦٦٧٠٣٧١	[Signature]
٥٢	م. ر. احمد صاوي	م. ر. احمد صاوي		٠١٠٠٤٨٤٠٩٩٧٩	[Signature]
٥٣	م. انتصار محمد مسلمان	م. انتصار محمد مسلمان		٠١٠١٤٩١٤٢٣٩	[Signature]
٥٤	م. ر. عبد المنعم	م. ر. عبد المنعم		٠١٠١٥٤٦٩٩٦٤	[Signature]
٥٥	م. نسمة محمد جمال الدين	م. نسمة محمد جمال الدين		٠١٠٠٥١٤٦١٦٧	[Signature]
٥٦	م. هبة أسعد عزيز	م. هبة أسعد عزيز		٠١٠١٥٦١١١٩١	[Signature]
٥٧	م. انيساء احمد طاي	م. انيساء احمد طاي	anisaahmed@yahoo.com	٠١٠٠٦٩٢٥١٢٤	[Signature]
٥٨	م. ر. يوسف	م. ر. يوسف	rafa.hassan604@yahoo.com	٠١١٤٦٢٦٧٠٩٦	[Signature]
٥٩	م. صلاح الدين حامد خليل	م. صلاح الدين حامد خليل	salaheldine1964@yahoo.com	٠١١١٧٧٩٢٤٦	[Signature]
٦٠	م. محمد عبد الله	م. محمد عبد الله		٠١١٤٦٠٠٩١٠٤	[Signature]





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مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٦١	محمد كرم	ادمن في لفتة ابلنزم			
٦٢	محمد كرم	المرکز الاستشارات النظم		٠١٠٠٤٠٥٧٤٠	
٦٣	زهرة بوري	مهام		٠١٩٢٢٦٥٧	
٦٤	محمد كرم	مدير عام		٠١٤٤٨٨٨٤٤٣	
٦٥	محمد كرم	مدير عام		٠١٤٤٦٦٦٦٥٤	
٦٦	محمد كرم	مدير عام		٠١٦٤٥٧٧٤٥	
٦٧	محمد كرم	مدير عام		٠١٠٠٤٤١٤٧٧٠	
٦٨	محمد كرم	مدير عام		٠١٠٠٠٠٠٠٩٠٢	
٦٩	محمد كرم	مدير عام		٠١٤٨٥٩٩٩٩٤	
٧٠	فاطمة الزهراء عبد الحارس	استاذة جامعية	Fatma.quear2010@yahoo.com	٠١٠٩٦٣٥٦٣٢٣	فاطمة
٧١	نور محمد الله منصور	استاذة جامعية	Lola.Noua.2011@yahoo.com	٠١٥٣٣٥٦١٧٧	فاطمة
٧٢	يوسف فوزي بكر	مؤسسة المشرق		٠١٤٩٤١١٧٧٠	يوسف فوزي
٧٣	رامد سفيان حيد	مؤسسة المشرق		٠١٤٦١٥٦١٣٩	رامد سفيان
٧٤	محمد كرم	مدير عام		٠١٤٥٦٩٦٠٢٤	محمد كرم
٧٥	محمد كرم	مدير عام		٠١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠	محمد كرم



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التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مستسل
	٠١٠٢١٤٢٧٥٧		مست حل	مروان محمد	٧٦
	٠١١٦٩٤٥٧٢٥		مست أعمال	محمد مصطفى	٧٧
	٠١٤٤٨٥٧٧٥٢		مست مرافق	محمد محمد	٧٨
	٠١٠٦٤٤٨٤٩		اتحادية اجتماعية	د. حبيب أبو الحسن عري	٧٩
	٠١٠٩٩٢٢٠٤١		مست أعمال	أحمد جمال	٨٠
					٨١
					٨٢
					٨٣
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					٨٥
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مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١	محمد محمد	رئيس قسم		٠١٠١٨٧١٩١٧٠	
٢	انجي	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٠٠٤٦٨١٢٢	
٣	مريم	مدير قسم	dotofalcon@yahoo.com	٠١٢٢٨٩٩٩٧٨	
٤	محمد	مدير		٠١٠٩١٧٨١١٠٤	
٥	د. محمد	رئيس	Penas office 2@yahoo.com	٠١٠٠١١١١٦٦٤٥	
٦	م. محمد	مدير		٠١٠٠١٦٥٤٩٥	
٧	م. محمد	مدير		٠١٠٠٠٠٨٠٩٣٨	
٨	م. محمد	مدير	Fanger@gmail.com	٠١٠١٨٠٥٧٩٥	
٩	محمد	مدير		٠١٠٠٦٧٧٩٩٢٧	
١٠	د. محمد	مدير	Yaser@hotmail.com	٠١٠٠٥٢٢٥١٢٩	
١١	محمد	مدير		٠١٢٧٦٢٦٧١١٢	
١٢	محمد	مدير	ahmedfalcon@yahoo.com	٠١٠١٩٦٩٤٥٩	
١٣	محمد	مدير	Yaser@hotmail.com	٠١٠٠٤٦٠١٠٢	
١٤	محمد	مدير		٠١٠٠١٨٧٢٢٥٥	
١٥	محمد	مدير			



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مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١٦	محمد عبد الإله محرم	مهندس استشاري	ABoul Ramiy Zab		
١٧	علي عبد الجبار عيسى	مهندس استشاري بقنا	ENG.ALI_Menofy@yahoo.com	01143909096	
١٨	ولاد فخران محمد	أخصائي إقليمي		٠١٠٤١٤٠٤١٥٨	ولاد
١٩	دعاء فخران محمد	معلمة أولاد الفقة عريشه		٠١٠٤١٤٠٤١٥٩	دعاء
٢٠	سماح محمد	مدرسة (معلمة) بمركزها		01225369905	س.س
٢١	المنى درويش	فنانة بورتو بورتو		٠١٩٧٧٥٤٤١٢	المنى
٢٢	محمد أبو بكر	مدير شركة مراكبي		٠١٠٩١٤١٨٨٧٧	
٢٣	أحمد محمد أبو بكر	مدير شركة مراكبي		٠١١٤٤٢٦٤١٩	
٢٤	أحمد مصطفى محمد	مدير شركة مراكبي		٠١٠٤٧٠٧٤١٧	
٢٥	محمد مصطفى	مدير شركة مراكبي	SMMM360@yahoo.com	٠١٠٢٢٩٦٥٨٧	
٢٦	علي عيسى محمد	مدير شركة مراكبي		٠١٠٩٣٩٩١٠٥٢	علي
٢٧	الكنادل سيد محمد		Beautygirl336477@yahoo.com		
٢٨	أحمد محمد أبو بكر				
٢٩	اسراء انور احمد	ناشطة بيئية بمرسى			
٣٠	خالد احمد محمد	مهندس استشاري		٠١٠١٨٠٧٧٢٠٨٨	خالد



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					٣١
ريهام أحمد	٠١٩٨٦٦٥٨٤٨	ريهام أحمد على أحمد	جماعة جنوب الوادي	منى الله أحمد على أحمد	٣٢
منى أحمد	٠١١٧٥٣٢٢٤٤١		دكتور / مربية / أستاذة	مريم / مريم	٣٣
منى أحمد	٠١٠٠٢١٨٤١٩٢	monia-azab@yahoo.com	دكتور / مربية / أستاذة	منى أحمد	٣٤
منى أحمد	٠١٢٢٤٧٧٧٧١	MEMO519@yahoo.com		منى أحمد	٣٥
منى أحمد	٠١١٤٨٠٠٧٠٧٨		كاتبه / مربية / أستاذة	منى أحمد	٣٦
منى أحمد	٠١١٤٧٦٩١٠		مالية / مربية / أستاذة	منى أحمد	٣٧
منى أحمد	٠١٠٨٦٥١٩١٧	kiam_muhsen2010@yahoo.com	مربية / مربية / أستاذة	منى أحمد	٣٨
منى أحمد	٠١١٢٥٠٥٥٧٨٥		مربية / مربية / أستاذة	منى أحمد	٣٩
منى أحمد	٠١٠٤٤٥١٩١٤	wafaa_washed@yahoo.com	مربية / مربية / أستاذة	منى أحمد	٤٠
منى أحمد	٠١٠٤٨٨٥٧٥		مربية / مربية / أستاذة	منى أحمد	٤١
منى أحمد	٠١٢٢٢٧٤٨٤٤٧		مربية / مربية / أستاذة	منى أحمد	٤٢
منى أحمد	٠١٠١٨١٨٥٧٨		مربية / مربية / أستاذة	منى أحمد	٤٣
منى أحمد		abodmas@yahoo.com	مربية / مربية / أستاذة	منى أحمد	٤٤
منى أحمد			مربية / مربية / أستاذة	منى أحمد	٤٥

٠١٥١١١٧٧٩٥٣



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التوقيع	التليفون	الايمل	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاسم	مسلسل
	٠١٠٦٢٠٣٤٤٤	2019770@yahoo.com	مركز البحوث والدراسات البيئية	تلاويح م. م. م	٤٦
	٠١٠٠١٦٦٢٤٨١		مركز البحوث والدراسات البيئية	زينة محمد السيد	٤٧
	٠١٠٠٣٠٦١٧٠		مركز البحوث والدراسات البيئية	وفاد ٥٥ قطار	٤٨
	٠١٦٥١٥٦٤٠		مركز البحوث والدراسات البيئية	عبدعظيم	٤٩
	٠١٠٦٦٤٤٩٩٣٨	Sahafa2020@yahoo.com	مركز البحوث والدراسات البيئية	عبد أحمد أبوالمجد	٥٠
	٠١٤٤٧٥٨٤٢٨	ahmed_dalafiony@qah.com	مركز البحوث والدراسات البيئية	أحمد عبدالعظيم	٥١
	٠١٠٧٤٤٠٧٦٨		مركز البحوث والدراسات البيئية	محمد عز الفلاح	٥٢
	٠١٠٠٧٧٦٣٨		مركز البحوث والدراسات البيئية	انصار علوم	٥٣
	٠١٠٦٩٨٠٩٠٧		مركز البحوث والدراسات البيئية	محمد محمد	٥٤
	٠١٠١٥١٤٥٦٦٤		مركز البحوث والدراسات البيئية	محمد محمد	٥٥
	٠١٠٩٦٦٦٤٠٤		مركز البحوث والدراسات البيئية	محمد محمد	٥٦
	-			محمد محمد	٥٧
	٠١١١٤٠٦٤٢٠		مركز البحوث والدراسات البيئية	محمد محمد	٥٨
	٠١٤٩٥١٩٦٧	you.sil.fagebss@qah.com	مركز البحوث والدراسات البيئية	محمد محمد	٥٩
	٠١٩٠٥٢٤٤٢٥		مركز البحوث والدراسات البيئية	محمد محمد	٦٠



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مستسل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاي ميل	التليفون	التوقيع
٦١	دكتور الدين عبد البري	قسم التخطيط - جامعة جنوب بوابه	Ali eldin 2004@yahoo.com	٠١٠٠٩٥٨٨٦٦٦	
٦٢	د. محمد فوزي	قنا		٠١٠٤٠٤٩٦٦٦٦	
٦٣	م. مصطفى عايش	مستشار - تحكم دوكي	BoSy-NoNo 24	٠١٠٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤	
٦٤	م. محمد عبد الله	م. محمد عبد الله		٠١٠٦٢٢٩٥٤٤	
٦٥	م. محمد محمود	م. محمد محمود		٠١٤٨٨٥٩٦٨١٩	
٦٦	م. محمد عبد الله كامل	م. محمد عبد الله كامل		٠١٠٠٨٦٨١٤٥٧	
٦٧	م. محمد أبو الحسب	م. محمد أبو الحسب	mohga80@yahoo.com	٠١٠٦١٤٦٠٨١٤	
٦٨	م. محمد جمال أبو صاب	م. محمد جمال أبو صاب	Emad-Samir@yahoo.com	٠١٠٦٠٥٤٥٩٦٤	
٦٩	م. محمد أبو الفكار	طالب ثالث - كلية تجارة	Shaharhabar@yahoo.com	٠١٠١٢٢٠٠٤٤	
٧٠	م. محمد عبد الحسي	م. محمد عبد الحسي	mohamed@egypt-care.org	٠١٠٩٩٩١٢٠٨٧	
٧١	م. محمد عبد الحميد	م. محمد عبد الحميد	MOHAMED_57404@yahoo.com	٠١٠٠١٥٨٠٥٦٤	
٧٢	م. محمد أبو زيد	م. محمد أبو زيد	arbaawed55@yahoo.com	٠١٠٠٤٩٢٠١٥٧	
٧٣	م. محمد عبد الله	م. محمد عبد الله		٠١١١٩٧١٠٧٧	
٧٤	م. محمد الجوان	م. محمد الجوان		٠١٠٠١٤٨٠٨١٩	
٧٥	م. محمد عبد الله	م. محمد عبد الله		٠١٠٩٧١٩٩٨٧٥	

## GOVERNORATE OF SOHAG

Local council room (Sohag Governorate)

Wednesday, 25 December 2013

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
1	ALi Mohamed ali ahmed	Executive manager		01144815208
2	Gehan Abdelgaber Mohamed	South valley university		01121348002
3	Roshdi fahim Gebrial	Environment unit – elbalyana		01002906940
4	Tahia adli Mohamed	Employee –Magaga municipality		01229497790
5	Heba Mohamed mahmoud	Employee –Magaga municipality		01146751120
6	Ismail elnoury ahmed	Teacher		01125576751
7	Ahlam ismail hussien	Teacher		01229343141
8	Hany asaad helmy	Education department		1007019901
9	Waleed Mohamed Mohamed	Accountant		01125199986
10	Rehab Mohamed Mohamed	Accountant		01140063836
11	Galal ahmed mohamed	Coordinator		01142169372
12	Hanafi eltouni hassan	Project manager		01273283703
13	Rehab hamam ahmed	Supervisor – Sohag university		01141274983
14	Mohmed yousry mohmed	Health department		01229568876
15	Mona abo elgeed sobhy	Social affair		01157663402
16	Omayma Mohamed elsayed	Social affair		01093012764
17	Ashraf awad alam	Environment unit		01001364061
18	Abdel rahman khalaf fathi	Shandawel NGO		01275089767
19	Ahmed Mohamed almorsi	Maraga mayor		01128611921
20	Lofty Mohamed ali	West district mayor – sohag governorate		01007442286
21	Mosa Mohamed ahmed	Environment unit –west district		01008129792
22	Ashraf mosreh hussien	Environment unit –sohag governorate		01221472572



Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
23	Nagwa seif elnasr amin	Announcer –Teba TV channel		01000127050
24	Hussni Mohamed abdelrehim	Elmonssha mayor		01063135733
25	Alaa khalifa abdelatif	Environment unit - Elmonssha		01228183654
26	Mohamed abo elwafa mahmoud	Information center		01147130353
27	Abdelmenam ahmed mahran	Urban planning – sohag governorate		01007453821
28	Ebtesham salah abdelsamee	Supervisor		01208545630
29	Hazem Mohamed mostafa	Teba channel		01128820101
30	Ahmed Mohamed Mohamed	Gehana Mayor		01224449453
31	Elmoatazbella Almansebli	Region gas company	<a href="mailto:Mootaz.somb02@yahoo.com">Mootaz.somb02@yahoo.com</a>	01022817779
32	Islam farag aboelhassan	Region gas company	<a href="mailto:Eslam2010f@yahoo.com">Eslam2010f@yahoo.com</a>	0127683354
33	Mohamed ahmed mostafa meki	Darelsalam mayor		01002536016
34	Isis adeb botrous	Public relation –east district		
35	Ali Mohamed elsayed	Temaa deputy mayor		01008813355
36	Waleed ahmed mohamed	Environment unit -Temaa		01114765378
37	Medhat khalaf ali	Environment unit – Gehana		01222363342
38	Kamal ahmed abdelhafez	Environment unit –Tahta		01124940250
39	Abdelmonsef hashem abdelmotagali	Environment unit –east district		01117875646
40	Mohamed abdelhamed elsayed	Gerga mayor		01111159648
41	Norhan salah fadel	Urban planning p- sohag governorate		01150059085
42	Yehia abozeid fahmy	Endowment department		01124796092
43	Mohamed elsayed omar	Teacher		
44	Salah ismail Hassan	Ambulatory services		01115324251
45	Mahmoud qassem qoretam	Maraga deputy mayor		01004728940
46	Maher Hassan abdelsamee	Personal affair		01145734448

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
47	Ali nageb Hassan	Social unit		01119194222
48	Mona abdo sayed selim	Local Mobilizer –Tema		01224586332
49	Mahmoud abdel hamed mohamed	Coordinator - Tema		01205929433
50	Helmi Mohamed ahmed	Environment unit – Maraga		01143541140
51	Abdelkhaled helmi hussien	shekh		01006404096
52	Abdelhamed aboelmagd abedelhamed	Garga municipality		01007587646
53	Sabri ata abdellatif	Teacher		01006290210
54	Elhadi Mohamed abdelhamed	Business man		01287256666
55	Mohamed elsayed mahmoud	Sohag deputy mayor		01140356624
56	Evelin kamel awad	Environment department –sohag governorate		01224678442
57	Mohamed bahr Mohamed	Employee		01203533606
58	Adel Ali bakry qaseem	Field coordinator		01008216726
59	Abdalla Abdelmolla Aboelmagd	Quality member – education department		01288152053
60	Khaled eldeb ahmed	Field coordinator		01018635912
61	Hosam elmasri	Environment protection unit		01061246869
62	Aboelazz ayman fahmi	Electricity department		01119026840
63	Mahmoud Hassan Mohamed	Electricity department		01119026840
64	Esmat kamal eldein amin	Teacher		01141066011
65	Kassem Hassan kassem	Electrician		01116028055
66	Ahmed mahmoud ahmed abdellah	Environment searcher		01225449841
67	Ahmed Mohamed Mohamed	Field coordinator		0164735100
68	Afaf ali sayed	Social affair degree		01023248737
69	Mahmoud hemdani ahmed	Employee		0114958668

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
70	Ahmed elsayed fargali			01115629255
71	Khalaf ali bakry	secondary school degree		
72	Waleed fathi elsayed rashowan	Teacher		01007067081
73	Sahar Mohamed anbar	Tahta municipality		01150782996
74	Alaa Eldeib	Public relation manger		01121266965
75	Kamal zagloul abdelmegid	Head of environment unit -Ekhemem		01094702703
76	Gamal Mohamed albaz	General manger		01283394141
77	Khalaf noury ahmed	General manger		
78	Ashraf Mohamed abdelhamid	Environment unit – ekhemem		01156081360
79	Mohamed refaat gad	Misr Gas		01065506872
80	Sameh Mohamed elrefaa	Misr Gas		01000028975
81	Naseer mohamed elazhari	Personal affair –local council		01095287270
82	Alsayed thabet Mohamed fahmi	Elbalyana mayor		01000150852
83	Hosam Mohamed ben mahran	Tahta mayor		01002704426
84	Mohamed abo elfottouh Hassan	Irrigation department		01099918615
85	Mahmoud elsayed	Project manger		01227672650
86	Maher Mohamed Mohamed ali	State property		01272745899
87	Omar hamam gad	Sahowa chairman		01000875187
88	Shimaa Hassan ebrahim	PHD degree		01003707266
89	Mahmoud Hassan	Saqoulta mayor		01284321777
90	Hany ali abdelhalem	Environment unit –Squlta		01287942964
91	Mohamed hamdi zahr	Misr gas		01018719170
92	Mohamed fouad ahmed	Smart project –eqsas		01125308268
93	Mervat salah Mohamed	Smart project –eqsas		01200281539

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
94	Mona khalaf abdelhadi	Youth department		01145188286
95	Adli Mohamed hanafi Mohamed	Smart project –eqsas		01132966277
96	Afaf Mohamed Hassan	Smart project –eqsas		0123877976
97	Laner ezz abdelmoety	Smart project –eqsas		01150791677
98	Mohamed magdi aboharoun	Elkawther Mayor		01009215159
99	Elshafat kamal ataya	Secretary		01277945413
100	Ali abdelharess Ibrahim	Environment unit – Darelsalam		01118578581
101	Faten hussien osman	Elsafa NGO		01221320171
102	Essam abdel sabour abdelhakam	Handicapped NGO		01001325348
103	Adel abdellatif abdelmenam	Ekhmem mayor		
104	Abdelmoneem abdelnabi	Employee –taxes department		01146136378



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة

لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة

قاعة المجلس الشعبي المحلي بالمحافظة - سوهاج

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

الاربعاء ٢٥ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١	نور الدين	مدير تنفيذي		١١٤٤١٦٢٥٠٣	
٢	جيهان عيسى محمد	جامعة بنها		٠١١٤١٢٤١١١٥	
٣	شكره مونس كرم	مدير ادارة البيئة والوقاية مركز الدنيا		٠١٠٠٤٩٠٦٩٤٠	
٤	احمد عبد الله محمد	موظف بمكتب مدينة المنيا		١٢٢٩٤٩٧٧٩٠	
٥	محمد محمد	موظف ادارة سبلح بلدي		٠١١٤٦٧٥١١١٥	
٦	اسامه النور	مدير ادارة المنيا		٠١١٤٥٥٦٥١	
٧	اسامه اسامه	مدير ادارة المنيا		١١٤٩٣٤٣١١	
٨	فاني اسعد	مدير ادارة المنيا		٠١٠٠٧٠١٩٦٠١	
٩	وليد محمد	مساعد		٠١١٤٥١٩٩٩٨٦	
١٠	صابر محمد احمد	مساعد		٠١١٤٠٦٢٨٢٦	
١١	محمد احمد	مساعد		٠١١٤٥٦٩٢١٤	
١٢	محمد النور	مدير ادارة المنيا		١٠٤٧٢٤٨٢٧٠٢	
١٣	محمد كرم احمد	مدير ادارة المنيا		٠١١٤١٢٧٢٨٨٧	
١٤	محمد كرم احمد	مدير ادارة المنيا		٠١٠٤٥٦٢٨٨٧٢	
١٥	محمد كرم احمد	مدير ادارة المنيا		٠١١٥٧٦٢٢٤٠٤	



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة

لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة

قاعة المجلس الشعبي المحلي بالمحافظة - سوهاج

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

الأربعاء ٢٥ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاميل	التليفون	التوقيع
١٦	أحمد محمد السيد	الاشرف الاجتماعي		٠١٠٩٣١٤٧٦٤	
١٧	أحمد محمد السيد	مدير إدارة تنظيم المسح		٠١٠٠١٢٦٤٠٦١	
١٨	شادي محمد علي	مدير مشروع استمارة تسجيل الحضور		٠١٤٧٥٠٨٩٧٦٧	
١٩	أحمد محمد السيد	رئيس مركز تنمية البيئة		٠١١٤٨٦١١٩٤١	
٢٠	كهنه محمد علي	رئيس الوحدة المحلية في سوهاج		٠١٠٠٧٤٤٤٥٨٦	
٢١	عواض محمد احمد	رئيس قسم البيئة مركز		٠١٠٠٨١٤٩٧٩٤	
٢٢	أحمد محمد السيد	مدير إدارة تنظيم المسح		٠١٤٣١٤٧٤٥٧٤	
٢٣	احمد محمد السيد	مدير إدارة قناة طيبة		٠١٠٠٠١٤٧٠٥٠	
٢٤	محمد محمد السيد	مدير إدارة تنظيم المسح		٠١٠٦٢٤٤٥٧٣٣	
٢٥	علاء محمد السيد	مدير إدارة تنظيم المسح		٠١٤٣٨١٧٨٣٥٥	
٢٦	محمد ابراهيم السيد	مدير مركز تنظيم المسح		٠١١٤٧١٢٠٤٥٢	
٢٧	محمد ابراهيم السيد	مدير إدارة تنظيم المسح		٠١٠٤٧٤٤٣٨١٤	
٢٨	أحمد محمد السيد	مدير إدارة تنظيم المسح		٠١١٤٧٤٤٣٨١٤	
٢٩	محمد محمد السيد	مدير إدارة تنظيم المسح		٠١٤٣٨١٧٨٣٥٥	
٣٠	أحمد محمد السيد	مدير إدارة تنظيم المسح		٠١٤٣٨١٧٨٣٥٥	



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
قاعة المجلس الشعبي المحلي بالمحافظة - سوهاج  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
الاربعاء ٢٥ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاميل	التليفون	التوقيع
٤٦	ياسر السيد	مستشار السيد		٠١١٤٠٢٤٤٤٤	
٤٧	م. ك. ك.	ادارة ط		٠١١٩١٩٤٤٤٤	
٤٨	م. م. م.	م. م. م.		٠١٤٤٤٤٤٤٤	
٤٩	محمد عبد الحليم	م. م. م.		٠١٤٠٥٩٤٤٤٤	
٥٠	م. م. م.	م. م. م.		٠١١٢٤٤٤٤٤	
٥١	م. م. م.	م. م. م.		٠١٠٧٤٤٤٤٤	
٥٢	م. م. م.	م. م. م.		٠١٠٧٤٤٤٤٤	
٥٣	م. م. م.	م. م. م.		٠١٠٧٤٤٤٤٤	
٥٤	م. م. م.	م. م. م.		٠١٠٧٤٤٤٤٤	
٥٥	م. م. م.	م. م. م.		٠١٠٧٤٤٤٤٤	
٥٦	م. م. م.	م. م. م.		٠١٠٧٤٤٤٤٤	
٥٧	م. م. م.	م. م. م.		٠١٠٧٤٤٤٤٤	
٥٨	م. م. م.	م. م. م.		٠١٠٧٤٤٤٤٤	
٥٩	م. م. م.	م. م. م.		٠١٠٧٤٤٤٤٤	
٦٠	م. م. م.	م. م. م.		٠١٢٨٨٥٢٠٥٢	



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
 لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
 قاعة المجلس الشعبي المحلي بالمحافظة - سوهاج  
 استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
 الأربعاء ٢٥ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستمل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاميل	التليفون	التوقيع
٣١	المقرن بالله	مهندس شريف قانحة	mohamed.sambal@ecoconserv.com	01022217749	[Signature]
٣٢	اسماعيل ابراهيم	الادارات العامة	ES.Ram.2010@a.ya	127683354	[Signature]
٣٣	محمد احمد مصطفى	مستشار		01022217749	[Signature]
٣٤	انيسة ادب طيس	مديرة علاقات		01022217749	[Signature]
٣٥	علي محمد	مهندس		01022217749	[Signature]
٣٦	عليه احمد	مهندس		01022217749	[Signature]
٣٧	محمد هادي	مهندس		01022217749	[Signature]
٣٨	الانور محمد	مهندس		01022217749	[Signature]
٣٩	محمد محمد	مهندس		01022217749	[Signature]
٤٠	محمد محمد	مهندس		01022217749	[Signature]
٤١	فوزة محمد	مهندس		01022217749	[Signature]
٤٢	محمد محمد	مهندس		01022217749	[Signature]
٤٣	محمد محمد	مهندس		01022217749	[Signature]
٤٤	محمد محمد	مهندس		01022217749	[Signature]
٤٥	محمد محمد	مهندس		01022217749	[Signature]





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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة  
قاعة المجلس القومي للمطبخ بالمحافظة - سوهاج  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
الأربعاء ٢٥ ديسمبر ٢٠٢٣

رقم الاستمارة	الاسم	الوظيفة	الجهة	رقم الهاتف	رقم الجوال
٦١	فالد الربيع أحمد	مستشار	مستشار	٠١١٦٧٥٩١٢	
٦٢	مهاجرم المولى	مستشار	مستشار	٠١٠٦١٤٢٦١٦٩	
٦٣	م. النور الدين محمد	مستشار	مستشار	٠١١٩٤٦٧٥	
٦٤	م. محمد صابر	مستشار	مستشار	٠١١٩٤٦٨٤٠	
٦٥	م. أحمد كمال محمد	مستشار	مستشار	٠١١٤١٦٦٠١١	
٦٦	م. محمد صابر	مستشار	مستشار	٠١١١٦٠٤٨٠٥٥	
٦٧	أحمد محمد عبد الله	مستشار	مستشار	٠١٤٠٥٩٩٨٤١	
٦٨	أحمد محمد	مستشار	مستشار	٠١٥٤٧٥١٠٠	
٦٩	عفاة علي	مستشار	مستشار	٠١٤٤٤٨٢٧	
٧٠	محمد محمد	مستشار	مستشار	٠١١٤٩٥٠٨٦٦٨	
٧١	احمد محمد	مستشار	مستشار	٠١١٥٦٩٤٥٥	
٧٢	فوزية علي	مستشار	مستشار	٠١٠٧٠٦٧٠٨١	
٧٣	وليد محمد	مستشار	مستشار	٠١١٥٠٧٨٤٩٦٦	
٧٤	محمد محمد	مستشار	مستشار	٠١١٤١٦٦٩٦٥	
٧٥	محمد محمد	مستشار	مستشار		



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة  
قاعة المجلس الشعبي المحلي بالمحافظة - سوهاج  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
الأربعاء ٢٥ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

الرقم	التفويض	الاسم	الوظيفة (الجهة التابع لها)	الاسم	الرقم
٦١	١٠١٨٦٢٥٩١٢	عبدالله	مستشار صباي اخيم	فالد الربيع احمد	٦١
٦٢	١٠٦١٤٢٦١٦٩	عبدالله	مركز اطار الجمارك -	مهاجم المولى	٦٢
٦٣	١١١٩٤٦٧٥	البرازيل	مركز صباي اخيم	البرازيل	٦٣
٦٤	١١١٩٤٦٨٤٠	عبدالله	شعبة الصيانة وخط الغاز	احمد عبد الله	٦٤
٦٥	١١١٤١٦٦٠١١	عبدالله	مركز الصباي	م احمد كمال محمد احمد	٦٥
٦٦	١٠١١١٦٠٤٨٠٥٥	عبدالله	مركز الصباي	محمد محمد	٦٦
٦٧	١٠٤٠٥٩٢٩٨٤١	عبدالله	بانت جيه٢ - جهاز شؤون البيئة بالسويس	احمد محمد عبد السلام	٦٧
٦٨	١٢٥٤٧٥١٠٠	عبدالله	مركز الصباي	احمد محمد	٦٨
٦٩	١٠٤٤٤٤٨٧٢٧	عبدالله	حاملة على ركن الورش بالمحافظة	عفاة على	٦٩
٧٠	١١١٤٩٥٠٨٦٦٨	عبدالله	عبدالله بلال احمد الصباي	محمد محمد احمد	٧٠
٧١	١١١٥٦٤٩٤٥٥	عبدالله	احمد محمد محمد	احمد محمد محمد	٧١
٧٢	١٠٠٧٠٦٧٠٨١	عبدالله	مركز الصباي	فوزية على محمد	٧٢
٧٣	١١٥٠٧٨٤٩٦٦	عبدالله	مركز الصباي	وليد محمد انيس شاه	٧٣
٧٤	١١٥٠٧٨٤٩٦٦	عبدالله	مركز الصباي	محمد محمد	٧٤
٧٥	١١٤١١٦٩٦٥	عبدالله	مركز الصباي	عبدالله محمد	٧٥



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قاعة المجلس الشعبي المحلي بالمحافظة - سوهاج  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
الاربعاء ٢٥ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٧٦	كمال زغلول عبد الجود	رئيس قسم شؤون المستهلكين		٠١٠٩٤٧١٢٧٨٨	
٧٧	صالح بن البار بن شحات	مدير إدارة المستهلكين		٠١٢٨٧٤٩٤١٤١	
٧٨	مروان نور محمد	مدير عام الإدارة العامة			
٧٩	استاذة ميادة محمد	مختصة بمشاكل إدارة المستهلكين		٠١١٥٦٠٨١٤٦٠	
٨٠	م/ محمد يوسف ممد	مستشار فني مقيم		٠١٠٦٥٥٠٦٨٧٢	
٨١	س/ محمد الرضا	مستشار فني مقيم		٠١٠٠٠٢٨٩٧٥	
٨٢	نادر محمد العاصم	مدير قسم المستهلكين بالمحلية		٠١٠٩٥٥٨٧٤٧٠	
٨٣	السياسة محمد محمد	رئيس قسم شؤون المستهلكين		٠١٠٠٠١٥٠٨٥٩	
٨٤	م/ أحمد محمد عبد الهادي	مستشار فني مقيم		٠١١٠٤٧٤٤٤٦	
٨٥	محمد أبو الصغور محمد	وكيل وزارة الري		٠١٠٩٩٩١٨٣٦٥	
٨٦	محمد السيد محمد	مدير إدارة شؤون المستهلكين		٠١٤٤٧٦٧٤٦٥	
٨٧	ماهر محمد محمد	مدير إدارة شؤون المستهلكين		٠١٤٧٤٧٤٥٨٩٩	
٨٨	محمد محمد حاد	مدير إدارة شؤون المستهلكين		٠١٠٠٠٢٥١٨٧	
٨٩	شماز محمد إبراهيم	مدير إدارة شؤون المستهلكين		٠١٠٠٠٧٤٣٦١	
٩٠	محمد محمد	مدير إدارة شؤون المستهلكين		٠١٤٨٩٤١٧٧٧	



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
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قاعة المجلس الشعبي المحلي بالمحافظة - سوهاج  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
الأربعاء ٢٥ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

ممثل	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاميل	التليفون	التوقيع
٩١	جانا عبد الحليم	مركز البحوث		٠١٢٨٧٩٤٤٩٦٤	
٩٢	محمد صابر	مركز البحوث		٨٠١٨٧٩٩٧٠	
٩٣	محمد صابر	مركز البحوث		٠١١٥٢٠٨٢٦٨	
٩٤	مروان صلاح	مركز البحوث		٠١٢٠٢٨١٥٢٩	
٩٥	محمد صابر	مركز البحوث		٠١١٢٥١٨٨٤٦	
٩٦	عبد الحليم	مركز البحوث		٠١١٤٥٥٩٦٤٧	
٩٧	عفاف كرم	مركز البحوث		٠١٢٧٢٨٧٧٩٧٦	
٩٨	لينا	مركز البحوث		٠١٥٠١٧٩٦٧٧	
٩٩	محمد صابر	مركز البحوث		٠١٠٠٩٢١٥١٥٩	
١٠٠	إيمان	مركز البحوث		٠١٢٧٧٩٦٥١٢	
١٠١	محمد صابر	مركز البحوث		٠١١٨٥٧١٥٨١	
١٠٢	ناتية	مركز البحوث		٠١٢٥٧٤٠١٧١	
١٠٣	محمد صابر	مركز البحوث		٠١٠١٢٤٥٤٤٨	
١٠٤	خالد عبد الله	مركز البحوث			
١٠٥	عبد الحليم	مركز البحوث		٠١٢٢١٢٦٢٧٨	

## 10. Governorate of Gharbeya

Panorama hotel –Gharbeya  
Sunday, 29 December 2013

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
1	Hesham Ebrahim Rezk	General manager for environment projects in Tanta	hishamelkamshosy@yahoo.com	01221496887
2	AbdelAtti Ebrahim Abdelhalem	ComElnagar NGO		01005047578
3	Maher abdelaziuz ElShafey	Environment unit - Zefta		01221482705
4	Ahmed Elsalab Gorab	Environment unit - Zefta		
5	Mostafa Elsanousi Elsokari	Environment unit - Kotour		010991293456
6	Esam eldin abdelGelel Elsheshtawi	Engineering department– Elmahala Elqobra		24413579
7	Alzahra Ali Elmahdi	Environment engineer- Elmahala Elqobra		01228686881
8	Mohamed helmi Elgamal	Chemist		01280599566
9	Ahmed mokhtar shaasha	Shops licenses		01281214411
10	Ebrahim Shahin	Environment unit – Tanta		01227371537
11	Elsayed rashad	Environment unit – Tanta		01222506768
12	Magdy Mohamed Karoush	Environment affair –First district Elmahala Elqobra		01008317631
13	Amal Nabil Faltas	Social consultant - WB	afaltas@worldbank.org	01222738571
14	Eman Wahbi	Communication specialist -WB	ewahby@worldbank.org	01005040680
15	Eman Amin Elhefnawe	Public relation - Elmahala Elqobra		
16	Abdel Aziz Mohamed Mahfooz	General manger of Environment unit		
17	Elsayed Kamal Elsays	Engineer Environment unit		
18	Aziza Mahmoud Ahmed	Technical engineer - Information center		
19	Nadia Farag Mohamed Badawi	Statistics department information center		
20	Nermen Sobhy Elqolaly	Statistics department information center		
21	Lowes Morqous	Engineering department – Elsonta		

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
22	Amal Hussien Gareb	Volunteer in NGO		
23	Ebrahim Salah Hegazi	Environment unit –Kafr Elzayat		01009719254
24	Salah Elsayed Abdeaziz	Agriculture engineer – samanoud		
25	Mosaad Aboelyazed	Roads engineering –samanoud		
26	AbdelWahaab Abdelrehim	Head of agricultural plantation in roads department		
27	Essam Omara	Journalist in Akhbar Elyoum	Esam_emara@hotmail.com	01221278606
28	Safwat nabeeh Elbawab	Member in youth movements		01287421353
29	Osama Saad Elkhayat	Engineer- AhlElkhair NGO		01222793860
30	Eman Mohamed Galeb	Environment unit		01220228683
31	Eglal Badawi	Environment unit		01282309126
32	Hamed osman Ahmed	Meat Yazed NGO& member in the regional NGO union		01228104299
33	Ali Abdelmoen AbdelDayem	member in the regional NGO union		01004975506
34	Said Mohamed Safwat	Frasis NGO		01289222786
35	Mervat abdelhamid hawas	Administration officer		01004560073
36	Mohamed Mohamed Elgems	NGO units –basuoun		01002273706
37	Mohamed shahin Mohamed	General manger in agriculture guiding		01116864200
38	Atef Bakri	ElSheshatwii NGO		01007600197
39	Ayda Elsebia Mohamed	Researcher in Gharbeya Governorate		01090382088
40	Elhamed Hamada Mohamed	Nashteil NGO		01001374241
41	Ehab Abbass Dawood	Safety specification general manger at Town Gas	Ehababbass66@yahoo.com	01099914673
42	Awatef ali Mohamed elmahdi	Health department		3358966
43	Yehi ali hussien	Health department		1600273
44	Magdy abdel Qader Alfi	Health department		01222838962

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
45	Samir Ali Mohamed Soliman	Culture center		01064239670
46	Abo Elmagd Abdelaty	Social affair department		
47	AbdelMohsen Raffa	General Manager		01019201998
48	Mohamed Rabi Rabi	Town Gas		01017854600
49	Mohamed ali Zagloul	Environment department – samanoud		01281144160
50	Sami Ebrahim Gerges	Secretary – social affair department		01278733432
51	Mohamed Abdel Megid Abdel Salam	Environment affair unit – basiou		01224422108
52	Hanan Elsayed Khalaf alla	Engineer – first district Tanta		01146342823
53	Sami Atef Megahed	Public relation in Tanta governorate		01226890530
54	Magdi Abdelmoneem Zahra	Project's manger in electricity department		01000316316
55	AbdelHafez AbdelFatah AboEmara	General manger –technical affair unit		0126415823
56	Mohamed Ebrahim Elsayed abaza	Engineer –project unit in electricity department		01016769058
57	Abeer Mohammed Saleh	Environment unit		01280405270
58	Reda Elsayed AbdelGani Radi	Environment unit		01005530972
59	Marwa mohi Hafez	Engineer –south delta company		01221029021
60	Mahmoud AbdelGelel makhlof	Electricity department – measuring and counter unit		01061535254
61	Sherien nabil abotaleb	Engineer		
62	Nashoa Mahmoud Ashour	Islamic agitator		
63	Mohamed ebrahim Khawnawi	Journalist		01020535453
64	Mostafa abdrabo Elamri Elamri	Public relation manager		01227768854
65	Said Said Elshafie	Education means specialist		01286153149
66	Hala Mohamed Elsayed	Urban planning engineer	Hala_raslan@yahoo.com	01238856831
67	Amina fouad abdelmegid	Urban planning engineer		01140488515
68	Ahlam Ataya Elsayed	Engineering unit –Zefta		01061295282

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
69	Hamdi Mohamed Abo zeid	Environment unit -Tanta		01225373184
70	Hassan Ebrahim Elbehari	Environment unit -Tanta		01279299041
71	Heba Mohamed abdelmenam	Environment unit -Tanta		01014613501
72	Miada Ezzat Mohamed	Environment unit -Tanta		3352716
73	AbdelWahab Elsayed Abdelwahab	Environment unit –Elsonta		01115428660
74	Yasser Mohamed Gonem	Researcher –EEAA Tanta		01228658611
75	Adel Mohamed Essa	Researcher –EEAA Tanta		0100358645
76	Nadia hassouna	Second district Elmahala		01007883952
77	Hesham Elsobahi	Second district Elmahala		01224686183
78	Ahmed Anour Arafa	General manager -Personal affair unit	Aarafa27@yahoo.com	0122929754





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فندق باتوراما - الغربية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٩ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٣١	منة رجب	اسم على حد صر الكسوة		٠١٦١١٢٤٦٧٥	
٣٢	انيس عبد الله	رئيس جمعية خيرية		٠١٤٨٠٥٥٩٧٤	
٣٣	د. محمد	مستشار	mostafa-@dina@yasaat.com	٠١٥٥١٦٥٦٨٤٤	
٣٤	د. محمد	مستشار		٠١٥٥١٦٥٦٨٤٤	
٣٥	مروة محمد	مستشار	ALLAASHOBI@ibta.com	٠١٥٥٧٧٨٥٩٧٧	
٣٦	عبدان	مستشار	Mogala_alkhamaga	٠١٠٠٦٠٨٦٨٥٨	
٣٧	محمد	مستشار		٠١٠٦٥٧٠٥٥٧	
٣٨	محمد	مستشار		٠١٢٢١٢١٢٨٢٤	
٣٩	محمد	مستشار		٠١٥٥٧٧٨٥٩٧٧	
٤٠	محمد	مستشار		٠١٠١٥٠٢٥٩٩٩	
٤١	محمد	مستشار		٠١٥٥٧٧٨٥٩٧٧	
٤٢	محمد	مستشار		٠١٥٥٥٥٨١٦١٤	
٤٣	محمد	مستشار		٢٢٠١٢٠٦	
٤٤	محمد	مستشار		٢٢٠٤٠٦٦	
٤٥	محمد	مستشار		٠١٥٨١٧٧٦٧١٩	



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة  
فندق باتوراما - الغربية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٩ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١	د. هشام ابراهيم دوق	مدير عام مشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي	Hisham.ekamshash@ecocn.com	221496887	
٢	محمد ابراهيم شحاته	مدير عام مشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي		٠١٠٠٥٤٥٥٧٨	
٣	سماح محمد الكاشاش	ادارة مشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي		٠١٤١١٤٨٢٧٠٥	
٤	محمد ابراهيم فراج	ادارة مشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي		.	
٥	سليمان كاشاش	مدير عام مشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي		٠١٠٩٩١٩٣٤٥٦	
٦	مصطفى ابراهيم محمد	ادارة مشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي		٠٤٤١٣ ٥٧٩	
٧	الزهر ابراهيم محمد	مدير عام مشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي		٠١٤٤٨٦٨٦٨٨	
٨	محمد علي محمد	كشافة في مجال توصيل الغاز الطبيعي		٠١٤٨٠٥٩٩٥٦٦	
٩	محمد شحاته	مدير عام مشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي		٠١٤٨١٤١٤٤١١	
١٠	الشيخ شحاته	ادارة مشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي		٠١٤٤٤٧٧٥٤٧	
١١	الشيخ شحاته	ادارة مشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي		٠١٤٤٤٥٠٦٧٦٨	
١٢	محمد محمد قرواش	مدير عام مشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي		٠١٠٠٨٢١٧٦٤١	
١٣	الرائد بلقيس	استشاري اجتماعات المجتمع المدني	arbat@ecocn.com	٠١٤٤٤٧٢٨٥٧١	
١٤	الرائد وصفي	مستشار اتصال المجتمع المدني	swahby@ecocn.com	٠١٠٠٥٠٦٨٠	
١٥					



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لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة

قاعة بولوراما - القاهرة  
استمراراً لعمليتنا  
٢٠١٣

			مديرات ١٩٠٤٩٠٤٠٤	مبارك أمين الشافعي	١٦
			مدير عام البيئة بالقاهرة	عبد المنعم محمد	١٧
			مهندس طارق زكريا	إبراهيم كمال	١٨
			مهندس صفاء محمد	محمد محمد	١٩
			وليد أدهم	ناجيه فرج محمد	٢٠
			مهندس احمد	سوزان محمد	٢١
			مدير عام ١١٠١٠١٠١٠١	١٣٠١٠١٠١٠١	٢٢
			مهندس باهية	آمال حسين	٢٣
١١-٠٩١٩٤٠٤			مستشار البيئة بالقاهرة	إبراهيم محمد	٢٤
			مهندس زكريا	محمد كمال	٢٥
			مهندس محمد	محمد أحمد	٢٦
			مهندس كمال	محمد أحمد	٢٧
		esam_enali@hata	مهندس محمد	محمد أحمد	٢٨
					٢٩
					٣٠



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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
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فندق بانوراما - الغربية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٩ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/الجهة التابع لها	الابميل	التليفون	التوقيع
٤٦	مرايات محمد محمد	مستقيم الميزان السنوم ابيس		٤٢٥٨٩٦٦	مواهب
٤٧	سليم محمد سليم	صاحب شركة التوزيع		١٦٠٢٧٧	سليم
٤٨	محمد عبد الفاروق	مستشار ادارة الموارد البشرية		٠١٤٥٠٨٢٨٩٦٥	محمد
٤٩	محمد علي محمد سليمان	رئيس ادارة لوجستية بالفرع		٠١٦٤٤٣٩٦٧٠	محمد
٥٠	ابراهيم محمد احمد	المتفرغ لا حياطة الجبس			
٥١	محمد احمد سادات	مستشار		٠١٠٤٩٤٠١٩٩٨	
٥٢	محمد احمد	مستشار		٠١٥١٦٨٥٤٦٥٥	محمد
٥٣					
٥٤					
٥٥					
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٥٨					
٥٩					
٦٠					



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة

للتأجيل دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة

فندق باتوراما - الغربية

استمارة تسجيل الحضور

٢٩ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/الجهة التابع لها	الاميل	التليفون	التوقيع
١	ياسر محمد علي	مدير مكتب التقييم		٠٢٨٨١١٤٣٠	
٢	محمد ابراهيم	مدير مكتب التقييم		١٥٧٨٧٢٢٤٤٤	
٣	محمد احمد محمد	مدير مكتب التقييم		١٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤	
٤	محمد احمد محمد	مدير مكتب التقييم		١١٤٦٢٤٤٤٤٤٤	
٥	محمد احمد محمد	مدير مكتب التقييم		١٤٤٦٢٤٤٤٤٤٤	
٦	محمد احمد محمد	مدير مكتب التقييم		٠١٠٠٠٢١٦٢١٦	
٧	محمد احمد محمد	مدير مكتب التقييم		١٤٤٦٢٤٤٤٤٤٤	
٨	محمد احمد محمد	مدير مكتب التقييم		٠١٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢	
٩	محمد احمد محمد	مدير مكتب التقييم		١٤٤٨٠٩٠٥٤٧٠	
١٠	محمد احمد محمد	مدير مكتب التقييم		٠١٠٠٥٥٢٩٧٤	
١١	محمد احمد محمد	مدير مكتب التقييم		٠١٤٤٠٤٩٠٤١	
١٢	محمد احمد محمد	مدير مكتب التقييم		٠١٠٦١٥٢٥٤٤	
١٣	محمد احمد محمد	مدير مكتب التقييم			
١٤	محمد احمد محمد	مدير مكتب التقييم			
١٥	محمد احمد محمد	مدير مكتب التقييم		٠١٠٠٥٢٢٤٤٤	



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
فندق باتوراما - الغربية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٩ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
١٦	محمد محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٢٢٧٦٨٨٥٤	
١٧	محمد محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٢٢٧٦٨٨٥٤	
١٨	محمد محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٢٢٧٦٨٨٥٤	
١٩	محمد محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٢٢٧٦٨٨٥٤	
٢٠	محمد محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٢٢٧٦٨٨٥٤	
٢١	محمد محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٢٢٧٦٨٨٥٤	
٢٢	محمد محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٢٢٧٦٨٨٥٤	
٢٣	محمد محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٢٢٧٦٨٨٥٤	
٢٤	محمد محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٢٢٧٦٨٨٥٤	
٢٥	محمد محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٢٢٧٦٨٨٥٤	
٢٦	محمد محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٢٢٧٦٨٨٥٤	
٢٧	محمد محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٢٢٧٦٨٨٥٤	
٢٨	محمد محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٢٢٧٦٨٨٥٤	
٢٩	محمد محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٢٢٧٦٨٨٥٤	
٣٠	محمد محمد محمد	مدير العلاقات العامة		٠١٢٢٧٦٨٨٥٤	

## 11. GOVERNORATE OF ISMAILIA

Information center (ElShekh Zayaed )Ismailia

Monday 30 December 2013

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
1	Mohamed Abdulla Awad	EEAA	Moabd72@yahoo.com	01146009804
2	Amal Fathi Youssef	Public relation ,third district		01211481198
3	Afaf ElSayed Hegazi	Personal affair unit ,third district		01287197018
4	Heba Seliman Allam	Contract and purchasing unit ,third district		01144033774
5	Medhat Mohamed nobi	Follow up and planning unit ,second district		01114083806
6	Ahmed Ali Hussein	Socialist in Education Department		01202158452
7	Mona Gareb Selim	Personal affair unit		01277500876
8	Mohsen AboZeid abdelNaim	Deputy chairman for ElQanal newspaper		01223733614
9	Nadia Hassan Mohamed Ahmed	Second district		01276058243
10	Fawzaya Ahmed Mohamed	Second district		01277882136
11	Nahed Mohamed Mohamed Elsayed	Engineer ,third district		01283930493
12	Hosam Eldin Osman	Engineer in agriculture department		01111432026
13	Anes Mohamed Mohamed Bahr	Engineer in agriculture department		
14	Kariema Mohamed Ebrahim	Bookkeeper Ismailia Municipality		
15	Samia Elsayed Abdalla	Inspector		01278234896
16	Nehmedo Hemadan Mohamed Elsayed	Main bookkeeper in inspector administration unit		01063466772
17	Hala AbdelAziz	Personal affair unit		01228468924
18	Nadia El Atar	Personal affair unit		01228259035
19	Ehab Abbas Dawood	General manager in safety specification in town gas	Ehababbas66@yahoo.com	01099914673
20	Mohamed Rabi Rabi	town gas		01017854600
21	Manal Zayed Seliman	Budgeting specialist		01117639191

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
22	Amr AbdelMonsef	Manager of Implementation and follow up unit at EGAS		01001485990
23	Ibrahim Ahmed Elsayed	Environment unit Manager in AboSower		01004858735
24	Sara Mohamed Abdalla	Personal Affair ,third district		
25	Amera Elamer AbdelMenaam	EGAS		01227904178
26	Shahinda Sherazy	EGAS		01115144222
27	Eman Kamal Abel Hamed	Second district		
28	Nora Abelall Seliman	Coordination manager EGAS		01111042333
29	Zizi Youssef Badr	Inspector		01278234896
30	Salwa Ebrahim mohamed	Agriculture engineer		01061538431
31	Noha Gazi	General deputy manager in governmental affair EGAS	Nohagaz53@yahoo.com	01001050180
32	Faten Ebrahim morqous	Ismailia municipality		01222735913
33	Magdi hossney hassan	Ismailia municipality		0111266052
34	Gehan Elsayed Shaban	Ismailia municipality		01228259035
35	Ahmed Mohamed Ali	Engineer in agriculture department		
36	Fawzaya Gendi Gomaa	Typist in health department		01223249254
37	Naboya Mohamed Reyad	Typist, second district		01098686776
38	Dalia Hassan Ebrahim	Data collector ,third district		01281715193 0
39	Amira Mahmoud Hassan	ElFath School		01062370165
40	Eman Hassan Mohamed	ElFath School		01223170199
41	Salwa Sayed Edris	ElFath School		01004110341
42	Eqbal Sedik Ramadam	Secretary , third district		01228842977



Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
43	Mervat saad Ebrahim	Ismailia municipality		01229192373
44	Afaf Hassan hossni	Administration officer ,education department		01284650484
45	Magda Mostafa Mohamed	Personal affair manager		01279978212
46	Fatma Hussein Mohamed	Personal affair manager		01275634400
47	Sahar Mohamed Ali	Education department		01278973546
48	Sana Ibrahim Ahmed	Ismailia municipality		01276060519
49	Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed	Imam and speaker – endowment		0124507520
50	Saed Gelany Gad	Imam and speaker – endowment	saidggm@yahoo.com	01066063370
51	Adel abdalla Mohamed	Imam and speaker – endowment		01222484743
52	Mohamed hussien Mohamed	Imam and speaker – endowment	Mhessen45@yahoo.com	01220989993
53	Ayda Sayed Ahmed	Unit manager		01222598636
54	Amal abdo Mahmoud	Typist health department		01129355423
55	Walaa fouad Mahmoud	Supplying department		
56	Somia Abdel azem	Supplying department		
57	Mohamed Ebrahim Elsaman	Education Department		01007393733
58	Mona abdelnabi abdelmeged	Teacher at elfath school		01007512348
59	Mona moner ebrahim	Teacher at elfath school		01210050276
60	Doaa sayed ahmed	Teacher at elfath school		01227071656
61	Mona Mahmoud Mohamed	Data entry ,third district		01271991756
62	Nahed Mahmoud Osman	Data entry ,third district		3313895
63	Nahed Mustafa Matar	Data entry ,third district		3222441
64	Wafaa Mustafa Elsayed	Ismailia municipality		
65	Mahmoud Mohamed Osman	Ismailia municipality		

Serial	Name	job title / company	E-mail	Telephone
66	Kawther abdel salam ahmed	Ismailia second district		3205583
67	Madeha AbdelHadi Eraqi	Ismailia second district		3216414
68	Eman Mohamed Fathy	Ismailia second district		3207408
69	Ehab Shalan	World Bank		01001900670
70	Hassan Abdelmoneem hassan	Chemist		01006579336
71	Hala Ali Elsayed	EEAA Suez branch	halasuez@yahoo.com	
72	Gareeb Ahmed Morsi	Environment unit manager		01223061586
73	Mona Mohamed ahmed	Researcher		01283267112
74	Gehan Hassan yassien	Women affair in manpower department		01223464473
75	Shadia Gareb Gad	Information center		01224838303
76	Amira mohamedien	Journalist in ElShorouk Newspaper	Amira- news1@yahoo.com	01005831495
77	Salma Ebrahim Mohamed	Head of information unit		01281006048
78	Fathia Ebrahim Elamri	information unit		01007110188
79	Assad Fawzy Gaber	Head of environment unit		01221163408
80	Afaf Salah Eldin Mohamed	Environment inspector		01222326727
81	Mohamed Mohamed ali	Law searcher in environment unit		01222554249



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لتفانج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
الموقع الإعلامي - (الشيخ زايد) - الامم ابيدية  
أمانة إدارة شؤون الحضور  
٣٠ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

الترتيب	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الاجراء	التليفون	التوقيع
١	محمد عبد العصب	مدير مشروع البيئة	726144000000	٠١١٤٦٠٠٩٨٠٤	
٢	أحمد هادي	مدير عام		٠١٤١٤٨١١٩٨	
٣	عبد الله	مدير عام		٠١٤٨٧١٩٧٠١٨	
٤	علي	مدير عام		٠١١٤٤٠٣٢٧٧٤	
٥	محمد	مدير عام		٠١١٤٦٢٤٦٦	
٦	أحمد	مدير عام		٠١٤٠٤١٥٨٤٥٤	
٧	محمد	مدير عام		٠١٤٧٧٥٠٠٨٧٦	
٨	محمد	مدير عام		٠١٤٢٧٢٢٦١٢	
٩	نادر	مدير عام		٠١٤٧٦٠٨٤٤٣	
١٠	فوزي	مدير عام		٠١٤٧٧٨٤١٣	
١١	نادر	مدير عام		٠١٤٨٤٩٤٠٤٩٤	
١٢	محمد	مدير عام		٠١١١٤٢٢٠٤٦	
١٣	أحمد	مدير عام			
١٤	محمد	مدير عام			
١٥	محمد	مدير عام		٠١٤٧٧٤١٣	



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة  
المجمع الإعلامي - (الشيخ زايد) - الاستماعية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
30 ديسمبر 2014

الترتيب	الهاتف	الأسم	الوظيفة / الجهة التابع لها	الأسم	الترتيب
16	١٥٦٢٤٤٨٦	عبدالله بن محمد	مدير عام	عبدالله بن محمد	16
17	٠١٠٦١٥٠٧٨٤١	محمد بن محمد	مدير عام	محمد بن محمد	17
18	٠١٠١٥٠٠١٨	محمد بن محمد	مدير عام	محمد بن محمد	18
19	٠١٥٥٥٧٥٩١٤	محمد بن محمد	مدير عام	محمد بن محمد	19
20	٠١١١٤٦٦٠٥٥	محمد بن محمد	مدير عام	محمد بن محمد	20
21	٠١٥٥٨٥٠٩٤٥	محمد بن محمد	مدير عام	محمد بن محمد	21
22	٠١٥٥٤٥٤٤٥٤	محمد بن محمد	مدير عام	محمد بن محمد	22
23	٠١٥٥٤٥٤٤٥٤	محمد بن محمد	مدير عام	محمد بن محمد	23
24	٠١٥٥٤٥٤٤٥٤	محمد بن محمد	مدير عام	محمد بن محمد	24
25	٠١٥٥٤٥٤٤٥٤	محمد بن محمد	مدير عام	محمد بن محمد	25
26	٠١٥٥٤٥٤٤٥٤	محمد بن محمد	مدير عام	محمد بن محمد	26
27	٠١٥٥٤٥٤٤٥٤	محمد بن محمد	مدير عام	محمد بن محمد	27
28	٠١٥٥٤٥٤٤٥٤	محمد بن محمد	مدير عام	محمد بن محمد	28
29	٠١٥٥٤٥٤٤٥٤	محمد بن محمد	مدير عام	محمد بن محمد	29
30	٠١٥٥٤٥٤٤٥٤	محمد بن محمد	مدير عام	محمد بن محمد	30



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
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المجمع الإعلامي - (الشيخ زايد) - الاسماعيلية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٣٠ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٣١	هنا عبدالمجيد عبدالمجيد	معلم اول بـ مدرسة الفتح	-	٠١٠٠٧٥١٢٢٤٢	هنا
٣٢	هنا منير ابراهيم عيسى	معلم بـ مدرسة الفتح	Speed	٠١٤١٠٠٥٢٧٦	هنا
٣٣	دعاء محمد يوسف	معلم بـ مدرسة الفتح	-	١٢٢٧٠٧١٦٥٦	دعاء
٣٤	من محمد	معلم بـ مدرسة الفتح	-	١٢٧١٩١٧٥٦	من
٣٥	شاهة محمد عثمان	معلم بـ مدرسة الفتح	-	٢٤٤٨٩٥	شاهة
٣٦	تامر محمد علي	معلم بـ مدرسة الفتح	-	٢٢٢٢٤٤١	تامر
٣٧	ونان محمد	معلم بـ مدرسة الفتح	-	-	ونان
٣٨	شور و محمد عثمان	معلم بـ مدرسة الفتح	-	-	شور و
٣٩	كريمة محمد احمد	معلم بـ مدرسة الفتح	-	٢٥٠٥٥٨٢	كريمة
٤٠	مديحة محمد كمال	معلم بـ مدرسة الفتح	-	٢٤١٦٤١٤	مديحة
٤١	ايمن محمد	معلم بـ مدرسة الفتح	-	٢٥٠٧٤٠٨	ايمن
٤٢	احمد محمد	معلم بـ مدرسة الفتح	-	٠١٠١٩٠٠٦٧٠	احمد
٤٣	سند محمد	معلم بـ مدرسة الفتح	-	٠١٠٠٦٥٧٩٢٦٦	سند
٤٤					
٤٥					



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة  
للمجمع الإقليمي - (الشيخ زايد) - الاستماعية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٣٠ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

الاسم	الهاتف	البريد الإلكتروني	ملاحظات	رقم
منيرة محمد	٠١٤٨٢٤٧١١٤		تيسر محمد	٤٦
مكيه صبريا	٠١٤٤٢٤٤٤٤٤		مديرة ادارة شؤون الجوار	٤٧
شادية عيسى	٠١٤٤٤٢٤٤٤٤		مركز العلاقات	٤٨
أميرة محمد	٠١٠٥٨٢١٤٤٥	amira_newst@yahoo	صاحبة المشروع	٤٩
سليمة العبد	٠١٤٨١٠٠٦٠٤٨		مهندسة	٥٠
مينا	٠١٠٧١١٠٨٨		مديرة العلاقات	٥١
				٥٢
				٥٣
				٥٤
				٥٥
				٥٦
				٥٧
				٥٨
				٥٩
				٦٠



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة  
المجمع الإعلامي - (الشيخ زايد) - الاسماعيلية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
30 ديسمبر 2013

مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
1	محمد عبد الحليم	مدير فرع اسماعيلية		0174467177	
2	صالح محمد عبد العزيز	مستشار قانوني		01558218959	
3	مهاجور محمد	مستشار قانوني		01558218959	
4	محمد عبد الحليم	مدير فرع اسماعيلية	shababbas66@yaha	0109991274	
5	محمد عبد الحليم	مدير فرع اسماعيلية		01018854600	
6	محمد عبد الحليم	مدير فرع اسماعيلية		01117728991	
7	محمد عبد الحليم	مدير فرع اسماعيلية		01128099	
8	محمد عبد الحليم	مدير فرع اسماعيلية		01004801720	
9	محمد عبد الحليم	مدير فرع اسماعيلية			
10	محمد عبد الحليم	مدير فرع اسماعيلية		0227304178	
11	محمد عبد الحليم	مدير فرع اسماعيلية			
12	محمد عبد الحليم	مدير فرع اسماعيلية		01115144222	
13	محمد عبد الحليم	مدير فرع اسماعيلية			
14	محمد عبد الحليم	مدير فرع اسماعيلية		01114042333	
15	محمد عبد الحليم	مدير فرع اسماعيلية			



جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
لنتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في 11 محافظة  
المجمع الإعلامي - (الشيخ زايد) - الاسماعيلية  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٣٠ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التيلفون	التوقيع
١٦	شفاة محمد حسن	ارامية - ١٧١٤١	Hour_201@yaho.com	٠١٢٨٩٤٦٥٠٠٤٨٤	
١٧	د. محمد مصطفى محمد	مدير مكتب رئيسه عالم		٠١٢٧٩٩٧٨٤١٤	
١٨	فاطمة محمد	رئيسة مكتب تجزئة		٠١٢٧٥٦٧٤٤٠٠	
١٩	محمد محمد علي العجوري	رئيس وحدة متابعة		٠١٢٧٩٩٧٢٥٤٧	
٢٠	شادي ابراهيم احمد	رئيس قسم		٠١٢٧٦٠٦٠٥١٩	
٢١	محمد الكرمي	اخصائى		٠١٢٤٥٧٥٠٠	
٢٢	محمد محمد علي لادري	امام	Said06@yaho.com	٠١٢٦٦٢٤٤٧٠	
٢٣	عادل عبد الله محمد حسن	مدير وحدة		٠١٢٤٤٤٨٤٧٤٣	
٢٤	محمد محمد ابراهيم	امام	Mhesene.yahoo.com	٠١٤٠٩٨٩٩٩٣	
٢٥	عبد السيد احمد	رئيس قسم		٠١٢٤٤٥٩٨٠١٢٧	
٢٦	آمال نسيم محمود	كاتبة		٠١٢٤٤٥٩٨٠١٢٧	
٢٧	طلحة فتواد محمود	مدير وحدة		-	
٢٨	سعيد عبد العظيم	-		-	
٢٩	محمد ابراهيم محمد	مدير وحدة	Somon.l9@yahoo.com	٠١٠٧٢٩٣٧٣٣	
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جلسة الاستماع والمناقشة العامة  
 لتتاج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع توصيل الغاز الطبيعي في ١١ محافظة  
 المجمع الإعلامي - (الشيخ زايد) - الاسماعيلية  
 استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
 ٣٠ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

مستلم	الاسم	الوظيفة/ الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التيلفون	التوقيع
١٦	شفاة محمد حسن	ارامية - ١٧١٤١	Hour_2013@yahoo.com	٠١٢٨٩٤٦٥٠٠٤٨٤	
١٧	د. محمد وصفي محمد	مدير مكتب رئيسه عالم		٠١٢٧٩٩٧٨٤١٤	
١٨	فاطمة محمد	رئيسة مكتب		٠١٢٧٥٦٧٤٤٠٠	
١٩	محمد محمد علي العجوري	رئيس وحدة تنمية المجتمعات المحلية		٠١٢٧٧٩٧٢٥٤٧	
٢٠	شادي ابراهيم احمد	مدير مكتب		٠١٢٧٦٠٦٠٥١٩	
٢١	محمد الكرمي	امام وخطيب اوقاف		٠١٢٤٥٧٥٠٠	
٢٢	محمد محمد علي لادري	امام وخطيب اوقاف	Said0610@yahoo.com	٠١٢٦٦٤٤٣٧٠	
٢٣	عادل عبد الله محمد حوت	مدير اوقاف اسيوط		٠١٢٤٤٤٨٤٧٤٣	
٢٤	محمد محمد ابراهيم	امام وخطيب اوقاف	Mhesene.24400.com	٠١٤٠٩٨٩٩٩٣	
٢٥	علاء سيد احمد	رئيس قسم التنمية المجتمعية		٠١٢٤٤٥٩٨٠١٢٧	
٢٦	آمال نسيم محمود	كاتبة تدوير شئون		٠١١٢٩٢٥٥٤٢	
٢٧	طلحة فؤاد محمود	مديرية التنمية		-	
٢٨	سعيد عبد العظيم	-		-	
٢٩	محمد ابراهيم محمد	مديرية التربية والتعليم	Somon.l9@yahoo.com	٠١٠٧٢٩٣٧٣٣	
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المجموع الإجمالي - (التاريخ لابتداء) - الاستماع العامة  
استمارة تسجيل الحضور  
٢٠١٣ - ديسمبر ٢٠

رقم	اسم	محافظة	ملاحظات
٣١	علاء محمد السيد	محافظة القليوبية	
٣٢	سماح مستور السويدي	محافظة القليوبية	
٣٣	محمد عبد الرحمن	محافظة القليوبية	
٣٤	محمد عبد الرحمن	محافظة القليوبية	
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المجمع الإعلامي - (الشيخ زايد) - الاسماعيلية  
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٣٠ ديسمبر ٢٠١٣

ممثل	الاسم	الوظيفة/الجهة التابع لها	الايمل	التليفون	التوقيع
٤٦	١٢ محمد حجازي	مدرس (ادارة محوذا) بنبه		٠١٤٤١١٦٢٤٤٠٨	
٤٧	١٠ عياد محمد احمد	مفتحة سيرت		٠١٤٤٢٤٦٧٤٧	
٤٨	١٢ محمد محمود	باحث في ادارة البلدية		٠١٤٤٢٥٥٢٢٩	
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