

SAVA AND DRINA RIVER CORRIDORS INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (SDIP)

Resettlement Action Plan
(RAP)

Sub-Project Novi Pazar – Josanica River Training works

Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and water management
Directorate for Water Management
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

*Draft for public consultations
September 2023*

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BoE	Beneficiary of Expropriation
CC	Constitution Court of Serbia
CFD	Central Feedback Desk
CM	Cadastre Municipality
DfW	Directorate for Water
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards of World Bank
ESS5	ESS on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
LM	Local Municipalities
LGD	Local Grievance Desk(s)
MAFWM	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Republic of Serbia
MoF	Ministry of Finance of Republic of Serbia
PAP	Project Affected People
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan (this document)
RS	Republic of Serbia
RSD	Serbian currency – Serbian Dinar
SDIP	Sava and Drina river corridors integrated development project (this Project)
WB	World Bank

LIST OF DEFINITIONS/GLOSSARY

Cut-off date	Date set by this RAP. If a person(s) should occupy the project area after the Cut-off date, they will not be eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the Cut-off date will not be compensated. The date when the PAPs are informed in writing of the submitted expropriation proposal will serve as the Cut-off date. Information in writing will be provided together with the proposal. Any investment made after the cut-off date will not be compensated except where it can be demonstrated that such post-cut-off date improvements were needed to maintain the livelihoods of the affected person during the period between the cut-off date and displacement. The intention of the cut-off date has been presented during the survey.
Eligibility	In the context of this RAP the right to be compensated for losses as defined under the RAP
Entitlement	Compensation and other forms of assistance that persons affected by involuntary land acquisition impacts have the right to receive in accordance with this RAP in the respective eligibility category.
Expropriation	Refers to a dispossession or a limitation of ownership rights on a property with compensation not less than the market value of the property by use of the Governments eminent domain power, regulated by the Law on Expropriation.
Involuntary resettlement	Refers to Project-related impacts of resettlement where the person affected has no possibility to decline land acquisition or restrictions on land use, physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both.
Land Acquisition	Refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.

Livelihood	Refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering.
Minor resettlement impacts	To categorize resettlement impacts as minor all of the following conditions have to be met: all of the PAPs lose less than 10 percent of their land, regardless of the number of PAPs (b) the remaining part of their land is economically viable; and (c) they have no need for physical relocation.
Project Affected Person (PAP)	PAP is any person who, as a result of the implementation of the (sub)-project suffers impacts stemming from involuntary land acquisition, resettlement or restriction to right on land or access to assets
Replacement cost	Replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons.
SDIP Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).	The SDIP RPF is a Project level document developed, adopted, disclosed and consulted on in December 2019 clarifying resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects to be prepared during project implementation. It contains clear definitions of conditions under which the resettlement (for a specific project, a sector program or within a political entity like a state or a province) will be planned and implemented. It defines issues like entitlement, principles of compensation, grievance processes and other legal procedures. An RPF is required for projects with subprojects or multiple components that cannot be identified before project approval.
Restrictions on land use	Refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, and restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.

Stakeholders	Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a Project, or having the ability to influence the Project.
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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective August 2023)

Currency Unit = RSD

106, 65 RSD = USD 1

117, 20 RSD = EUR 1

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Background

Serbia is fighting yearlong battles with floods. In continued efforts to protect lives, health and assets, the Government of Serbia has requested, and received financial support through Investment Project Financing with the World Bank (Hereinafter referred to as: WB) to implement the Sava Drina Integrated Development Program (SDIP). SDIP aims to accelerate regional economic cooperation in the Western Balkans and helps strengthen the institutions and procedures through which the Sava and Drina riparian countries collaborate and ensure flood protection is enhanced. SDIP is implemented through two sequential and partially overlapping phases with five participating countries: Serbia, BiH, Montenegro, Croatia, and Slovenia.

The Jošanica River Training Sub-Project, to which this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) refers to, is one of the activities implemented under phase 1 in Serbia. This activity complements the 2016 "Novi Pazar flood protection" implemented as a component of the closed Floods Emergency Recovery Project, which was the second largest loan ever approved by the World Bank Group in Serbia and was successfully implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM) under the WB Safeguards Policies.

Operations and activities for which the World Bank's Investment Project Financing (IPF) is sought after October 1, 2018, fall under the application of the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)¹. The ESF comprises, inter alia, the 10 Environmental and Social Standards, which set out mandatory requirements for the Borrower and the Project. The relevance of each standard is determined during preparation of the Project, and in case of this Sub-Project the relevance of, inter alia, **ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement** has been confirmed.

In response to the requirements for the Project to comply with the ESF this RAP was developed, adopted, and will be consulted and disclosed. The objective of the document is to lay out the approach in meeting the requirements of the national law and ESS 5 while fundamentally relying on the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)² and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)³ adopted for the SDIP.

Sub-Project activities

The footprint of this Sub-Project refers to river training works to be implemented upstream of the existing already trained section, in a length of about 1000 m (Figure 0-1). The figure also depicts two other rivers Raska and Trnavica respectively, and their locations as river training works on these three rivers will be tendered out for works together and will be implemented simultaneously. Separate Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) have been prepared for each, as the three locations besides being geographically separated (Raska in particular), also are characterized by nuanced local risks and impacts. This justifies separate management instruments, including separate RAPs as planning, management and mitigation

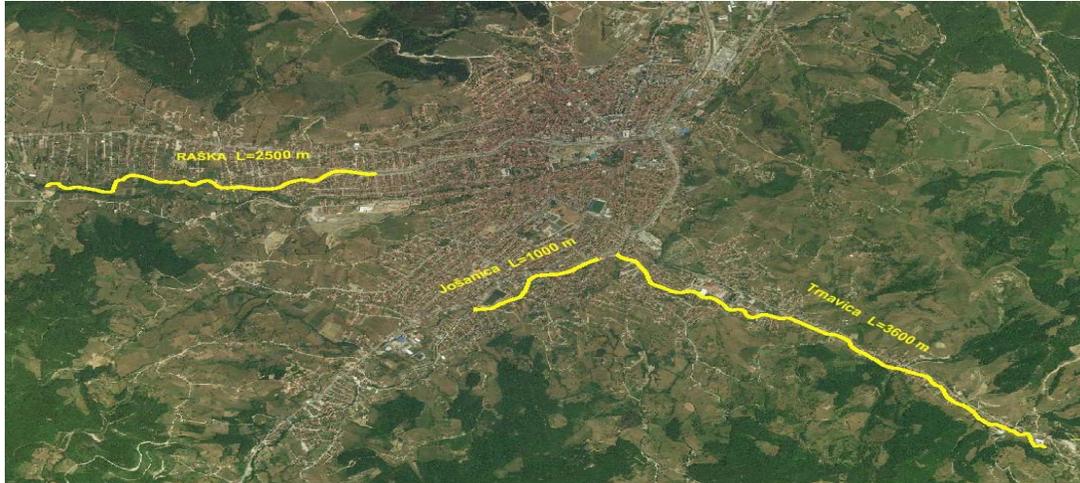
¹ The ESF is accessible at - <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework>. Latest accessed in August 2023

² See RPF for SDIP available at <http://www.rdvode.gov.rs/>, accessed on August 4, 2023

³ See SEP for SDIP available at <http://www.rdvode.gov.rs/>, accessed on August 4, 2023

efforts are best tailored this way to safeguard interest of persons affected by the Project. This approach is recognized to mitigate implementation delays, allowing activities to continue on those sections where the respective RAP has been implemented.

Figure 1– Overview of location of Raška, Jošanica and Trnavica Rivers



Project implementation arrangements

The SDIP including this RAP will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM) - Directorate for Water (DfW), namely its Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The PIU has positive track record and qualified staff experienced in overall management, and specifically managing environmental and social risks and impacts compliant with WB requirements (experience gained in implementation of Operation Policies - Safeguards and the ESF). The Land acquisition process is by law the responsibility of the local self-government where the land to be expropriation is located i.e. the City of Novi Pazar. The City of Novi Pazar is the Beneficiary of expropriation but holds multiple other responsibilities, from administration of expropriation, responsibility for payment of compensation for land and assets loss and additional support as needed, administering the Local Grievance Desk of the Grievance Mechanism adopted for the Project, providing legal support to PAPs etc. The PIU provides direct oversight, support, capacity building, guidance, monitoring and evaluation of all aspects of implementation.

Sub-Project Impacts

An alternative route for the Sub-project could not have been explored and the avoidance of impact to land was not feasible due to the nature, location and the objective of the Sub-project. The footprint is set to follow the flow of the river and the position of the eroded, flood prone riverbanks.

Several different micro-variants were compared allowing the design to reduce the adverse impacts. The works will require minor permanent acquisition of land rights restricted through expropriation in accordance with the national law. The footprint is set across a universe of **44** land parcels a combination of public and private land. **34** land parcels are public, **10** land parcels are either privately owned or co-owned with the state by **11** private land owners which together with the **1 person** losing only **assets constructed on public land** (repossession of public land

occupied by the individual) makes a **universe of 12 PAPs**. The scale of impact to private land is minor overall, while individual impacts range from **1 m² to 253⁴ m²**. The land taken are narrow land stripes at the very edge of the Jošanica River, along the riverbank which is already eroded, covered with debris, and encroached by self-grown trees, shrubs and bushes, with often muddy and unstable slopes. The land is polluted by plastic and domestic waste and other debris. **4 auxiliary structures (3 constructed on private land while 1 is on public land) (Pictures provide in Annex 0)** attached either to the impacted private land or constructed on public land, will be removed. Landowners affected by land acquisition will lose less than 10% of the total area of land owned. The Socio economic survey has confirmed that the land is not productive, not cultivated and neither the land nor the assets attached are contributing to the livelihood of the affected households. The preferred compensation requested by the PAPs is cash based in all cases except one, for which the co-owner requested replacement land (for an area of 102 m²), with equal productive use or potential, with parameters of the location identified by the PAPs plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land if different. Replacement land is still being identified. In absence of suitable replacement land the cash value equivalent at replacement value will be paid.

Status of Expropriation Process

The Public interest allowing land acquisition was declared by the Government of Serbia on April 15, 2021 (Decision 05 No.465-3361/2021) and is based on the spatial plan for Novi Pazar. The Project has been under preparation since 2020 when prompt implementation was expected, hence the prompt declaration of Public interest following Approval of the Loan Agreement although progress has been slow due to delays in the designing activities.

Since December 2022 the City of Novi Pazar together with the PIU has been identifying persons who will be affected by the project. An inventory of persons, land and assets was established, eligibility for compensation and assistance determined, financial allocations were made and all other activities preceding the formal expropriation completed, including completion of the detailed design, planning of compensation rates through meaningful and informed engagement with PAPs.

The Public Defender is the legal representative of the Beneficiary of expropriation i.e. the City of Novi Pazar. He is in charge of handling the formal submission of requests for expropriation for each land parcel individually, the valuation of land and assets and payment of compensation. The value for land was assessed by the Tax administration for each land parcel individually and the assessment was discussed with all owners allowing sufficient time for feedback. **8 (72,3%)** out of **11 land owners** agreed with the valuation for land and assets attached to their land and will enter into negotiated compensation agreements. **2 (18,7%)** disputed the amount and the cases will be transferred to the Basic Court in Novi Pazar to determine the compensation, while the resolution of the last 1 (**11%**) **case depends on whether** suitable replacement land can be identified or cash compensation applied in absence of an agreement for such land. Finally, the owner of asset constructed on public land has agreed to the principles of valuation and will enter negotiated agreements once the valuation is

⁴ The ESMP prepared for this Sub-Project indicated 75m² as the largest area affected. At the time of preparation of the ESMP the high level inventory of assets was available. The area of 253 m² relates to land which has been acquired at the request of the owner as he considered the land unviable.

completed. Any costs incurred in the course of valuation, negotiation amicably or through the Court (filing, lawyer's and expert's fees) are borne by the City of Novi Pazar. The implementation of the RAP expected to be completed by end of October 2023.

The average valuation for land provided by the Tax administration office is **4.045,00 RSD/m² or 34.50EUR/m²** equivalent. Novi Pazar has a functioning real estate market, and the replacement cost is therefore the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, (in Serbia expropriation is not subject to transaction costs). The total amount offered to the 11 land owners is 1,140,000 RSD (9.726, 00 EUR equivalent). The City of Novi Pazar has allocated 45.000.000,00 RSD (339.959,00 EUR equivalent) into a Consolidated Treasury Account within the Budget appropriation which includes contingencies and will cover compensation for land, assets and any additional costs for both agreements reached in negotiated settlement or as decided by the Court. More details on expropriation process and its status up to date are presented in Chapter, while the evidence of secured funds is available as Annex 8.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Sub-Project Area Description and Local Context

Since 2014, the Jošanica River and some of its tributaries are causing severe floods, especially affecting Novi Pazar settlements along the river. The latest flood impacts were experienced in June 2023.

Novi Pazar is located in the valleys of the Jošanica, Raška, Deževska, and Ljudska rivers at the elevation of 496m, in southeast Sandzak region. The city is surrounded by Golija and Rogozna mountains; Pešter plateau lies southeast from the city which influences the cities climate vigorously. The total area of the City is 742 km² covering over 100 settlements, mostly small and spread over hills and mountains surrounding the city.

According to the preliminary results of the 2022 Census, the City of Novi Pazar has 100,410 inhabitants, while the urban area itself has 68,749 inhabitants. Population density on the territory of the City is 135.32 inhabitants per square kilometer. The majority of population are Bosniaks (79.83%), followed by Serbs, Muslims and Roma.

1.2 Sub-Project Activities

Jošanica River, in general, and in particular in the area of physical footprint and future civil works, has been less impacted by construction activities in disregard of the urban plans and the expansion of settlements. No buildings have been constructed on the riverside blocking or altering the watercourse.

The screening for the Detailed Design captured frequent case of construction of improvised bridges, temporary river crossings and individual flood protection structures, which are inadequate and have often exacerbated the flooding risks. Most of them were either severely damaged or completely destroyed during previous floods, and their parts were carried away by the torrent, causing damage to the existing already regulated sections in the city. Increased risks

from climate change and recurring flood, imposed the need to extend the trained sections of the river and standardize the degree of protection.

Figure 2 Footprint of the river training works shown on a cadastral map



Figure 3 – Beginning of section picture taken on August 25, 2023



The Sub-Project works will be executed as per the Detailed Design, and the impacts beyond the Land Acquisition are subject to a separate ESMP which was developed, adopted, disclosed and publicly consulted in May 2023.

The following are some of the expected benefits of the sub-project.

- Reduced damages of assets (private homes, apartment houses, utilities, roads, , schools, kindergartens, health facilities and other public buildings);
- Reduced livelihood impacts and ensure business continue uninterrupted production, provision of services, etc
- Minimize damages to public infrastructure
- Reduced risks of human life losses;
- Indirect economic development effects.
- Increased community health and safety from safer river bed and infrastructure.

1.3 Scope and Purpose of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The RAP is required and tailored to cover identified direct economic and social impacts that result from the investment and are caused by:

- the involuntary taking of Land rights acquired or restricted through expropriation in accordance with national law; and
- repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals.

The land will be accessed as per schedule presented in this RAP, but not before compensation has been extended to the affected persons, or in pending court cases the compensation set aside within the Budget escrow account. Detailed description of impacts is given in chapter **Error!**

Reference source not found. .

A RPF for the Project was prepared, approved by the World Bank and adopted by relevant Serbian authorities and publicly disclosed in 2019. The RPF is the guiding document for this RAP.

The scope of work undertaken during the RAP preparation included:

- Screening of project area,
- Survey of project area of impact, land and assets thereon;
- Walk through the project area as field verification of location of land required, use of land required, Presence of public or community infrastructure, number of affected persons,
- Census of the population to be affected by displacement
- Socioeconomic assessment including survey of livelihoods and sources of income of the PAPs;
- Analysis of valuation of the land and assets and property thereon to be expropriated;
- Consultations with Project Affected Persons to negotiate the compensation and subsequently attain written confirmation of their agreement with the entitles per the RAP;
- Analysis of the legal framework;
- Analysis of institutional framework covering the identification of agencies responsible for implementation of the RAP;
- Establishment of adequate and accessible Grievance mechanism
- Analysis of negotiated procedures, including offers made, considered and rejected.

1.4 Objectives and Principles of the Resettlement Action Plan and Land acquisition

This RAP was prepared guided by Laws and regulations of Republic of Serbia and the project RPF. The space where the national law deviates from the ESS5 requirements are negligible relevant to the specific impacts of the Sub-Project. Compensation packages have been chosen based on consultation with PAPs, ensuring compensation at replacement cost and ensuring that the pre-displacement socio-economic conditions are kept or improved.

The RAP specifies the process to be followed and the actions to be taken to acquire land and compensate affected people allowing and providing for adequate participation, consultations coupled with access to a functioning grievance mechanism in addition to available national legal remedies. Furthermore, the plan sets out actions on how to avoid and mitigate future impacts to land and provide prompt and effective compensation for residual impacts if any to those eligible.

This RAP specifies the following:

- Detailed procedures to be followed by the PIU, City of Novi Pazar in respect to land acquisition, compensation, consultation and disclosure;
- The baseline census of affected persons and assets;
- Specific compensation rates and standards;
- Consultations past and future with affected people about acceptable alternatives and mitigation measures;
- Institutional responsibility for implementation, monitoring and procedures for grievance redress;
- Timetable and budget.

1.5 Study methodology

The preparation of this RAP was through a combination of desk and field study. The desk study involved review of project documentation including maps for the project sites, cadastral records, municipal database on PAPs and their assets, expropriation records, compensation offers and preliminary technical designs. The desk study was supplemented with surveying of the project sites to establish the exact impact of the proposed subprojects in terms of required land and affected property to create an inventory of PAPs and land. The field survey consisted of conducting 100 % household census; conducting social assessment of the subproject sites along the 1000 m long corridor of impact along the River Jošanica, socioeconomic study of the PAPs as well as census and measurement of their assets impacted. The Census was prepared on the basis of data available through the Cadastral Register and the database of the City of Novi Pazar, a geodetic survey and individual interviews. Secondary data were used in addition to generated primary data obtained through the PAPs and interviews with government officials and non-government officials about PAPs and their assets. Equal weight was given to quantitative and qualitative aspects so that it reflects a balanced reality of the current situation of the PAPs. The data generated serve as baseline conditions against which the living standards shall be compared to during the follow up survey in the Ex post RAP Implementation Report. The census of people affected was the key initial activity serving four important and interrelated functions:

- Enumerating and collecting basic information on the affected population,

- Registering the affected population by residence,
- Establishing a list of eligible beneficiaries before the cut-off date that counters opportunistic claims from those moving into the Project Area solely in anticipation of benefits,
- Laying a framework for subsequent socio-economic research needed.

2. LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SUB-PROJECT

2.1 The National Land acquisition Policy - The Law on Expropriation Law of Serbia

The Law on Expropriation (passed in 1995, enacted on January 1, 1996, amended in March 2001, amended again on March 19, 2009, and 2013 by the Constitutional Court ruling) guides the land acquisition by use of eminent domain i.e. expropriation and serves as a general framework for expropriation in the Republic of Serbia.

The most important features of the Law on Expropriation are:

- It is intended to ensure simple, efficient process, reducing as far as possible the need for a lengthy judicial process to facilitate necessary expropriation. In less complex cases the process of acquisition can be completed within 2 months;
- The law enshrines the principle of compensation at market value.
- In the case of privately owned agricultural land, if comparable land of the same type and quality, or the appropriate value, in the same area or vicinity (Article 15 of the Expropriation Law) can be identified, it is offered to the project affected person with formal title;
- The comparability of land is determined on the basis of an assessment of the available public land, by an accredited expert hired either by the Beneficiary of Expropriation,;
- In case of disagreement on the comparability of the land offered, a different accredited expert would be hired by the local municipality to determine the comparability of the land offered;
- Further disagreement would result in the project affected person resorting to the judicial process, where a decision would be made on the comparability of the land, or the payment of the assessed fair value in monetary terms;
- In absence of in-kind compensation (replacement land) the compensation is cash based;
- The value of land is determined by the Tax Administration on a case by case basis which can be disputed and referred to court.

2.2 Public interest and purpose of expropriation

Property can only be expropriated upon the establishment of public interest for projects that bring greater benefit for the public (Law on Expropriation, Art. 1).

Expropriation may be carried out for the needs of Republic of Serbia, cities, municipalities, public enterprises and public institutions, unless otherwise provided by the Law.

The Law on Expropriation requires the Beneficiary of Expropriation to justify the need for expropriation and to demonstrate that the scheme cannot occur without the proposed expropriation. The declaration of public interest/use is a special procedure, which precedes and enables any property acquisition and expropriation.

In case of expropriation for the Josanica River training works the public interest was declared (details described in 6.4).

2.3 Expropriation process

One of the conditions to start expropriation is the existence of evidence that the required funds have been secured and made available and evidence thereof presented together with each request for expropriation by which the formal process also starts. (Art. 24).

This is submitted by the Beneficiary of Expropriation i.e. the City of Novi Pazar represented by the Public Defender. Each land plot whose acquisition is required is covered by a specific request ascertaining each person (PAP) owning part or the whole land, the area of land required, evidence the expropriation is lawful and justified including confirmation that the scheme is included in the relevant planning document.

PAPs are individually invited to consultations in writing to their home addresses providing the subject, time and date of hearing proposed and a list of information and documents that is made available for presentation and discussion. At this occasion the PAPs is given the opportunity to comment, agree or dispute the land information or inventory of assets enumerated, including expropriation itself. Subsequently the formal Decision on Expropriation is issued which can be challenged in first instance with the Ministry of Finance and the Administrative Court should the first instance outcome not be to the satisfaction of the appealing party. A comprehensive consultation process was completed.

Figure 4 – Land acquisition flowchart



2.4 Compensation rates for Land

Details have been provided in chapter 6.5.

2.5 Information and consultation requirements

The Law on expropriation does not require *per se* public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination. Nevertheless it requires public disclosure of the determination of Public interest and the Municipal authority to invite individually every affected person with formal legal rights to a meeting to present any facts which may be relevant for expropriation. It additionally requires timely dissemination and information of every decision within the process flowchart. This dissemination has statutory limits wherever a legal remedy is provided.

2.6 Information of public importance

Information of public importance is information held by a public authority body, created during or relating to the operation of a public authority body, which is contained in a document and concerns anything the public has a justified interest to know. The Law on information of public importance (Official Gazette RS", br. 120/2004, 54/2007, 104/2009 i 36/2010) requires any document publicly disclosed to have integrated guidance on how to access information of public importance.

This subject is governed by the Law On Free Access To Information Of Public Importance⁵ shall govern the rights of access to information of public importance held by public authorities, with a view to exercising and protecting the public interest to know and attaining a free democratic order and an open society.

By virtue of this Law access to information shall be granted to all stakeholders, including every natural person or legal entity upon written request unless otherwise regulated by the Law. Within 15 days of receipt of a request at the latest, the authority shall inform the applicant whether the requested information is held, and grant him/her access to the document containing the requested information or issue or send to the applicant a copy of the document, as the case may be. Annex 2 provides a template for access to information.

2.7 Other Applicable Laws and Provisions

Besides the Law on Expropriation, there are a number of other laws that are applicable to processing expropriation such as inter alia the Law on Fundamentals of Property Relations (adopted in 1980, amended 1990, 1996 and 2005), the Law of Planning and Construction (adopted in 2023), the Law on State Cadastre (adopted in 2009, amended in 2020), series of laws guiding Court functions etc.

3. THE WORLD BANK POLICY ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

Bank supported projects involving Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement involuntary resettlement are subject to ESS5⁶.

The policy describes the procedures and instruments for mitigating negative economic and social issues that may arise. ESS5 is relevant in all cases when land acquisition or restrictions on land use that may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both.

The overall objectives of ESS5 are the following:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at

⁶<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/837721522762050108/Environmental-and-Social-Framework.pdf#page=29&zoom=80>

replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

Affected persons may be classified as persons: (a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets; (b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or (c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

3.1 Gaps relevant to Sub-Project impacts

The objectives of ESS5 are clear in their aim to avoid involuntary resettlement caused by land acquisition measures wherever feasible and if not possible to apply such compensation principles for impacts on all PAPs and to restore their livelihoods at least to pre-project level. In general, the institutional framework for expropriation in Serbia is strong and with a few gaps compatible with ESS5 but there are some exceptions, especially related to the requirements to compensate at replacement cost for land vis-à-vis the national requirement of compensating land at market value without payment of taxes and fees as part of compensation package. Additionally, the national law does not instantly recognize informal users, occupiers, although compensation for immovable assets in particular residential structures is paid at “construction cost” which in essence comes very close to the replacement cost methodology. The law does not require a project specific grievance redress mechanism, a social impact assessment, gender disaggregated data. Assistance to vulnerable persons is recognized, with a definition that again comes close to what ESS5 and The WB Directive on vulnerable persons define as a requirement. What in practice happens, is that this provision is rarely utilized in out of court settlements, under the argument that the expertise is missing on the side of the administration or Beneficiary of Expropriation to determine the underlining drivers of vulnerability yet alone assign a compensation to it. The Court however takes into consideration the socio-economic conditions of the household and based on the assessment of risk from deterioration of the living standards may rule that additional support is due.

The table below provides an overview of gaps relevant to Sub-Project impacts specific between the national expropriation law vis-à-vis ESS5 and the recommendations/actions taken for the national law to achieve compliance with the project standards.

Table 1 - Gap Analysis

Topic covered	National law requirements	World Bank ESS5 Requirements	Gap closing measures
Census and Socioeconomic Survey and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	No explicit requirement related to socio-economic studies or development of resettlement instrument regardless of the extent of impact. Nevertheless the Law requires an inventory of affected persons and assets without a socio-economic baseline and monitoring indicators.	Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits To address the issues identified in the environmental and social assessment, the Borrower will prepare a Resettlement Action Plan proportionate to the risks and impacts associated with the project	Conduct a census and household level socioeconomic survey and full inventory of persons and assets. Develop RAP (this document) with information on (i) current occupants in the affected area, (ii) characteristics of displaced households and their standards of living and livelihoods, (iii) magnitude of expected losses and extent of displacement, and (iv) information on vulnerable groups or persons. The RAP will establish eligibility criteria for affected persons, set out procedures and standards for compensation, and incorporate arrangements for consultations, monitoring and addressing grievances.
Consultation with PAPs to consult and agree on compensation principles and attain consent	The engagement is formal and retained within the structures of the administrative process.	To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.	The compensation packages have been discussed with the PAPs on a number of occasions, individually, in privacy and respecting the cultural norms.

Topic covered	National law requirements	World Bank ESS5 Requirements	Gap closing measures
Compensation at replacement cost	The valuation land is based at the prevailing market price and circumstances at the time when the agreement is signed.	Replacement cost” is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented	The compensation for loss of land is paid at average comparable sales statistics to arrive at the replacement as defined in the WB policies, if any resulting value from this process does not achieve the replacement value the compensation will be topped up. The top u shall be assessed by accredited experts who will firstly determine the replacement cost and then determine the amount needed to arrive at replacement cost. In determining the replacement cost of the affected land or asset, the cost of market value plus taxes and fees, if any, will be taken into account. In case of valuing the cost of affected structures, the depreciation cost of structures will not be taken into account and the estimation of costs will be assessed on how much it will cost for building a new one of the same quality.

Topic covered	National law requirements	World Bank ESS5 Requirements	Gap closing measures
		and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.	
Payment of taxes and fees	There are no transaction costs and the registration fees are born by the Beneficiary of expropriation including court fees	The compensation will be inclusive administrative charges, registration or title fees, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons.	Only the cost of registration in case of purchase of new land are included in case the PAP has the intention to buy new land. If at the time of compensation payment, the PAPs declare intent to buy replacement land, the Beneficiary of Expropriation shall top up the compensation with the above said contingency amount. This shall be documented.

Topic covered	National law requirements	World Bank ESS5 Requirements	Gap closing measures
Grievance Redress to serve for grievances arising in connection with the activities of the sub-project	Besides officially recognized institutions and legal remedies for appeals no other procedure for settlement of Grievances is required	Appropriate, affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement must be established; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.	The PIU established the CFD in 2019 while the City of Novi Pazar has established the independent grievance committee (LGD) on January 27, 2023
Monitoring & Evaluation	No specific monitoring procedures are required	The Borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instruments.	The PIU will conduct periodic monitoring in line with the requirements set out in the RPF and this RAP.

4. AVOIDING AND MINIMIZING IMPACTS

An alternative route for the sub-project could not have been explored and the impact area itself could not have been avoided since the alignment is set as it follows the position of the river. Despite that fact an exceptionally high number of mitigation measures have been applied to mitigate and minimize negative impacts and accommodate mitigation requests of PAPs.

For example, the technical design has been changed to avoid any impacts to residential structures. The design changes were made through on site consultations with PAPs, the DFW and PIU and in consultation with the designer.

5. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT IMPACTS

The works will be prevalently executed within the right of way within the river bed owned by the Republic of Serbia as an asset of public interest. Notwithstanding, acquisition of minor areas of private land is required and the following impacts have been identified:

- Permanent acquisition of **10** land parcels are either privately owned or co-owned with the state by using eminent domain power i.e. expropriation from **11** private owners (co-owners) in the total area of 653m² (of non-cultivated erosion prone land).
- Acquisition of **3** auxiliary structures attached to land privately owned
- Repossession of public land occupied by **1** person through removal of **1** auxiliary structure attached.

The tables below show overview details on numbers of land parcels by type of ownership, gender patterns, registered and actual use of land and scale of loss.

Table 2: Overview of affected land parcels by type of ownership and area

Ownership/co-ownership	Number and percent of ownership over land parcels affected by expropriation	Total area m ²
Private	10* (22,72%)	653
Public*	34 (77,28%)	13267
Total	44 (100%)	13920

*3Land parcel are co-owned by private persons and the Republic of Serbia

Table 3: Data on persons affected by expropriation

PAPs	Affected by permanent land acquisition
Total number of private owners	11
Total number of private land parcels	10
Number of land parcels with shared ownership between several private owners	3
Number of land parcels with private-public co-ownership	3
Number of land parcels with one owner	4

Majority of land owner are men. However the site visit and socio-economic survey confirmed that there is a joint decision making process evident in the household.

Table 4: Overview of land ownership disaggregated by gender

Ownership	Number of owners (including co-owners)	Percentage
Women	1	9,09%
Men	10	90,91%
Total	11	100%

Table 5: Overview on land size patterns

	m2
Total area impacted by expropriation	653
Average area	64,25
Smallest area	1
Largest area	253

Table 6 Overview of land categories

Type of land affected ⁷	No of plots and %
Artificially created infertile land)	5 (24%)
Orchards	2 (4%)
Meadow	3 (24%)
Total	10 (100%)

⁷ The classification of land is as registered in the cadastre office and does not necessarily mean this is the way the parcel is utilized

Source: Novi Pazar Cadaster office *The land categories assigned and registered through the cadaster are not reflecting the actual use of land. None of the parcels has the actual land use as classified above*

Table 7 Overview of asset categories

Reference of asset in figures 3&4	Type of assets affected	Area impacted
#1	Meshed wired fence with 4 metal poles	6 m
#4	Outdoor toilet constructed out of bricks	0.5 m2
#2	Heating material storage made of bricks, recycled wire and plastic panels	2,5 m2
#3	Open storage made of brick, covered with wood panels and poles	15,5m2

Figure 5 – Impacted Assets 1 and 2



Figure 6- Impacted assets 3 and 4



5.2 Census/Inventory

The Census/Inventory of all PAPs and asset survey was developed in order to gather and analyse data and information required to identify all categories of impacts, the Project Affected People (PAPs) directly affected by land acquisition (owners of affected land plots).

The Census contains data on the following:

- (i) Location and Cadastral Municipality,
- (ii) Land plot number,
- (iii) Type of impact,
- (iv) Name of PAP (owner or user),
- (v) Total area of land owned (m²).
- (vi) Total area of land to be affected (m²)
- (vii) Type of asset on land affected.
- (viii) Valuation and Compensation assessed
- (ix) Other information relevant for individual cases.

The summarized version of the census database is provided in Annex 4 of this RAP. And the detailed excel file is accompanying this document as a separate file.

5.3 Socio-economic Survey

The Socio-economic survey was conducted with the support of the City of Novi Pazar. For purposes of the Survey, an announcement was issued by the PIU and administered by the City of Novi Pazar. All persons affected were covered.

Invitations to survey together with the information on the survey were sent to homes of all PAPs. The Survey was conducted during June and August 2023.

The dataset gathered during the Socio-economic Survey provides a baseline of detailed socio, economic, household demographic, livelihood sources and other relevant data for the Project Affected Population see survey template (Annex 3).

PAPs who were willing to enter negotiated compensation agreements were unwilling to participate in the survey as they have already provided data during discussions around the compensation. Statements on whether land was cultivated and contributing to their livelihoods 8 out of 12 PAPs affected by expropriation agreed to participate in the survey.

The summary of the key data provided in Annex 4 to this RAP (the full database is in the form of a separate Excel document). Confidential information about individual persons and properties will not be publicly disclosed.

5.4 Socio-economic assessment of the PAPs

In addition to basic demographic data (age, sex, family size), social and economic information (ethnicity, health, education, occupation, income sources) were gathered from among the affected people.

These surveys gathered detailed information at a household and individual level on current living standards, incomes and livelihoods. The objectives of the Socio-Economic Surveys were to identify potential adverse impacts on PAPs and potentially vulnerable people and households; and to serve as a baseline to measure effectiveness of resettlement plans and mitigation measures.

The Socio-Economic Survey and consultations covered the following main topics providing a baseline data for future monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation.

- Demographic Information
- Household Composition
- Education & Skills
- Economic Activities & land based livelihood
- Household Incomes
- Health & Welfare and vulnerability

5.4.1 Owners

Out of a total of 12 PAPs, 8 accepted to be surveyed which represents 66% of the universe of affected owners.

5.4.2 Demographic features of households

Amongst the interviewed 20 % provided information about the household members. 18% of households are single headed, 9 % are with two members, followed 28% of four membered households, 18% five member households and 9% of six membered. Further analysis showed that usually two generations live together. Household features are presented below.

8/

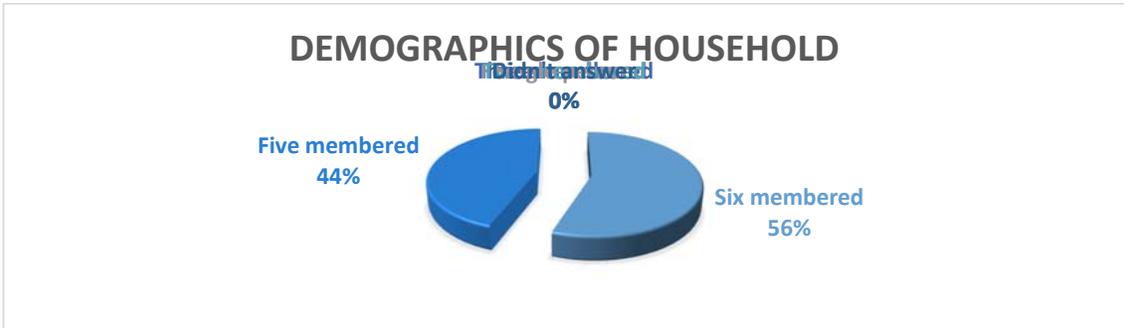
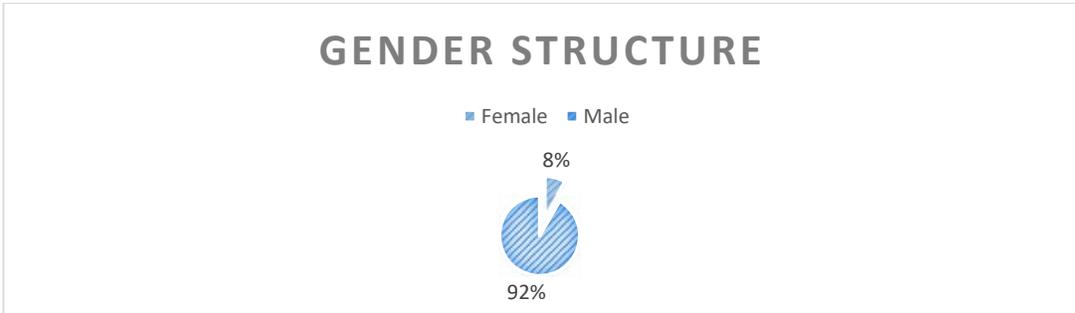


Figure 7: Demographic features of households

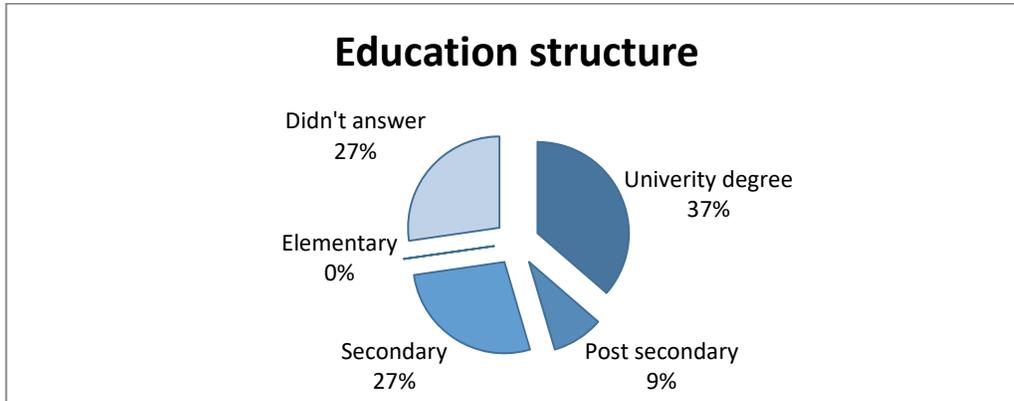
5.4.3 Gender of Respondents

From the secondary data the women’s titles are most commonly established by exercising their hereditary right. The Law on succession grants equal rights to succession for both male and female successors. These figures should be interpreted with support of the provisions of marital and family law whereas the ownership right is deemed to be distributed equally between husband and wife and if formal registration of property is made in name of only one spouse a legal assumption of ownership is made on behalf of both. Only one land parcel is co-owned by a women.



5.4.4 Education

The analysis of the respondent’s answers recognized a fairly high education background. 27 % didn’t answer. 37% of respondents have university education, 9% post-secondary, followed by 27 % of secondary education and none of the respondents left after graduating elementary school and the ability to read and write was used as a proxy for literacy levels. The survey results show that the adult literacy rate is 100%.



5.4.5 Sources of Livelihood for the affected person and monthly income

57 % of respondents reported salaries as their main income followed by pensions in a 43% ratio. The respondents did not report any other source of land or asset based income neither formal nor informal but were unwilling to declare the monthly income. During the survey they confirmed their socioeconomic situation is in line with the average economic situation of households in Novi Pazar.. The minimum net wage in Serbia in August 2023 was 42.320 RSD (360.09 EUR or 396.8 \$ equivalent) a month per equivalent adult and none of the household declared incomes below this lowest wage. When asked to self-assess their economic situation and financial status 4 responded to be very satisfied and the others were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. However, given the minor impacts from land acquisition PAPs were reluctant to share more details of their economic situation and income.

5.4.6 Employment status

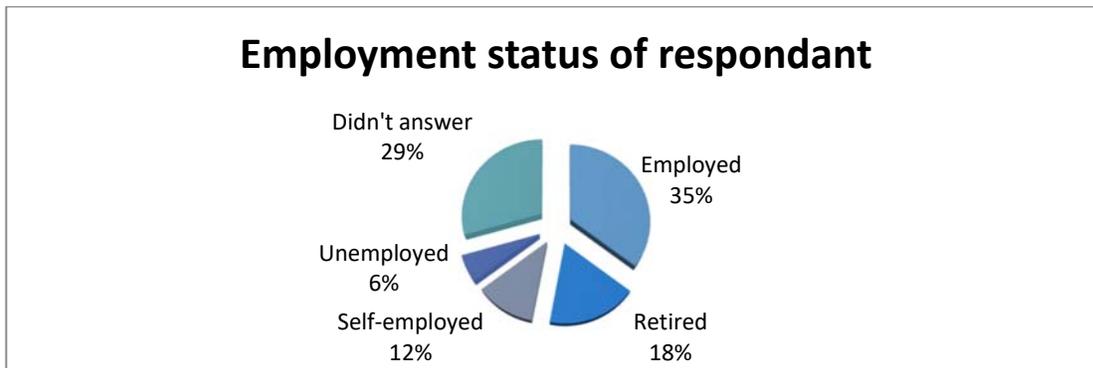


Figure 5-8: Employment status

5.4.7 Place of Residence

All respondents live in Novi Pazar in the area where land take will occur..

5.4.8 Vulnerability

The socio-economic survey did not identify vulnerable persons amongst the PAPs and members of their households who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project’s benefits. The assessment has taken into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and

minors and potential impoverishment as a result of impacts stemming from the sub-project land acquisition and impacts to livelihood. Impacts are minor do not pose further impoverishment or marginalization threats. Indicators on generic vulnerability have been taken into account and ascertained that the specific types of changes imposed by the Project shall not impact vulnerable groups or individuals.

5.4.9 Public infrastructure that will be affected

During implementation of the Project no public infrastructure will be affected. The sewage outflows are inactive and the intention of the City of Novi Pazar to connect all households to the public sewage. The works on the improvement/replacement of bridges compliant with the design will ensure unhindered access, and timely information and consultation with the PAPs once the Contractor has been selected in the process of approving his work schedule. The city of Novi Pazar has established a working group to deal with this issues during construction works.

5.4.10 Community Perception of the Project

The community is very devoted to the success of the Project since the floods are very common and patterned occurrences especially impacting those living at the very banks of the river. The damage they suffer and the constant fear during the heavy rains and snow melts has boosted the support of the community of the sub-project. All respondents look forward to successful completion of the project and have expressed their anxiety for the project to commence as a matter of urgency.

6. RESETTLEMENT COMPENSATION STRATEGIES

6.1 Key Principles

The RPF committed key principles which are incorporated into this RAP. The principles for the impacts identified could be briefly summarized as follows:

- Resettlement and compensation for impacts extended to PAPs will be carried out in compliance with Serbian legislation and World Bank's ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement whereas the more stringent requirement will take precedence
- Affected People will be compensated for their losses at replacement cost to allow restoration at pre-displacement level,
- The RAP implementation and outcomes will be monitored and evaluated by the PIU,
- The land acquisition and compensation strategies will be developed in close consultation with the PAPs.

6.2 Cut-Off Date

This Sub-Project is of such nature that encroachment and persons moving into Project area solely in anticipation of benefits is highly unlikely. The date when the PAPs are informed in writing of the submitted expropriation proposal will serve as the Cut-off date. Information in writing will be provided together with the proposal. Any investment made after the cut-off date will not be compensated except where it can be demonstrated that such post-cut-off date improvements were needed to maintain the livelihoods of the affected person during the period

between the cut-off date and displacement. The intention of the cut-off date has been presented during the survey.

6.3 Eligibility

All 12 PAPs identified prior to the cut-off date are entitled to compensation in line with this RAP.

This sub-project affects following category of PAPs

- Project affected persons, with formal title, who lose part of their land and assets attached to land, and
- Persons without formal title who have occupied and made investments into public land;

The entitlements for the above impact categories are shown below:

Table 8: Entitlement matrix for impacts identified

Type of loss	Person with rights	Compensation policy
Economic displacement		
Land		
Land regardless to severity of loss (whether partial or complete loss)	Owner with formal title (including owner with legally recognisable claim)	Replacement land of equal or higher value and similar productivity in direct proximity or in the surroundings of the expropriated land together with all costs of resettlement and administrative fees needed for transfer of ownership rights, if any. or Cash compensation at replacement costs
Unviable land, agricultural or construction	Owner of land	In case the remaining area of land is not viable, it will be expropriated upon PAPs request and compensated. The statutory limit to file this request is 2 years following the completion of the civil works
Assets attached to land (other than houses)		
Assets attached to public land (sheds, stables, etc.)	Owners of structures erected on public land	Cash compensation at replacement costs, or; or where possible dismantling and relocation
Assets attached to private land (sheds, storage facilities, stables, etc.)	Owners of structures	Cash compensation at replacement costs, or where possible dismantling and relocation

No vulnerable persons have been identified..

6.4 Status of Expropriation Process at preparation of this RAP

6.4.1 Commencement of expropriation

The Public interest allowing land acquisition was declared by the Government on April 15, 2021 (Decision 05 No.465-3361/2021). The Project has been under preparation since 2020 and hence the prompt declaration of Public interest.

Since 2021 a census of persons and assets was developed, financial allocations made and all other activities preceding the formal expropriation completed, including completion of the detailed design.

6.4.2 Information on expropriation

Individuals enumerated in the census eligible to receive compensation as defined under 6.3 Eligibility were individually invited to the Property department of Novi Pazar. Detailed information on the proposed expropriation, the process to be followed and principles that shall apply were presented.

Invited were all individuals identified in the inventory list provided by the Cadastral office and enumerated in the detailed design for expropriation as well as those persons claiming they have the right of inheritance even though the succession procedure has not been completed.

In order to facilitate legal successors of deceased owners to be recognized for entitlements without the delay of having to finalize the inheritance process the City of Novi Pazar has passed a decision authorizing the Public Defender and the Property department to recognize such persons as de facto owners and therefore PAPs with the right to claim and receive entitlements. During this first consultation, maps with delineation of the Project were shown. It has been explained that the alignment of the Project is set following the footprint of the river, but that mitigation measures have been applied to avoid severe impacts.

The PAPs all signed off to the delineation of the Project thus to the area of land impacted.

6.4.3 Social survey

Between May and August 2023 a Socio economic survey was conducted with support of the City of Novi Pazar. The survey was announced through individual notices served to all affected persons by courier. A copy of the announcement is presented in Annex 7.

6.4.4 Asset screening

After the expropriation proposals are submitted with supporting documentation, and first information disseminated, individual invitations to hearings on expropriation were sent to every PAP. The invitation specified the purpose, time and date of hearing proposed and provided the PAPs with a list of documents to be made available for presentation and discussion at the agreed time. At the hearings, PAPs and the City of Novi Pazar jointly signed off to the inventory of land plots, identified owner and confirmed that besides land, no assets are attached to the land. No crops, trees or similar assets affixed to the land were identified. The land is near the river, and prone to erosions and under eminent flood risk wherefore the PAPs do not cultivate land adjacent to the river. The land is registered as such but it is indeed not cultivated. At that time, claims recognized or recognizable under the Law in respect to inheritance rights were submitted. The PAPs have been assisted with free legal aid by the Public Defender's office. All categories of Project Affected Persons were individually consulted including the Project Affected Person with formal title on tenancy on public land on the local market whose movable structure is affected by the Project.

6.4.5 Valuation

Following the census the City of Novi Pazar submitted a request to the Tax administration office as the competent authority (in accordance with Article 42 Law on expropriation) to assess the value of land. The request was submitted for every case individually. The Tax administration has provided the valuation for all plots based on the planned use which means the land was valued as construction land and therefore no differentiation for types of land was provided.

The valuation was discussed with the PAPs for consideration. And sufficient period was given to allow due consideration of the offer given and registering any formal disagreement with the offer. The Project specific Grievance commission was in place then as was a valuation specific complaints mechanism within the Tax administration office was available. None of the PAPs raised their grievance with this commission. PAPs were individually invited inclusive of August 2023 to state their position on the offer made.

8 (72, 3%) out of **11 land owners** agreed with the valuation for land and assets attached to their land and agreed to enter into negotiated compensation agreements. **2 (18,7%)** cases where the compensation for land was disputed will be transferred for judicial resolution by the Basic Court in Novi Pazar, and the resolution of the remaining **1 (11%) case** is subject to securing suitable replacement land. Court cases have high priority it is expected that the judicial processes will be completed by end of October 2023. Compensation shall be then paid within 15 days following the court decision. The cases of disagreement had no underlying disagreements with the fundamentals and principles of valuations both for land and assets (in these cases the assessed value for land was amongst the highest as determined by the tax administration). It has been agreed with the City of Novi Pazar that another round of negotiations would be conducted in these two cases although PAPs were very decisive in their intention for the Court to determine the compensation packages despite the extended engagement efforts and general agreement with the acquisition and the development of the Sub-Project itself.

6.4.6 Methodology applied during valuation

The value of land is determined based on the market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected area by comparison of sales transaction in the recent past by applying corrective factors to arrive at actual market value. The time span is defined as “the most recent past” 6-12 months, and is supported by evidence of the observed transactions together with the corrective formula applied by the Tax authority. The formula ascertains that the actual transaction costs are calculated. The methodology applied was in line with the Guidelines for determining market value passed by the Director of the Tax administration office. The Guidelines set forth principles in determining the market value of land and other immovable property.

In case of valuation of land valuation is based on comparable market value determined in at least two final decision of the tax authority, issued in the procedure of determining the tax on transfer of absolute rights by comparison of the same or similar land on the market, in the same cadastral City or adjacent, of the same or similar quality (field, orchard, meadows, forests, etc.). The comparable sales transaction considered are the one closest to the date when the valuation is conducted. Estimated value of the land have been increased by using the calibration factors depending on location, proximity to roads, provided infrastructure, proximity to populated areas, and registration fees if any. The average valuation provided by the Tax administration office is **4.045,00 RSD/m² or 34.50EUR/m²** equivalent.

6.4.7 Taxes and Fees

Under the Law on VAT (“Official Gazette of RS” No., 84/2004, 86/2004 - ispr., 61/2005, 61/2007, 93/2012, 108/2013, 6/2014 – rsd amount adjusted . 68/2014 – other law, 142/2014, 5/2015 –rsd amount adjusted, 83/2015 i 5/2016 – rsd amount adjusted) the transaction of

agricultural land by virtue of **expropriation** for flood emergency works is exempt from payment of VAT. These taxes have therefore not been included under the valuation.

Registration fee in the cadaster for transfer of property rights is born by the Beneficiary of Expropriation in accordance with the Law on State Cadaster (Official Gazette RS", No. 72/2009, 18/2010, 65/2013, 15/2015 – decision of Constitutional Court -S i 96/2015) which also cover fees for modifications of the existing land titles (certificates) and subtracting portions of land expropriated. The process is conducted *ex officio* by the City of Novi Pazar in terms of administration and cost. These fees have therefore not been included under the valuation.

The only administrative fee that could be imposed to PAPs is the registration fee in case they would opt to buy new land to replace the expropriated land. Since the land expropriated is rather small (less than 10% of total land), the PAPs did not declare their intent to buy replacement land. However, a corrective factor in form of a contingency of 10.000,00 RSD (81,3 EUR) per PAPs as the average cost of registration fee, has been applied. If at the time of compensation payment, the PAPs declares his intent to buy replacement land the Beneficiary of Expropriation shall top up the compensation with the above said contingency amount. This shall be documented through minutes.

1.7.7 Budget made available

The City of Novi Pazar has deposited 45.000.000, 00 RSD (339.959,00 EUR equivalent) into a Consolidated Treasury Account within the Budget appropriation (See Annex 10). Under this account, earmarked payments can only be spent towards the designed purpose and is considered eligible expenditure under National Law on Budget and the Budget system (Official Gazette of RS No. 54/2009, 73/2010, 101/2010, 101/2011, 93/2012, 62/2013, 63/2013 - corr, 108/2013, 142/2014, 68/2015 – other and 118/2021)⁸. Local Self-governments are not allowed to open escrow or similar accounts with commercial Banks. For them a Consolidated Treasury Account is opened in the name of the local authority and operated by the Treasury (Bullet 39 of the Law – definitions). Any expenditure is appropriated by the Assembly of the local Government, by law on the Budget of the Republic of Serbia or the decision on the budget. Only by such appropriation is the Local Government authorized to spend public funds up to a specified amount and the for certain purposes (Bullet 31 definitions). Payments from the Consolidated Treasury Account for the implementation of any obligations of other public funds beneficiaries that are included in the consolidated treasury account system will not be made if the appropriation and budget has not been approved in the manner prescribed by law or act of the Assembly and local government and if the plan is not submitted to the Administration for Treasury for review and audit (Article 58- Payments from the Budget). In this case, payments can only be made to PAPs for compensation due related to expropriation of land parcels acquired for the execution of Josanica river training works. This amount covers compensation for land as assessed by the Tax administration and/or the Court.

6.5 Land valuation

At the valuation stage, the BoE contacted the Tax Administration office (local municipality office but under MoF authority) to assess the value for land (all types of land, agricultural,

⁸ Law on the Budget system, http://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon_o_budzetskom_sistemu.html accessed on August, 2023

urban, barren etc.) at market price. PAPs can be present during the valuation process. This was then discussed with the PAPs and written compensation offers sent.

In the case of privately owned agricultural land, if the primary livelihoods are land based, and if comparable land of the same type and quality, or the appropriate value, in the same area or vicinity (Article 15 of the Expropriation Law) can be identified, it is offered to the project affected person with formal title. The comparability of land is determined on the basis of an assessment of the available public land, by an accredited expert hired either by the Beneficiary of Expropriation, or the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MoAFWM). In case of disagreement on the comparability of the land offered, a different accredited expert would be hired by the local municipality to determine the comparability of the land offered. Further disagreement would result in the project affected person resorting to the judicial process, where a decision would be made on the comparability of the land, or the payment of the assessed fair value in monetary terms. Where comparable land cannot be identified, the project-affected person with legal title is offered the assessed fair value as determined by the Tax Administration. If the project affected person wishes to challenge the assessment of “fair value” they can resort to the judicial process. Only in one case is the replacement land option being explored.

Once the expropriation decision cannot be disputed by legal remedies (legal validity) and the PAPs agree with the terms and conditions it becomes legally binding. Once this RAP is approved formal agreements will be signed between the BoE and the PAPs which will include the timing and rate at which cash compensation will be paid or in-kind compensation provided. Where no agreement on compensation is reached within 2 months of the validity of the Decision on Expropriation (or less if the Municipal Administration decides as such), the Municipal Administration submits the case file together with relevant documents to the competent Court, at the territory of which the expropriated real property is located, for the purpose of determining the compensation. The competent court ex officio decides in non-contentious proceedings on the amount of compensation for the expropriated property. This process is, as mentioned, guided by the Law on Extra-Judicial proceedings.

6.5 Compensation for expropriated land

Payment of cash compensation will be appropriate since livelihoods are not land based and the land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable

8 out of 11 land owner have confirmed their agreement with the valuation provided by the Tax authority and are willing to enter into negotiated settlements. 1PAP has requested replacement land while the remaining 2 will likely dispute and request the case to be referred to the Court.

6.6 Valuation for auxiliary structures

The National Law on Expropriation is broadly compatible and in compliance with the replacement value requirement. The value of auxiliary structures impacted - fences, shacks, outdoor toilet and heating material storage facility is assessed by applying the following formula:

$$C= M+Q+T+L+Cf+U+Tx+\text{interest for extended payments}$$

C- Compensation at replacement Cost
M-Market cost of material
Q-Quantity of material needed
T- Transport of material to construction site
L- Cost of labour
Cf- Contractor's fee and supervision cost
U- Cost of utility connections
Tx- registration and transfer taxes

The formula has been agreed with the owners.

The Law on expropriation and the Law on Contracts and Torts and the Law on interest for delayed payments requires that interest is paid in case of extended payments. The calculation of interest is based on the delay expressed by multiplying the yearly interest rate for delay (set by the National Bank of Serbia) Within the meaning of this Law, the default interest shall be calculated for the number of calendar days in default relative to the number of calendar days in a year (365 or 366), by applying the simple interest formula and the decursive method and without accruing the default interest to the principal after the expiry of the accounting period. The following formula is applied:

$$k = \frac{G \cdot p \cdot d}{100 \cdot G_d}$$

Whereas:

k – Default interest,
G – Debt amount,
p – Prescribed default rate per annum,
d – Number of calendar days of default during the period,
G_d – number of calendar days in a year (365 days – common year, 366 days – leap year).

6.7 Protocol for identifying replacement land

The Law on expropriation provides an option (in cases of land dependent livelihoods) that compensation for land take is provided in the form of substitute land. In flood protection works the application of this clause is not mandatory. However at the time of approval of the RPF applicable for the project, the MoAFWM has agreed that the option of replacement land will be assessed.

During the Census of land and assets the BoE will include an assessment on the type of compensation preferred by the PAPs. The PAPs will be required to state their preferred type of compensation. The “land for land” approach is considered as an exception rather than a principle in cases livelihoods are not land –based. The steps to follow for securing “land for land” compensation are provided below:

STEP 1: During the Census Survey persons affected by involuntary land acquisition will be able to state their preferred compensation along the statement whether the sources of income

of their household is prevalently land dependent. In cases of loss of agricultural land, land for land compensation claims can be submitted. In case a person fail to submit such request during the survey or the subsequent first hearing regarding the land acquisition, such claim can be submitted directly to the City of Novi Pazar, the PIU or the CGD and LGD.

STEP 2: Once the magnitude of land loss in cases of agricultural land providing the prevalent source of income to the household is identified, the BoE will contact the Department for urbanism of the City of Novi Pazar to identify through the MAFWM if comparable land of the same area, type and quality, or the appropriate value, in the same area or vicinity can be identified. The information on available land will be sent to the project affected persons within 3 days with the information that the sites can be inspected and visited together with the BoE within a future reasonable time frame for the PAPs to observe and in situ assess is land is considered suitable.

STEP 3: Following the self-assessment of the PAPs the comparability of land is determined, by an accredited expert hired either by the Beneficiary of Expropriation. In case of disagreement on the comparability of the land offered, a different accredited expert would be hired by the local municipality to determine the comparability of the land offered. Further disagreement would result in the project affected person resorting to the judicial process, where a decision would be made on the comparability of the land, or the payment of the assessed fair value in monetary terms. At any time can the PAPs withdraw his request for land based compensation and continue to negotiate with the BoE cash based compensation as per the process set forth under this RAP.

STEP 4: In absence of in-kind compensation (replacement land) the compensation will be paid in cash following the process as described in this RAP as per valuation methodology described in chapter 6.

7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

7.1 Organizational Arrangements for Grievance Management

Grievances will be managed through the Central Feedback Desk (CFD) established and administered by the PIU and Sub-Project specific Grievance Desks (LGD) (collectively referred to as Grievance Mechanism (GM). After dully consideration, the grievance redress mechanism for this sub-project is tailored in response to consultation with the PAPs mirroring local needs, customs, habits and expectations of the community.

The Central Feedback Desk has been established in 2021 and is fully in function.

The LGD was established on January 27, 2023 and is fully in function. The establishment decision is presented in Annex 11 - Constitution of Grievance **Commission**. The GM was established as a forum for grievances and comments in relation to expropriation, temporary impact to any kind of property, damages in relation to execution of the works, giving people better access to project authorities which has proven to be very helpful. Since the small Scope of the Project and relatively small impact, the LGD is designed as a body of four members.

This is deemed to be sufficient capacity to deal with grievances. One of the members shall be a representative of PAPs, three are representatives of the City of Novi Pazar not directly involved in the process of expropriation to ensure full impartiality. The LGD and CFD will meet as necessary, depending on the range and nature of grievances.

The GM shall serve as both Project level information center and grievance mechanism, available to those affected by implementation of all Project sub-components and be applicable to all Project activities and relevant to all local communities affected by project activities. The GM shall be responsible for receiving and responding to grievances and comments of the following two groups:

- A person/legal entity directly affected by the project, potential beneficiaries of the Project,
- A person/legal entity directly affected by the project through land acquisition and resettlement,
- Stakeholders - people with interest in the project, and
- Residents/communities interested in and/or affected by project activities.

The PIU in cooperation with the City of Novi Pazar has ensured that all PAPs are fully informed of the grievance mechanism by communicating the existence of the GC, its function, the contact persons and the procedures to submit a complaint in the affected areas.

In order to do so information on the GC was or will be made available, as the case may be at:

- the notice board and website of City of Novi Pazar (www.NoviPazar.org) ,
- on the Construction Site in the Camp of the Engineer (once Construction works start),

In addition, the PIU/DfW has distributed a information leaflet and brochure containing information on the role of the GC and the contact information for filing grievances/comments to home addresses of all PAPs. The information leaflet is presented in Annex 5 – Grievance . To allow easy access to the GC a printout of the grievance recording form will be available at the City of Novi Pazar and for download on the website of the City of Novi Pazar and of MAFWM and a advanced copy was sent to home addresses of all PAPs. The grievance recording form template is presented in Annex 6 – Grievance registration Form. The Grievance registration form was distributed to home addressed of all PAPs in printed copies and will also be available at the construction site once the works start.

7.2 Grievance Procedure

The grievance procedure is designed to be effective, easy, understandable and without costs to the complainant. Any grievance can be brought to the attention of the GC personally or by telephone or in writing by filling in the grievance form (by post, fax or personal delivery to the addresses/numbers given below:

<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, PIU To the attention of the CGD Address Dr. Ivana Ribara 149 11070 Beograd Telephone: +381 11 6163 e-mail: rdvpiu@yahoo.com</p>	<p>City of Novi Pazar Grievance Commission (Serving as Local Grievance Desk) Esad Mahmutović Adresa Stevana Nemanje br. 2 36300 Novi Pazar Phone number: 064/890-7338 E-mail adress: esad.mahmutovic@novipazar.org.rs</p>
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All grievances will be recorded in the Grievance Log register and assigned with a number, and acknowledged within 3 working days. The Grievance Log register will have all necessary elements to disaggregate the grievance by gender of the person logging it as well as by type of grievance. Each grievance will be recorded in the register with the following information:

- description of grievance,
- date of receipt acknowledgement returned to the complainant,
- description of actions taken (investigation, corrective measures), and
- date of resolution and closure / provision of feedback to the complainant.

The GC will make all reasonable efforts to address the complaint upon the acknowledgement of grievance. If the grievance/complaint is vague and not clear enough, the GC is obliged to help and provide counsel and even help in redrafting the submission, in order for the grievance/complaint to become clear, for purposes of an informed decision by the GC, in the best interests of persons affected by the Project. If the GC is not able to address the issues raised by immediate corrective action, a long-term corrective action will be identified. The decision of the GC shall give a clear assessment on the grievance/complaint, clear ruling and recommendations for fair remedy and propose measures to modify future conduct that caused the grievance as well as proposed measures to compensate if mitigation measures cannot remedy the harm or injury. The decision shall be in writing and shall be delivered to the person who filed the grievance as well as to any other person or entity to which the recommendation and measures shall apply or is under obligation by Law. The person who filed the grievance can express his/her personal satisfaction to the outcome of the grievance resolution procedure. The complainant will be informed about the proposed corrective action and follow-up of corrective action within 7 working days upon the acknowledgement of grievance.

If the particular issue rose through the grievance mechanism cannot be addressed or if action is not required, a detailed explanation/ justification will be provided to the complainant on why the issue was not addressed. The response will also contain an explanation on how the person/ organization that raised the complaint can proceed with the grievance in case the outcome is not satisfactory.

At all times, complainants may seek other legal remedies in accordance with the legal framework of Republic of Serbia at any time.

The GC will publish, and provide the GC with copies, one intermediate report on the number and type of grievances received, comments addressed and closed-out, disaggregated by gender and type of grievances/comments two months after establishment, another intermediate report during construction works and one final report after completion of works.

7.3 Monitoring and Reporting on Grievances

The CFD will be responsible for:

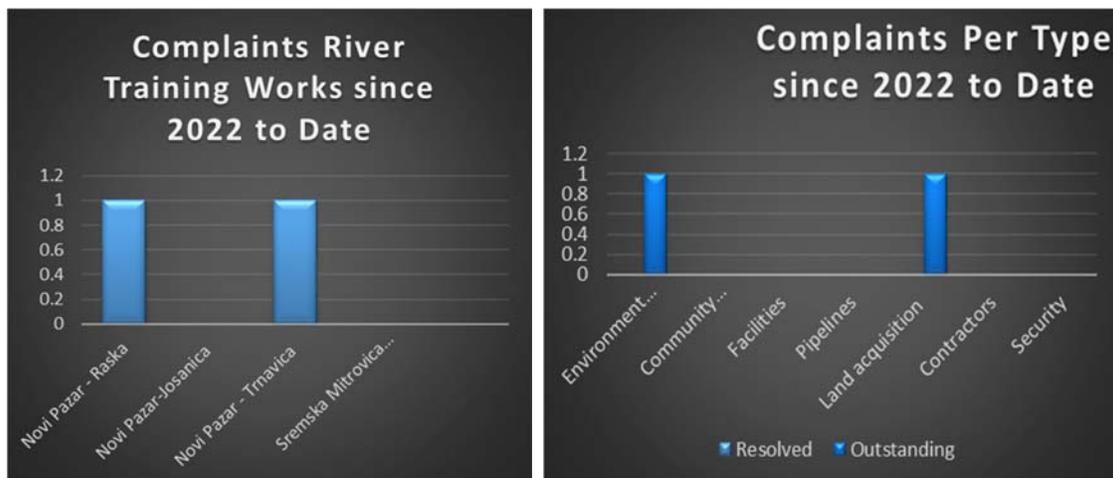
- Collecting data from LGD serving as local admission points on the number, substance and status of complaints and uploading them into the single regional database;
- Maintaining the grievance logs on the complaints received at the regional and local level
- Monitoring outstanding issues and proposing measures to resolve them;
- Disclosing quarterly reports on GM mechanisms.
- Summarizing and analyzing the qualitative data received from the local Grievance Admission points on the number, substance and status of complaints and uploading them into the single project database;
- Monitoring outstanding issues and proposing measures to resolve them;

The monthly social monitoring reports to the WB shall be submitted through the PIU, which shall include a section related to GM which provides updated information on the following:

- Status of GM implementation (procedures, training, public awareness campaigns, budgeting etc.);
- Qualitative data on number of received grievances (applications, suggestions, complaints, requests, positive feedback) and number of resolved grievances;
- Quantitative data on the type of grievances and responses, issues provided and grievances that remain unresolved;
- Level of satisfaction by the measures (response) taken;
- Any corrective measures taken.

7.4 Grievance Reporting

Since January 27, 2023 the LGD received no Grievance pertaining to Josanica River Training works Sub-Project. The summary graphs produced from the Grievance log kept by the GM and the PIU show the overall statistics for Grievances.





9.4 World Bank Grievance Redress System

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB’s Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB’s independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank’s attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank’s corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

8. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU), together with the representatives of departments in charge of expropriation, is responsible for communicating necessary project and process information, as discussed in the RAP, Project Affected People (PAPs). The PIU is assisting the city officials in complying with the RAP as an structured ongoing support until full implementation is achieved.

The PIU, together with the City of Novi Pazar, will conduct the public consultations on the RAP and information dissemination reflecting main issues of relevance to the Project. Timely information and contacts for further information inquiries, the available grievance mechanism and the disclosure of the RAP will be through:

- announcements in the local daily media,
- direct communication
- the website of www.Novi Pazar.org
- the website of the MAFWM
- noticeboard of City of Novi Pazar

This RAP will be disclosed in Serbian, and English on the above mentioned websites, as well as made available as printed copies at the premises of City of Novi Pazar and the premises of the PIU. Personal data or data identifying individuals will be removed from the disclosed copies.

8.1 Past Stakeholder engagement and protocol

The Stakeholder engagement re the land acquisition had begun in with the declaration of Public interest. At that time the news were announced to the public as was a tentative timeline for land acquisition.

Following the Requirements of the SEP the Sub-Project was officially and publicly announced on November 9, 2022. Evidence on announcement is presented in Annex 14.

Later that month, within a period of 5 day (from November 11- 16, 2022) the PIU conducted the formal Environmental and Social Screening to identify the environmental and social risk and impacts including those stemming from land acquisition. The Screening was undertaken along the 1000 m long footprint of the river training works and included initial discussion with the households impacted by the Project. At the time of screening the protocol and the instruments to be prepared were discusses, the RAP and ESMP and details for the CGD for submission of questions, comments and concerns including the information that the LGD will be established early next year.

Between May and August 2023 a Socio economic survey was conducted with support of the City of Novi Pazar. The survey was announced through individual notices served to all affected persons by courier.

In May 2023 the stakeholder engagement continued with the development of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) which was publicly consulted on May 19, 2023 to the public and persons directly affected by the land acquisition. Pictures and the attendance sheet are presented in Annex 15. The Attendance sheet will be removed from the version of the document publicly disclosed in line with the Personal Data Protection requirements. The presentation of the social risk and impacts was dedicated to the engagement protocol, grievance mechanism available and the land acquisition detailed process, expectations and compensation principles. Copies of the ESMP, the Grievance information leaflet and the Grievance form were provided to all participants and were since January 2023 also available on the notice board of the City of Novi Pazar.

Since the screening in November was completed the City of Novi Pazar has been inviting each individual owner to discuss the land acquisition process. Owners have been invited with written invitations, with evidence of receipt. The usual time between the invitation and the discussion is 8-14 days. If the owner is represented by a member of family he was asked to provide a power of attorney evidencing the power of representation. Each discussion was recorded through minutes of meeting signed by all parties, the official guiding the discussion, the Public defender and the owner of the land. Details of the land acquisition process, timelines, entitlements, process to valuation of the land and assets were presented at those occasions including the right to legal remedy, formal appeal options at every stage of the was in addition to the CGD and LGD. The documentation related to individual engagement activities are kept separate in case files relevant to each owner and land parcel and are kept at the City of Novi Pazar archive.

8.2 Report on public consultations

To be completed after Public consultations

9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION TEAM

9.1 Responsibility for Implementation

The Sub-Project and this RAP will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM) and the Project Implementation unit housed thereunder. with the involvement of other institutions as provided in details in the table below. The PIU will implement or ensure implementations of material measures and actions so that the Project is implemented in accordance with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), This Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), the RPF and this RAP.

The PIU will ensure the involuntary land acquisition process is compliant with the RAP and ensure the organization structure is established and maintained with qualified staff in the administration of the City of Novi Pazar for timely and compliant implementation of the RAP and managing grievances.. The PIU has incorporated in the Bidding documents clauses to enhance environmental, social, health and safety performance of the Contractors to be awarded with execution of construction works. Other organizations and parties involved in the process of expropriation are the Ministry of Finance, Tax Administration.

The table below provides an overview of the responsibilities and arrangements for implementing the requirements of this RAP.

Table 9: *Responsibilities and Implementation Arrangements*

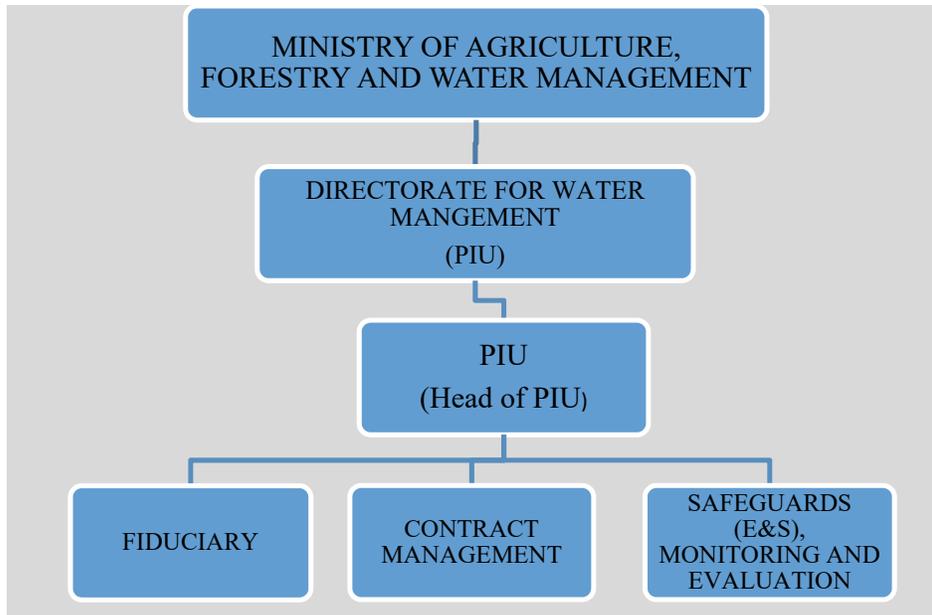
Task	Responsible Entity
Disclosure of information and documents stakeholder engagement and outreach activities and organization of public and individual consultation meetings and events	PIU lead by its Social Specialist
Record keeping	PIU and the City of Novi Pazar
Direct communication with and, if needed, visits to owners and occupants properties	PIU City of Novi Pazar
Valuation of property to be acquired	Ministry of Finance - Tax administration office
Valuation of assets attached to land	Accredited valuation experts with relevant expertise as needed (e.g. agriculture, construction etc)
Expropriation	City of Novi Pazar – department for property affairs
Representation of the Beneficiary of Novi Pazar	The Public Defender’s office

Payment of compensation	City of Novi Pazar
Legal remedy beyond the administrative process and the GRM	Basic Court in Novi Pazar Administrative Court in Kraljevo Supreme Cassation Court in Belgrade
Legal assistance to PAPs	City of Novi Pazar
Monitoring and reporting on land acquisition and grievances	PIU
Monitoring and reporting on impacts during construction works (e.g. temporary land occupation damages)	Primary the PIU, Beneficiary of Expropriation City of Novi Pazar , Contractor
Grievance management	Grievance Commission established by the City of Novi Pazar on January 27, 2023
Cross-entity coordination	PIU with the Working Group established
Completion Report and evaluation of RAP implementation	PIU

9.2 Institutional Capacities

The implementation of the provisions and obligations under this RAP shall be by the Ministry of Agriculture which assigned responsibility for implementation to the DWM. The DWM already has an established PIU for a World Bank financed Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation Project which closed on March 31, 2013 and the Flood Emergency Recovery Project which closed in 2019. During preparation of investments and implementation of works, the PIU will work in close coordination with the City of Novi Pazar.

The staff assigned for implementation of this RAP and the Novi Pazar Flood protection sub-project is deemed to be sufficient to carry out all tasks related to RAP implementation including preparation of the Completion Report. The organization of the PIU is presented in the hierarchy chart below:



10. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Table 10: Tentative Implementation Schedule for RAP Novi Pazar

No	Activity	Responsibility	2023					2024
			June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	
	Constitution of Grievance Commission	City of Novi Pazar	Completed on January 27, 2023					
	Census and socio-economic survey and establishment of baseline conditions	PIU	1-30	1-31	1-18			
	Disclosure of draft RAP	PIU				1		
	One on one consultations with PAPs	PIU/City of Novi Pazar	1-30	1-31	1-18	1-30		
	Public consultations on draft RAP	PIU				10		
	Disclosure of final RAP	PIU/City of Novi Pazar				12		
	Expropriation (preparatory activities)	City of Novi Pazar	1-30	1-31	1-31	1-12		
	Expropriation formal procedure	City of Novi Pazar				12-30	1-31	
	Valuation of assets at negotiation stage	City of Novi Pazar/Accredited experts/Tax administration	1-30	1-31	1-31			
	Payment of compensation agreed in negotiated settlements	City of Novi Pazar				12-30	1-31	
	Referral of disputed cases to Court	City of Novi Pazar	At the time compensation is formally disputed					
	Access to expropriated land	PIU and Supervision Consultant	Once compensation is paid and/or earmarked in the treasury escrow for pending Court cases					
	Removal of assets on land	Contractor supervised by the PIU and the Supervision Consultant (Engineer)	During construction works but not before the compensation has been paid (March 2024)					
	Monitoring	PIU	Monthly until the civil works are completed					
	RAP Progress report	PIU	Three reports i.e. November 30, January 31, and March 30					
	RAP Completion report	PIU						May 30

10.1 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring of the land acquisition and resettlement process will be conducted by the PIU to:

- ascertain whether activities are in progress as per schedule and the timelines are being met;
- assess whether the compensation / rehabilitation measures are sufficient;
- identify any potential issues(including monitoring of grievance management in terms of recording and responding to grievances within the specified timeframe); and
- Identify methods to mitigate any identified issues.

In addition the construction work supervision consultant will have a duty and obligation to monitor implementation of social requirements during the construction phase. The following shall be their duties:

- Supervision of the contractors in performance of their obligations in respect to RAP timeline
- Preparation and submission to the PIU of regular reports on implementation of measures for social monitoring;
- Provision of service to the local community through receipt of feedback and proposals.
- The construction board on the site will include clearly visible information on contact persons on behalf of the supervision, as well as working hours for contacts with the public. All complaints, praises, proposals received by the supervision contractor, would be forwarded together with the Supervisor's opinion to the Employer for further acting. The idea is that every reaction of the local population is provided with a timely response, while a unified records of the correspondence with the local population will be presented in regular reports to the financing institution; It is very important that local - The population shall be fully aware of complaint possibility and that mechanism for submission of complaints is very simple.
- Suspension of works causing a high level of noise in periods when such noise is not allowed;
- Suspension of the works if inadequate protection of local population and environment against dust and pollution is provided. It is planned that within the final phases of the works execution, the supervisor completes questionnaires with the local population on behalf of the Employer in order to assess the level of content of local population. The questionnaires would be sent to the mailboxes of locals, while ones completing these questionnaires could deliver them in person to the supervisor's representative or send them by regular post to the Employer's address. Experience gained during the realization of the different infrastructure rehabilitation projects in Serbia, funded by WB Loans, significantly contributed to preparation of bases for social monitoring and assessment subsequent mitigation of impacts produced by the project on local community. Related to positive practice, PIU representative will perform regular controls of measures taken by the contractor and supervision.

The PIU will maintain a land acquisition database on the owners/users of properties that have been affected.

The PIU shall keep a monthly updated status on all baseline information.

Hereby indicators to be used for monitoring of implementation of this RAP are designed and shall include inter alia:

- Overall spending on expropriation and compensation
- Number of PAPs by categories and number of project affected households by categories
- Number of PAPs whose property has been damaged by construction works
- Number of PAPs compensated for damages
- Number of public meetings and consultations with affected people
- Number of auxiliary structures affected,
- Number of m2 expropriated,
- Number and percentage of individual compensation agreements signed before the beginning of construction activities,
- Number and type of grievances received by the GC related to land acquisition (number of grievances submitted, number and percentage of grievances resolved within the specified timeframe of 7 days, number and percentage of people satisfied with the outcome, i.e. the response provided to their grievances/comments, all disaggregated by gender of complainant), and number of legal actions initiated in relation to land acquisition)
- Number of grievances received by the GC related to construction works
- Number of PAPs engaged as local workmanship amongst for the purpose of the works execution (Person-month and number of actually employed persons disaggregated by gender);
- Number of contracts concluded by the contractor in local community (e.g. for accommodation of workers, lease of lots for storage of materials, etc.).

The PIU shall keep Monthly updated database in the form of excel spreadsheets and send quarterly updates to the World Bank.

10.2 Completion Report

The PIU will monitor the implementation of the resettlement processes, through internal institutional arrangements.

Based on the semi-annual report the PIU shall do an in-house completion report within 2 months of resettlement completion to summarize the implementation of the RAP. The report should verify that all inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. In addition, the report should evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect. The socioeconomic status of the affected population will be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement, as established through the census and socioeconomic studies. The internal completion report is considered appropriate in comparison to the extent of impact.

11. COSTS AND BUDGET

As per national requirements the costs of the land acquisition is financed by the Beneficiary of expropriation i.e City of Novi Pazar. The proceeds required for land acquisition were secured and allocated in the in the Budget of the City of Novi Pazar. Certificate of Evidence of funds is presented in Annex 8 - Evidence of secured funds for expropriation

Table 11: Assessment of Budget to be paid for Expropriation

Component	# of plots	# of fixed assets attached to land	Area of land in total (m2)	Budget w/ contingency made available (RSD and EUR equivalent)	Cost per category of land/structure	Costs estimation As Per Tax administration (RSD) (EUR)	Costs estimation As Per accredited experts	Status of payment
Jošanica Land acquisition by expropriation	10	4	653	45.000.000,00 RSD 339.959,00 EUR	Construction land:	3.170.000,00 RSD 27.047,78 EUR	3.170.000,00 RSD 27.047,78 EUR	Pending aproval of the RAP
					Fixed assets - Auxilliary structures	703.200,00 RSD 6.000,00 EUR	6.000,00 EUR	
TOTAL:	10		653	45.000.000,00 RSD				

Table 12 – Budget allocations per PAPS

Removed from the disclosure version

Annex 0 - Pictures from the site







In accordance with the WB ESS5 and ESS10

The Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental
Protection
Directorate for Water Management is issuing an invitation for

PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS
on
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR (RAP)

For Novi Pazar Flood Protection sub-project

Under the Sava Drina Basin Integrated Management Project (SDIP)

To be held on September 2023 at 14:00 PM (Local time) at the City of Novi Pazar

The document subject to the consultation is made available in hard copies at the the following addresses:

- At the premises of The Ministry of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management Directorate for Water Management, Belgrade, on the second floor, on working days from 11:00 AM to 01:00 PM (local time), within 14 days in regards to the date of public announcement of this invitation.
- the premises of City of Novi Pazar, during working hours,
- on the web site of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management Directorate for Water Management : www.rdvode.gov.rs
- On the website of the City of Novi Pazar: www.NoviPazar.org

Questions and concerns in respect to the provisions of the documents can be submitted in writing to the following address below as well as by e-mail and be submitted and stated directly during the consultation.

If you need any additional information, please contact:

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water
Management

PIU

To the attention of the CGD
Address Dr. Ivana Ribara 149
11070 Beograd
Telephone: +381 11 6163
e-mail: rdvpiu@yahoo.com

Annex 2 – Request For Access to Information of Public Importance

NOTE: This an unofficial translation only. Requests should be made in Serbian

.....
name and head office of the addressed authority

R E Q U E S T

For Access to Information of Public Importance

On the basis of Article 15 section 1 of the Law on Free Access to Information of Public Importance (“Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia” No. 120/04, 54/07, 104/09 and 36/10), I hereby request that the authority first written above grant me the following:*

- notification as to whether it is in possession of the requested information;
- insight into the document containing the requested information;
- copy of the document containing the requested information;
- sending of the document containing the requested information:**
- by mail
- by electronic mail
- by fax
- by other means:*** _____

This request relates to the following information:

_____ (please provide as detailed an account of the requested information as possible, as well as any other data that could facilitate information retrieval)

Applicant / Name and Surname

In _____,
Address

On _____ 201__ (date) _____
Other contact data

Signature _____

* Check the box next to the legal right to access to information that you wish to exercise.
** Check the box next to the means by which the copy of the document is to be sent.
*** If you require the copy to be sent by other means, please indicate by which other means.

Questionnaire number	
----------------------	--

Survey date: .2023

City: Novi Pazar

Location: Josanica

Address:

Cadastral plot reference:

Whole plot affected: YES / NO

If no, specify the size of the non-affected part: m²

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE RESPONDENT

1.1. Respondent's name and surname:

1.2. Place of living:

1.3. Owner or user of land plot:

1.4. Ethnic group:

1.5. Phone number:

2. GENERAL INFORMATION ON AFFECTED PROPERTY (PLOT)

2.1. Location of the plots, total number per location and cadastral reference

Location	Total number of plots	Cadastral plot reference	Current use <i>Tick applicable use</i>
1.			Arable land Forest Pasture Unused
2.			Arable land Forest Pasture Unused
3.			Arable land Forest Pasture Unused

3. OWNERSHIP ISSUES

3.1. Owner: Yes No

3.2. User: Yes No

3.3. Ownership details		
With fully registered title		
Legalization in progress		What stage is the legalization process in:
Formal lease of public property		Owner
Formal lease of private property		Owner (contact details):
Informal lease		Owner (contact details):
Fully informal		How did the owner take possession of the above mentioned plot?
Shared ownership YES / NO		If yes, name other co-owners:

Tick applicable box

4. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

4.1. Perennial / annual species: _____

4.2. If perennial: Year of plantation: _____

4.3. Average yield on this plot according to farmer : _____ (specify measurement unit).

4.4. Overall land holdings of the farmer, including this plot and all others: _____ hectares

Including farm lands, pastures, forests, arid and unused land – Include all land available to the farmer regardless of ownership.

4.5. Of which farmed this year: _____ hectares

5. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

5.1. Do you sell crops _____

5.2. If yes, what is your average annual income generated by selling crops: _____

5.3. Do you use crops to meet your own needs (subsistence): _____

6. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE HOUSEHOLD

6.1. Information on household members

	Name and surname	Relationship with Head of Household	Year of Birth	Gender		Occupation	Education (degree of vocational education)
				M	F		
1	HH	HH		M	F		
2				M	F		
3				M	F		
4				M	F		
5				M	F		

7. SOCIO-CONOMIC DETAILS ABOUT THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD

VULNERABILITY

7.1 Is any of the household members suffering from one of the following problems:	7.2. Social benefits (yes or no, if yes which kind of assistance)
Physical handicap	
Mental handicap	
Chronic disease requiring regular medical attention	
Chronic disease requiring hospitalization	
unemployed or without regular income	
Elderly and/or elderly and single	
Member of ethnic minority (e.g. Roma)	
Other problem (specify)	

Indicate the number of affected household members in section 2 in the relevant table

7.1. Total household income

Which of the following categories does the average total monthly income of your whole household fall in:	
Less than 10, 000 RSD	

Amongst the following, what are your main sources of income:			
Salaries		Pensions	

Between 10.000 and 40, 000RSD	
Between 40,000 and 70,000 RSD	
More than 70,000 RSD	

In case there are several household members earning the income, please consolidate them together

Personal agricultural production	Government or other assistance
Small business	Other (specify):
Remittances	Other (specify):

Tick appropriate box

7.2 Total Monthly expenditure and categories

Which of the following categories does the average total monthly spending's of your whole household fall in:	
Less than 10, 000 RSD	
Between 10.000 and 40, 000RSD	
Between 40,000 and 70,000 RSD	
More than 70,000 RSD	

In case there are several household members earning the income, please consolidate them together

Amongst the following, what are your main expenditure categories or assign a relevant range or amount	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	
Housing related expenses (rent, water, electricity, gas, fuels, etc.)	
Food	
Furniture, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	
Health	
Education	
Leisure and recreation	

Tick appropriate box

7.2. Are you satisfied with your economic situation?

Highly satisfied	
Satisfied	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	
Dissatisfied	
Highly dissatisfied	

Tick applicable box

Anything you wish to add not covered? -----

THANK YOU!

Annex 4 –Socio-economic Data for those expropriated

Note: Full data with compensation amounts is provided in separate excel sheet

Žalbeni mehanizam za projekte regulacija reka Jošanice, Trnavice i Raške
Avgust 2023
Poštovani sugrađani,

Radi još bolje saradnje sa lokalnom zajednicom tokom realizacije Projekta korićenja reka Jošanice, Trnavice i Raške u Novom Pazaru, uspostavljen je žalbeni mehanizam radi evidentiranja i efikasnog rešavanja problema i poteškoće sa kojima se građani mogu suočiti tokom građevinskih radova na realizaciji ovog Projekta.

Korišćenjem Žalbenog mehanizma građani će biti u mogućnosti da brže i efikasnije zaštite svoja prava i interese ali i da dobiju dodatne informacije o samim radovima. Žalbe koje spadaju u nadležnosti ovog tela odnose se na štetne uticaje do kojih može doći tokom izvođenja radova (prašina, buka, štete na zasadima i objektima, odlaganje materijala na delovima neekspropisanih parcela, nepropisna vožnja teretnih vozila i građevinske mehanizacije i druga nepropisna postupanja izvođača i podizvođača radova i sl.) kao i pojedina pitanja vezana za eksproprijaciju.

Informacije o projektu biće redovno saopštavani a nakon početka izvođenja radova mogu se naći i na zvaničnoj internet stranici Grada Novog Pazara i na oglasnoj tabli u prostorijama Gradske uprave. Svaka podneta žalba odnosno predstavka biće bez odlaganja evidentirana u Centralnom registru žalbi za Grad Novi Pazar pod jedinstvenim brojem. Nakon toga, navodi žalbe ili predstavke biće ispitani, a po potrebi se od podnosioca mogu zatražiti i dodatne informacije ukoliko Komisija oceni da je to od značaja za postupanje po žalbi. Komisija će odluku doneti u roku od 7 radnih dana, odnosno 15 radnih dana u složenijim slučajevima, uz konsultacije sa podnosiocem žalbe kako bi predložila predloženi način rešavanja i procenila da li se time na zadovoljavajući način otklanja problem.

Žalbenu komisiju formiralo je Gradsko veće Novog Pazara i možete joj se obratiti pisanim putem dostavom žalbe/predstavke na sledeću adresu koristeći formular za žalbe koji se nalazi u nastavku ovog obaveštenja

Žalbena komisija projekta korićenja reka Jošanice, Raške i Trnavice
Ime i prezime službenika zaduženog za admistriranje predstavki pristiglih Žalbenoj komisije
Esad Mahmutović

Adresa Stevana Nemanje br. 2

36300 Novi Pazar

Broj telefona: 064/890-7338

E-mail adresa: esad.mahmutovic@novipazar.org.rs

Srdačan pozdrav,

Žalbena komisija

U Novom Pazaru 24.08.2023. godine

--

Podaci o podnosiocu žalbe

Žalbu možete podneti i bez navođenja svojih ličnih podataka ili možete zatražiti da se vaši podaci bez vaše saglasnosti ne mogu saopštavati trećim licima čak ni za potrebe postupanja po žalbi. U slučaju da želite da ostanete anonimni o rešenju slučaja možete se informisati putem zvanične internet stranice Grada Novog Pazara www.novipazar.rs

Ime _____

Prezime _____

Želim da moja žalba ostane anonimna

Pol podnosioca žalbe (popunjavanje ovog polja nije obavezno) Muški Ženski

Zahtevam da se moj identitet bez moje saglasnosti ne otkriva trećim licima.

Naznačite na koji način želite da budete kontaktirani (e-mejlom, telefonom, redovnom poštom).

Redovnom poštom na sledeću adresu (molimo upišite adresu)

Telefonom: _____;

Putem elektronske pošte na sledeću adresu: _____

Pratiću internet stranicu Grada Novog Pazara i želim da ostanem anoniman

Jezik za komunikaciju Srpski Drugi (navesti koji) _____

Opis događaja/problema/razloga podnošenja prijave (Šta se dogodilo? Gde? Kome se dogodilo? Šta je posledica događaja? Datum kada se događaj desio)

Da li je ovo prvi ovakav slučaj (navesti detalje)

Da li se ovaka slučaj dogodio i ranije i koliko puta

Da li razlog za žalbu i dalje traje?

Koji je, po vašem mišljenju, najbolji način da se reši ovaj problem?

Potpis (u slučajevima anonimne žalbe nije potreban): _____

Datum podnošenja: _____

Popunjen obrazac poslati na adresu:

Grad Novi Pazar
Za Žalbenu komisiju projekta korićenja reka Jošanice, Raške i Trnavice
Stevana Nemanje br. 2
36300 Novi Pazar

Annex 6 – Grievance registration Form translation

GRIEVANCE FORM –	
INFORMATION ABOUT THE PERSON SUBMITTING THE GRIEVANCE	
Reference no.	
<p>Full Name Note: you can remain anonymous if you prefer or request not to disclose your identity to the third parties without your consent</p>	<p>First name _____ Last name _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I wish to raise my grievance anonymously <input type="checkbox"/> I request not to disclose my identity without my consent</p>
<p>Contact Information: Please mark how you would like to be contacted (mail, phone, e-mail)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> By Post: Please provide mailing address: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> By _____ Telephone: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> By _____ E-mail _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I don't wish to be contacted and will follow up on the resolution on the website of the City of Novi Pazar</p>
<p>Preferred Language for communication</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Serbian <input type="checkbox"/> Bosnian <input type="checkbox"/> Other please specify _____</p>
<p>Description of Incident or Grievance:</p>	<p>What happened? What is the result of the problem?</p>
<p>Date of Incident/ Grievance</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> One time incident/grievance (date _____)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Happened more than once (how many times? _____)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> On-going (currently experiencing problem)</p>
<p>What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?</p>	
<p>Signature: _____ (not required in case of anonymous complaints)</p>	
<p>Date: _____</p>	
<p>Please return this form to:</p> <p>City of Novi Pazar To the attention of the Grievance Commission for the river training works (Jošanica) Stevana Nemanje br. 2 36300 Novi Pazar</p>	

Annex 7 - Invitation to Survey



Ministarstvo poljoprivrede, šumarstva i vodoprivrede, Republička direkcija za vode i Grad Novi Pazar sprovode završne aktivnosti za projekte regulacije reka Jošanice, Raške i Trnavice u Novom Pazaru.

U okviru tih aktivnosti priprema se plan eksproprijacije i otkupa imovine za šta je potrebno da se sprovede anketa svih vlasnika i korisnika onih nepokretnosti čija se imovina ekspropriše a koja se nalazi na području projekta regulacije ovih reka.

Anketiranje će se obaviti u periodu od **14.08.2023** – **21.08.2023**. godine. Upitnici će biti dostavljeni na kućnu adresu vlasnika nepokretnosti čija se imovina ekspropriše.

Svrha ankete jeste prikupljanje podataka o socijalnim i ekonomskim karakteristikama domaćinstava koja se nalaze na potezu na kome će se izvoditi radovi na regulaciji reka.

Podaci prikupljeni ovom anketom služiće isključivo za potrebe izrade socio-ekonomske studije i procene uticaja koje projekat može da ima na lokalnu zajednicu. Studija je sastavni deo Akcionog Plana Raseljavanja čija izrada je u toku.

Svi podaci pribavljeni u toku anketiranja biće zaštićeni u skladu sa zakonom i neće biti dostupni trećim licima.

Učešće u anketi je dobrovoljno. Ukoliko ne želite da učestvujete u anketi molimo vas da na anketnom upitniku to naznačite i stavite svoj potpis.

Koristimo priliku da vas obavestimo da je Grad Novi Pazar zajedno sa Ministarstvom poljoprivrede, šumarstva i vodoprivrede formirao posebnu komisiju za žalbe, koja će biti na raspolaganju svim građanima kako bi mogli da dostave primedbe, sugestije i pozitivna mišljenja, kao i da prijave eventualne poteškoće i štetu koja može da nastane kao posledica građevinskih radova kada oni budu otpočeli. Detaljna obaveštenja o formiranju i nadležnostima Žalbene komisije i načinu podnošenja predstavki i dopisa biće istaknuti na oglasnoj tabli u prostorijama gradske uprave Novog Pazara. Predstavke i žalbe se mogu podnositi telefonskim putem, elektronskom poštom, poštom ili lično u gradskoj upravi Novog Pazara.

Unapred se zahvaljujemo na odvojenom vremenu i učešću u anketi.

Ukoliko imate dodatna pitanja ili su vam potrebne dodatne informacije molimo vas da kontaktirate kolege iz gradske uprave Novog Pazara putem broja telefona

U Novom Pazaru 14. avgusta 2023. godine



Republika Srbija
Grad Novi Pazar
Gradska uprava za izvorne i poverene poslove
Odeljenje za finansije
Broj: 60 /22
Datum:03.11.2022.g.

GRADSKOM PRAVOBRANILAŠTVU

PREDMET : Dostava podataka

Povodom dopisa (predmet br. 60/22) Odlukom o budžetu grada Novog Pazara za 2022 godinu planirana su sredstva za otkup zemljišta u okviru programske aktivnosti 0001, programa 15 na poziciji 33 ekonomske klasifikacije 541 u iznosu od 45.000.000,00 dinara.

ŠEF BUDŽETA
Senad Melajac

Annex 9 - Unofficial translation of evidence of secured funds

Unofficial translation
The official letterhead
Republic of Serbia
City of Novi Pazar
City administration for entrusted affairs
Financial department
Novi Pazar
Number 60/22
Date, November 3, 2022

PUBLIC DEFENDERS OFFICE

Reference subject: Submission of data

In reply to your request under case file (60/22) you are hereby notified that the Decision adopting the Budget for Novi Pazar allocated an amount of 45.000.000,00 RSD at the economic classification 0001, program 15, budget line 33, economic classification 541.

Head of the Budget

Senad Melajac (illegible signature)

-----End of Translation -----



In accordance with the WB ESS5 and ESS10

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
Directorate for Water Management is issuing an invitation
To Mr/Mrs/Ms _____

to
PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS
on
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS (RAPS)

For Novi Pazar Flood Protection sub-project Trnavica and Jošanica
Under the Sava Drina Basin Integrated Management Project (SDIP)

To be held on November 10, 2023 at 3 PM (Local time) at the premises of the City of Novi
Pazar

The documents subject to the consultation are made available in hard copies at the following
addresses:

- At the premises of The Ministry of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management Directorate for Water Management, Bulevar umetnosti br.2, Belgrade, on the IV floor, during working days from 11:00 AM to 01:00 PM (local time), within 14 days from the publication date.
- At the premises of the City of Novi Pazar, during working hours,
- On the web site of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management Directorate for Water Management : www.rdvode.gov.rs
- On the website of the City of Novi Pazar: www.NoviPazar.org

Questions and concerns in respect to the provisions of the documents can be submitted in writing to the following address below as well as by e-mail and be submitted and stated directly during the consultation.

If you need any additional information, please contact:

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water
Management

SDIP PIU

e-mail: rdvpiu@yahoo.com

Telefon: 011 /636 600

or

Lokal Grievance Desk

e-mail: esad.mahmutovic@novipazar.org.rs

Na osnovu člana 46. i 47. Zakona o lokalnoj samoupravi („Službeni glasnik RS“, br. 129/07, 83/14 - dr. zakon, 101/16 - dr. zakon i 47/18), člana 66. tačka 21. Statuta grada Novog Pazara („Službeni list grada Novog Pazara“, broj 6/19) i člana 67. Poslovnika Gradskog veća grada Novog Pazara („Službeni list grada Novog Pazara“, broj 1/14, 5/14 i 8/16), Gradsko veće grada Novog Pazara, na sednici održanoj 27. januara 2023. godine, donosi

**REŠENJE
O FORMIRANJU ŽALBENE KOMISIJE**

I

Formira se Žalbena komisija, i u istu se imenuju:

- Esad Mahmutović, predsednik komisije,
- Milica Mančić, član,
- Nikola Milenković, član,
- Irma Binjoš Kučević.

II

Zadatak Komisije iz člana 1. Ovog Rešenja jeste da prima zahteve, molbe, predstavke građana i slično čije se nepokretnosti eksproprišu i žive u neposrednoj blizini reka na kojima će se izvoditi radovi i da, u saradnji sa nadležnim organima Grada, navedene zahteve građana reši u skladu sa zakonom.

III

Komisija se obavezuje da po obavljenom poslu podnese izveštaj Gradskom veću grada Novog Pazara.

IV

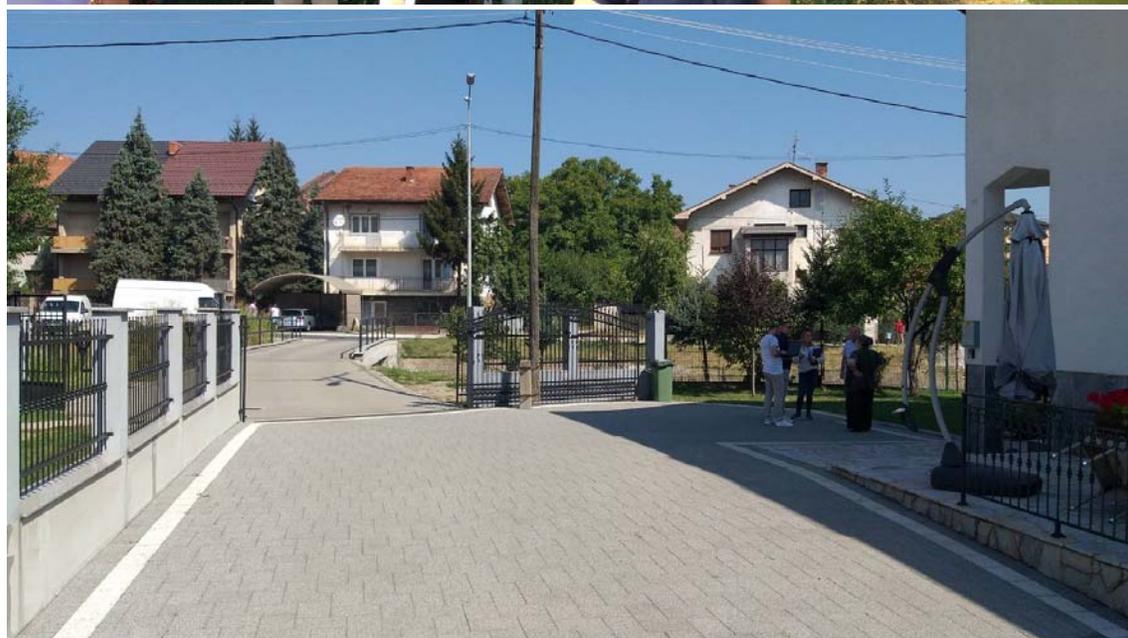
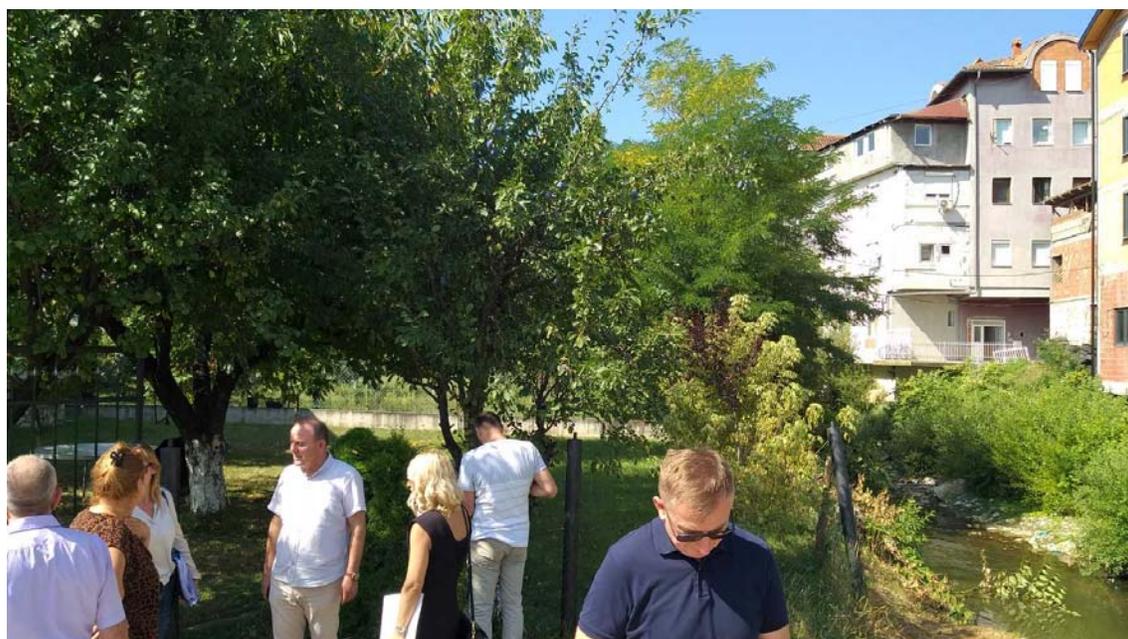
Ovo Rešenje stupa na snagu danom donošenja.

GRADSKO VEĆE GRADA NOVOG PAZARA

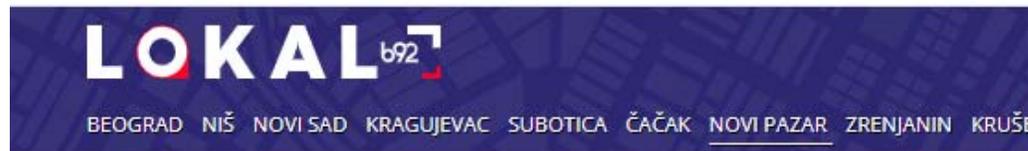
Broj: 02-19/23-1
U Novom Pazaru, 27. januara 2023. godine


ZAMENIK PREDSEDNIKA VEĆA
Vladimir Marinković

Annex 13– Pictures from census and socio-economic surveys







DRUŠTVO

0

Lepe vesti u Novom Pazaru: Korićenje tri reke do bezbednijih naselja

Predstavnici JVP "Srbijavode" i Svetske banke doneli su u Novi Pazar lepe vesti. Zvanično je najavljena realizacija projekta korićenja reka Raške, Trnavice i Jošanice, u dužini od 7.192 metra.

IZVOR: INDEKSONLINE.RS | SREDA, 9.11.2022. | 14:28 -> 15:30

👍 Svađa mi se

🐦 Tweetuj

🔄 Podeli



"Projekat je izuzetno značajan za grad, sve građane koji žive pored reka, a čija su domaćinstva u ranijem periodu bila izloženi riziku od poplava. Korićenjem tri reke svi će biti mnogo bezbedniji, jer je projektom predviđeno korićenje u naseljenim delovima", poručio je gradonačelnik Novog Pazara Nihat Biševac, prenosi portal [IndeksOnline.rs](https://www.indeksonline.rs).

Prema njegovim rečima, realizacija projekta predviđena je sa početkom nove građevinske sezone. O dinamici radova govorio je direktor JVP Goran Puzović.

Annex 15 – Pictures from the public consultation on the ESMP and attendance sheet



11	FDHIF	Uyomano	Ug. Juvudimwari	066 611114
12	Seoul	Hawid vis	Yehhs Klesimo	0659108109

JAVNE KONSULTACIJE / PUBLIC CONSULTATION

PROJEKAT /PROJECT: SDIP
 IMPLEMENTATOR/IMPLEMENTING ENTITY: MINISTARSTVO POLJOPRIVREDE, ŠUMARSTVA I VODOPRIVREDE,
 DIREKCIJA ZA VODE, JEDINICA ZA URAVLJANJE PROJEKTOM

DOKUMENTI/DOCUMENTS: PLAN UPRAVLJANJA UTICAJIMA NA ŽIVOTNU SREDINU I DRUŠTVENO OKRUŽENJE ZA PROJEKTE
 REGULACIJE BEKA JOŠANICE; TRNAVICE I RAŠKE U NOVOM PAZARU ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLANS
 FOR RIVER TRAINING WORKS ON RIVERS JOŠANICA, TRNAVICA AND RAŠKA IN NOVI PAZAR

Datum
19.05.2023

No.	Ime i prezime /Name	Adresa	Telefon	E-mail
20	25			
21	26		0641691645	
22	27		069111-11-500	
23	28		065502185	ahem.habice@novipazar.org.rs
24	29		0641304357	RENK-DUWAR@GMAIL.COM
25	30		0641543898	senadnurdzanovic@novipazar.org.rs
26	31		0691108438	suisk.14110@novipazar.org.rs
27	32	Gradska uprava Novi Pazar	0691844229	selma.keca@novipazar.org.rs
28	33		0621861323	bilalstadi@guval.com
29	34		0637811117	Recep Jovic
30	35		0637338000	Recep Jovic
31	36		061605508	
32			0651450	
33			0609	

42 27.	Instagram Hoga				
43 38.	Prera MONTIC	Instagram Gekovule	59	0645252576	gokovicnada@gmail.com
44 34.	Pranovic Aduric	in Mungin Parnu	46	0638619902	nela.wurto@ic800.com
44 40.	HRUDONOV MURNER	RS 25.		066/6411114	ortur-zivanovic@hr.com
46 41.	Franca Gusevic	LI 5, 11B		062/543808	Mvacanin.mamerc@gmail.com
47 42.	KONICANIN FADRUDIN	Kes Susstun Žarnu 9		066/382-451	fguzzevic@gmail.com
48 48.	Bauerbeland - Dajon	R. Gajevska 21		064/8907330	fatrudin_kenicin@gmail.com
49 44.	Belmin Corovic	NOSE PRTOBE 42		065/19041042	
50 45.	HAKIS BACIKRAMIC	EMILIA RABRINIC 73		060/3020222	belcorovic@gmail.com
51 46.	General Kliment	HRADKOVA FUENKA 54		063-7259860	hakis.bacikramic@gmail.com
52 47.	Bekic HRSDAN	- 11 -	32	064/1336798	

