

Resettlement Policy Framework

For Serbia Inclusive Early Childhood Education and Care Project (ECEC)

Preface

The Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development (MoESTD) of Republic of Serbia prepared this RPF to define and regulate all circumstances regarding resettlement that may occur in actions and implementation of Inclusive Early Childhood Education and Care project. This is one of the key safeguard documents for this project, supported by the World Bank, carried out by MoESTD that directly contributes to the goals outlined in the Strategy for the Development of Education in Serbia until 2020 (SED 2020) and to its related Action Plan. The Project objective is to improve access, quality and equity of Early Childhood Education and Care services, in particular for children from socially disadvantaged backgrounds. The Project is expected to include four main components:

- i. Component 1 - increasing access to ECEC services by increasing the number of preschool places available for young children age 3 to 5.5 (kindergarten) and 5.5 to 6.5 years (compulsory Preschool Preparatory Program or PPP), respectively;
- ii. Component 2 - increasing the quality of ECEC services, including the scope of curriculum, teacher guidance and support, monitoring and evaluation of existing practices; and
- iii. Component 3 - work with families with children age 0 to 6.5, especially from the most vulnerable social groups, with a goal to promote early incentive at home and to encourage parents to take advantage of existing services (including health, social protection, early education and care areas).
- iv. Component 4 - This component will support the day-to-day management of the Inclusive ECEC Project implementation.

The Project is an effort that includes realization of various sub-projects in all three components to increase quality of the ECEC services in RS until 2020. Civil and construction works are only to be expected under Component 1. Project implementation, that can include new construction of ECEC preschool facilities, renovations, extensions, retrofitting or transformations of existing ECEC education (or other) buildings. Provided that the extent, scope and location of civil works are unknown, its social impact in terms of land acquisition and resettlement also remains unknown. In such cases, the World Bank policy OP 4.12 requires preparation of a Project specific Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to guide any potential, future Project-induced resettlement activities. This document include an overview of the national framework of the Republic of Serbia for expropriation/resettlement, applicable World Bank Operational Policies and best international practices in this field. In case of Project-induced land acquisition/resettlement, the more stringent

requirements of either one shall prevail. This document provides the framework for resolving all related issues and circumstances with the final objective that during this Project implementation if any involuntary resettlement should be required, it doesn't rise severe economic and social risks to persons, families or groups, to procure the mitigation of all risks, and to provide a framework for proper compensation for all impacts that cannot be avoided. However, the actual probability of any resettlement arising during Project implementation is minor due to Project nature, type of planned works (mostly reconstruction of existing pre-schools and kindergartens etc.) and mostly public and state owned facilities where works will take place. But, if any resettlement should be required, it will be governed by principles and rules presented in this RPF.

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Abbreviations

AP	Affected Person
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
ASG	Advisory and Stakeholder Group
BFC	Beneficiary Feedback Commission
BoE	Beneficiary of Expropriation
CFD	Central Feedback Desk
ECEC	Early Child Development
ECEC	Early Childhood Education and Care
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EUR	Euro
GoRS	Government of Republic of Serbia
IFI	International Finance Institution
IT	Information Technology
LM	Local Municipality
LSG	Local-Self Government
MoESTD	Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of Republic of Serbia
MoF	Ministry of Finance of Republic of Serbia
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSO	National Statistical Office of Republic of Serbia
NTF	Nordic Trust Fund
OECEC	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OP/BP 4.12	World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAH	Project Affected Household
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPP	Preschool Preparatory Program
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RS	Republic of Serbia
RSD	Serbian Dinar
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VG	Vulnerable Group
WB	World Bank

Glossary

When used in this document following terms are defined as follows:

- ▶ *"Compensation"* - Refers to any and all payments made in cash or in kind to replace the value of assets or acquired resources affected by the Project. Compensation will be paid before taking possession of the land and assets in all cases.
- ▶ *"Compensation agreement"* - Refers to the concurrence of compensation, under the Law of expropriation before the municipal administration or before the competent court, reached between BoE and expropriated property owner on in-kind compensation, the amount of cash benefits, mutual additional payments for differences in the property value, building entrances, passages and access roads on the property, as well as other actions permitted by Law.
- ▶ *"Cut-off Date"* - Date of beginning of the census of persons and inventory of assets affected by the Project, if any. If (a) person(s) should occupy the project area after the cutoff 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. Before the census, BoE will publish an information about the cut-off date in local newspapers, informing all owners and users of the initiation of the expropriation process. The cut-off date will also be publicly disclosed on notice boards in local communities and relevant municipalities and at consultation meetings, with an accompanying explanation. The public announcement will also be posted, as necessary, on frequently visited locations throughout the affected areas.
- ▶ *"Economic Displacement"* - Includes all loss of income sources or means of livelihood as a result of land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) as a result of Project implementation, regardless whether affected persons (APs) must move to another location or not.
- ▶ *"Expropriation"* - It refers to a dispossession or a limitation of ownership rights on property with a compensation pursuant to market value of the property.
- ▶ *"Expropriation resolution"* - The formal decision of the relevant local government, passed in accordance with the Law of Expropriation, that declares expropriation of a certain, individual property. The Expropriation resolution includes the designated Beneficiary of Expropriation (BoE), details of property to be expropriated, identification of owner(s), purpose of the expropriation, as well as the number and date of the decision establishing the public interest for expropriation and the name of the authority that issued this decision, legal remedy and obligations of the BoE.
- ▶ *"Involuntary resettlement"* - Includes all cases with social and economic impact in which, because of the Project implementation, land or assets are taken in a legal process without owners consent or power of choice, resulting in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, or loss of income sources or means of livelihood.

- ▶ *"Law of Expropriation"* - Refers to Law of Expropriation of Republic of Serbia, published in the *Official Gazette* RS, No. 53/95 dated December 28, 1995, including changes of 23/01 dated April 6, 2001 (FCC), 20/09 dated March 19, 2009 and 55/13 dated June 25, 2013.
- ▶ *"Livelihood restoration"* - Includes all efforts to be undertaken to assist PAPs impacted by physical or economical displacement to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least to restore to level before displacement or to level prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. Assistance in livelihood restoration will continue in a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely needed.
- ▶ *"Moving allowance"* - The moving allowance is a cash compensation for expenses directly associated to moving/relocation of the household.
- ▶ *"PAP - Project affected person"* - PAP is any person who, as a result of the implementation of the Project suffers loss of assets or access to assets.
- ▶ *"Physical displacement"* - Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the expropriation of land associated with the Project that requires PAPs to move from home, work place or business premises to another location.
- ▶ *"Project"* - Here described Serbia ECEC Inclusive Early Child Education and Care Project (P157117), including all its sub-projects, components and phases.
- ▶ *"Project implementation"* - When used in this RPF includes planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of the Project.
- ▶ *"Project Promoter"* - Refers to the responsible state agency for Project implementation, in this case the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of Republic of Serbia and its PIU.
- ▶ *"RAP - Resettlement action plan, ARAP - Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan" and Integrated RAP - Integrated Resettlement Plan* - The document consistent with the principles and objectives of OP/BP 4.12 and with the RPF in which responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by the Project in certain area. In accordance with OP/BP 4.12, ARAP is prepared when less than 200 people are affected by the Project, and resettlement impacts are minor. Integrated RAP may be prepared in accordance with WB decision if there are many sub-projects in the Project, or there are several sub-sections that are prepared for advancement at the same time.
- ▶ *"Resettlement"* - Relates to all cases of land acquisition and compensation for loss of assets, whether it involves actual relocation, loss of land, shelter, assets, economic displacement or other means of livelihood and includes all the measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of the Project on PAPs' property and/or livelihood, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation. Resettlement impacts include the loss of crops and incomes, in addition to physical relocation.

- ▶ *"Replacement cost"* - Refers to a method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs as defined by OP/BP 4.12 Annex A. "Replacement cost" is defined as follows: for agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For land in urban areas, it is the pre displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures so as to meet the replacement cost standard. Such additional assistance is distinct from resettlement measures to be provided under other clauses of OP/BP 4.12, paragraph. 6.
- ▶ *"RPF - Resettlement Policy Framework"* - Refers to this document which describes overall resettlement policy structure for the Project.
- ▶ *"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.
- ▶ *"Transitional allowance"* - Describes one-off cash compensation as an additional financial assistance to facilitate PAP adjustment in the area to which they are relocated.
- ▶ *"Vulnerable group"* - Refers to people below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and those who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others or who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

1. Introduction

1.1. RPF summary

In accordance with the OP/BP 4.12, preparation of a RPF is required if the extent and locations of resettlement are not known at the time of Project appraisal. The objective of this document is to provide guiding principles for the Project implementation, financed by a World Bank Loan, intended to ensure timely, adequate and efficient actions, specified by priority, in order to avoid, minimize and compensate all adverse impacts during resettlement. RPF is prepared in accordance with the legal system, laws and procedures of RS, in conformity with OP/BP 4.12 and best international practice. RPF also provides the mandatory basis for developing site specific resettlement instruments; RAP, ARAP or Integrated RAP, to be developed as appropriate for sub-projects that lead to resettlement.

1.2. Project description and potential resettlement impacts

Introduction:

Obtaining foundational skills in early child development period provides the basis and precondition for later education and progress. The High Scope Perry Preschool Study shows that individuals who participated in a quality preschool program in due course earned more than those who were not and were more likely to graduate from high school, to own homes, and have longer marriages. Studies further suggests that children from economically disadvantaged backgrounds and from vulnerable groups in the society harvest long-term benefits from quality preschool programs, and are provided with a critically needed head-start of educational inclusion. Broad coverage, inclusive Early Childhood Development (ECEC) programs are not only a question of social equality, but also an important economic question as advancement of relevant skills among early stages of life can increase productivity, competitiveness, and overall economic development in the long-term. Expert study showed¹ that investment in a country early childhood education programs provides return of 12 percent on investment.

Early Childhood Education and Care in Serbia

Foundational skills basis needs to be placed early in a life of a child, between age zero and six. However, children age three to five participation in preschool currently achieves only 50 percent of all children in Serbia. That ratio is much lower than in neighbouring countries. Furthermore, only five percent of Roma boys and seven percent of Roma girls, living in informal settlements, are participating in preschool programs. In addition, preschool coverage for children from poorest households decreased from 22 in 2010 to only nine percent in 2014, as determined by the UNICEF report (UNICEF, MICS5, 2014). Surprisingly enough, Serbia education public expenditures are slightly below the OECEC average (4.53 percent of GDP and 11 percent of public expenditures in

Serbia versus 5.4 percent and 12.9 percent of public expenditures on average in OECEC countries). Even more unexpected seems the information that on preschool education Serbia spends 0.6 percent compared to an OECEC average of 0.8 percent. This high percentage could mean that funds are not used efficiently.

In Serbia, local, municipal governments are in charge for providing preschool services. Based on WB information acquired from several tested municipalities, preschool expenditure for children age between 3 to 5.5 years attending full-day kindergarten are: salaries - 65%; food and nutrition 12%; and other current expenses 19% of total expenditure. Budgets of local governments cover 80 percent of the total preschool expenses and parents supply additional 20 percent. But, there are many geographical inequalities between municipalities in the access to ECEC preschool programs, as municipal budgets vary in available funds and budget per capita. Furthermore, preschool institutions in Serbia are unevenly distributed, so preschool services are practically missing in zones where there is the highest need ECEC, like near Roma settlements, in undeveloped, low-income, and rural areas; according to UNICEF report, 2012. It shouldn't be overlooked that abovementioned 20 percent preschool costs contributed by users are a burden to families with those children that could benefit most of ECEC Early Childhood Education and Care services-poorest households are often unable to afford them.

The Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) is an international assessment program that measures cognitive skills and how students can apply their reading, mathematical and scientific skills to solve real-world problems. PISA results in 2006, and 2009, amongst other important conclusions, revealed that Roma students in Serbia considerably linger behind their non-Roma peers in learning effect.

Project overview and objectives:

The Project Development Objective is to improve access, quality and equity of Early Childhood Education and Care services, in particular for children from socially disadvantaged backgrounds. The project would directly benefit children age 0 to 6.5 years of age, particularly from disadvantaged backgrounds. Activities for children ages 3 to 6.5 will focus on increasing access to inclusive quality preschools, while also supporting their transition to the early grades of primary education. Activities for younger children, i.e. from birth onwards, will focus on empowering parents and families to support children's holistic development through increased knowledge about the importance of early stimulation at home and access to relevant services in the community.

Inclusive education refers not only to children from vulnerable minorities, like Roma children, but also to other vulnerable groups and children with disability. It could help leverage important partnerships, including with UNICEF and other active organisation in the ECEC preschool sector. Technical Assistance under the NTF (Nordic Trust Fund) will include activities oriented to vulnerable groups such as workshops about the importance of ECEC, Focus Groups discussions with parents and interviews with head teachers on barriers that Roma children face in accessing education and iii) Situation Analysis on ECEC status at a local level.

The Project is expected to include four main components:

- i. Component 1 - increasing access to ECEC services by increasing the number of preschool places available for young children age 3 to 5.5 (kindergarten) and 5.5 to 6.5 years (compulsory Preschool Preparatory Program or PPP), respectively;
- ii. Component 2 - increasing the quality of ECEC services, including the scope of curriculum, teacher guidance and support, monitoring and evaluation of existing practices; and
- iii. Component 3 - work with families with children age 0 to 6.5, especially from the most vulnerable social groups, with a goal to promote early incentive at home and to encourage parents to take advantage of existing services (including health, social protection, early education and care areas).
- iv. Component 4 - Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation - This component will support the day-to-day management of the Inclusive ECEC Project implementation, the monitoring and evaluation of its objectives and outcomes, and technical assistance for other quality reforms in the education sector beyond ECEC (including to promote efficiency in other sub-sectors to allow for further expansion of ECEC).

Project details and potential resettlement impacts per Project component

Component 1 is the only one including civil works, in the form of new constructions, renovations, extensions, retrofitting or transformations of existing ECEC buildings. Therefore, only under this Component resettlement/land acquisition related impacts can be anticipated.

Components 2,3 and 4 are unlikely to have resettlement/land acquisition impacts as no civil works are included. Nevertheless, principles regarding resettlement promoted by RPF apply in all phases of the Project, and if any case of resettlement and adverse social impact occurs, RPF rules pertain. So that that the latter does not need to be repeated every time.

Component 1:

This component aims to increase access to Early Childhood Education and Care for 3-6.5 year old children across the country, with a particular focus on children from vulnerable groups and children with disability, by increasing the availability of ECEC preschool services. Amongst other goals, this component will aim to extend the existing ECEC preschool infrastructure as well as build new ECEC infrastructure.

Preschool facilities that should be constructed or renovated under this component should use architecture that reinforces present pedagogical approach. All new constructions, renovations, extensions, retrofitting or transformations of existing ECEC buildings will be designed to improve interaction among children, facilitate peer-to-peer learning and self-learning.

This component has two sub-components:

- Sub-component 1.1. Innovative construction and repurposing of available facilities; and
- Sub-component 1.2. Regulatory Reform, system adjustments, and efficiency of existing places.

A preliminary estimate is that under Component 1.1 up to 17000 new physical preschool places for children of age 3 to 5.5 by 2020 should be made available. New construction of preschool facilities is required in regions where ECEC services are not provided in sufficient quantity or existing facilities are in bad shape. The selection for construction will be done by prioritizing areas where there is:

- (i) excess demand among families like long waiting lists for kindergartens, ECEC and PPP services,
- (ii) a need to increase preschool enrolment among vulnerable populations.

The selection of sites for new construction or renovation in order to achieve best results under the Project objectives is crucial. Data has been collected the RS National Statistical Office on preschool services, but it should be noted that this source may not necessarily be the most accurate, since preschool services is the responsibility of the municipal governments, and all information should be cross-referenced at different levels. Demand of ECEC services and poverty maps will be used as filters in order to obtain most conclusive data about ECEC needs, and finally, results will be verified with national experts and municipal governments. This will enable the Project promoter to create a list of eligible municipalities based on the adopted indicators like demographic conditions, socio-economic development of municipality, levels of municipal poverty, demand of ECEC service places according to number of children in preschool age. The second stage in selection of sites would be to further refine the selection of settlements and sites that would allow for creating a ratio of new and renovated (or repurposed) infrastructure facilities.

It should be noted that construction on new sites and/or reconstruction of existing public facilities under Component 1 is likely to cause one or several of resettlement related impacts, including land acquisition, relocation, loss of assets and/or economic displacement. Provided that the extent, scope and location of civil works are unknown, its social impact in terms of land acquisition and resettlement also remains unknown. During site selection, the above mentioned adverse social impacts on local communities should be avoided and minimized as much as possible. If resettlement/land acquisition cannot be avoided, mitigation measures and general rule of decreasing adverse impact should be applied and monitored during site selection, as well as during all other phases of Project planning, as well as implementation. If and when resettlement/land acquisition occurs, it will be governed by provisions of this RPF.

Component 2:

This component aims to ensure the quality of ECEC service delivery and Inclusive Education care. This component includes strengthening teacher training for the preprimary school program, identification and training of preschool teachers to support the expansion of ECEC for 3-5.5 years old children, training for ECEC administrators and other decision-makers to improve their capacity to monitor ECEC programs, effectively manage programs and institutions and establish and maintain a constructive dialogue with families, measures to ensure a good transition to primary school and measures to strengthen Inclusive Education at preschool and primary level in line with the 2009 legislation on Inclusive Education, curriculum development, including the development of age-appropriate teaching-learning materials, support to the enhancement of ECEC quality assurance including development of early learning standards and regulation of providers and capacity building for relevant authorities and opportunities to work cross-sector (education, health social protection) at the institutional level.

This component has three sub-components:

- Sub-component 2.1: Quality implementation of curriculum;
- Sub-component 2.2: Improving pre and in-service training and ECEC teacher career advancement; and
- Sub-component 2.3: Improving monitoring and evaluation of quality of ECEC to improve decision-making.

Since this component does not include civil works, adverse social impacts in terms of resettlement are unlikely

Component 3:

This component focuses on young children (age 0 – 6.5) and their families from vulnerable backgrounds. In addition to Roma children, this would include families from lower socio-economic backgrounds as well as children with disabilities. There are two principal options for targeted support under this component 3 which should complement each other: i) target support for parenting interventions for vulnerable families with children age 0 to 3 mainly in their home/community environment including through partnerships with social services (ECEC facilities, Roma health mediators etc.) and/or ii) support expansion of service access, including identifying appropriate intervention models for various vulnerable groups. Both approaches would include reaching out to these families through innovative uses of educational and social media, communication campaign, educational TV programs etc. Interventions envisaged under i) could include outreach and culturally sensitive parenting training as well as development of culturally sensitive parenting materials which could include advise and practical information on (child and parental) health and nutrition topics. Under ii) ECEC services (administrators and ECEC teachers) would be supported and trained to gear services towards young children from vulnerable groups. Further services to be involved could be health (local hospitals and nurses) as well as social services as a point of contact for vulnerable families. Further, involvement of local NGOs working with vulnerable groups will be key.

This component has four sub-components:

- Sub-component 3.1: Communication campaign;
- Sub-component 3.2: Educational TV program;
- Sub-component 3.3: Outreach to vulnerable families; and
- Sub-Component 3.4: Subsidies to ensure free preschool participation among the most vulnerable children ages 3 to 5.5 years.

Since this component does not include civil works, adverse social impacts in terms of resettlement are unlikely.

Component 4:

This component will support the day-to-day management of the Inclusive ECEC Project implementation, the monitoring and evaluation of its objectives and outcomes, and technical assistance for other quality reforms in the education sector beyond ECEC (including to promote efficiency in other sub-sectors to allow for further expansion of ECEC).

This component has two sub-components:

- Subcomponent 4.1 – Project Management and Technical Assistance for quality reforms; and
- Subcomponent 4.2: Monitoring and Evaluation.

Since this component does not include civil works, adverse social impacts in terms of resettlement are unlikely.

1.3. Principles and objectives of RPF

Resettlement principles according to RPF

During implementation of the Project, as described, with all its components and sub-projects, the need for involuntary resettlement of PAPs may occur as a result of civil works foreseen under Component 1. This document provides basic and binding principles that will be applied in all such situations. Basic principles are:

- ~ If possible, all resettlement should be avoided exploring viable alternatives in Project design.
- ~ If this proves to be impossible, all adverse effects should be rendered to the bare unavoidable minimum.
- ~ When unavoidable adverse effects and social impact occurs, all loss of property shall be compensated at replacement costs and PAPs livelihood restored at least to the level before the Project implementation.
- ~ PAPs will be assisted in all phases of the Project in their effort in livelihood restoration and living standards in real terms to level prior to Project implementation and resettlement.
- ~ All resettlement needs to be managed in accordance with national laws, OP/BP 4.12, accepted international best practices and the basic principles of this document.
- ~ Special support and concern in resettlement process and during complete Project implementation under this RPF is provided for affected vulnerable groups according to their specific vulnerability. Also, inclusion of women, part of affected households, in all public consultation, specific mitigation measures gender tailored, and other measures with the goal to provide women the possibility to participate in mitigation measures provided for resettlement impact, will be given under this RPF.
- ~ In accordance with this RPF, RAPs will be prepared for all cases of resettlement under each sub-project. Full RAPs will be prepared for all cases when resettlement impacts are significant. ARAP is prepared when less than 200 people are affected, and resettlement impacts are minor, as provided by the OP/BP 4.12.
- ~ RPF and the RAPs publicly disclosed with public consultations held prior to its approval to allow affected persons and stakeholders to participate in Project development and planning and implementation of resettlement programs.
- ~ During the Project implementation and resettlement cycle, stakeholders will be provided with clear information about grievance rights and procedures. All grievances will be taken into account during Project implementation and resettlement activities.
- ~ All resettlement activities should be conceived as sustainable projects providing sufficient investment resources to enable principles and goals of resettlement defined by this RPF and RAPs.

Objectives of RPF

The main objective of RPF is to define essential principles, procedures, actions, organisational structures and capacity requirements during resettlement, if such should be required, and its impact attributable to Project implementation. It provides the framework for individual RAPs under the Project. RPF specific objectives are to:

- ~ classify RS legal solutions in all events of involuntary resettlement, relocation and loss of assets, including legal and administrative procedures and compensation paid for loss of assets; compare them to OP/BP 4.12 and international best practices; and provide the way to bridge the gaps;
- ~ identify key institutions of RS, besides the Project promoter, involved in the Project implementation, including especially legally authorized state institutions implementing the procedures and safeguards of involuntary resettlement process; including Project promoter measures and monitoring in order to provide compliance with resettlement OP/BP 4.12, international best practices, RPF and individual RAPs;
- ~ identify stakeholders and ways of their engagement in course of Project implementation.
- ~ present PAPs eligibility criteria and compensation entitlement matrix according to type of loss assets;
- ~ define the process of identification and evaluation of affected assets and the value of compensation to replace the loss of assets;
- ~ provide prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets or access to assets;
- ~ describe mitigation measures under this RPF and individual RAPs, including procedures in order to minimize impacts on PAPs during Project implementation, including specific mitigation measures provided for vulnerable groups and women;
- ~ define grievance and complaint rights, process, bodies and procedures available to PAPs during the whole course of Project implementation, including feedback reporting;
- ~ describe and provide directions to preparation of individual RAP and approval procedure, future RAP outlines and their implementation process;
- ~ specify requirement of public disclosure, disclosure of documents, public and local community involvement in all phases of the Project preparation; including development of RPF and RAPs; especially including public consultation in the PAP community during process of involuntary resettlement and Project implementation that may result in loss of assets;
- ~ establish a gender-sensitive framework for resettlement in order to determine differential impacts since economic and social disruption do not result in equal hardship for women and men;
- ~ specify internal monitoring activities during all phases of Project implementation, especially regarding resettlement issues, safeguarding legal and under this RPF defined process, including evaluation of the resettlement process;
- ~ define the need and extent of monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process, including external monitoring and evaluation;
- ~ provide forms and questionnaires key to safeguarding and implementing the resettlement process under this RPF and individual RAPs.

2. Legal framework of resettlement during Project implementation

2.1. Serbian laws significant to resettlement

Constitution of Republic of Serbia

Passed in 2006 (the constitution was approved in the constitutional referendum of 2006, held from the 28-29th of October. It was officially proclaimed by the National Assembly of Serbia on November 8, 2006), Constitution of RS proclaims the rule of law and social justice, principles of civil democracy, human and minority rights and freedoms, and commitment to European principles and values.

Article 58 generally acknowledges guarantees of peaceful tenure of a person's own property and other property rights acquired by law. It states that right of property may be revoked or restricted only in public interest established by law and with compensation which cannot be less than market value. It is important to note that the Constitution of RS prohibits the payment of a compensation less than the "market value", but allows the payment over the established market value, which is an important provision for bridging gaps between Serbian laws and OP/BP 4.12, as will be presented later in this document. The provisions of the Constitution also doesn't differ property (buildings etc.) constructed without a construction permit, a practice that became common during last 30 years in RS. The Constitution further proclaims that all human rights (including the right of property) and minority rights guaranteed by the Constitution shall be implemented directly.

Furthermore, Article 16 states that all general accepted rules of international law and ratified international treaties shall be an integral part of the legal system in the Republic of Serbia and applied directly. This provision allows direct implementation of OP/BP 4.12. by RPF and individual RAPs next to existing Serbian laws, and mostly important ways of bridging gaps between them. This RPF shall be considered as an integral part of the Loan agreement with the WB once approved, signed and ratified in the Parliament.

The Law on foundations of property law relations

The Law on foundations of property law relations ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 6/80, 36/90,"Official Gazette of the FRY", No. 29/96 and "Official Gazette of the RS", No.115/2005) stipulates fundamental provisions of property relations, including ownership rights substance, subjects of ownership rights, co-ownership and joint ownership rights, acquiring the right of ownership, right on yields emanating from owned thing, possession rights, ownership acquired by adverse possession, ownership relations deriving in situations when structures was built on someone else's land, protection of ownership rights, protection of possession, cessation of ownership rights, etc.

The Planning and construction law

The planning and construction law ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 72/09 of September 3, 2009, corr. "Official Gazette No. 81/09 (Corrigendum), changed by Constitution Court of RS ruling 64/10 (CC), 24/11, 121/12, 42/13 (CC), 50/13 (CC), 98/13 (CC), 132/14 145/14 governs the following issues: the conditions and modalities of spatial planning and development, the development of general and detailed regulation plans, the development and use of construction land and the construction of facilities, predominant use of land when the land has multiple uses, public use of land and other issues of significance in the development of space, landscaping and use of construction land and the construction of facilities.

Building legalization law

Building legalization law ("Official Gazette of the RS ", No. 96/15 dated November 26, 2015) regulates the conditions, procedure and manner for legalizing buildings, parts of buildings, auxiliary buildings and other buildings constructed without a building or construction permit. The custom of constructing complete buildings (houses, shops, even apartment buildings), or adding auxiliary buildings to existing, legal building (garage, additional floors on houses or rooms) without a construction permit became quite usual in last 30 years. The governments over the years always maintained the intention to legalize all illegally constructed buildings, if constructed on own land and/or with consent of the owner, but most of the buildings have not yet been legalized. It is without any doubt that if the Project will have any resettlement impact, some of the assets will be illegal buildings, so provisions of this law can be important, but in those cases, OP/BP 4.12 will prevail as more stringent.

The Law on Extra-Judicial Proceedings

The Law on Extra-Judicial Proceedings ("Official Gazette of SRS", No. 25/82 and 48/88, amended "Official Gazette of the RS" No 46/95, 18/2005, 85/2012, 45/2013, 55/2014, 6/2015 and 106/2015) defines the rules by which courts decide on personal, family, property-related and other rights and legal interests, which are resolved in extra-judicial proceedings, pursuant to the Law. In accordance with this Law, the court in extra-judicial proceedings determines compensation for an expropriated property after it establishes the important facts and approves a decision which defines the type and amount of compensation. According to this Law, participants may conclude an Agreement about type and amount of compensation, and the court will then base its decision on their agreement, if the court finds that the agreement is not contrary to mandatory regulations.

The RS Administrative procedure law

The law currently in effect was adopted in 1997. ("Official Gazette of FRY", No. 33/97 and 31/2001; and "Official Gazette of RS", No. 30/2010 regulates the manner in which state institutions must act when deciding on rights, obligations or legal interests of individuals, legal persons or other parties, within the framework of administrative procedures. Decisions by administration bodies are approved in form of a decree, after completing the procedure as prescribed by this Law. The party has the right to appeal against the decision approved in first instance. Only the Law may prescribe that in certain administrative issues appeals are not permitted, if the protection of rights and legality is ensured in some other way. This Law is providing the legal framework for action of relevant Municipalities administration after the BoE submits the expropriation request.

The Law on State Survey and Cadastre

The Law on State Survey and Cadastre ("Official Gazette of the RS" No 72/2009, amended on 18/2010, 65/2013 and 15/2015) regulates the professional activities and affairs of the state administration related to land, buildings and other structures survey, real estate cadastre, records and registration of property, registration of possession, registration of illegal buildings and buildings legalized according to provision of the latest Building Legalization Law of RS, utilities cadastre, basic geodetic works, address register, topographic and cartographic activities, valuation of real estate, geodetic and cadastral information system.

2.2. Legal framework regarding process of expropriation

The Law on Expropriation (passed in 1995 and enacted on January 1, 1996, amended in March 2001, amended again on March 19, 2009, and 2013 by the Constitutional Court ruling) enables government institutions to acquire property for projects that are deemed to be of public interest, while protecting the interests of all persons with legal title, whose assets are to be expropriated. The Law on expropriation does not use the term "involuntary resettlement", but instead uses the term "expropriation" and is based on the Governments eminent domain power. The law also enshrines the principle of fair compensation according to "market value" of the property instead of the "resettlement costs" used in OP/BP 4.12.

The key provisions of Law of Expropriation

These are key provisions of the Law of Expropriation:

- ~ Immovable assets (by Law generally defined as land, buildings and other construction structures) can be expropriated only after declaring public interest by law, or decision of the Government of RS. Public interest can be declared if construction of facility is intended for education, public health, social welfare, culture, water management, sports, transport, power and public utility infrastructure, national defense, local/national government needs, environmental protection, protection from weather-related damage, exploration for, or exploitation of, minerals, land needed for re-settlement of people holding mineral-rich lands,

property required for certain joint ventures, and housing construction for the socially disadvantaged.

- ~ Beneficiary of Expropriation (BoE) can be the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province Vojvodina, cities, the city of Belgrade, municipalities, public funds, public companies, companies that are established by public companies, as well as for companies with majority state capital founded by the above mentioned state institutions.
- ~ Expropriation can be complete or incomplete. Complete expropriation allows the BoE to obtain ownership over the expropriated property, while the ownership by the owner and other rights on that property cease to exist. Incomplete expropriation provides the BoE with specific easement rights on the land and structures, as well as the lease of the land for a definite period of time (not longer than three years in both cases). At the end of the easement or lease period full ownership rights over property are returned to the owner, and must be restored to condition prior to expropriation.
- ~ Owners of immovable property partially expropriated are entitled to request expropriation of the entire property and the corresponding compensation, in case if expropriation deteriorated the economic situation of the property owner or made the remaining part of property useless or difficult to use - unviable. This request under the Law may be filed within two years from the completion of construction of the facility (for which expropriation was conducted), or within two years from the completion of works.
- ~ As a general rule, compensation for expropriated property is offered and paid in cash, if the Law doesn't state otherwise. The Law allows exception to this general rule if expropriated property is agricultural, arable land that provides for its owner means of livelihood, than at its own request, replacement land will be provided, by acquiring other land in the vicinity equal in quality, cultivation, class and value. The same exception applies in cases when large complex of land is expropriated, or buildings used for livestock keeping as a source of livelihood, residential building, apartment or business premises. The replacement land is in all these cases provided only on expropriated property owner's request and in agreement. If that request is not filed, or no agreement is reached the BoE will pay compensation in cash.
- ~ To lessee of socially or state owned flats, or to persons with occupancy rights in expropriated residential building or apartment, BoE shall provide tenure rights (use, lease or occupancy rights) of same kind of another equivalent, social or state owned property in the vicinity.

- ~ The BoE will not be allowed to take possession of the Expropriated property before the day of legal validity of the decision on compensation, or before the date of conclusion of an agreement on compensation for expropriated property, unless the Law provides otherwise. At the request of the BoE, if it deems necessary, due to the urgency of the matter or the execution of works, the MoF may decide to allow possession of the Expropriated property to the BoE prior to the legal validity of the decision on compensation for expropriated property, or before the day of conclusion of the agreement on compensation for expropriated property, but not before deciding at second-instance on the appeal against the expropriation resolution. BoE must previously establish all necessary elements for determining the amount of compensation for expropriated property.

The Expropriation process

This is a step-by-step presentation of the expropriation process, as defined by Law of Expropriation.

- i. General assembly by law, or GoRS by its decision declares public interest for a certain development project. Public interest for expropriation can be declared only if there is a corresponding planning document. The request for the establishment of public interest for expropriation may be submitted by a legal entity that, under the provisions of this Law, can be the beneficiary of expropriation. The Government shall issue its decision within 90 days.
- ii. Expropriation process starts when the BoE submits the expropriation request to the relevant municipality. The request, amongst other data, must contain exact specification of owners and properties for which expropriation is proposed, and evidence on secured funds within the budget, or arrange for a bank guarantee, securing the payment of compensation, in accordance with the regulations governing public finances.
- iii. Prior to issuing a decision on expropriation, the relevant authority shall hold a hearing allowing the owners of immovable property to voice all facts of importance for the expropriation of property. If all conditions are met, the expropriation decision will be issued.
- iv. The BoE is obligated to submit to the municipal administration a written compensation offer within 15 days of the legal validity of expropriation resolution based on evaluation of assets made by proper authority.
- v. The municipal authority will without delay supply a copy of the offer for compensation to the owner of the Expropriated property, and will collect information that may be of importance for the compensation from administrative and other institutions and organizations. The compensation agreement cannot be in contradiction to the Law on Expropriation provisions.
- vi. If Compensation agreement is not reached within two months from the date of legal validity of Expropriation resolution, municipal administration shall pass without delay all documents to the competent municipal court to determine and decide on the compensation. The process can also be initiated by the owner of the Expropriated property before the same court.

The valuation and entitlement principles according to the Law of Expropriation

As a general rule, the compensation in cash for expropriated immovable property is determined as the market value², taking into account circumstances at the time of conclusion of the Compensation agreement, and if agreement is not reached, according to the circumstances at the time of the first instance decision on compensation in a judicial process is passed. The Law of Expropriation in general prohibits any compensation payment against its rules, but it also states that compensation can be determined in a higher amount than the market price, taking into account financial and other personal and family situation of the previous owner, if those conditions are essential for its existence (the number of household members, number of household members who are capable of earning, or who are employed, the health status of household members, monthly household income, etc.) This provision allows a case to case socio economic assessment of the individual household and special consideration of vulnerable households.

Table 1. below summarizes compensation entitlements according to the Law of Expropriation.

Table 1. Compensation entitlements provided according to the Law of Expropriation

Type of expropriated property	Compensation
Agricultural land	General rule: Cash compensation according to market value
	Specific rule: if expropriated property is agricultural, arable land providing for its owner means of livelihood, or large complex of land is expropriated - replacement land
Building used for keeping livestock	General rule: Cash compensation according to market value
	Specific rule: if expropriated property provides for its owner means of livelihood, or large complex of land is expropriated - replacement property
Construction land	Cash compensation according to market value
	Specific rule: in case of publicly/state owned construction land compensation is provided also to pre-nationalization owners according to Planning and construction Law, and to users that have reached a legal status of "user of state owned land" before 13 May 2003

² The term "market value" or "market price" is mentioned in relations to all kinds of property that can be a subject of Expropriation: land, crops, orchards, vineyards etc. The Law doesn't define what that means exactly, but basically it is a value calculated based on prices of similar property in the area, which can be achieved for a particular property on the market, depending on supply and demand at that moment of setting the price. For agricultural and construction land the Law entitles the local Tax Administration offices, body part of MoF. Their assessment often proves to be very conservative, and state institutions (including the court) are reluctant to go over this assessment in their ruling, which presents a strain in reaching a fair compensation for PAPs. This problem will be addressed in section "

Residential building/flat/business premises	General rule: Cash compensation according to market value
	Specific rule: at property owner request - replacement property
Annual crops and fruits not harvested	Value of agricultural land + Value at market price of that type of crops or fruit decreased by cost of harvest
Vineyard and fruit bearing plants	Value of agricultural land + value at market price of outstanding investments (input, labor) made for raising and maintaining such a vineyard or orchard + net value of full harvests (considering its age and fertility) for time needed to raise new plants, vineyard or orchard until they each full yielding potential.
Young vineyards and orchards plants (which do not yield yet)	Value of agricultural land + value at market price of outstanding investments (input, labor) made for raising and maintaining such a vineyard or orchard + net value of full harvests for every year that passed from planting that vineyard or orchard.
Nursery garden	Value of agricultural land + value at market price of outstanding investments (input, labor) made for unused plants
Wood mass (mature or nearly mature)	Value of agricultural land + market value of the “wood on the stump” on the collection point after deducting costs of harvesting, processing and transportation of wood products from the forest to the truck road or another loading point
Young forest	Value of agricultural land + market value of investments needed for planting and nurturing that type of forest (inputs, labor) increased by a factor of value augmentation to reach full wood mass maturity
Incomplete expropriation	Compensation
Easement rights on land or buildings	Decrease of market value of land or building due to easement rights implementation
Lease by expropriation	Rent at market value for time of lease + damages made to property owner, if any
Temporary occupation	Rent at market value for time of occupation + damages made to property owner, if any

Grievance mechanism according to Law of Expropriation

The Law of Expropriation prescribes the rights of affected owners to appeal at various stages of the expropriation procedure, beginning with administrative and judicial appeals (i.e. against the decision on determining public interest, the expropriation resolution and regarding type or value of compensation).

2.3. Applicable World Bank policies regarding involuntary resettlement

Projects which are funded by WB Loan, triggering land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are subject to OP/BP 4.12 (revision from April 2013). This policy is not applied only in the case of physical resettlement, but also upon appearance of any loss of income channels or means of livelihood consequential from resettlement or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest), resulting from project implementation or its associated facilities.

The policy applies to all components of the Project causing involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of Project component funding. It further applies to other activities that cause involuntary resettlement, which are directly and significantly attributable to this Project, necessary to realize according to the goals defined in Project documents, and implemented, or are planned to be implemented with the Project.

General principles of the OP/BP 4.12 are fully adopted as principles of this RPF, and are as follows:

- i. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- ii. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- iii. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of Project implementation, whichever is higher.

OP/BP 4.12 distinguishes the following categories of persons who are entitled for compensation and assistance:

- i. those who have formal legal rights over property (including customary and traditional rights recognized or recognizable under the laws of local legislation);
- ii. those who do not have formal legal rights to property at the time the census begins but have a claim to such property - provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or through a process identified in the RAP; and
- iii. those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the property they are occupying.

Special attention should be paid to vulnerable groups, including those below the poverty line, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc.

Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

OP/BP 4.12 proclaims the following fundamental rules of actions that are applied during Project caused resettlement:

- ~ Displaced persons will be informed about their options and rights referring to resettlement;
- ~ Displaced persons will be consulted and offered the choice and provision of technical and economically sustainable alternatives during resettlement;
- ~ Displaced persons will be ensured fast and effective compensation at full replacement cost for the property loss as a direct consequence of the Project. Preference should be given to resettlement strategies based on replacement land rather than compensation in cash payment with a particular attention when agricultural cultivated land is affected and to the displaced persons whose livelihood are land based;
- ~ If the impacts include physical resettlement, displaced persons will be provided such assistance as compensation for relocation during the resettlement, residential building or residential location, or, if necessary, agricultural location for which combination of production potential, location benefits and other factors have at least the same benefits as the former location;
- ~ Displaced persons will, on top of compensation for the acquired property, achieve all rights for additional assistance;
- ~ Displaced persons will be provided support after relocation for a transitional period of time necessary for renewal of living standards;
- ~ Displaced persons will access to grievance mechanism, accessible and available procedures for settling resettlement and construction related disputes.

These principles are adopted by this RPF, and will be applied during Project implementation, governing all activities where involuntary resettlement occurs. The principles are listed and further detailed in chapter 3.4. Entitlement matrix. For sub-projects that require resettlement/land acquisition, the Bank requires preparation of RAPs, which are consistent with this RPF and OP/BP 4.12.

2.4. Gap analysis between relevant national legislation and WB policy on involuntary resettlement

Fundamental rule in bridging gaps between RS legislation and OP/BP 4.12.

As a fundamental rule, under this RPF, during implementation of the Project, policy that is most beneficial to the PAPs will always prevail.

Rights of informal/illegal users

The RS legislation doesn't recognize the rights of informal possessors (owners/users) in the process of expropriation according to Law of Expropriation, and as that law is the only legislation treating resettlement impact that occur during significant infrastructure or public construction projects, it is safe to say that RS legislation doesn't recognize the status of PAPs to informal possessors that are in fact affected by such projects. However, OP/BP 4.12 entitles all persons that are affected by the Project to compensation and assistance, including possessors that have no recognizable rights over the property they are occupying.

In practice, this group includes persons who constructed buildings without permits and persons that are occupying private, public or state owned construction or agricultural land. Usually, houses or other structures are built on such land, or the land is used for agriculture. RS legislation entitles such possessors to compensation of costs of structures and installations in terms of made investment (under the Law on Fundamentals of Property Relations) – the assessed value of materials used, crops, woods, trees, fruit bearing trees, vineyards, the age of crops and the time needed to reproduce them. On the other hand, OP/BP 4.12 maintains same approach for all affected persons, protecting all persons that are suffering loss of property, actual or economic displacement and decline of livelihood due to Project implementation regardless of their legal title on the property they are using. As OP/BP 4.12 is most beneficial to the PAPs, it will prevail³ following the previously proclaimed fundamental rule.

Difference between market price and replacement costs

The national legislation uses a general term "market value" or "market price". As previously explained, it is a value calculated based on prices of similar property in the area, which can be achieved for a particular property on the market, depending on supply and demand at that moment of setting the price. For assessment of agricultural and construction land the Law entitles the local Tax Administration offices, body part of MoF, and for other assets, usually expert appraisers are appointed. As per World Bank's OP/BP 4.12, OP/BP 4.12 Annex A. "Replacement cost" is defined as follows: for agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For land in urban areas, it is the pre displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In

³ This applies only to persons that are present in the area before the cut-off date. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures so as to meet the replacement cost standard. Such additional assistance is distinct from resettlement measures to be provided under other clauses of OP/BP 4.12, paragraph. 6. It refers to a method of asset valuation that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs.

Under this RPF, during the Project implementation process, in this issue, OP/BP 4.12 will also prevail as in principle “replacement value” can be more beneficial for the PAPs. The key difference between Law on Expropriation and OP/BP 4.12 is that in the former, owners are not entitled to any further assistance or compensation during and after relocation, tax and administration fees are not added to value of compensation and depreciation of property value (amortization, except for land) is included in appraisals. More detailed gaps between RS legislation and OP/BP 4.12 are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Gaps between RS law and OP/BP 4.12.

	Subject	RS laws	WB OP 4.12	Gaps and measures for bridging the gaps
1	Additional assistance to PAPs	No particular legal provision	It is necessary to provide assistance during relocation, particular attention is to be paid to the needs of poor and vulnerable individuals and groups.	Displaced persons as well vulnerable individuals and groups will receive compensation for costs of relocation and any additional costs regarding relocation for the purpose of livelihood restoration and bridging the transitional period after resettlement or by virtue of vulnerability. OP/BP 4.12 shall prevail

	Subject	RS laws	WB OP 4.12	Gaps and measures for bridging the gaps
2	Livelihood restoration and assistance	No particular legal provision	OP 4.12 provides that the resettlement plan or policy include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are (i) offered support after displacement for a transitional period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standard of living; and, (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities.	National legislation do not envisage support after displacement nor development assistance in addition to compensation measures. Each site specific RAP/ARAP shall include measures and design adequate support and assistance commensurate to the impact, as a way to bridge the gap.
3	Resettlement instruments, census and social impact assessment	The only document prepared is the Expropriation study. However, it does not deal with socio-economic issues.	Preparation of individual RAPs, census survey and social impact assessment	RAPs, Census Survey and Socio-economic impact assessment's shall be prepared in addition to national requirements
4	Public consultations	The PAPs are contacted in the very process of expropriation, but there is no public discussion.	Meaningful consultations with affected persons and communities, local authorities, and, as appropriate, nongovernmental organizations needs to be carried out (National legislation does not require public consultation with affected persons and communities. The Project promoter shall consult publicly on this and every other individual resettlement instrument.

	Subject	RS laws	WB OP 4.12	Gaps and measures for bridging the gaps
5	Cut-off date for eligibility and census	The PAPs and their assets are identified in the Expropriation study and in the Declaration of public interest, and further during the negotiation and expert evaluation. The BoE shall apply for annotation of beginning of expropriation to prevent alienation of property.	The PAPs, their assets and socio-economic features are identified early in the project phase through RAP preparation.	Census and assets inventory will be prepared for site specific RAPs. The cut-off will be date of beginning of the census. This will be publicly announced and published by the BoE in local newspapers, informing all owners and users of the initiation of the expropriation process, the cut-off date and the contact persons who may be contacted by PAPs for further information. The cut-off date will also be publicly disclosed, on notice boards in local communities and municipalities and at consultation meetings, with an accompanying explanation. The public announcement will also be posted, as necessary, on frequently visited locations throughout the affected areas.
6	Timing of compensation of payments	The compensation should be provided before construction work start and before taking possession of the assets.	The compensation should be provided before construction work start and before taking possession of the assets	No gaps.
7	Resettlement of formal owners	Option 1: Cash compensation at market value + Moving costs	Option 2: Resettlement - Replacement property of equal or higher value and similar productivity + Moving and transitional allowance + Administrative fees	Option 2: Replacement property - will be possible only if legal terms are met, as defined by Law of Expropriation. Transitional and moving costs shall be covered, OP/BP 4.12 will prevail

	Subject	RS laws	WB OP 4.12	Gaps and measures for bridging the gaps
		Option 2: Relocation - Appropriate replacement at owner request offered if terms described in Table 1. is met - other land in the vicinity equal in quality, cultivation, class and value.	Option 1: Cash compensation - Cash compensation at replacement cost.	Option 1: Cash compensation - If replacement costs are higher than market value, OP/BP 4.12. will prevail.
8	Resettlement of informal owners of buildings	The constructor is entitled to building construction costs - building material, labour	PAP is entitled to cash compensation at replacement cost for construction of similar quality construction with additional moving and transitional allowances + The value of time invested in construction	The national legislation only recognises formal ownership and persons without formal right but have recognisable legal right or claim over the building. PAPs informal owners of buildings shall receive cash compensation PAP is entitled to cash compensation at replacement cost for construction of similar quality construction with additional moving and transitional allowances + The value of time invested in construction
9	Resettlement of informal users of agricultural land	PAP is entitled to cash compensation for any improvements made on the land, such as irrigation, drainage, perennial crops, objects, woods, trees, fruit bearing trees, vineyards, crops and the time needed to reproduce them etc.	PAP is entitled to cash compensation for any improvements made on the land eg. irrigation, drainage, perennial crops, objects etc. at replacement cost, and support after displacement for a transition period to restore livelihood.	National legislation does not provide for transitional allowance. Support shall be offered to bridge the gap based on reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore livelihood.
10	Resettlement of the lessee of agricultural land	PAP is entitled to cash compensation for any improvements made on the land, such as irrigation, drainage, perennial crops, objects, woods, trees, fruit bearing trees, vineyards, crops and the time needed to reproduce them etc.	PAP is entitled to cash compensation for any improvements made on the land eg. Irrigation, drainage, perennial crops, objects etc. at replacement cost, provision of lease to corresponding public owned property for an equivalent period of time, and support after displacement for a transition period to restore livelihood.	National legislation does not provide for transitional allowance nor replacement land for lease, if land was leased from state. Support shall be offered to bridge the gap based on reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore livelihood, corresponding public owned property will be offered.

	Subject	RS laws	WB OP 4.12	Gaps and measures for bridging the gaps
11	Annual and perennial crops (owner or lessee)	PAP is entitled to harvest the crops or value at market price of that type of crops or fruits decreased by cost of harvest	PAP is entitled to replacement cost meaning value of crop including the value of time needed to reproduce such crop, and any investments and labour.	OP 4.12 shall prevail if more beneficial to PAP. If replacement cost is less than market value, it shall be topped up by the difference.
12	Orchards and vineyards already yielding (owner, lessee)	Value at market price of outstanding investments (input, labour) made for raising and maintaining such a vineyard or orchard + net value of full harvests (considering its age and fertility) for time needed to raise new plants, vineyard or orchard until they each full yielding potential.	PAP is entitled to replacement cost meaning value of orchard, vineyard including the value of time needed to reproduce such orchard or vineyard, and any investments and labour.	No gaps
13	Orchards and vineyards not yet yielding (owner, lessee, informal owner)	Value at market price of outstanding investments (input, labor) made for raising and maintaining such a vineyard or orchard + net value of full harvests for every year that passed from planting that vineyard or orchard.	Cash compensation for costs of obtaining, planting and cultivation for these seedlings + time needed to reproduce a replacement orchard/vineyard	OP 4.12 shall prevail if more beneficial to PAP
14	Business property	Option 1: Cash compensation at market value + Moving costs	Option 2. Alternative property with adequate tenure arrangements, full relocation cost, including the inventory, and the replacement cost for any investment, transitional allowance, appropriate level of support for skill upgrading training if necessary to restore livelihood.	National legislation does not envisage transitional allowance or skill upgrading training. Gap will be bridged by payment of transitional allowance and design of skill upgrading program, to be determined during social surveys for individual RAP/ARAP.

	Subject	RS laws	WB OP 4.12	Gaps and measures for bridging the gaps
		Option 2: Relocation - Appropriate replacement at owner request offered if terms described in Table 1. is met - other property in the vicinity equal in quality, size and value.	Option 1. Cash compensation at replacement cost, loss of income and moving allowance	
15	Loss of benefits	No particular legal provision	Cash compensation for loss of income during the period of resettlement	National legislation do not envisage support for loss of benefits. Each site specific RAP/ARAP shall include measures and design adequate support and assistance commensurate to the impact, as a way to bridge the gap.
16	Grievance mechanism and dispute resolution	The Law prescribes the possibility of appealing throughout expropriation phases but only within the existing institutions and with statutory limits.	Accessible and appropriate grievance mechanism must be enabled for PAPs and local communities at the whole period of project implementation.	Appropriate, accessible and affordable grievance mechanism shall be established in addition to rights of PAPs to claim protection in proper court of RS. Structure of proposed grievance mechanism is provided in chapter 5.
17	Monitoring of resettlement implementation	No particular legal provision	Credit beneficiary is responsible for appropriate monitoring of the activities, which were defined in the RPF and RAPs.	This RPF defines the plan of monitoring and reporting
18	Vulnerable groups	Compensation for expropriated property can be determined in a higher amount than the market price, taking into account financial and other personal and family situation of the previous owner, if those conditions essential for its existence (the number of household members, number of household members who are capable of earning, or who are employed, the health status of household members, monthly household income, etc.)	According to the OP/BP 4.12 a special attention must be given to vulnerable groups. They are entitled to additional compensation, legal assistance during resettlement and help during physical relocation. As well, these PAPs are given a priority of employment.	National legislation does not include any kind of legal assistance during resettlement and help during physical relocation or priority of employment. Gap will be bridged by providing legal and resettlement assistance as well as priority of employment as appropriate and assessed during the social impact assessment for any RAP/ARAP.

3. Eligibility, evaluation and entitlement

3.1. Persons eligible for compensation

According to this RPF, the following persons are entitled for expropriation compensation, if present in the Project area prior to cut-off date:

- ~ PAPs who are formal owners or lessees, or legal users under the provisions of RS law, or unregistered owners⁴ and informal users⁵ of privately or publicly owned **affected agricultural or construction land**, or part of the land;
- ~ PAPs who are owners and informal users, of the **affected crops**, and are affected by the Project;
- ~ PAPs who are owners and informal users, of the **perennial plants and trees such as fruit bearing trees and vineyards**, and are affected by the Project;
- ~ PAPs who are owners and informal users, of **affected vineyards and orchards that have not given yield yet**, and are affected by the Project;
- ~ PAPs who are owners and informal users, of **the nursery which has not yield yet**, and are affected by the Project;
- ~ PAPs who are owners of the **affected non-agricultural business on the whole plot or a part of it**, and are affected by the Project;
- ~ Workers, agricultural possessors and farmers on the affected property, whose **incomes and livelihoods** are temporarily under the impact of the Project;
- ~ Communities or households whose **access to their buildings and usual resources are affected** by the Project;
- ~ PAPs who are formal owners, or lessees, or legal users under the provision of RS law, or unregistered owners and informal users, and who are affected by the Project because of the **temporarily occupation of the their land**;
- ~ **Vulnerable groups (VG)**, persons below the poverty line in accordance with national laws, women led households, single parents, elderly, disabled persons or those with long-term health problems) which are **affected by the Project**;
- ~ PAPs who are formal or informal owners (**building constructed without building permit on one's own land plot, or someone else's or state-owned plot**) or lessees of the building (residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, auxiliary, etc.), or persons with **occupancy rights on flats in expropriated residential building or apartment, or a part of the building that is affected by the Project, or informal users of public buildings**; and
- ~ PAP's whose losses cannot be determined or foreseen at this stage of the Project.

⁴ Owners with recognisable legal right or claim.

⁵ Persons who have established usage of public or private land and have invested in immovable objects, crops, woods, trees, fruit bearing trees, vineyards.

3.2. Cut-off date

The cut-off date is a moratorium date. Persons encroaching into the Project area after the Cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or for any other mode of resettlement assistance. Also, any investments in fixed assets (such as structures, crops, fruit, trees, woodlots, etc.) as result of activities commencing after the Cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. This cut-off date policy will not include persons who became owners after the cut-off date by court decision of a property existing prior to cut-off date. The date counters opportunistic claims from those moving into the Project area solely in anticipation of benefits.

In order to establish a cut-off date for determine the eligibility of PAPs for resettlement compensation and assistance, a census of persons and inventory of assets shall be produced, as soon as the sub-project is identified, to enumerate all likely impacts and, if possible, support by video and photo material. The report on the surveys shall be signed off by the PAPs and BoE. The date of beginning of census will be considered as cut-off date. Before the census, BoE will publish an information about the cut-off date in local newspapers, informing all owners and users of the initiation of the expropriation process. The cut-off date will also be publicly disclosed on notice boards in local communities and relevant municipalities and at consultation meetings, with an accompanying explanation. The public announcement will also be posted, as necessary, on frequently visited locations throughout the affected areas.

3.3. Evaluation of affected assets

Some general rules apply when evaluating assets for compensation:

Compensations for buildings and land

Cash compensation at replacement cost (including all associated costs of transaction, for example, registration costs in land/cadaster registries, transfer and administrative fees, if any), will be provided for land and buildings.

In some cases, as previously explained, at owners request, compensation for an expropriated building or land can be another appropriate replacement property, which corresponds in value, quality, etc. If there is a difference of values at replacement cost between expropriated and offered property, the BoE and property owner can agree on additional cash payment to bridge the gap.

The compensation will also be provided for all possible damages caused by any construction activities.

Compensation for crops and trees

During the expropriation, it is preferable to comply with the rule that access to site is performed only after all remaining annual crops are collected, whenever possible. For annual crops harvested before access to site the compensation will not be paid. Annual crops that cannot be harvested prior to access to site the compensation shall be provided at replacement costs. The PAP shall have the choice to harvest the crops even after the access to site by BoE, if possible.

Compensation for perennial plants and trees will be ensured at a replacement cost. Determining full replacement cost requires consideration not only of yield, but also of costs of setting up the plantation from the start (seedlings, ground preparation etc.), as well as income lost during the period necessary to achieve yield again.

Compensation for other losses

If it comes to a loss or resettlement of other production sources (for example beehives), such persons will be compensated for a loss of production of one season plus reasonable costs in relation to relocating production resources.

3.4. Entitlement matrix

All entitlements, eligibility for compensation and compensation evaluation methods for resettlement under this RPF are summarized in the Table 5. below.

Table 3. Entitlement matrix

Type of loss	Person with rights	Compensation policy
ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT		
LAND		
Agricultural land regardless to severity of loss (whether partial or complete loss)	Owner with formal title	Cash compensation at replacement costs, or; At property owner demand, if legal terms are met, 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
	Lessee with valid documents of the right of lease who cultivates agricultural land pursuant to agreement	Compensation for all improvements on land (such as irrigation). Compensation will be paid at replacement cost. + Costs of equipment relocation and installation + Replacement land for lease, if land was leased from state

Type of loss	Person with rights	Compensation policy
	PAPs without formal title	PAPs without a formal title who were in possession of the land on cut-off date will not receive compensation for the land, but will be compensated for all investments made on land including labour. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.
Construction land regardless to severity of loss (whether partial or complete loss)	Owner with formal title, or users of publicly/state owned construction land, and pre-nationalization owners	Cash compensation at replacement costs, or; At property owner demand, if legal terms are met, replacement land of equal or higher value and similar value 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
	Lessee with valid documents of the right of lease	Compensation for all investments on land Compensation will be paid at replacement cost + Costs of equipment relocation and installation + Replacement land for lease, if land was leased from state + Compensation for all rent paid in advance, for the period not expired
	PAPs without formal title	PAPs without a formal title who were in possession of the land on cut-off date will not receive compensation for the land, but will be compensated for all investments made on land. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.
Unviable land, agricultural or construction	Property owners, or users of publicly/state owned construction land	In case the remaining area of land is not viable, it can be expropriated upon PAPs request and compensated according to type of property
PLANTS AND STRUCTURES ON AGRICULTURAL LAND (but not houses)		
Loss of annual crops, that could not have been harvested prior to land reposession	Owners of crops (it is not of importance if the owner of crops is owner of land, or lessee, or informal owner/user of land providing that they bore costs of planting crops	Cash compensation which equals the value of expropriated crops including the value of time needed to produce such crop, as well as costs of possible investment (work and labor force)
Loss of perennial plants and trees (fruit bearing trees, vineyards and fruit bearing plants)	Owners of plants (it is not of importance if the owner of plants is owner of land, or lessee, or informal owner/user of land providing that they bore costs of planting	The right to collect fruits + Cash compensation at replacement cost on the basis of sort, year and productive value, including the value of time needed to produce such crop, as

Type of loss	Person with rights	Compensation policy
		well as costs of possible investment (work and labor force), to plant a new vineyard, orchard or similar, till the moment it reaches the full fructuous potential.
Affected vineyards and orchards not yet fruit bearing		Cash compensation for the investment in planting a new vineyard or orchard (labor, seedlings), including the value of time needed to reproduce a replacement vineyard or orchard.
Wood mass (mature or nearly mature)		The replacement cost determined based on the value of the “wood on the stump” at market value
Forests without mature wood mass		Cash compensation for the investment in planting a new forest, including the value of time needed to reproduce a replacement forest
Nursery not yet yielding		Cash compensation for the investment in planting material (nursery and other reproductive material).
Buildings used for keeping and raising livestock (sheds, stables, etc.)	Owners of structures used for keeping livestock	Cash compensation at replacement costs, or; At property owner demand, if legal terms are met, appropriate replacement property + costs of resettlement and administrative fees needed for transfer of ownership rights, if any
Impact on agricultural employees, or processors	Workers, employees	In case of temporary disturbance of income source compensation on a one-time basis will be paid commensurate with income loss. + Training for alternative jobs if possible. + Priority in employment on the Project, if possible and on a case by case basis (In accordance with social assessment processed in RAPs)
BUSINESS (but not agriculture)		

Type of loss	Person with rights	Compensation policy
Business structures (shops, offices buildings) etc.	Owners with formal title	Cash compensation at replacement costs, including taxes + Costs of equipment and inventory relocation and re-installation + Cash compensation on a one time basis (transitional allowance) to be determined on a case to case basis during social survey by obtaining relevant data on income and livelihood. Transitional allowance shall then be determined commensurate with the loss. or; At property owner demand, if legal terms are met, replacement property of equal or higher value and similar feature, in direct proximity or in the surroundings of the expropriated building together with all costs of resettlement and administrative fees needed for transfer of ownership rights, if any
	Lessee with valid documents of the right of lease who uses premises according to agreement	Compensation for all improvements on premises (such as reconstruction, refurbishment etc.). Compensation will be paid at replacement cost. + Costs of equipment and inventory relocation and re-installation, + Cash compensation on a one time basis (transitional allowance) to be determined on a case to case basis during social survey by obtaining relevant data on income and livelihood. Transitional allowance shall then be determined commensurate with the loss. + Replacement premises for lease, if premises was leased from state

Type of loss	Person with rights	Compensation policy
	PAPs, owners without formal title (building constructed without building permit on one's own plot of land, or on somebody else's land - usually state owned)	Cash compensation for the building at replacement cost of the structure, including taxes + Costs of equipment and inventory relocation and re-installation + Cash compensation on a one time basis (transitional allowance) to be determined on a case to case basis during social survey by obtaining relevant data on income and livelihood. Transitional allowance shall then be determined commensurate with the loss.
Loss of non-agricultural businesses	Owner of business	Cash compensation for relocating the business, including compensation for immovable inventory and replacement cost of investment. + Cash compensation on a one-time basis (transitional allowance) + Any registration taxes. + Appropriate level of support for improving the skills if necessary to perform restoration of income source (livelihood).
Living premises (houses, flats) but where owner doesn't live in, so no physical resettlement is needed, but are used for lease as source of livelihood	Owner of property	Cash compensation for building at full replacement cost + Compensation for costs of relocation (moving allowance) and cash compensation on a one time basis (transitional allowance, if rent was a source of livelihood).
PHYSICAL RESETTLEMENT		
Buildings (residential, houses, flats etc.)	Owner with formal title	Cash compensation at replacement costs, + Payment for relocation costs (moving allowance) and compensation for other costs during relocation and cash compensation on a one time basis (transitional allowance). or; At property owner demand, if legal terms are met, replacement property of equal or higher value, in direct proximity or in the surroundings of the expropriated property together with all costs of resettlement and administrative fees needed for transfer of ownership rights, if any
	Informal owner - building constructed without building permit on one's own	Same as owner with formal title

Type of loss	Person with rights	Compensation policy
	plot of land if subject to legalization	
	Informal owner - building constructed without building permit on one's own plot of land or constructed without building permit on someone else's or state-owned - not eligible for legalization	Cash compensation for the building at replacement cost of the structure + Payment for relocation costs (moving allowance) and compensation for other costs during relocation and cash compensation on a one time basis (transitional allowance).
	Lessee of the affected property	Payment of resettlement costs and compensation for other costs caused by relocation and cash compensation on a one-time basis (transitional allowance).
	Lessee or person with occupancy right to state owned flat	Provide lease or occupancy rights of same kind of another equivalent, social or state owned property in the vicinity. If equivalent state or socially owned flat is not available in the vicinity, PAP will be offered state or social owned flat more remote from the area of expropriated flat. + Payment for relocation costs (moving allowance) and compensation for other costs during relocation and cash compensation on a one time basis (transitional allowance),evaluated based on potential extra costs incurred, such as increased commuting costs.
Unviable buildings	Owner of building	In case that the remaining building is not viable or under a physical impediment for physical use can be expropriated upon PAP's request. Compensation is provided in the way as prescribed for that type of building in accordance with this matrix.
OTHER RESETTLEMENT SITUATIONS		
Publicly or state owned buildings, schools, kindergartens, or part of buildings	Informal users, squatters	Payment for relocation costs (moving allowance) and compensation for other costs during relocation and cash compensation on a one time basis (transitional allowance). + Assistance in finding new accommodation
Loss of access to usual resources and buildings	Communities or households	Replacement of public ownership or conveniences (roads and the like). Access to equal conveniences or services.

Type of loss	Person with rights	Compensation policy
Impacts caused by temporary occupancy of land and any damages to the property	Property owner	Market price of lease for duration of the occupancy. The land must be returned to original condition. Improved quality of the land due to top soiling work should not be removed, except if agreed upon differently with PAP. + Replacement cost in accordance with this matrix for affected crops, orchards, nurseries etc. + Compensation for any damages to the property evaluated at replacement costs.
Impact on vulnerable groups	Vulnerable PAPs: persons below the poverty line in accordance with national laws, households led by women, single parent, elderly, disabled person or those with long-term health problems.	On top of all rights defined in this matrix, vulnerable PAPs will be provided additional assistance including legal assistance and help during physical relocation. Any additional support required for any affected vulnerable households will be determined on case-to-case basis during socio-economic survey These PAPs are given priority of employment on the project if that is possible.
Undetermined impact	Owner or formal beneficiary	Any undetermined impact will be mitigated in accordance with principles and aims of the RPF

4. Mitigation

4.1. Mitigation measures

According to the OP/BP 4.12, measures to avoid involuntary resettlement in terms of Project alternatives should be explored. If resettlement still occurs it is necessary to take adequate mitigation measures in order to improve living conditions of the affected population, or, at least to keep the living condition at the pre displacement level.

In order to achieve the above, sufficient investment resources shall be made available in order to insure that all displaced persons will not be worse off after the Project implementation. Further, displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementation.

OP/BP 4.12 particularly highlights assistance to displaced persons by means of compensations for resettlement and compensation for other costs regarding the resettlement.

The emphasis lies on vulnerable population groups (assistance to disabled persons, assistance in purchasing new residential units, assistance for access or programs of self-employment and similar). Due to specific Project nature, special attention will be given to families with pre-school and school aged children in order to tailor resettlement packages commensurate to their learning activities.

5.2. Mitigation measures and gender impact

In order to ensure gender disaggregated information during the process of assessment and consultation, the following measures will be taken:

- ~ Social impact assessment suggesting the total number of families and persons disaggregated by gender shall be stated in order to determine the number of project affected women and their baseline position.
- ~ Individual assessment for women PAP's needs will be conducted to insure that their specific needs and distress is resolved in the resettlement process.

5. Grievances and complaints

5.1. Beneficiary feedback and grievance redress

In general, the national institutional framework addressing grievances is strong and broadly compatible with OP/BP 4.12. Respecting the grievance panels and its authorities made available under the national legislation and in order to fully comply with the OP/BP 4.12, a Project Specific Grievance Mechanism shall be designed. Given the type of potential Project impacts, the Project will have a central redress mechanism i.e. the Central Feedback Desk (CFD) at the level of the implementing agency at MoESTD. The CFD shall serve as both Project level information center and grievance mechanism, available to those affected by implementation of all Project sub-components. The CFD will be applicable to all Project activities and relevant to all local communities affected by project activities implemented within individual sections.

The CFD shall be responsible for receiving and responding to grievances and comments of the following two groups:

- i. A person directly affected by the project including the impact due to land acquisition,
- ii. Residents interested in and/or affected by the project living in the affected municipalities.

The CFD shall be established prior to commencement of the expropriation process, in order to manage and appropriately answer complaints made by the population located within the Project area of influence during its different phases. It will equally be authorized to receive complaints in respect to expropriation, construction, operation and closure of sub-projects. In addition, this procedure will help to improve the Project social performance since the number and nature of the received complaints is an indicator of the manner in which the Project is conducted and the behavior of employees and contractors.

The MoESTD will ensure that Project Affected Persons are fully informed of the grievance mechanism by communicating the role and existence of the CFD its function, the contact persons and the procedures to submit a complaint in the affected areas. Information on the CFD will be available:

- ~ on the website of the MoESTD (www.mpn.gov.rs),
- ~ by distribution of brochures to affected communities,
- ~ on the notice boards and websites of respective municipalities once exact location have been identified.

5.2. Raising grievances

Effective grievance administration strongly relies on a set fundamental principles designed to promote the fairness of the process and its outcomes. The grievance procedure shall be designed to be accessible, effective, easy, understandable and without costs to the complainant. Any grievance can be brought to the attention of the CFD personally or by telephone or in writing by filling in the grievance form by phone, e-mail, post, fax or personal delivery to the addresses/numbers to be determined. The access points and details on entry points shall be publicized and shall be part of the awareness building once the location of impact has been known.

5.3. Grievances administration

Any grievance shall follow the path of the following mandatory steps: Receive, Assess and assign, Acknowledge, Investigate, Respond, Follow up and close out.

Once logged the BFC shall conduct a rapid assessment to verify the nature of grievances and determine on the severity. Within 3 days from logging it will acknowledge that the case is registered and provide the complainant with the basic next step information. It will then investigate by trying to understand the issue from the perspective of the complainant and understand what action he/she requires. The CFD will investigate by looking into the facts and circumstances, interview all parties involved and confer with relevant stakeholders. Once investigated, and depending on the severity and type of grievance, the provisional decision shall be discussed with the complainant. Unilaterally announcement shall be an exception. The final agreement should be specific and time bound. Closing out the grievance occurs after the implementation of the resolution has been verified. Even when an agreement is not reached, or the grievance was rejected it is important to document the result, actions and effort pit into the resolution, close out the case .

The BFC shall keep a grievance register log that 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 at minimum:

- ~ 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

5.4. Grievance and beneficiary feedback reporting

The role of the CFD, in addition to addressing grievances, shall be to keep and store comments/grievances received and keep the Central grievance log administered by the Project promoter. In order to allow full knowledge of this tool and its results, quarterly updates from the CFD shall be available on the Project's Promoter website www.mnp.gov.

The updates shall be disaggregated by gender, type of grievances /complaints. In order to have continuous dialogue, quarterly public meetings shall be held to discuss the outcomes of grievances, in general, discuss the grievance/complaints report and inform the community about current Project activities.

5.5. Constitution of CFD

The PIU shall appoint a Public outreach specialist (POS) to be responsible for the CFD by the time public consultations on this RPF have been completed. This will allow any potential grievance to be addressed even at the planning stage. The specialist will be an employee of the MoESTD with the CFD administration function assigned. He/She will be responsible to administer any grievance received, take any action necessary to address the grievance and inform the complainant about the outcome of the process. The POS will be a person with excellent knowledge of the Project and its components, as well as the role and responsibilities of all the stakeholders. She / he shall create and maintain an exhaustive data base of stakeholders, their responsible persons and representatives. Once the grievance is received POS shall communicate with the adequate stakeholder, explain the issue and propose adequate measures.

6. Preparation of individual RAP's

6.1. RAP screening mechanism

The Project promoter will receive preliminary information from local municipality (LM) once the locations of proposed sub-projects are known. The required information shall include a description of the nature, scope and location of the proposed sub project, accompanied by location maps and any other details as may be required. By using the resettlement screening checklist provided in Appendix 3, the Project promoter will then go on site and verify the information provided ie. whether the asset is used as stated in official records, in collaboration with local authorities, to confirm whether the project has potential involuntary resettlement which might result in physical displacement of persons, loss of assets, loss of livelihood or restriction of resource use, then this RPF is triggered and an RAP/ARAP needs to be prepared. Screening for potential involuntary displacement is done by MoESTD staff using the resettlement screening checklist provided in Appendix 3 which includes triggers for providing a RAP/ARAP. If the answer is 'yes' to any of the questions, a RAP – or ARAP as appropriate will be prepared. Appropriate screening training will be provided by independent periodical external consultant.

6.2. Individual RAP development, approval and implementation

Based on this RPF, RAPs or ARAPs as appropriate for sub-projects requiring expropriation will be prepared. The objective of any RAP shall be to specify what procedures to follow and what actions to take to properly acquire land and compensate affected people by allowing and providing for adequate participation, consultation and full functioning of the grievance mechanism. Any site specific RAP shall be based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed resettlement and its impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, and (b) the legal issues involved in resettlement.

Irrespective of the complexity of project circumstances any site specific RAP shall include at minimum the following:

1. Description of the sub-project and identification of the sub-project area,
2. Identification of sub-project activities that give rise to resettlement,
3. Consider alternatives to avoid or minimize resettlement and meaningful consult with affected people about acceptable alternatives,
4. Establish mechanisms to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation,
5. Provide comprehensive socioeconomic studies including:
 - a) census survey covering current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance,
 - b) standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and
 - c) baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population.
 - d) the magnitude of the expected loss--total or partial--of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic, information on vulnerable groups or persons, legal framework.
- 6) Analyze legal framework, cover gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the WB OP/BP 4.12. resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps,
- 7) Establish institutional framework, institutional responsibility for implementation, eligibility, valuation of and compensation for losses and the methodology to be used in valuing losses,
- 8) Establish grievance procedures, implementation arrangements, monitoring and evaluation and cost and budget.

Objectives of the RAPs are as follows:

- ~ To minimize possible adverse impacts of resettlement on population and property,

- ~ To mitigate adverse social and economic impacts of expropriation and temporary or permanent losses by providing compensation for losses of property on the basis of replacement costs and ensure implementation of the activities of resettlement with appropriate data disclosure, consultations and participation of PAPs;
- ~ Re-establish or even improve sources of income and living standards of resettled persons on the level before Project impact,
- ~ To establish organizational systems and procedures for monitoring the realization of resettlement plan and to take corrective measures,

It is necessary to carry out a socio-economic census for each sub-project requiring resettlement, in order to identify the following:

- i. Current beneficiaries of the area in the scope of the Project, in order to establish baseline for creating the resettlement program and to avoid opportunistic claims,
- ii. Standard characteristics of household, including description of production system, work and organization of household, with the basic information about livelihood (including, if relevant, level of production and income obtained from formal and informal economic activities) and standard of living (including health condition),
- iii. Range of expected loss of property (total or partial) and range of resettlement, whether physical or economic,
- iv. Information on vulnerable groups, particularly those below the poverty line, old and infirm persons, women and children, ethnic groups and other resettled persons not protected by Law of Expropriation, and for whom special measures must be taken,
- v. Measures for regular update of information on resettled persons and their livelihood and living standards, so that at the right moment, i.e. when the resettlement begins, the latest information are available. If updated information differ significantly from the original ones, measures will be defined how to record these changes and to update the resettlement program, in the way which is in accordance with the originally approved program.

A questionnaire template survey for carrying out the socio-economic census is provided in Appendix I to this document.

RAPs will be submitted to the WB for review and clearance. No activities on construction works can commence until and unless compensation has been paid or replacement property administered to PAPs.

Implementation of RAPs is an obligation of PIU within MoESTD. Duty of the PIU is to monitor overall implementation, to collaborate with the municipalities in whose territory the works are taking place, collaborate with contractors and disclose information to PAPs and communities.

Activities on the preparation of site-specific RAPs will be disclosed in the way to enable significant participation of PAPs. That assumes the phase of preliminary preparations, disclosure of preparations for population census, disclosure of census results while respecting privacy of personal information, disclosure of social assessment, as well as disclosure of RAP drafts. The purpose of public disclosure and discussions is to ensure significant participation of PAPs in the process of preparation, implementation and monitoring of resettlement instruments.

7. Consultation and disclosure requirements

7.1. Public consultations

One public hearing was held for the RPF and ESMF in Belgrade on November 3, 2016 after the WB and MoESTD (approved the draft of both documents. The RPF was disclosed and available for a public insight for 10 days prior to public consultations from October 19, 2016 and sufficient time was given for submitting remarks and questions.

The public consultations was announced through the internet portal of MoESTD. The public consultation and presentation of RPF and ESMF⁶ document were held in the premises of the MoESTD on November 3, 2016 from 9:00 AM until 11:00 AM and was attended by 9 persons, inclusive of the document author. The full list of attendees and pictures are available in Appendix 4 and 5 respectively.

The presentation included introduction remarks about the key objective and features of the RPF. A detailed presentation of the document's key features followed, including an overview of gaps between the national framework and OP 4.12, identified measures for bridging the gaps, eligibility criteria and detailed features of the Entitlement Matrix.

During the consultation one question was raised by a representative of the Ministry of Health:

Is there a violation of any national law if the sites for sub-projects are selected based on the mitigation hierarchy (i.e., avoid, mitigate and hence compensate)?

It was explained that the hierarchy should be the overarching principle and that this methodology in site selection, in addition to economic factors, is recommended,

Since there were no other questions the consultation was completed.

7.2. Disclosure of documents

RPF will be disclosed in the Serbian language and in the English language. Documents must be available to the public. The English version will be published on the WB website, and Serbian language version will be published on the web-site of MoESTD.

⁶ Summary of ESMF consultation is described in the respective document.

The RAPs/ARAPs shall be presented individually to PAPs in the process of expropriation, particularly to vulnerable groups, and project impact on their property and their rights must be explained, as mentioned in previous chapters. Hard copies of the documentation shall be available in the affected municipalities.

PIU is responsible for all disclosures of the documents.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

8.1. Institutional monitoring

Efficient expropriation and resettlement depend on dedication and capacities of all institutions responsible for preparation and implementation of the process of resettlement., MoESTD a will appoint a person responsible for resettlement screening. In case there is a need of expropriation or resettlement, the same person shall assume responsibilities in respect of the preparation of the expropriation and resettlement process, coordinate the Activities of expropriation between agencies, municipalities and ministries.

In case there's a need for expropriation/resettlement, the MoESTD will also keep a database of resettlement and expropriation with all information about persons and property, with all cases of expropriation and a detailed list of all completed phases (submission of expropriation proposition to the competent municipality, compensation offer, agreements regarding the compensation, compensation payment, and payment of assistance during relocation etc.).

In addition to obligations defined in Table 6. Institutions in resettlement and expropriation process, some institutions have additional obligations in monitoring the resettlement process:

Table 4. Institutional obligations in monitoring resettlement process

Task	Responsibility
Disclosure of the RPF	MoESTD
Information disclosure to all PAPs about the procedure of the beginning of expropriation and during all phases of expropriation	MoESTD and LM
Communication and consultation with PAPs	MoESTD and LM
Activities prior to commencement of works	MoESTD and LM
Providing assistance during resettlement	MoESTD and LM
Compensation payment	BoE and CFU on MoESTD motion
Grievances management	MoESTD –

Monitoring and reporting on expropriation and resettlement	MoESTD / External consultant
Monitoring and reporting after commencement of works	Contractor

8.2. Resettlement process monitoring and evaluation

MoESTD PIU will conduct internal periodical (monthly or quarterly depending on the external reporting required by the financing institutions and the stage of expropriation process) monitoring so that in every moment efficiency of the expropriation process and level of satisfaction of PAPs could be assessed.

Indicators for implementation of monitoring are as follows:

- ~ Number of public discussions and consultations on RAPs;
- ~ Number of completed expropriation studies;
- ~ Percentage of purchased land in relation to needed land acquired for the purposes of the Project, including total expropriated land area, and land area per person;
- ~ Number of completed compensation payments;
- ~ Number of replacement properties given and houses provided;
- ~ Number of PAPs affected by RS exercising its right of ownership on buildings and land;
- ~ Number and amount of payment for loss of income;
- ~ Number and type of assistances provided to vulnerable groups of PAPs; and
- ~ Number and type of grievances, including legal Actions arising from expropriation (submitted cases, resolved cases, time needed for their resolution).

The Project promoter PIU will monitor the implementation of the resettlement process both through internal, official institutional arrangements, as well as by an periodical independent external consultant, to be appointed by the PIU. The external monitoring and evaluation consultant will be appointed prior to beginning of resettlement and will have an obligation to report quarterly. Based on the quarterly reports the PIU shall do an in-house completion report within 2 months of resettlement completion to summarize the implementation. The report should verify that all physical inputs committed in the site specific RAPs have been delivered and all services provided. In addition, the report should evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed have had the desired effect. The socioeconomic status of the affected population should 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.

9. Institutional and implementation arrangements

9.1. Key institutions responsible for Project implementation

This chapter offers a general overview of state institutions, their authority proclaimed by law and their responsibilities during implementing the Project in general. Many of those institutions are not participants in the resettlement or expropriation legal process, but given the nature of the Project, but can provide information or make decisions influencing resettlement. The list of key state and/or local institutions are listed Table 3. below, with their key responsibilities.

Table 5. Institutions involved in the Project and their key responsibilities

Institutions:	Key responsibilities for the Project:
National level institutions:	
General assembly of RS	Supreme legislative authority ~ passes new laws or amendments to existing laws, which may be of importance if during Project includes changes in existing ECEC or PPP legal solutions ~ ratifies Loan agreement with WB
Government of RS (GoRS)	Supreme executive power ~ has legislation initiative rights ~ issues secondary legislation and bylaws that may be of importance for implementing new curriculum framework under sub-component 2.1. of the Project
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	Borrower, according to legal authority
Central Fiduciary Unit (part of MoF)	New central procurement unit ~ procurement and financial management ~ processing payments
Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of RS (MoESTD)	Responsible agency, Project promoter ~ establishes PIU ~ coordinates all Project activities, including all its components and sub-components ~ administrate Project ~ signatory rights on Project account ~ performs all other activities under the Project
Ministry of Public Administration and Local-Self Government (MoPALSG)	~ provides data on preschool services and payroll at municipal level ~ monitors and coordinates work of local self-government
LM institutions:	
Local Self-Governments	Legally in charge of local ECEC and PPP services, LM have a substantial function in both preparing and implementing the Project, in all its components. One of the possible modality of sub-projects is to provide grants to LM for construction, reconstruction and equipping ECEC centers. In any case, involvement of LM is crucial in all phases of this Project
Local Centers for Social Work	Provide reliable data on local vulnerable groups

Other institutions that will have influence during the Project preparation and implementation includes: Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Labor, Employment, veteran and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Public Investment Management Office, National Statistical Office, Serbian national broadcasting agency (RTS), Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities, Institute for the Improvement of Education, etc. During the present phase of Project preparation most important task of many institutions is to provide reliable data on vulnerable group settlements (Roma settlements, persons with disabilities, poor persons, etc.).

9.2. Key institutions in process of land expropriation and resettlement

This chapter presents institutions that may be involved in the resettlement process, including legal expropriation process. The overview of all institutions is presented in the Table 4. below.

Table 6. Institutions in resettlement and expropriation process

Institutions:	Key responsibilities during resettlement/expropriation:
General assembly of RS	~ declares public interest by law
Government of RS (GoRS)	~ adopts RS spatial plan ~ declares public interest for expropriation (if not done by law as above)
Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure	~ proposes, prepares and coordinates RS spatial plan and regional planning documents ~ manage the register of spatial plans
Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of RS (MoESTD)	~ as Project promoter, applies and coordinates all resettlement activities under this RPF and individual RAPs ~ prepares individual RAPs and other documents ~ discloses RPF, and all other documents ~ holds public consultations in all Project phases ~ engages relevant stakeholders ~ applies resettlement mitigation measures ~ establishes and administrates CFD ~ hears grievances of PAPs and stakeholders ~ monitors and evaluates process of resettlement ~ reports to WB on all issues under this RPF
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	~ borrower by legal authority ~ if MoESTD is BoE - controls, manages and administrates payments by its CFU
Tax administration offices (decentralized to municipality units, but under MoF)	~ provides assessment of market value of agricultural or construction land

<p>Local-Self Governments, including its administration (municipalities, cities, City of Belgrade, and in case of planning documents - autonomous region of Vojvodina)</p>	<p>Local municipalities coordinate resettlement activities under this RPF (adopting all its principles) and individual RAP including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ evaluates property (under the Law on expropriation provisions and this RPF) ~ submits offer to PAPs for expropriated property ~ holds or participates in public consultations in relevant sub-projects ~ establishes BFC <p>in case when sub-projects are to be carried out by LM.</p> <p>By articles of Expropriation law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ is Beneficiary of Expropriation (represented by Municipal Attorney's Office) ~ adopts detailed spatial plans, urban plans, etc. ~ carries out expropriation process (sector of property affairs) ~ discloses Cut-off date in public announcement for relevant municipality/sub-project, as part of expropriation process
<p>State Attorney's Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ in usual practice, representing Beneficiary of Expropriation if BoE is the RS ~ if BoE, submits offer to PAPs for expropriated property
<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ provides information about appropriate replacement land
<p>Republic Geodetic Authority, State Cadstre of immovable property, decentralized units</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ provides official information on all immovables, including land, structures, houses, etc. ~ provides official legal information on owners of immovables ~ provides information on possessors of immovable property ~ annotation of expropriation process ~ executes legal title changes of immovable property owners after land acquisition, expropriation etc.
<p>Relevant municipal courts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ carries out process of determining fair compensation value, if agreement has not been reached, or by claim of expropriated property owner

Appendix I. Socio-economic survey questionnaire

-for bussiness

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

Survey date:

Surveyor name:

Municipality:

Location:

Address:

Cadastral plot reference:

Photograph of affected property (number):



1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SURVEYEE (REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BUSINESS ENTITY CONCERNED)

1.1. Respondent's name and surname:

1.2. Position the respondent holds within the business entity:

1.3. Ethnic group:

1.4. Phone number:

2. GENERAL INFORMATION ON AFFECTED BUSINESS ENTITY

2.1. Type of business activity:

2.2. Year of establishment:

2.3. Owner (co-owner):

2.4. Legal form of the business entity:

2.5. Business entity is formally registered: YES / NO

2.6. Is the structure where business entity operates, legalized? YES / NO

(if not, clarify _____)

2.7. Number of full time employees: _____ and number of part-time employees: _____

3. INFORMATION ON BUSINESS INCOME

3.1. In average, over the last three years:

Total income (RSD annually)

Note: If the business entity has been operating for less than 3 years, provide information for the last year.

4. COMPENSATION PREFERENCES

4.1 What do you envision your main problems will be if you end up being affected by the project implementation?

Loss of customers (business)		Obstruction of business activities due to works		Equipment damages		Other (specify):	

(1: most important, 2 second most important, etc. – 0: not significant or not applicable)

4.2 What would be the most appropriate type of compensation for you?

-for households

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

Survey date:

Surveyor's name and surname:

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD

1.1. Location:

1.2. Municipality:

1.3. Cadastral plot reference:

1.4. Full name of the respondent:

1.5. Ethnic group:

1.6. Phone number:

1.7. Whole plot affected: Yes/No

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

2. GENERAL INFORMATION ON AFFECTED PROPERTY (PLOT)

2.1. Total size: m²

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

Location	Total number of cadastral plots	Cadastral plot reference	Current use <i>Tick applicable use</i>
1.			Mainly residential Mainly agricultural Forest Pasture Mainly business Unused
2.			Mainly residential Mainly agricultural Forest Pasture Mainly business Unused

3. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

3.1. Crops observed on the affected part of the plot at the time of the survey: _____

3.2. Perennial / annual species: _____

3.3. If perennial: Year of plantation: _____

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

3.5. 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

3.6. Of which farmed this year: _____ hectares

4. GENERAL INFORMATION ON AFFECTED STRUCTURE

4.1. Detached building: YES / NO

4.2. Apartment in a larger house: YES / NO

4.3. Apartment in a building: YES / NO

4.4. House: YES / NO

4.5. Outside dimensions (main building) m x m

4.6. Built in year:

4.7. General condition (main building):

Exterior:
Interior:
1: new or very good
2: fair
3: poor
4: ruin, unusable

4.8. Auxiliary structures		4.9. Build of solid materials	
Summer kitchen		YES	NO
Garage		YES	NO
Pantry		YES	NO
Stall		YES	NO
Other (specify):		YES	NO
Other (specify):		YES	NO

Tick applicable box

5. OWNERSHIP ISSUES

5.1. Owner: Yes No

5.2. User: Yes No

5.3. 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

6. GENERAL INFORMATION ON AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

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. 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

8. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD (HOUSING)

8.1. How long have you been living here (year when you settled here):

8.2. Where did you live before?

8.3. Under what circumstances did you settle here?

9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETAILS ABOUT THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD

9.1. Total household income

Which of the following categories does the average total monthly income of your whole household fall in:	
Less than 30000 RSD	
Between 30000 and 60000 RSD	
Between 60000 and 90000 RSD	
More than 90000 RSD	

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

Amongst the following, what are your main sources of income:			
Salaries		Pensions	
Personal agricultural production		Government or other assistance	
Small business		Other (specify):	
Remittances		Other (specify):	

(1: highest, 2 second highest, etc... – 0: not significant or not applicable)

9.2. Are you satisfied with your economic situation?

Highly satisfied	
Satisfied	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	
Dissatisfied	
Highly dissatisfied	

Tick applicable box

10. DISPLACEMENT

10.1. What do you envision your main problems will be if you end up being affected by the project implementation?

Loss of livelihood		Loss of social connections		Loss of property		Other (specify):	
Male member of the household							
Female member of the household							

(1: most important, 2 second most important, etc. – 0: not significant or not applicable)

11. COMPENSATION PREFERENCES

11.1. Resettlement (relocation to another house in an unaffected area) YES / NO

11.2. What would be most important for you in the selection of a resettlement location (please rank)?

	Proximity to schools	Proximity to health care centers	Proximity to relatives	Proximity to social networks (specify)	Proximity to place of work
Male member of the household					
Female member of the household					
	Other (specify):	Other (specify):	Other (specify):	Other (specify):	Other (specify):
Male member of the household					
Female member of the household					

(1: most important, 2 second most important, etc. – 0: not significant or not applicable)

11.3. Compensation in cash YES / NO

11.4 Do you have another house that you could relocate to? YES / NO

-for landowners

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

Survey date

Surveyor's name and surname:

Municipality:

Location:

Address:

Cadastral plot reference:

Photograph of affected property (number):

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. Owner or user of land plot:

1.3. Ethnic group:

1.4. 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. 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. Crops observed on the affected part of the plot at the time of the survey: _____

4.2. Perennial / annual species: _____

4.3. If perennial: Year of plantation: _____

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

4.5. 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.

4.6. Of which farmed this year: _____ hectares

5. INCOME FROM 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 (consumption): _____

5.4. Did you have any plans referring to the affected part of the plot? YES or NO

5.5. If YES, what were your intentions? _____

6. COMPENSATION PREFERENCES

6.1. Compensation in cash YES / NO

6.2. Would you prefer plot for plot exchange? YES/NO

6.3. Would you buy another property instead of this land plot? YES/NO

Appendix 2. Grievance form

		REFERENCE NUMBER (Filled by the office)	
A) Affected by expropriation			
b) All others			
PARTICIPANT INFORMATION OF GRIEVANCE			
M	F		
Description of Incident for Grievance (What happened? Where did it happen? Whom did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?)			
Date of the Incident?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time incident/grievance – Date: _____ • Happened more than once (How many times?) _____ • On-going (currently experiencing problem) 			
What would you like to see happen?			
SIGNATURE:			

Please return this form to either of the following:

MoESTD

Attention: Head of PIU

Appendix 3. Resettlement screening checklist

SOCIAL SCREENING FORM AND TRIGGERS FOR SUB-PROJECTS			
Land acquisition and access to resources			
	YES	NO	
Type of activity – Will the sub-project:			
Require that land (public or private) to be acquired (temporarily or permanently) for its development			
Require land acquisition by expropriation or exercise ownership rights over state owned land?			
Will the land be bought by negotiations (willing buyer willing seller)			
Use land that is currently occupied or regularly used for productive purposes (e.g. gardening, farming, pasture, fishing locations, forests			
Restrict use of adjoining land			
Require physical displacement of individuals, families or businesses			
Require economic displacement			
Is there squatting in the state owned land or buildings			
Result in the temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees or household infrastructure			
Result in the involuntary restriction of access by people to legally designated parks and protected areas			
Result in loss of livelihood, through loss of access or otherwise			
Will access to services, amenities or resources be lost/restricted			
Have impact to any vulnerable individuals or groups			
Be a government assisted resettlement			

If any of the boxes attributed to the questions is ticked with the “YES”, a Resettlement Action Plan or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan shall be prepared.

CERTIFICATION

We certify that we have thoroughly examined all the potential adverse effects of this sub-project. To the best of our knowledge, the sub-project Resettlement will be adequate to avoid or minimize all adverse social impacts.

Project promoter representative

Name: _____ (signature): _____

Date: _____

District/PIU representative (signature): _____

Name: _____ (signature): _____

Appendix 4. List of Attendees during Public Consultations

JAVNE KONSULTACIJE / JAVNE KONСУЛТАЦИЈЕ / PUBLIC CONSULTATION				
PROJEKAT: INKLUZIVNO OBRAZOVANJE I VASPITANJE DECE U RANOM UZRASTU ПРОЈЕКАТ: ИНКЛУЗИВНО ОБРАЗОВАЊЕ И ВАСПИТАЊЕ ДЕЦЕ У РАНОМ УЗРАСТУ PROJEKT: INCLUSIVE EARLY CHILD EDUCATION AND CARE PROJECT (ECEC)				
IMPLEMENTATOR: MINISTARSTVO ZA OBRAZOVANJE NAUKU I TEKNOLOŠKI RAZVOJ ИМПЛЕМЕНТАТОР: МИНИСТАРСТВО ЗА ОБРАЗОВАЊЕ НАУКУ И ТЕХНОЛОШКИ РАЗВОЈ IMPLEMENTING ENTITY: THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT (MOESTD)		Datum / Датум / Date 3.11.2016		
ДОКУМЕНТ: ОКВИР ПОЛИТИКЕ РАСЕЛЈАВАНЈА I ОКВИРНИ ДОКУМЕНТ ЗА УПРАВЉАЊЕ ЖИВОТНОМ СРЕДИНОМ I ДРУШТВОМ ДОКУМЕНТ: ОКВИР ПОЛИТИКЕ РАСЕЉАВАЊА И ОКВИРНИ ДОКУМЕНТ ЗА УПРАВЉАЊЕ ЖИВОТНОМ СРЕДИНОМ И ДРУШТВОМ DOCUMENTS: RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK				
No.	Ime i prezime / Име и презиме / Name	Adresa / Адреса / Address	Telefon / Телефон / Phone	E-Mail / Електронска адреса
1	Vina Kalčić	Novoselka 1	064/807-1303	valcinina@gmail
2	Srdjan Susic	NJEŠEVA 28A, BEGRAD	063 258464	srdjan.susic@outlook.com
3	Zdravko Kurešević	НОВАЦИНА 22-26	064/813-4648	ZDRAVKO.KURESEVIC@MAIL.GOV.RS
4	Gianna Marolt	Немањина 22-26	064/813-4647	gianna.marolt@mpn.gov.rs
5	Danijela Stojanović	Немањина 22-26	064/1294342	danijela.stojanovic@minre.rs.gov.rs
6	Ana Marija Ujević	Генерала 30	062-801-6061	olcksovlra@cipcentar.org
7	IVANA CIRKOVIĆ	DALMATINSKA 84	063/8868123	IVANACIRKOVIC71@GMAIL.COM
8	ANAMARIJA UJEVIĆ	Stevana Hristića 13 ^{Nov Sad}	0648134041	anamarija.ujecic@gmail.com
9	Зоран Крашчевић	z-strojcevic@google.com	064 8134008	ujecicva 80, BEGRAD
10				

Appendix 5. Pictures from the Public consultation



