

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



**Palestinian National Authority
Energy & Natural Resources Authority**

Electric Utility Management Project (EUMP)

Environment and Social Safeguards Documents

- 1. Environmental Management Plan**
- 2. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**
- 3. Consultation**

March 2011

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1 Environmental Management Plan

1.1 Project Background

The Electric utility Management Project (EUMP) which is funded by the World Bank and other donors aims to improve the performance of the Palestinian power sector through development of new transmission and distribution systems and institutional strengthening of PEA and regional distribution companies.

The Environmental Assessment and Management Plan (EAMP) covers the engineering works for the development of a four new high voltage (161kV) substations in West Bank (Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah & Hebron) and the development of the distribution system in the northern, central and southern areas of West Bank.

The EAMP covers many proposed locations of the high voltage substations and reflects more optimal proximity to load centers and available non-disputed/ agreeable land. It has been necessary to modify the locations of substation sites and introduce alternative locations to mitigate environmental and social impacts.

Following the submittal of the initial version of the EAMP in January of 2008 a Palestinian Environmental Specialist was commissioned to prepare an independent study on the legal context and biodiversity on the West Bank. This was to support local ownership and to ensure that the EIA covered all relevant aspects. The same specialist together with appropriate staff from PEA have also conducted field visits and impact assessments for the new substations sites.

To facilitate clarity while at the same time providing insight to the evolution of the assessments updates including inherent infrastructure and locations are specified in relation to their phased progression.

1.2 Project Works

It is important to understand the scope of the works in the EUMP, in order to also understand the approach in dealing with both the evaluation of the environmental impacts, and the subsequent reporting.

The summarized works items are shown in Table A below.

Table A. Components of the EUMP

Component		
Transmission system	Works Element	Activity
Substations	- Construction of 4 new substations in Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah & Hebron - Installation of NCC/ SCADA	- Techno-economic assessment - System analyses and design - Procurement and equipment installation
Distribution		
Rehabilitation and extension of existing system	- System configuration and design - Installation of pre-paid and automatic meters - Development of distribution system	- Techno-economic assessment System analyses - Procurement and equipment installation
Institutional		
Technical assistance and capacity building	- Improved customer service - Strengthening of NEDCO - Sector reforms - Consultancy services for: Detailed design and construction supervision of	- Technical assistance, improved customer metering, use of accounting and billing systems, operation and maintenance - Construction supervision for: detailed design and tender specs

	transmission and distribution components - Promoting utilization of renewable energy sources, development of appropriate institutional and legal framework	- Policy formulation for, Palestinian Electric Regulatory Commission) and Palestinian Electricity Transmission Limited, promotion of renewable energy sources
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1.3 Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework

The World Bank Governing policy is OP 4.12. At present this project is categorized as “B”. This means all components of the Project with the exception of capacity building will be subject to Environmental Assessment (EA).

The Palestinian National Authority, Ministry of Environmental Affairs MEA has two formats for environmental assessment:

The first is an Environmental Scoping termed Initial Environmental Evaluation (IEE), which covers small projects, and/or projects that undertake works in already disturbed areas.

The second is a full Environmental Impact Assessment, which covers projects where impacts will occur to natural areas and/or to natural resources, as a result of new activities.

The regulations covering environmental assessment are covered principally by the Environment Law (No. (7) 1999) and the Environmental Assessment Policy (2000). In terms of this project, the works are covered under Annex 1 of the latter.

The work associated with construction of the four substations brings the need of compensation as all the four sites land owners are private owners. For this purpose PEA has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and public consultation will be held to be led by Ministry of Finance (MOF) for the compensation purpose.

For the distribution component where existing structures are likely to limit access and OP4.12 may be triggered in by:

- Encroachments - resulting from locations where the right of ways of new medium voltage overhead lines conflict with existing structures, properties etc.
- Unforeseen events, accidents, and by minor changes in project specifications that may cause damage to or loss of assets. In areas where dwellings, fences, etc. are close to proposed infrastructure rehabilitation and access is very confined.

Then a public consultation with the relevant stakeholders to be led by the distribution utilities will be implemented before the commencement of the distribution development component.

1.4 Environmental Impacts

Overall

Overall, once the works are completed, there will be a significant net positive social and environmental benefit to the people of the West Bank and Gaza. However, limited and temporary negative environmental and social impacts will occur for short periods during the works stage. By careful pre-planning by the organisation contracted to undertake the rehabilitation works all the negative impacts can be addressed through an EMP. Compensation issues if any arising from damage or destruction to assets will also be addressed.

The bulk of the impacts fall under Construction phase works, mainly excavation works for site preparation, foundations (distribution towers and poles) and transformers and stringing of overhead wires.

The secondary or indirect impacts of the line installation works will be disruptions to traffic, pedestrians, and safety issues where right of ways are located along pedestrian pathways and where they may block access to private and/or public property in both residential and commercial areas.

These impacts can be minimised, in terms of severity and duration, by ensuring that the excavation and construction works are limited to short working sections, and that works are carried out rapidly and efficiently. The remainder of the impacts will be site specific, and generally within the operating sites of PEA and regional distribution companies.

The EMP for the project has been drawn up according to the anticipated impacts from all the Project components, starting with construction to the rehabilitation works and subsequent operating phases.

The substation sites in Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah and Hebron do not entail to any significant extents additional on-site impacts and/ or concerns compared to the sites that already have been assessed.

1.5 Conclusions

The representative works as identified (construction of the distribution grid) will entail limited land acquisition for tower foundations and substations. In addition, to enable stringing of overhead wires (conductors) and line maintenance clearing of for the right of way (ROW) will be necessary. The proposed network will be routed to avoid conflicts with existing houses and any special habitats (e.g. remnant forests). Destruction of houses and any movement or resettlement of people will not be done. If assets are damaged or people's lives disrupted, the RPF has been prepared to compensate for these actions.

From the impact assessment carried out the environmental acceptability of the project may be summarized thus:

Terrestrial Ecology: None of the current proposed substation locations in Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah and Hebron entail significant impacts on the terrestrial ecology. In all cases any negative impacts will be minor, capable of being reduced to an acceptable level through environmental management planning.

Water Quality: Potential serious negative impacts on groundwater quality can result from accidental leakage or spills of oils, lubricants from construction machinery and/ or transformers. The risk of such impacts will consequently need to be managed through safety procedures and installation of structures for containment of spills (i.e. for transformers).

Air and Noise Quality: Minor negative impacts associated with dust, fumes and noise from construction works and rock blasting.

Landscape: Very small-scale and largely temporary negative impacts associated with works areas.

Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment: Minor short-duration socio-economic impacts associated with construction works. Land owners will need to be compensated for permanent land take from the erection of towers, temporary loss of cropping income for clearing and maintaining of RoWs and decreased property value due to the presence of the transmission line.

Mitigation is possible through an effective environmental management plan and resettlement policy framework.

Environmental Management Plans for the Substation and Distribution System: The construction of substations and electrical distribution networks is undertaken according to the recommendations of the

environmental assessment and EMP in a way that is respectful to the local people and their land and resources. All operations will be managed in a manner that protects the environment, health and safety of employees, customers, contractors and the public. A “Measures Plan” is prepared that establishes the steps required to ensure conformity with the principles and procedures laid down in the national environmental legislation during the planning/project design, construction and operation activities of the proposed Electrical Distribution System and Substations project in the northern, central and southern parts of West Banks.

Table B. Measures Plan table for the Construction of the Electrical Distribution System and substations:

Stage	activity	Measures to be Taken	Responsible Agency/Party
Construction	Earth-moving wastes	Earth-moving wastes to be excavated in scope of this project shall be disposed safely in areas permitted by the relevant Municipality.	Contractor
	Historical, cultural and archeological assets	In case any historical, cultural or archeological assets is encountered during excavations, the excavation work shall be stopped and the Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate shall be informed thereof. The work will carry on after reaching an agreement	Contractor
	Dust/air pollution	The vehicles transporting materials shall be covered. In particular, the work sites shall be watered under warm, dry and windy weather conditions.	Contractor
	Noise	The noise levels of the excavation and work machines shall not exceed the levels indicated in the Regulation on the Evaluation and Management of Ambient Noise; Impulse noise may not exceed 70 dBA Construction	Contractor
	Exhaust Emission	Whether each vehicle used for construction works has measured its exhaust emission levels in accordance with the criteria set by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as well as their “Motorized Vehicle Exhaust Emission Measurement License” shall be checked and supervised.	Contractor
	Excavation	In order to avoid any damage on other infrastructure systems (water, natural gas, sewerage, communication, transportation, etc.), the related agencies and utilities shall be informed in writing before starting excavation works.	Contractor
	Public Safety	In order to avoid any danger that may be posed by the project against public safety (particularly for children),	Contractor

		people must be prevented from entering the construction sites, using plastic stripes, barriers as well as phosphorous enlightened warning signs. Furthermore, the necessary measures shall be taken to ensure a safe flow of traffic in cooperation with the related agencies.	
	Restoration of Construction Site	The Construction Site shall be restored to its previous position.	Contractor

A monitoring plan table has been provided to potential contractors, this table shows the monitoring stages required to ensure conformity with the principles and procedures laid down in the national environmental legislation during the planning project design construction and operation activities of the proposed Electrical Distribution System and Substations.

Table D. Monitoring plan table for the Construction of the Electrical Distribution System and Substations:

Stage	What are the parameters to be monitored?	Where will be the parameters are monitored?	How will the parameters be monitored/what are the monitoring instruments?	When will the parameters be monitored? Measurement frequency/ continuous measurements	Responsible Agency/Party
construction	Earth-moving wastes	Construction routes/storage areas	Visual	continuously	EQA & the Contractor
	Historical, cultural and archeological assets	Construction route	Visual	If cultural assets encountered	EQA , MOTA & the Contractor
	Dust/air pollution	Construction site and vehicles moving materials	Visual	continuous	Contractor
	Noise(work machinery and transportation vehicles)	Work machinery at the Construction site	Noise measurement shall be performed at the site	Monthly, or when the people living in the environs complain	Contractor
	Excavation	Construction site	The permits received must be checked for properness and the durations of permits must not be exceeded	Once, when vehicles enters work site for first time (expiration date of license)	Contractor
	Public Safety	Construction route	Visual	continuously	Contractor
	Restoration of Construction Site	Construction site	Visual	At the end of Construction period	Contractor

2 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

2.1 Introduction

In compliance with the Bank's Operational Policy OP 4.12. This summary Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared by PEA to avoid adverse impacts and to compensate affected people due to the land acquisition process. This RAP relates to the land needed for the proposed construction of the four new high voltage (161kV) substations in West Bank (Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah & Hebron) and the development of the distribution system in the northern, central and southern areas of West Bank.

2.2 Legal and Institutional Framework

The legal and institutional framework concerning the WB&G is quite exceptional. The laws and regulations applied will vary depending on whether the subject area is the Gaza Strip, Areas "A" "B" or "C" in the West Bank. The relevant laws span the Ottoman regime, the British Mandatory period, the Jordanian administration of the West Bank, the Egyptian administration of the Gaza Strip, the Israeli occupation of the WB&G and East Jerusalem, and the PA's administration over certain areas in the WB&G. However, it remains a challenge to seek remedies in the PA court system because of the uncertainty concerning enforcement and the institutional limitations of a court system operating under occupation.

PEA has conducted resettlement of lands in compliance with the applicable policy provisions (Land Acquisition for Public Schemes Act for the year 1953) that is based on the Jordanian Land Acquisition Law.

➤ *Legal provisions for expropriation of private land and property*

Legal instrument Land Acquisition is done under a single piece of Jordanian legislation, commonly referred to as the Land Acquisition Law (LAL). The LAL applies in all cases and to all concerned institutions. The key articles of the LAL are discussed in this section in the context of World Bank guidelines for Land Acquisition and resettlement.

➤ *Condemner*

The LAL specifies that the condemner of the property is the Government organization, any municipal or local council, or any private body such as a company, organization, society or individual implementing a project, including the government in one of the previous positions.

➤ *Land Owner*

The LAL specifies that the owner of the property is the person in whose name the property is registered at the Land Registry Office. If the property is not registered, the person seizing (i.e. in de facto possession of) the land on the day of issuance of the Council of Ministers' Resolution to acquire shall, for the purposes of compensation, be considered the owner. This stipulation does not preclude anyone else from claiming ownership through the courts. The entitlements of legally-established renters are also confirmed. In the case of multiple ownerships, it is the general practice of the government to deal with the owners as a body and to ask them to select - based upon consensus - a representative to act and negotiate on their behalf. Nonetheless, all owners (shareholders) will be entitled to property compensation according to their shares, and payments will be made directly to each individual landowner.

➤ *Compensation for improvements and water rights*

Compensation for farmlands may include separately itemized compensations for features such as walls, greenhouses, wells, water rights, etc.

The LAL in Article 10 states clearly that compensation should be fair to all PAPs, both owners and renters. Owners should be compensated for their properties including (buildings, improvements, trees, etc.) at full replacement cost. In principle, any damage or injury may be compensated. Judgements on the LAL in 1996 confirm this position: "*The property appropriated is the land and the buildings, trees and other fixtures on it including the water tank built in the land. Claiming for equitable compensation includes all that is in the property*".

The loss of water rights also attracts compensation: “*That the appropriation of the land which includes water spring by the Water Authority does not include the waters of that spring. The owners if the land was irrigated from the spring shall have the right to claim for compensation due to harm accrued to their land as a result of depriving it from the right of irrigation.*”

➤ **Crops and trees**

Under the LAL, tree and annual crops are subject to compensation but no guidelines are defined expect that the expropriation shall be in consideration of an equitable compensation.

Under past practice Tree Crops have been compensated on the basis of a flat rate single payment defined according to a schedule developed for this purpose based on the type and age of tree. This schedule is dated, and is widely believed to lead to the underestimation of asset values. The courts have often increased compensation substantially after receipt of independent valuation reports.

➤ **Property measurement**

Under the WB safeguard policies, compensation for lost properties will be calculated based on full replacement cost, in other words, compensation should be equal to what enables the Project Affected People (PAP) to restore their livelihood at the level prior to the resettlement. Under the Palestinian law, compensation is equal to the market value of lost properties, but there is no explicit reference to depreciation.

The Palestinian Energy Authority headed the Land Department in order to bring out the constraint and set numbers of titles and owners of plots intended acquisitions and extract the full charts, and to prove ownership and all documents necessary to determine the Owners And specifies the transfer of ownership by inheritance in order to determine the number of the real owners of the land and legal compensation.

2.3 Executing Roles and responsible agencies

In Nablus and Hebron a land acquisition was required as those countries belongs to PNA while in Jenin lands were transferred to PEA Pursuant to Resettlement Policy Framework, but a direct purchasing was conducted in Qalandya which belongs to area “C”.

The acquisition process has been conducted whereas the Palestinian Energy Authority published for 15 days in news papers regarding to the land that will be used to notice people and to compensate the affected people with legal remedy, PEA has submitted to Cabinet an official letter regarding the lands acquisition for the purpose of construction of substations in the northern, southern and central areas in Palestine, all the required maps and documentations are attached, according to this the cabinet confirmed the resettlement for public use.

Land Acquisition Committee has carried out an assessment to the land price (*Land Evaluation committee has evaluated the compensation price value for each affected land according to the neighboring parcels price scale.*), after the cabinet approved the estimation and compensation amount the office of president has been addressed for confirmation in order to compensate all the lands owners.

2.3.1 Jenin Substation

In Jenin Governorate the resettlement process of the lands for 23 owner about 15,028 m² as shown in annex 2, has already been conducted by Palestinian industrial Zone, the ownership of the 15,028 m² is transferred to PEA Pursuant to Resettlement Policy Framework which is shown in annex 3. These include the owners of almqeblih village.

Land Acquisition Committee has carried out an assessment to the land price. The results showed that an estimated JD 4.410 per square meter (land value) and amount of 66,315.20 has to be paid for the 23 owner.

PEA has already started preparing the line routing for 33 KV Distribution systems which will be fed from Jenin 161/33 KV substation.

2.3.2 Sarrah Substation

In Nablus Governorate, the 15,174 m² which are needed for the proposed substation belongs to 10 owners in Sarra Village, as shown in annex 2.

PEA has published a notice in the local newspapers indicating the names of the owners and the title of the lands in addition to the total areas to be occupied see annex 4. After 15 days PEA published the same notice again in the same newspaper, and there were no objection from the owners.

Land Acquisition Committee has carried out an assessment to the land price. The results showed that an estimated 23 JD per square meter. The compensation cost of 349,000 JD has to be paid for 10 owners.

The current stage PEA applying all the required documents to the cabinet and waiting for confirmation on compensation process.

2.3.3 Beit Oula Substation

This substation will be constructed on Beit Oula village near Hebron, and will occupy about 17,524 m², see annex 2, PEA has published a notice in the local newspapers indicating the names of the owners and the title of the lands in addition to the total area see annex 4. After 15 days PEA has published the same notice again in the same newspaper, and there were no objection from the owners.

Land Acquisition Committee has carried out a review of the current market values for the land surrounding Bait Oula lands in to recent sale. The results showed that an estimated 5.13 JD per square meter. The compensation cost of 89,898 JD has to be paid for 4 owners.

PEA applying all the required documents to the cabinet and waiting for confirmation on compensation process

2.3.4 Qalandia Substation

Direct purchasing was conducted in Qalandia which belongs to area “C” as shown in annex 2. The rental committee from Finance of Ministry In coordination with the Ministry of Public Works is going to estimate the price of the mentioned 11,000 m² land.

PEA waiting for estimation results.

2.3.5 Access roads

Access road is required to allow the access to the work location during construction and operation /maintenance phases of substations and transmission lines.

In Jenin, the route line was designed along the existing road but it needs rehabilitation works in order to facilitate the access for the vehicles. While the roads to the sites in Nablus, Hebron and Qalandia are not constructed yet but only determined on the map.

Table D : The summary table

Substation	Lands information	Number of person affected	Estimation (JD) per 1 m ²	Total compensation(JD)	status
Jenin Sub.	8/1,10/1 almqeblih Title No. 20010 ,11/1 Birqin Title No.2	23	4.41	66,315.20	Resettlement process finish
Sarrah Sub.	(part of 73,part of 74,	10	23	349,000.00	Applying to

	part of 75) sarrah title number 8				take the cabinet approval
Bait Oula Sub.	(169,173,157,172) Beat Oula Title No. 7	4	5.13	89,898.00	Applying to take the cabinet approval
Qalandia Sub.	(part of 56) Qalandia Title No. 29509	1	-	-	Estimation process

The design of substations shall comply with “Israeli Electric Power Technical Standards”, The design shall be suitable for operation in Palestine weather. In the case of matters not stipulated in the technical standards, IEC or ISO standards will be applied.

3 Consultations

3.1 Consultations with affected people

PEA intends to carry out Citizen Consultancy Meeting (CCM) in September 2011 prior to implementation works; that aims at gathering data and community feedbacks concerning the system configuration of JDECO for development of the distribution system in the central area of the West Bank, the meeting will be organized with the concern municipalities.

Same consultation will be carried out in the southern and northern areas of the West Bank prior to implementation works concerning the system configuration of HEPCO and NEDCO regarding the development of the distribution system.

Table E: Tentative dates for the proposed consultations

No.	The region name	date
1	Qalandia	September 2011
2	Jenin	June, 2012
3	Nablus	June, 2012
4	Hebron	June, 2012

Annex 1: RPF Table

Palestinian Energy Authority
Land Acquisition Plan and Compensation Monitoring Form
(Pursuant to Resettlement Policy Framework)

Governorate Jenin Names of communes Berqin

Name of grid --- Length of grid in meters ---

Table A: Summary information of Land Acquisition

Parcel No	Description of Land		Type of land	Comments	
	Title No	Area (in dunams)			
8/1	Almqebleh- 20010	5.466	---	---	
					Hadye Hafeth Assaed
					Abd Elhadi Alqasem Abdel Hadi
					Anas Nafee Abdel Hadi
					Helmi Nafee Abdel Hadi
					Raja mahmod Abdel Hadi
					Ata mahmod Abdel Hadi
					Mohamad Mahmod Abdel Hadi
10/1	Almqebleh- 20010	4.247	---	---	
					Maqboleh Mahmod Abdel Hadi
					Shamsa Mohamad Alssadeq
					Fathi Ahmad Assalah
					Hasan Ahmad Assalah
					Fatheye Ahmad Assalah
					Husneye Ahmad Assalah
					Ghorbeh Ahmad Assalah
					Mohamad Hamed Salah
					Khaled Mohamad Salah
					Jameel Mohamad Salah
Zuhdeye Mohamad Salah					
Baheye abdelmajed Assa'di					
11/1	Berqin-2	4.847	---	---	
					Ibrahim Ersan Abdel Hamad

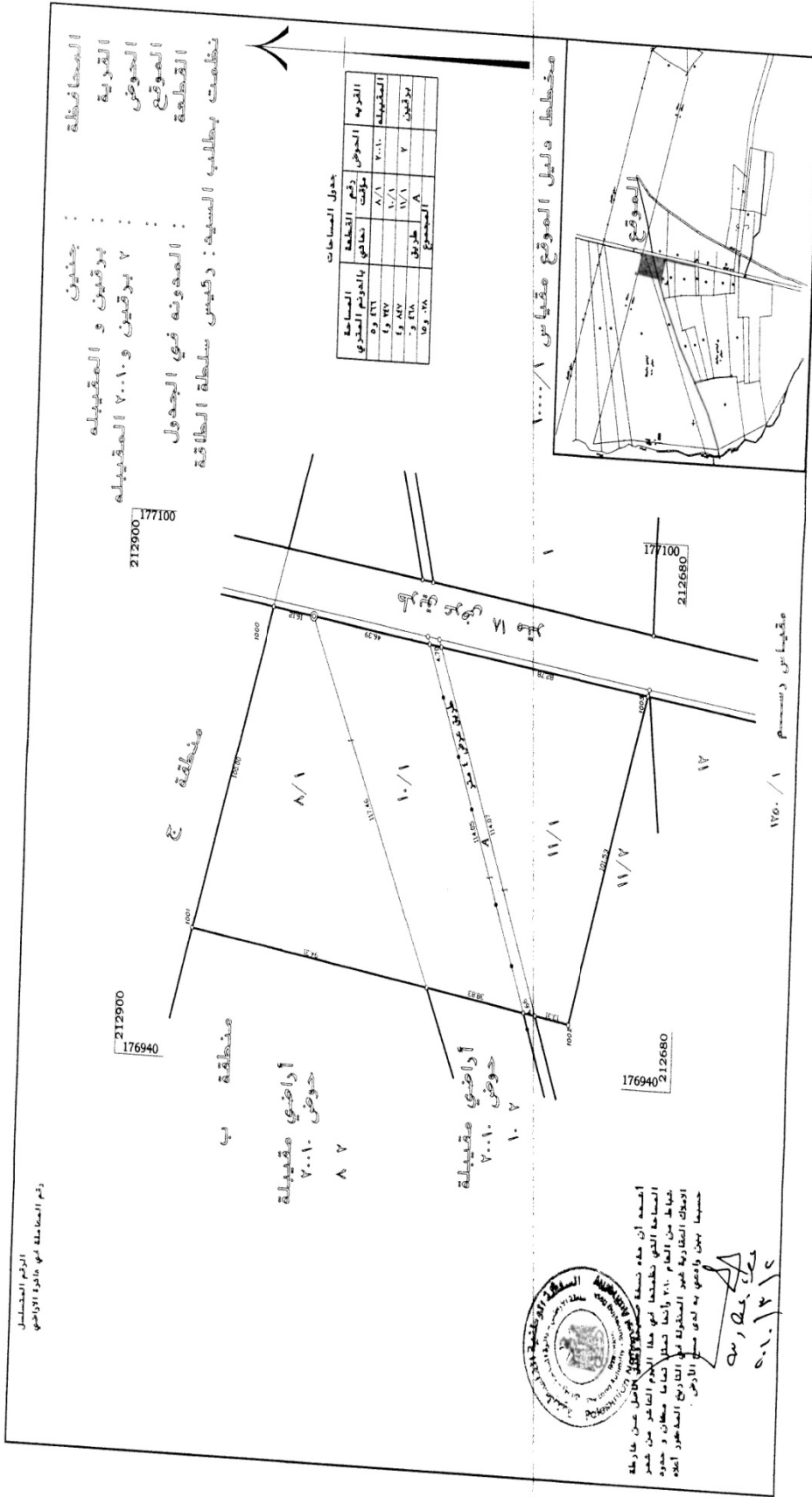
				HalemeH Ersan Abdel Hamad Aneseh AbdelRahman Al Omar Abdellatife abdl Hamad	
A	Road	0.468			---
		Total dunams			
		15.028			

Table B: Summary Information on Compensation for Expropriation

Parcel No	Expropriation		Compensation to Owners		Compensation to users		Total compensation payable for lot	Number of appeals expected	Comments
	Expropriation Decree No.	Expropriation Date	Number of owners	Amount awarded	Number of renters	Amount awarded			
8/1 – 10/1 – 11/1	---	---	23	66,315.2 JD	0	0	66,315.2 JD	---	Assessed amount not yet awarded
	Total No. Decrees	---	Total Number	Total amount	Total Number	Total amount	Total amount payable	Total Number	---

Annex 2: Maps

Map 2: Jenin Lands

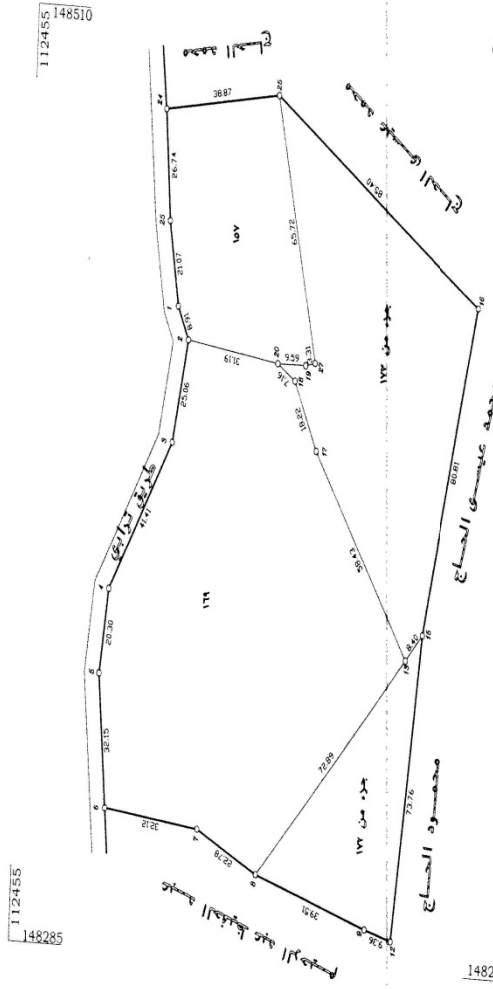


Map 3: Beit Oula lands

رقم المنطقة في مائة الأراضى

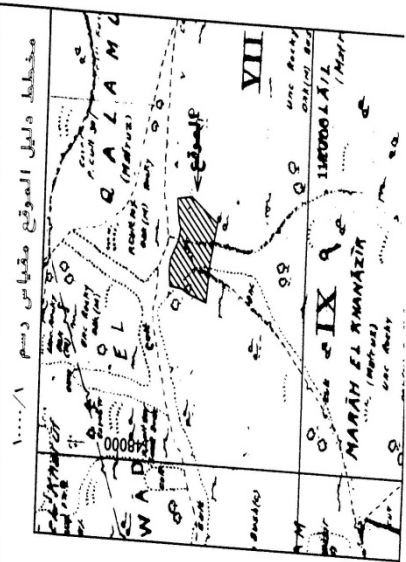
1911

المحافظة : الخليل
 المدينة : بيت أولا
 الموقع : وادي القلمون
 طبيعي : V
 القمصة : 177 + 178 + 179
 نظمت بطلب السيد رئيس سلطة القامة



جدول المساحات

اسم المالك	المساحة	رقم القمصة	رقم القمصة
عبد الحكيم عبد الرحيم الطرش	١٧٧ و ١٧٨	١٧٧	١٧٧
محمد عيسى الحاج	١٧٩	١٧٨	١٧٨
محمود عبد الحارث	١٧٩ و ١٨٠	١٧٩	١٧٩
محمود عيسى الحاج	١٧٧ و ١٧٨	١٧٧	١٧٧
المجموع	١٧٧ و ١٧٨	١٧٧	١٧٧



أخبره أن هذه نسخة صحيحة طبق الأصل عن خارطة المساحة التي تم إعدادها في هذا اليوم التاريخ من شهر كانون من العام ١٩١٠ وأنها تحال تماما مكان و حدود الأبنك المتعارفة غير المتعارفة في التاريخ المذكور أعلاه أيها المالكين الذين راعوا به لدى مسح الأراضي.



C.I.V.C.O



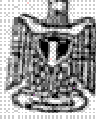
١٧٥ / ١

ملاحظات
 ١- التامات غير الموضحة ذكرا جديده
 ٢- الحدود غير الموضحة غير بارزة عن الأرض
 ٣- ليس تدرج القمص على مخطط الموقع الطبيعي بل، جرد مخطط
 ٤- في الموقع رقم ١ طبيعي

Annex 3: A location proof

PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE (FAX) 0097222950989 P. 001/01

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية
مجلس الوزراء

قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (٥٤٦/١٣/٦٧/م.و.س.ف) لعام 2010م
بشأن تخصيص منفعة قطع أراضي لصالح سلطة الطاقة والموارد الطبيعية لإنشاء محطة للتحويل الكهربائي عليا
وبناءً على الصلاحيات المخولة لنا قانوناً
وتسيب ونيس سلطة الطاقة والموارد الطبيعية
وبناءً على مقتضيات المصلحة العامة

وبعد الاطلاع على قانون استملاك الأراضي للمنفعة العامة رقم (2) لسنة 1953م؛
وعلى قانون المدن والمناطق الصناعية الحرة رقم (10) لسنة 1998م؛
وعلى قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (10) لسنة 2000م، الصادر بتاريخ 2000/09/17م،
وعلى قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (13/35/05/م.و.س.ف) لسنة 2010م، الصادر بتاريخ 2010/02/01م؛
قرر مجلس الوزراء في جلسته المتعددة بمدينة رام الله بتاريخ (2010/10/04م) ما يلي:

المادة الأولى

تخصيص منفعة قطعة الأرض رقم (8/1) مؤقت، والبالغة مساحتها (5,466) بالدونم العتري، وقطعة الأرض
(10/1) مؤقت، والبالغة مساحتها (4,247) بالدونم العتري، من الحوض رقم (20010) من أراضي قرية المقيلة
بمحافظة جنين، وتخصيص منفعة قطعة الأرض رقم (11/1) مؤقت، والبالغة مساحتها (4,847) بالدونم العتري،
وقطعة الأرض رقم (A) مؤقت (طريق) والبالغة مساحتها (468) م²، من الحوض رقم (2) من أراضي قرية برقين
بمحافظة جنين، (وجميعها أراضي مستملكة ومخصصة لصالح الهيئة العامة للصناعات والمناطق الصناعية
الحرة) وتقع ضمن منطقة جنين الصناعية، وفق خارطة المساحة المرفقة، وذلك لصالح سلطة الطاقة والموارد
الطبيعية من أجل إنشاء محطة للتحويل الكهربائي عليا.


المادة الثانية

تتولى سلطة الطاقة والموارد الطبيعية دفع التعويض لأصحاب الأراضي المستملكة والمخصصة لسلطة الطاقة، وفق
القانون.

المادة الثالثة

على الجهات المختصة تنفيذ أحكام هذا القرار كل فيما يخصه، ويعمل به من تاريخ صدوره، وينشر في الجريدة
الرسمية.

صدر في مدينة رام الله بتاريخ 2010/10/04
الحادي عشر والعشرون من شوال من عام 1431هـ


سلام قيسات
رئيس مجلس الوزراء

Annex 4: Advertisements

إعلان استهلاك صادر عن سلطة الطاقة الفلسطينية

استناداً للمرسوم الصادر بتاريخ 27 كانون الأول 1983 المعدل به في محافظات الضفة الغربية، يمكن سلطة الطاقة الفلسطينية عن وعيها في استهلاك قطع الأثر التي تملكها سلطة الطاقة، وذلك من خلال مطالبة الوزارة بطلب استهلاك قطع الأثر التي استهلكها مطلقاً، مع الجواز والتوريد الخاصة الخاصة بحيث أن يوضح الجدول المطلوب في الإعلان أن التوزيع المبيحة لتبدأ في مشاريع للتعلم الخاصة منسوبة من قبل القانون.

الرقم	التمويل	اسم المالك	رقم القلمية	رقم القلمية	رقم القلمية	رقم القلمية	رقم القلمية
1	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
2	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
3	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
4	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
5	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
6	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
7	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
8	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
9	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
10	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
11	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
12	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
13	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
14	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
15	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
16	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
17	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
18	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
19	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
20	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
21	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
22	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
23	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
24	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
25	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
26	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
27	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
28	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
29	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
30	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
31	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
32	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
33	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
34	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
35	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
36	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
37	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
38	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
39	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
40	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
41	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
42	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
43	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
44	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
45	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
46	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
47	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
48	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
49	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8
50	مشاريع	عبدالله محمد	8	73	8	73	8

بإلا أن عدد الدول التي وافقت على منحها لم يتعد 10 دول فقط، وهو ما يعكس ضعف الاهتمام العالمي بهذه القضية. وفي ظل هذا الوضع، فإن الجهود المبذولة في إطار منظمة التجارة العالمية لا يمكن أن تكون كافية لتحقيق الأهداف المرجوة. لذلك، فإننا نحث المجتمع الدولي على اتخاذ تدابير إضافية لتعزيز التعاون في مجال مكافحة الفساد، وذلك من خلال تعزيز الحوار بين الحكومات والقطاع الخاص، وكذلك من خلال تعزيز دور المجتمع المدني في مراقبة ومحاربة الفساد.

في إطار الجهود المبذولة في إطار منظمة التجارة العالمية، فإننا نحث المجتمع الدولي على اتخاذ تدابير إضافية لتعزيز التعاون في مجال مكافحة الفساد، وذلك من خلال تعزيز الحوار بين الحكومات والقطاع الخاص، وكذلك من خلال تعزيز دور المجتمع المدني في مراقبة ومحاربة الفساد.

الرئيس عباس /شبية

في إطار الجهود المبذولة في إطار منظمة التجارة العالمية، فإننا نحث المجتمع الدولي على اتخاذ تدابير إضافية لتعزيز التعاون في مجال مكافحة الفساد، وذلك من خلال تعزيز الحوار بين الحكومات والقطاع الخاص، وكذلك من خلال تعزيز دور المجتمع المدني في مراقبة ومحاربة الفساد.

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العام	عدد الشركات	عدد الموظفين
2003	1,283	71
2004	1,823	75
2005	3,463	199
2006	4,893	177
2007	2,978	157
2008	1,778	172

الهيئة العامة للغذاء والدواء
الصيدلانية

سلطنة عمان
السلطنة العامة للغذاء والدواء
الصيدلانية



استعراض مؤرخ من رؤى من الشركات الاستثمارية المتخصصة
لبناء وتطوير صناعة التجهيزات الصناعية (PFI) مركز تحديث الصناعة (IMC)

يعد القطاع الصناعي العمود الفقري للاقتصاد الوطني، ويساهم مساهمة كبيرة في رفع المستوى المعيشي وتحسين جودة الحياة. ولذا، فإننا نحث المجتمع الدولي على اتخاذ تدابير إضافية لتعزيز التعاون في مجال مكافحة الفساد، وذلك من خلال تعزيز الحوار بين الحكومات والقطاع الخاص، وكذلك من خلال تعزيز دور المجتمع المدني في مراقبة ومحاربة الفساد.