

West Balkans Drina River Basin Management (WBDRBM) Project



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RESETTLEMENT POLICY
FRAMEWORK
SERBIA

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief Description the Project

The World Bank (WB) is supporting the preparation of the **West Balkans Drina River Basin Management (WBDRBM) Project** (the Project), financed by the Global Environment Facility’s (GEF) Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)¹, **aimed at assisting Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) in capacity building, studies and investments to strengthen the capacity of their governments to plan and implement integrated, cooperative international management of the trans-boundary Drina River Basin (DRB) and address climate change adaptation in the DRB** – based on “global best practices” and within the framework of integrated water resource management (IWRM) involving extensive stakeholder consultations to ensure adequate public participation. In addition, the Project will help meet objectives related to climate change adaptation (but also to climate change mitigation) and climate change resilience, through the financing of, and the building of capacity for interventions to prevent and deal with climate change-related disasters notably floods and droughts, and, thus, meet the short- and long-term objectives of the GEF Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change - SCCF.

The planned Project implementation period is 38 months, beginning in 2016.

Project components

The three Project components are:

Component 1:	Multi-state Cooperation on International Drina Management	Sub-component 1A	Development of an agreed Strategic Action Program mainstreaming transboundary IWRM and climate change adaptation in national planning
		Sub-component 1B	Institutional development and capacity building
Component 2:	Pilot investments for Integrated Basin Management and Climate Change Resilience and Flood and Drought Management	Sub-component 2A	Strengthening capacity for climate change resilience
		Sub-component 2B	Pilot investments for Basin climate change resilience
Component 3:	Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	Support for the Regional Project Management Team which be established and responsible for overall coordination of the project at the regional level and Project Implementation Teams in each of the three countries who will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of project activities at the national level.	

¹ The SCCF was created in 2001 is designed to finance activities, programs and measures related to climate change that are complementary to those funded through the climate change focal area of the GEF. Adaptation to climate change is the top priority of the SCCF.

Institutions responsible for Project implementation

The Project will be implemented by the ministries and/or government agencies responsible for water management in Serbia, Montenegro and BiH, namely:

- in Serbia, the main responsibility for project implementation will be under the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection and its Directorate for Water Management;
- in Montenegro, the main responsibility for Project implementation will be under the Ministry of Finance (Technical Service Unit), and the line ministry is the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development which will implement the Project through its Water Directorate;
- in BiH, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations is responsible for Project implementation with regard to common activities as well as activities located in the Federation of BiH (FBiH), and the Agriculture Projects Coordination Unit established by the Republic of Srpska (RS) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management is responsible for activities located in RS. Technical support in the implementation of the Project activities will be carried out in FBiH by the Agency for Sava River Basin in Sarajevo, and in RS by the Public Enterprise "Vode Srpske" from Bijeljina.

Project Implementation Teams (PITs) responsible for the day-to-day implementation of Project activities will be established in each of the three countries.

Drina River Basin (DRB)



The DRB, with total surface area of 19,680 km², spreads over the territory of three riparian countries: BiH (portion of DRB: 37.1%), Montenegro (portion of DRB: 31.6%) and Serbia (portion of DRB: 30.5%), while 0.8% of the basin belongs to Albania (not included within the scope of the Project). With its high flow volume and good water quality, the DRB scores high on the list of areas with high endowments of natural resources and development opportunities in the region. It has significant hydropower generation potential (of which about 60% is reported to be still untapped) as well as tourist attractions (including the UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Tara Canyon), and it is a source of abundant biodiversity. Mining, manufacturing, tourism and agriculture create other significant economic opportunities. The DRB is home to approximately 750,000 people, with most settlements concentrated along the 346 km long Drina River and its major tributaries.

Project beneficiaries

The Project will have numerous direct and indirect beneficiaries. Component 1 of the Project will directly target the above mentioned five national/entity ministries, four water directorates and four water agencies from riparian countries, as well as two institutions which will be responsible for the DRB cross-border cooperation (Project-based Drina Task Force and Coordination Committee). The indirect benefits will be experienced by the entire DRB ecosystem, and all Basin water users (inhabitants of the DRB, 56 municipalities, two cantons in FBiH, three regions in Serbia, the entire DRB business community). Direct beneficiaries of Components 2 and 3 of the Project will be four national/entity hydro-meteorological institutions; vulnerable communities affected by hydrological events; citizens, environmental NGOs, community and other associations of the DRB targeted

through Public Awareness Campaigns; at least 35 grantees that will implement projects through the Small Grant Scheme; 4 regional and 25 municipal authorities responsible for Drina management (5 in RS, 2 in FBiH, 10 in Montenegro, 8 in Serbia) through preparation of numerous studies related to flood prevention, water quality improvement, climate change mitigation; ecosystem and population in 4 municipalities and 4 public utility companies, which will benefit from water quality and water supply reliability improvements. Indirect beneficiaries include: climate-sensitive economic sectors within the DRB (energy, agriculture, road traffic, construction) to benefit from improved hydro-meteorological services; consumers that will benefit from improved production as a result of improved hydro-meteorological information services.

1.2 Scope and Purpose of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

This RPF outlines the key land acquisition and resettlement principles and objectives to be followed, the organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to subprojects to be prepared during Project implementation to ensure the adequate management of land acquisition required for the Project, and ensure that eligible, affected persons are assisted in their efforts to restore or improve their livelihoods, in line with:

- the legislation in force in the Republic of Serbia, and
- the WB Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)².

The RPF has been prepared as the exact locations of subprojects, potential land impacts and the extent of resettlement have not yet been defined. **Once the specific locations and impacts become known, the RPF will guide the preparation of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) where applicable.** RAPs will be prepared for all subprojects that entail resettlement, in order to satisfy the provisions of OP 4.12 and the requirements of local legislation regarding land acquisition.

The RAPs will include baseline census and socioeconomic survey information; specific compensation rates and standards; policy entitlements related to any additional impacts identified through the census or survey; description of resettlement sites and programs for improvement or restoration of livelihoods and standards of living; implementation schedule for resettlement activities; and detailed cost estimate.

The structure of RAP according to OP 4.12 has been provided in Appendix 2 to this document.

In addition to OP 4.12, the *WB Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook: Planning and Implementation in Development Projects (2004)*³ has been also used as a guiding document during the preparation of this RPF.

1.3 Potential for Land Acquisition/Resettlement and the Screening Process

The objective of Project sub-component 2B is to support pilot project investments in all three riparian countries that affect the reduction of the impact of climate change issues. Potential land acquisition is associated with the pilot project investments under the sub-component 2B.

² Available at:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/EXTPOLICIES/EXTOPMANUAL/0,,contentMDK:20064610~menuPK:64701637~pagePK:64709096~piPK:64709108~theSitePK:502184~isCURL:Y,00.html>

³ Available at: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2004/01/5159399/involuntary-resettlement-sourcebook-planning-implementation-development-projects-vol-1-2>

Several pilot projects in Serbia have been identified at this stage of Project preparation. The preliminary list of pilot projects includes:

	Project name	Brief description
1	Conceptual design for flood protection of the Mačva plain, section Loznica- Badovinci	The objective is flood protection of the Mačva plain, an agricultural area in the Western DRB (800 km ² in total). Conceptual design will enable the preparation of project documentation and intensify completion of flood protection of the whole area. The proposed period for the preparation of the conceptual design is 12 months.
2	Upgrade of existing flood protection from River Lim in Šarapov in the Municipality of Prijepolje	The objective is the protection of upstream coastal part of the city of Prijepolje (Šarapov) from high water of the Lim River. Prijepolje city center with 14,000 inhabitants is 450m.a.s.l. and has flood protect structures, but Šarapov with 1,000 inhabitants is located on 445-448 m.a.s.l. and is not protected from floods. Settlements experience floods and damages very often. The Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection and PWMC Srbijavode intend to improve flood protection levels with a new structure along the Lim river bank in Šarapov in the next 2 years. Optimal flood protection solution is based on a combined system: adapted existing terrain level with some modification for installment of mobile flood protection equipment above this structure, during flood events: construction of the base for the installment of the mobile protection and procurement of mobile protection equipment, made for this specific section and location, are proposed. Implementation of this project would provide improvement of existing flood protection in Prijepolje, but could be replicable in the river basin. The pilot project implementation period is 12 months.

Based on the conducted initial due diligence and screening of likely land acquisition and resettlement impacts, the potential for such impacts has been estimated to be acceptably low to moderate, given that the subprojects within sub-component 2B will be implemented mainly on land owned by municipalities or other public bodies. Based on the current available data, no physical displacement of occupants (legal or illegal) or restriction of access to resources or income streams is expected as a result of the Project, and the Project is not expected to entail permanent acquisition of residential or commercial structures. The impacts that may be associated with the pilot projects include temporary occupation of private land plots for purposes of construction works (such as material storage, access, etc.) or for purposes of preparatory works (such as drilling works), removal of auxiliary structures such as fences, cutting of privately owned trees, etc.

Prior to the submission of pilot projects for funding consideration, the PIT shall carefully screen the proposed projects to assess whether or not land acquisition may be required and to what extent. **It is important to take into consideration during such screening that even though the planned project activities may not lead to impacts in terms of land acquisition, preparatory investment activities foreseen during the project preparation period (such as drilling activities, site clearance or construction of access roads) may involve temporary land acquisition or temporary occupation of land**, in which case the PIT must ensure that such preparatory activities are also in compliance with the requirements of this RPF. In addition, **the proposed projects involving the development of studies and designs that would facilitate/recommend the construction of physical infrastructure need to be diligently screened to establish any potential impacts associated with specific subsequent investments** (regardless whether such future activities will be funded by the WB or other sources).

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Following the screening process and determination of potential impacts, the PIT shall report the findings of the screening process to the World Bank and prepare site-specific RAPs, ensuring that all project activities adhere to the requirements of this RPF. The RAPs will be submitted to the World Bank for review and approval.

2 Legal Framework in Serbia and WB Requirements

2.1 Applicable WB Policy

All WB financed projects involving resettlement are subject to OP 4.12, which describe the instruments and procedures aiming to avoid and mitigate negative economic, social and environmental issues that may arise as a consequence of land taking, or restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas. OP 4.12 is triggered not only with physical relocation, but any loss of land resulting in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets and loss of income sources and means of livelihood. The overall objectives of OP 4.12 are the following:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where resettlement cannot be avoided, 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 be encouraged to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in improving their former standards of living and livelihoods (income earning capacity, and production levels), or at least in restoring them.

OP 4.12 distinguishes the following three categories of persons for eligibility for compensation and assistance:

- a. Persons with formal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country). These persons are provided with compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with the policy.
- b. Persons who do not have formal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land and assets - provided that such claims are recognized under the country laws or become recognized through a process identified in the specific resettlement plans. These persons are provided with compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with the policy.
- c. Persons without recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. These persons are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance as necessary.

2.2 Legal Framework in Serbia

The Constitution of Serbia

The Constitution of Serbia⁴, as the highest legal act, stipulates that one can be deprived of the ownership right or it can be restricted only in the public interest determined on the basis of the law, with the compensation which cannot be lower than the market one.

⁴ Official Gazette of RS, number 98/2006

Law on Expropriation of Serbia

The *Law on Expropriation*⁵ guides the expropriation process and serves as a general framework for expropriation in Serbia. This Law enables government institutions to acquire private property for projects that are deemed to be of national and/or local interest, while protecting the interests of all project-affected persons with legal title, whose assets are to be expropriated.

The most important features of the Law on Expropriation are as follows:

- Acquisition and compensation principles apply to all types of rights such as ownership rights, third party rights such as lease rights, business rights, easement rights, rights of those who have been cultivating the land etc. Expropriation may also include the instigation of an easement over the immovable property or a lease of the parcel of land for a specific period of time, which will be occupied temporarily and not for a period exceeding three years. The land must be restored to its original condition before given back to the project-affected person, with legal title.
- Immovable property may be expropriated or ownership rights over such property restricted if it is so required because of a public interest defined under the Law, and compensation is determined in the amount of the market value of the property. The value is assessed based on comparable sales transactions in the area in the recent past. The assessment of fair value takes into account the value of land, the cost of structures and installations, crops, woods, trees, fruit bearing tress, age of crops, vineyards, and the time needed to reproduce them.
- The Law requires the Beneficiary of Expropriation to justify the need for expropriation and to demonstrate that the proposed project cannot occur without the proposed expropriation. The declaration of public interest/use is a special procedure, which precedes and enables any property acquisition and expropriation. When the project is declared to be “of public interest”, an expropriation proposal by the Beneficiary of Expropriation is prepared and submitted to the relevant municipality.
- The expropriation proposal also involves the Beneficiary of Expropriation arranging a Bank Guarantee with a Commercial Bank for the assessed fair value. This assessment is prepared by referring to the Cadaster Register, which provides details on the titleholder, the immovable property, the type of land, and the area of the affected land. The expropriation proposal also obliges the Beneficiary of Expropriation to submit a request to the Cadaster Office, Land Registry, or other public register, to prevent any transaction on the land to be expropriated. Expropriation must be completed and all project-affected persons are compensated in comparable land or in monetary terms, before the Building Permit (or Construction License) is issued to the contractor to mobilize and start the civil works.
- In the event that a project-affected person(s) disagrees with the offered compensation in either form, they can resort to the judicial process, and the Beneficiary of Expropriation can request the Ministry of Finance (MoF), on an exceptional basis, for the permission to access the said plot (s) (Article 35). For any specific scheme to obtain public interest status, the Beneficiary of Expropriation is obliged to submit to the Government (through the MoF) the feasibility study, the justification of the need for the specific expropriation, the estimated costs, the estimated land affected, and to the extent that details are available, the number of affected plots of land. The request for the designation must also document that the scheme is included

⁵ Official Gazette of the RS, No. 53/95, 16/01, 20/09 and 55/13

in the relevant local, regional, or spatial plan. The public interest status can be granted at either national, or local, level depending on the specific Beneficiary of Expropriation, and the nature and size of the 'scheme'. The Beneficiary of Expropriation is not required to prepare a social assessment (socio-economic study) or a baseline census with regard to project affected persons.

- Replacement property in lieu of cash compensation is provided only in one case: in case of acquisition of agricultural land owned by a person whose livelihood depends on such land, replacement land is offered as compensation upon the request of the land owner if comparable land of the same type and quality or of appropriate value in the same area or vicinity can be identified. The comparability of land is determined on the basis of an assessment of available public land by an accredited expert hired either by the Beneficiary of Expropriation or the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection. In case of disagreement on the comparability of the land offered, a different accredited expert may be hired by the local municipality to determine the comparability of the land offered. Further disagreement would result in the project affected person resorting to the judicial process, where a decision would be made on the comparability of the land or the payment of the assessed fair value in monetary terms. Where comparable land cannot be identified, the project-affected person with legal title is offered the assessed fair value as determined by the Tax Administration. If the project affected person wishes to challenge the assessment of "fair value" they can resort to the judicial process;
- For project affected persons without formal title, there is no provision to pay compensation under the Law;
- The Beneficiary of Expropriation can be requested by a Court Decision to offer a compensation amount in monetary terms that exceeds the assessed market value if other personal or family circumstances of the project affected person deem it necessary to ensure that his/her livelihood is protected (e.g., number of family members, number of family members capable to earn a living, or number of family members who are employed, health status of family members, monthly income of the household, etc.).

Other Related Legislation of Serbia

- The *Law on Spatial Planning and Construction*⁶ provides that in the process of expropriation of immovable property, the rights holders to use construction land shall be subject to the provisions on administrative transfer, contained in the law governing expropriation. The application for a building permit shall be accompanied by: 1) a location permit; 2) a preliminary or final design in triplicate, with a report on the technical control; 3) a proof of ownership or lease of construction land, or evidence of title to the property if the construction works refer to building on the property; 4) a proof of relations in terms of payment of the fee for construction land; 5) a proof of payment of administrative fees.
For the construction of linear infrastructure facilities, as a piece of evidence for the point 3), final decision on the expropriation and proof that the ultimate beneficiary of the expropriation has secured funding in the amount of the market value of the real estate may be submitted.

⁶ Official Gazette of RS, No. 72/2009, 81/2009, 64/2010 (decision of constitutional court - CC), 24/2011, 121/2012, 42/2013 (decision of CC), 50/2013 (decision of CC), 98/2013 (decision of CC), 132/2014 and 145/2014

- The *Law on Fundamentals of Property Relations*⁷ stipulates that a conscientious builder of a structure on land owned by another person acquires the right of ownership over such land if the land owner did not oppose to the construction, whereas the land owner is entitled to request compensation for the land value not later than 10 years from the date of the completed construction. In case the structure is of significantly higher value than the land, the structure and the land both belong to the structure builder, and he/she is required to compensate the land owner for the land value.

In case the builder of a structure on land owned by another person was not conscientious, and the land owner opposed to such construction, the land owner may request to acquire the ownership right over the structure (but must pay the structure owner the construction value of the structure) or the removal of the structure from his/her land or to be compensated for the market value of the land.

- The *Law on Agricultural Land*⁸ regulates the planning, protection, regulation, use and of agricultural land, as well as other issues of importance for agricultural land. Article 27 states that permanent or temporary change of use of arable agricultural land may only be carried out for purposes of constructing facilities of general interest.
- The *Law on Non-Litigation Procedure*⁹ provides that in the judicial, non-litigation procedure, the court assigns compensation for the expropriated immovable property when the beneficiary of the expropriation and the previous owner have not concluded a valid agreement defining the compensation for the expropriated immovable property. This procedure is urgent. The court shall determine the hearing to give the beneficiary of the expropriation and the previous owner a possibility to make a statement about the type and magnitude of compensation, as well as of evidence of the value of immovable property that is gathered ex officio. At the hearing the court shall also produce other evidence suggested by the participants, if found to be of interest in determining the compensation, and if necessary, it shall designate expertise as well. After the assessment of all relevant facts, the court issues a decision that determines the type and amount of the compensation. If the beneficiary and the previous owner agree on the type and amount of compensation, the court shall base its decision on their agreement, unless it has been found that it is not contrary to the regulations enforced. If the beneficiary and the previous owner agree that compensation for expropriated building or flat is determined in the form of providing other buildings or flats, the agreement will specify a deadline for the execution of mutual obligations. If the deadline is not defined, the court shall issue a decision on the compensation by which the deadline shall be defined in accordance with the relevant provision of the Law on Expropriation of moving out of the expropriated building or apartment as a separate part of the building. The costs of the proceedings are borne by the beneficiary, except for the expenses caused by unjustifiable acts of the previous owner.
- The *Law on State Survey and Cadaster*¹⁰ provides that land registry entry is used for facts that, among other things, are related to the initiation of the expropriation of real estate. General conditions for the land register entry in the real estate cadaster are: the existence of a

⁷ Official Gazette of SFRY, No. 6/80 and 36/90, Official Gazette of SRY, No. 29/96 and Official Gazette of RS, No. 115/2005

⁸ Official Gazette of RS, No. 62/2006, 65/2008 and 41/2009

⁹ Official Gazette of RS, No. 25/82, 48/88, 46/95, 18/2005, 85/2012, 45/2013, 55/2014 and 06/2015

¹⁰ Official Gazette of RS, No. 72/2009, 18/2010, 65/2013 and 15/2015 (decision of constitutional court)

registered property; the existence of the registered predecessors; and the existence of documents for registration.

2.3 Gaps and Solutions

In general, the above described legislation in Serbia is broadly compatible with WB requirements. The main gaps between local legislation and WB requirements, and the solutions addressed through this RPF are:

- *Compensation for informal owners and occupants of land:* the only category provided compensation according to the Law on Expropriation of Serbia is the formal owner of the property. Other laws as described above in more detail allow in some cases the legalization of property, following processes provided for in the mentioned legislation.
Corrective Action: Compensation for all categories of affected persons (formal and informal owners and occupants of land) will be provided in line with the Entitlements Matrix, according to the requirements of OP 4.12 (Table 1 of this RPF).
- *Livelihood restoration assistance for households and businesses who will suffer loss of income due to Project impacts:* The Law on Expropriation does not include specific provisions with regard to livelihood restoration in the post displacement situation. However, the Law does allow some flexibility in devising specific compensation measures, i.e. increasing the amount of the market value offered if other personal or family circumstances of the project affected person deem it necessary to ensure that his/her livelihood is protected (e.g., number of family members, number of family members capable to earn a living, or number of family members who are employed, health status of family members, monthly income of the household, etc.). This provides a suitable legal framework for addressing livelihood restoration to the benefit of economically displaced people, businesses and agricultural laborers.
- *Corrective Action:* All types of assistance for livelihood restoration will be provided in line with the Entitlements Matrix, according to the requirements of OP 4.12 (Table 1 of this RPF).
- *Provision of compensation at replacement value:* according to the Law on Expropriation, compensation for lost assets is effected in kind only in case of acquisition of privately owned agricultural land, and in all other cases in cash at the market value of the property. The Law does not mention replacement value.

Corrective Action: Compensation for affected land plots and any other losses will be provided at replacement value, in line with the Entitlements Matrix, according to the requirements of OP 4.12 (Table 1 of this RPF).

A more detailed comparison of the provisions of Serbian legislation with the provisions of OP 4.12 is presented in Appendix 1.

3 Key Land Acquisition / Resettlement Principles and Commitments

The following principles of resettlement and land acquisition will be adhered to in relation with Project implementation:

1. Compliance with local legislation and WB requirements

Any involuntary acquisition of property, restriction of access to assets or resettlement that may arise in conjunction with the implementation of subprojects will be conducted in compliance with the applicable legislation in Serbia (in particular, the Law on Expropriation of Serbia), the requirements set by WB OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, this RPF and good international practice.

2. Avoiding or minimizing resettlement

Involuntary resettlement will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.

To the extent possible, amicable negotiations and agreements with Project Affected Persons will be sought to avoid or minimize the extent of involuntary resettlement.

3. Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)

Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, the procedures and requirements outlined in this RPF will be followed in the preparation and implementation of site-specific RAPs for each of the locations/sites where resettlement is expected.

During the preparation of RAPs, a census and baseline survey will be conducted in order to determine the number of people affected, their average income and standard of living, employment rate and general health condition, and establish who shall be eligible for compensation and assistance.

4. Cut-off date

The cut-off date for the establishment of eligibility formal land owners/users will be the date of submission of proposals for expropriation by the expropriation beneficiary to relevant municipalities (as stipulated by the Law on Expropriation), and the cut-off date for informal owners not recognized by the Law on Expropriation will be date of the baseline survey.

The cut-off date will be publicly disclosed in the local media and consultation meetings, with an accompanying explanation.

Persons who have settled in the Project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for any compensation, but will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

5. Improving livelihoods and standards of living

Livelihoods and standards of living of affected persons shall be improved or at least restored to pre-displacement levels or to levels prior to the beginning of Project implementation, whichever is higher, in as short a period as possible.

6. Compensation

All owners, occupants and users of affected properties at the time of the cut-off date, whether with or without fully recognized ownership rights, are eligible for certain type of compensation or assistance as outlined in the Entitlements Matrix (Table 1 of this document). Both loss of shelter (physical displacement) and loss of livelihoods (economic loss, i.e. “economic displacement”) shall be taken into account and mitigated.

Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date to be set for each subproject on the date of submission of proposals for expropriation for formal owners, and on the day of the beginning of the baseline survey (project-affected-persons (PAPs) census) for any informal users.

Compensation will always be effected prior to land entry or taking of possession over property by the expropriation beneficiary. The land cannot be taken physically (i.e. any civil works or construction cannot start) before compensation has been paid to the affected persons. In the case of absentee owners (e.g. people with legal rights to the land but who are living elsewhere), they will still be eligible for compensation and the implementing agency should make, and document, good faith efforts to find them and inform them about the process. These efforts may include efforts to reach them through their neighbors, publication of an ad in newspapers informing about the process, etc. If they can't be found, and in accordance with local requirements, the compensation amount must be allocated in an escrow account and be readily available should the absentee owner reappear.

In case there any legal issues related to the ownership of a property, the compensation amount must be allocated in an escrow account and be readily available once the legal issues related to the ownership had been resolved.

In accordance with the principles of the Law on Expropriation of Serbia, for any displaced persons losing an agricultural land plot and whose livelihoods are land-based, preference will be given to land-based resettlement strategies to the extent possible. Whenever replacement land is offered, affected persons should be provided with land for which the combination of productive potential, location-specific advantages and other features is at least equivalent to those of the land to be taken for Project needs.

In all other cases, cash compensation at replacement costs of property will be provided. The replacement cost includes the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs (e.g. administrative, registration, transaction fees, transfer taxes, legalization fees, etc.). In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset will not be taken into account.

In case a business is affected, livelihood restoration assistance will be based on the income lost during the period required to re-establish the business elsewhere, to be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

7. Information disclosure and consultations

All affected persons and any new host communities will be informed, meaningfully consulted and encouraged to participate in the planning, RAP development, resettlement

implementation and evaluation. Affected people will be informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement, and consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.

All directly affected persons (owners, occupants and users) will be visited and explained the land acquisition process and the specific impacts on their land.

Access to information and assistance for vulnerable persons/households will be facilitated by the PIT according to the specific needs of such persons, on the basis of case-by-case screening to be carried out with support from the relevant municipal social departments.

In addition, the PIT will disclose this RPF and any future RAPs to municipalities on whose territory land acquisition may take place (in both English and local language), and assist the municipalities in understanding the requirements set out in these documents. The PIT, in cooperation with local authorities, will ensure that procedures for submitting grievances are communicated and available to PAPs at municipality level.

8. Temporary occupation of land

Short-term impacts related to temporary occupation of land for construction purposes will be compensated in accordance with the Law on Expropriation of Serbia, as well as in accordance with the requirements of OP 4.12 for any informal owner/users affected by such temporary land occupation, as stipulated in the Entitlements Matrix (Table 1 of this document).

9. Assistance to vulnerable persons

Particular attention and consideration must be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups¹¹. Vulnerable people will be identified and appropriate measures for providing support to such people will be incorporated in the RAPs, based on the personal situation of such vulnerable people. An indicative list of such measures includes but is not limited to: individual meetings to explain eligibility criteria and entitlements, assistance during the payment process (ensuring that compensation documents and payment process are well understood), supplemental social assistance, support for removal and transportation of materials, etc.

Groups or persons who may be particularly vulnerable include, but are not limited to:

- poor people
- people with disabilities
- refugees and internally displaced people
- children, women, the elderly or ill persons
- households whose heads are children or female
- households who have no or have very limited resources
- ethnic minorities (such as Roma people or others)
- people without land or use rights under local legislation

10. Relocation assistance

Relocation assistance should cover the cost of moving furniture and other personal belongings in case of physical resettlement of households, and the costs of transfer and reinstallation of

equipment, machinery or other assets for affected businesses. Where applicable, the moving assistance should also include support to cover the cost of identifying and securing a new dwelling, as well as other relocation costs such as the cost of transferring utilities to the new address.

11. Grievance mechanism

An effective grievance mechanism will be in place for receiving and addressing in a timely fashion specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by displaced persons, in the manner described in more detail in Chapter 6 of this RPF.

12. Monitoring and evaluation

The PIT will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RAPs, both through internal, official institutional arrangements, as well as through an independent, external monitor, in the manner described in more detail in Chapter 7 of this RPF.

¹¹ Vulnerable people are people 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 and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits

4 Compensation Eligibility and Entitlements

4.1 Compensation and Entitlements

In cases where land acquisition and resettlement cannot be avoided, all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) shall be entitled to compensation, according to the compensation principles of the Law on Expropriation of Serbia and OP 4.12 requirements. The whole process must be transparent, publicly disclosed, and defined in detail within the RAPs. The primary criterion for PAP eligibility is that the person or the asset must have been located within a project area before the cut-off date.

According to OP 4.12, there are 3 categories of persons in terms of compensation eligibility:

- Those who have formal rights to land and are entitled to compensation for the land they use and other assistance;
- Those who do not have formal rights to land but have a claim to such land and assets, provided that such claims are recognized under the laws in force in Serbia or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan, and are entitled to compensation for the land and other assistance; and
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, but are entitled to resettlement assistance.

This indicates that the persons who have or claim formal rights to land or assets are considered eligible for compensation of the land or assets they lose, as well as other assistance such as moving allowance and support after resettlement, whereas persons who do not have any recognizable legal rights or claims to the land they have been occupying before the acquisition procedure are eligible for resettlement assistance.

In case an amicable sale-purchase agreement between the expropriation beneficiary and the affected owner is reached, the PIT must make sure that the agreement is in accordance with OP 4.12 requirements. No land acquisition (i.e. start of construction) shall take place prior to the provision of all types of required compensation to affected owners.

Specific compensation entitlements

Compensation entitlements for different categories of eligible persons and assets covered either by the current applicable legislation of Serbia, or by this RPF to bridge the gaps and meet the specific WB requirements are described below in Table 1.

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Table 1: Entitlements Matrix

Type of Project affected right or property or loss	Entitlement	Process and specific conditions
Loss of residential structure		
Loss of residential structure (owners)	Cash compensation at replacement value of property ¹² + Moving allowance and compensation for other resettlement related expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transfer of property right through amicable agreement or expropriation process in accordance with Law on Expropriation of Serbia ▪ Provision of compensation at replacement value and moving allowance in accordance with OP 4.12
	Owners with partially affected land plots: Compensation for the loss of land and other assets in affected area + The right to request complete expropriation of their land plots and corresponding compensation	
Loss of informal residential structure (erected without building permit on <u>own</u> land plot)	<i>Subject to successful legalization:</i> Same as formal owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If legalization is not possible, provision of compensation through amicable agreement. Any salvaged materials will not be deducted from the cash compensation received. ▪ Provision of moving allowance in accordance with OP 4.12
	<i>If legalization is not possible:</i> Compensation for land at replacement value + The affected person has the right to i)take away the building materials and ii) be provided with cash compensation at replacement cost of the structure (i.e. cost of materials and labor to build an equivalent structure elsewhere) + Moving allowance and compensation for other resettlement related expenses	

¹² Replacement value indicates market value of the property plus legal costs of acquiring other property, such as taxes and fees related to purchase of other property, registration in land registry etc.

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Type of Project affected right or property or loss	Entitlement	Process and specific conditions
<p>Loss of informal residential structure (erected without building permit on <u>someone else's</u> or <u>state owned</u> land plot)</p>	<p>Cash compensation at replacement value for the private land plot to the owner + The affected person has the right to i)take away the building materials and ii) be provided with cash compensation at replacement cost of the structure (i.e. cost of materials and labor to build an equivalent structure elsewhere) + Moving allowance to structure owner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transfer of property right and/or provision of compensation for replacement value to land owner through amicable agreement or expropriation process in accordance with Law on Expropriation of Serbia ▪ Provision of compensation for structure to structure owner through amicable agreement ▪ Provision of use of alternative accommodation by the competent authorities, with security of tenure, if the occupant has no or no stable sources of income and his/her family does not own other property ▪ Provision of moving allowance in accordance with OP 4.12
Loss of non-residential structure		
<p>Non-residential structure without construction permit on <u>own</u> land</p>	<p>Cash compensation at replacement value of the structure to the structure owner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transfer of property right and/or provision of compensation through amicable agreement
<p>Non-residential structure illegally raised on <u>someone else's</u> or <u>state owned</u> land plot</p>	<p>Cash compensation at replacement cost of the structure (i.e. cost of materials and labor to build an equivalent structure elsewhere) to the structure owner + Cash compensation at replacement value of the land to the landowner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transfer of property right and/or provision of compensation through amicable agreement
Loss of land plot		
<p>Registered land plot</p>	<p>Cash compensation at replacement value or Replacement land plot of similar size and characteristics (<i>only in case of agricultural land plot, as determined under the Law on Expropriation of Serbia</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transfer of property right through amicable agreement or expropriation ▪ If the remainder after expropriation of the affected part is unusable, the owner will be entitled to expropriation of the whole plot and compensation according to the Law on Expropriation
<p>Land plot registered in the name other than the user's name</p>	<p>Cash compensation at land replacement value to land owner or successors + Cash compensation for any developments on the land to the owner of such developments (e.g. structures or installations such as irrigation or drainage systems, perennial plantations, etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transfer of property right and/or provision of compensation for replacement value to land owner through amicable agreement or expropriation process in accordance with Law on Expropriation of Serbia ▪ Compensation for any developments on land to owner of such developments through amicable agreement
<p>Loss of land plot without any formal land title</p>	<p>PAP without formal land title occupying the area at the time of the cut-off date will not be compensated for land, but will be compensated for any structures or other assets on the land</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of compensation to be provided in accordance with OP 4.12

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Type of Project affected right or property or loss	Entitlement	Process and specific conditions
Temporary occupation of land		
<p>Temporary land occupation and losses</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Owners:</u> Affected land and infrastructure will be restored to pre-project conditions + Cash compensation for temporary land occupation in the amount of lease at market prices + Cash compensation for lost assets (e.g. structures, trees) + Compensation at market value for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted for the duration of temporary possession</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Informal users/occupants:</u> Affected land and infrastructure will be restored to pre-project conditions + Cash compensation for lost assets (e.g. structures, trees) + Compensation at market value for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted for the duration of temporary possession</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Temporary land occupation and any damages to assets compensated in accordance with the Law on Expropriation of Serbia. Informal users/occupants of land plots affected by temporary losses are not entitled to cash compensation for temporary land occupation, but shall be compensated for any losses and damages to assets/harvests on land owned by such users, including compensation for harvests lost ▪ Compensation for damages during the period of temporary possession at replacement cost of material and labor without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials
Loss of right of way		
<p>Loss of right of way</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Compensation for reduced market value of the property + Compensation for any damages to the property</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation for establishment of right of way on private property to be provided in accordance with the Law on Expropriation

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Type of Project affected right or property or loss	Entitlement	Process and specific conditions
Loss of crops		
Loss of annual crops (land owner, occupant or tenant)	<p style="text-align: center;">The right to harvest crops or (if harvesting not possible)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cash compensation for annual crops at replacement value</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation for crops will be provided only if annual crops could not be harvested before expropriation takes place, in accordance with the Law on Expropriation of Serbia. If that is not possible (e.g., the crops are not ripe yet), the land owner/occupant/tenant is entitled to cash compensation at full replacement cost of the crops ▪ To the extent possible, land acquisition and land entry will be scheduled so that any standing annual crop, regardless of its development stage, can be harvested before the initiation of construction works
Loss of perennial crops (land owner, occupant or tenant)	<p style="text-align: center;">The right to pick fruits, vegetables, etc. +</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cash compensation for perennial trees/plants at replacement value</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation will include all trees and plants, and the court expert will assess their value depending on the age, type, etc. ▪ If the perennial crops cannot be harvested, the owner is entitled to cash compensation for the expected crops ▪ Perennial crops and trees will be valued at the cost of replacement (determination of full replacement value includes the yield of the crop over one year, the cost of re-establishing the plantation (seedlings, soil preparation, fertilizers, etc.), as well as of the lost income during the period needed to re-establish the crop) ▪ The replacement value for commercial timber tree species should be the market value of the logged timber. If an affected commercial forest cannot be logged before entry of the expropriation beneficiary into the land plot, the compensation principle will be similar to that for annual crops, taking consideration of the market value of the lost timber
Loss of place of business and business income		
Loss of place of business (commercial structure)	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Formal businesses:</u> Same as for residential property</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Informal businesses:</u> Assistance to informal businesses to regularize their status +</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation for informal businesses is not regulated by local legislation, and such businesses will be individually consulted and provided free legal assistance in regularizing their status (in instances where PAPs prefer to regularize their status) to allow for provision of compensation based on the Law on Expropriation. The Project will provide alternative appropriate location where affected businesses can continue their economic activity.

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Type of Project affected right or property or loss	Entitlement	Process and specific conditions
	<p>Compensation for construction value of the structure and provision of adequate alternative location or similar arrangement as to enable the business to continue its economic activities elsewhere</p>	
<p>Loss of business income (formal or informal businesses)</p>	<p>Compensation for loss of income incurred as a result of Project activities until the full restoration of business activities, to be assessed on a case-by-case basis (based on accounting reports or other applicable documents)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>Compensation for any transitional costs (e.g. the cost of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery or other equipment)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>Assistance to informal businesses to regularize their status</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation for informal businesses is not regulated by local legislation, and such businesses will be individually consulted and provided free legal assistance in regularizing their status (in instances where PAPs prefer to regularize their status) to allow for provision of compensation based on the Law on Expropriation.

4.2 Methodology for Valuating Affected Assets

Agricultural and forest land

Compensation for agricultural land will in cases where the livelihood of the land owner is dependent on such land will, wherever feasible, be in the form of a replacement property under the Law on Expropriation of Serbia (in all other cases, compensation will be provided in cash). The replacement land must allow the owner approximately the same conditions of use. *Same conditions of use* is to be understood as meeting the following criteria:

- being acceptable to the affected owner/farmer,
- being approximately the same size,
- having a similar or better agricultural potential, i.e. fertility, slope, parcel shape, exposition to sunshine, and
- being located at reasonable distance.

Where replacement property cannot be offered to the affected landowner because suitable agricultural land is not available at reasonable distance or is not acceptable to the landowner, the expropriating authority will establish written evidence of its unsuccessful efforts to identify such similar land.

The following approach is proposed to assess the replacement value:

- three recent (within 6 months) transactions of parcels with similar characteristics in the area should be identified,
- average price per square meter for these three transactions should be used as the reference replacement value for the expropriated parcel, and
- associated transaction costs (eg. taxes, purchase fees, registration fees, etc.)

However, the Law on Expropriation does not explicitly regulate the situations where only a plot smaller in size or agricultural potential can be offered as a replacement property, and whether it would be acceptable to pay a balance in cash on top of the compensation in kind to offset such a difference in size or potential. In situations where a plot of equivalent size or potential cannot be identified and offered, and plots smaller in size or potential can be offered, the owner will be allowed the option to receive compensation partly in kind (replacement property - plot) and partly in cash. This requires both the affected and the replacement plot to be valued so that the difference can be calculated. As a general rule, if the difference in established values is less than 10%, the plots will be considered approximately equivalent and no cash compensation will be provided to offset this difference.

In situations of partial expropriation of agricultural land where the land owner would assess the plot remainder as unsuitable for further agricultural use, the owner can apply for expropriation of the whole plot according to the Law on Expropriation. Such situations are to be assessed on an individual basis by the expropriating authority, and the following criteria will be used to assess the suitability for further agricultural use:

- size of the remaining part of the parcel,
- agricultural potential of the remaining part of the parcel compared to that of the expropriated part, and
- possibility to operate mechanized agricultural equipment on the remaining part (accessibility).

Residential land

The preferred option for residential land to be expropriated is cash compensation, under the Law on Expropriation of Serbia. Cash compensation will be provided at replacement value, applying the approach similar to that described for agricultural land above.

Houses or other structures

The preferred option for housing and other structures to be expropriated is cash compensation, under the Law on Expropriation of Serbia.

Principles applicable to the determination of replacement value are the same as those described above for land - at least three transactions of comparable properties in the area should be considered as a basis for calculation of prices, including both the value of residential land and the value of structures. Non-residential structures will be compensated for in cash based on replacement value.

Crops and forest

To the extent possible, land acquisition and land entry will be scheduled so that any standing annual crop, regardless of its development stage, can be harvested before the land is taken from the land owner or land user. Annual crops that are harvested before land entry by the beneficiary shall not be compensated for.

Annual crops that cannot be harvested prior to land entry or that are damaged by construction works shall be compensated for at full market value. Recent agricultural produce prices at municipal level should be applied.

The determination of the full replacement value requires consideration not only of the yield of the crop over one year, but also of the cost of re-establishing the plantation (seedlings, soil preparation, fertilizers, etc.), as well as of the lost income during the period needed to re-establish the crop.

Compensation rates should be calculated in compliance with the full replacement value principle, whereby the compensation rate C for one tree is determined by application of the following formula:

$$C = V \times D + C_p + C_L$$

V - average market value of the produce of one tree for one year

D - average period of time required to re-establish the tree to an adult production level, in years

C_p - cost of planting (seedling, soil preparation, initial fertilization)

C_L - cost of the labor required to maintain the crop during the period of time needed to re-establish it to its previous production level

The calculated unit rate C is then applied to the whole parcel assuming either an average density or based on the precise count of all standing trees.

Market values of the produce for each of the common fruit trees in the area is to be investigated and reflected in each RAP. Compensation rates will be generated for the following stages of plant (tree) development:

- seedling,
- young plant, not productive,
- young plant , productive, and
- mature plant.

Unlike perennial fruit plantations, which can be harvested over a long period of time, most commercial timber tree species are yielded only once, as is the case with annual crops. The replacement value should therefore be the market value of the logged timber. If an affected commercial forest cannot be logged before entry of the expropriation beneficiary into the parcel, the compensation principle will similar to that described for annual crops, taking consideration of the market value of the lost timber.

5 Disclosure of Information and Public Consultations

The requirements for disclosure of Project relevant information and public consultations have been set out in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prepared within the framework of the Project for the purpose of enhancing stakeholder engagement throughout the life cycle of the Project, and carrying out stakeholder engagement in line with local legislation and WB's requirements.

The Project Implementation Team (PIT), together with the representatives of municipal departments in charge of expropriation, are responsible for communicating with affected communities and Project Affected People (PAPs).

All stakeholders will be timely informed about the Project's scope and contacts for further information inquiries, the available grievance mechanism and the availability of the publicly available documents, through:

- the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of Serbia (www.mpzss.gov.rs)
- the website of the Directorate for Water Management within the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection (www.rdvode.gov.rs)
- the website of the involved municipality.

Affected households and businesses will be individually visited and informed by the municipal departments in charge of expropriation about the impacts of the Project on their property, particularly the precise impacts on their property. PAPs will be consulted during the preparation of the RAP and informed on the results of the census and baseline survey, and their opinions on compensation or other resettlement assistance will be given due consideration. The processes and mechanisms ensuring the active involvement of PAPs and other stakeholders will be detailed in the RAPs which will also include an appendix with the date, list of participants, and minutes of consultation meetings.

Access to information for vulnerable groups will be facilitated by the PIT, as appropriate for each person/household according to their specific needs and/or situation, in cooperation with municipal departments for social affairs.

The PIT will disclose this RPF and any future RAPs to municipalities on whose territory land acquisition may take place (in both English and local language), and assist the municipalities in understanding the requirements set out in these documents. The PIT, in cooperation with local authorities, will ensure that procedures for submitting grievances are communicated and available to PAPs at municipality level.

In addition, the **PIT will organize public consultative meetings** to present the Project and the expected impacts, and enable participants to present their opinions and remarks with regards to the Project, as well as to suggest possible solutions of the issues raised or problems identified, which will be documented and addressed appropriately in Project Progress Reports. The timetable and the venue designated for public consultative meetings will be precisely defined by the PIT. All stakeholders will be informed about the exact date, time and venue where a consultative meeting will be held through the above mentioned websites, as well as daily newspapers/ radio/ television stations as necessary.

6 Grievance Mechanism

The grievance mechanism will be established by the PIT for dealing with the issues of acquisition of land and other assets, as well as the losses and damages caused by the construction works. Therefore, the grievance mechanism shall be in place by the time the PIT, in cooperation with municipal administrations, starts negotiations with the PAPs, and shall function until the completion of construction activities.

The PIT will establish a register of grievances, and ensure that Project Affected Persons are fully informed of the grievance mechanism by communicating the availability of this registry, its function, the contact persons and the procedures to submit a complaint in the affected areas.

A sample grievance form is provided in Appendix 3 of RPF.

The PIT will ensure that the involved municipality dedicates at least one officer to the task of administering grievances. This officer will ensure that grievances are acknowledged receipt of within 7 calendar days, that grievances are allocated to the right person for review and proposal of resolution, and that resolution / closure letters are timely sent to the complainant and acknowledged receipt of. The officer in charge at municipality level will have to provide updates to the PIT on the received grievances on a regular basis and upon any extraordinary or urgent developments.

Any comments or concerns can be brought to the attention of the PIT or the Local municipal officer verbally or in writing (by post or e-mail) or by filling in a grievance form, without any costs incurred to the complainant. Grievances can also be submitted anonymously.

All grievances will be recorded in the register and assigned a number, and acknowledged within 7 calendar days. Each grievance will be recorded in the registry with the following information:

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

The PIT or the Local municipal officer will make all reasonable efforts to address the complaint upon the acknowledgement of grievance. If the PIT Local municipal officer is not able to address the issues raised by immediate corrective action, a long-term corrective action will be identified. The complainant will be informed about the proposed corrective action and follow-up of corrective action within 25 calendar days upon the acknowledgement of grievance.

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

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

Contact details for enquiries and grievances:

**Attention: Head of PIT, West Balkans Water Management in Drina River Basin Project
Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of Serbia**

Address: Omladinskih brigada br 1, 11070 Novi Beograd

Tel: + 381 11/260-79-60; 260-79-61

Fax: + 381 11/260-79-61

E-mail: office@minpolj.gov.rs

7 Implementation of RAPs

7.1 Implementation Responsibilities

Ensuring that the entire process of RAP preparation and implementation in Serbia is carried out adequately in line with the requirements of this RPF will be the responsibility of the PIT within the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of Serbia.

The PIT will appoint an officer for liaison with municipalities and other involved agencies, who will be responsible for communication with and disclosure of information to all involved parties.

RAPs will be in place prior to the initiation of any land acquisition activities.

The specific tasks regarding the preparation and implementations of RAPs will be shared between the PIT, municipal administrations and other involved agencies, according to Table 2 below:

Table 2: Organizational Responsibilities and Arrangements

Task	Responsible party
Preparation of RAPs	
Ensuring the preparation of RAPs including the census and socioeconomic surveys	PIT
Developing municipalities' awareness of the requirements of RPF and RAPs	PIT
Approval of RAP	WB
Information disclosure and consultations	
Disclosure of information and documents to all Project Affected People and communities, and organization of public meetings	PIT in cooperation with the involved municipalities
Keeping records of consultation activities	PIT
Land acquisition process	
Direct communication with and visits to owners and occupants	The PIT and the involved municipalities as the expropriation authorities
Negotiations and expropriation activities, prior to construction commencement	The PIT and the involved municipalities
Provision of assistance to vulnerable persons / households	The PIT in cooperation with the municipal departments responsible for social care, displaced persons and refugees
Payment / provision of compensation packages	PIT
Monitoring and reporting	
Monitoring and reporting to WB with respect to land acquisition	PIT
Monitoring and reporting in respect of temporary land occupation carried out after construction commencement	Contractor
Preparation of a Completion Audit at the end of the land acquisition process	Independent third party contracted by PIT
Receiving and managing grievances	
Grievance processing and management	PIT / Local municipality officer
Receiving grievances and acknowledging receipt of grievances	PIT / Local municipality officer
Keeping an integrated registry of grievances	PIT

7.2 Costs

The costs of the land acquisition / resettlement process will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection. Social assistance costs will be the responsibility of the mentioned Ministry and the involved Municipalities. Detailed cost estimates will be provided in the RAPs.

7.3 Monitoring and Reporting

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

- ascertain whether activities are in progress as per schedule and the timelines are being met;
- ensure that the standards of living of PAPs are restored or improved;
- assess whether the compensation / rehabilitation measures are sufficient;
- identify any potential issues; and
- identify methods to mitigate any identified issues.

The PIT will maintain a land acquisition database on the families/businesses whose properties have been affected (including the non-owners). The data/information will be updated periodically in order to keep track of the families' and businesses' progress.

The indicators to be used for monitoring will include, in particular, the following:

- Overall spending on expropriation and compensation
- Number of Project Affected People by categories and number of project affected households by categories
- Number of structures (residential and non-residential) identified for demolition
- Number of public meetings and consultations with affected people
- Number and percentage of individual compensation agreements signed before the beginning of construction activities
- Number of persons requesting special assistance and types of assistance provided to vulnerable individuals/households in a timely manner
- Number of people having received cash compensation during the monitoring period with distribution by compensation type and by classes of amounts
- Number and amount of payments to restore loss of income
- Number and type of grievances, including any court cases, related to land acquisition (submitted and resolved and how long it took for them to be resolved)

The PIT will prepare and submit to WB annual Project Progress Reports including the progress achieved in the implementation of RAPs.

In addition, the PIT will facilitate the development of a Completion Audit at the end of the land acquisition process by an independent expert.

Appendix 1: Comparison of Provisions of Law on Expropriation of Serbia with OP 4.12 Requirements

Issue	Provisions of the Law on Expropriation of Serbia	World Bank OP 4.12 Requirements	Corrective Action
Avoidance or Minimization of Resettlement/ Land Acquisition	No specific provisions in the Law on Expropriation; however, In practice, resettlement and expropriation are avoided or minimized during project design, in the context of minimizing costs.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs.	The WB requirement is prerequisite - the borrower must consider all viable project alternatives prior to filing requests in accordance with the legal procedures of local legislation.
Census and socioeconomic survey and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	Serbian legislation does not require the development of specific resettlement / livelihood restoration plans, nor the implementation of a census / socio-economic survey. According to the Law on Expropriation, the request for determining public interest and subsequently the proposal for expropriation, have to include a detailed list of properties to be expropriated, their location, and information about individuals who have formal legal rights on these properties. The proposal for expropriation also has to be accompanied by extracts from the Cadaster or other public documents (land registries) specifying all rights on the affected properties.	Census and socioeconomic survey to be made for RAP development needs at early stages of project preparation and with involvement of potentially displaced persons. The study should include information on (i) current occupants in the affected area, (ii) characteristics of displaced households and their standards of living and livelihoods, (iii) magnitude of expected losses and extent of displacement, and (iv) information on vulnerable groups or persons.	Census and socioeconomic survey for each RAP to be prepared according to WB requirement in addition to the requirements of the local legislation.
Public Participation/ Consultations With Affected Persons	Those who have formal legal rights are informed throughout the expropriation process (i.e. passing of the decision on public interest; that a request for expropriation has been submitted; before the decision on expropriation is passed, the municipal office in charge of expropriation has to invite the affected person with formal legal rights to a meeting to present any facts which may be relevant for expropriation.	Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should be encouraged to participate in planning and implementing resettlement.	The Serbian legal requirements must be met, but the borrower should additionally approach and consult the property owners during all expropriation stages.

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Issue	Provisions of the Law on Expropriation of Serbia	World Bank OP 4.12 Requirements	Corrective Action
Eligibility for Compensation (Categorization)	The Law on Expropriation foresees compensation solely to those who have formal legal rights (Category a). Those who belong to Category b and Category c under OP 4.12 are not entitled to any compensation or livelihood restoration assistance by the Law.	<p>According to WB OP 4.12, there are 3 categories of persons in terms of compensation eligibility:</p> <p>a) Those who have formal rights to land and are entitled to compensation for the land they use and other assistance;</p> <p>b) Those who do not have formal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land and assets, provided that such claims are recognized under the domestic laws or become recognized through a process identified in the RAP, and are entitled to compensation for the land and other assistance; and</p> <p>c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, but are entitled to resettlement assistance.</p>	In addition to requirements of the Serbian legislation, the WB requirement related to other categories of affected persons must be met.
Compensation	Compensation under the Law on Expropriation is determined in accordance with the prevailing market price taking into account the value of land (agricultural or land in urban areas), cost of structures (residential and business) and installations, orchards and vineyards, crops, forest land and timber. Compensation is also provided for instigation of an easement, a lease and for temporary occupation of land.	Displaced persons should be provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for assets losses attributable directly to the project. Furthermore, the policy offers cash compensation as an alternative, or residential housing alternatives.	Compensation must be provided at replacement cost in line with the requirements of OP 4.12.
Assistance to Resettled Parties	The Law does not contain any specific provisions on assistance to resettled parties in line with OP 4.12. However, under Article 51 of the Law on Expropriation, the Beneficiary of Expropriation can be requested by a Court Decision to offer a compensation amount in monetary terms that exceeds the assessed fair market value, as defined earlier, if other personal or family circumstances of the project affected person deem it necessary to ensure that his/her livelihood is protected (e.g., number of family members, number of family members capable to earn a living, or number of family members who are employed, health status of family members, monthly income of the household, etc.).	Displaced persons should be assisted in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them.	Assistance to resettled parties must be provided in line with the requirements of OP 4.12.

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Issue	Provisions of the Law on Expropriation of Serbia	World Bank OP 4.12 Requirements	Corrective Action
Grievance Redress	There is no specific requirement for establishing an independent grievance mechanism, according to the Law on Expropriation. The Law foresees the rights of affected citizens (those with formal legal rights) to appeal at many stages of the expropriation procedure, beginning with administrative and judicial appeals (i.e. against the decision on public interest, the decision on expropriation and regarding compensation).	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for displaced persons and host communities.	Property owners and/or persons subject to involuntary resettlement must be given the right of appeal during and after the resettlement procedure, in accordance with the Law on Expropriation. In addition, a Project specific grievance mechanism will be established in the manner defined in this RPF.
Monitoring	The Law does not contain any specific provisions on monitoring in line with OP 4.12.	The Borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instruments.	The PIT will be responsible for monitoring in line with the requirements set out in this RPF.

Appendix 2: Structure of a RAP according to OP 4.12

The scope and level of detail of the RAP vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement.

The plan must 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.

RAP covers the elements below, as relevant. When any element is not relevant to project circumstances, it should be noted in the RAP.

1. *Description of the project.* General description of the project and identification of the project area.
2. *Potential impacts.* Identification of : (a) the project component or activities that give rise to resettlement; (b) the zone of impact of such component or activities; (c) the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and (d) the mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.
3. *Objectives.* The main objectives of the resettlement program.
4. *Socioeconomic studies.* The findings of socioeconomic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation and with the involvement of potentially displaced people, including
 - (a) the results of a census covering
 - (i) 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;
 - (ii) standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and 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;
 - (iii) the magnitude of the expected loss--total or partial--of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic;
 - (iv) information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and
 - (v) provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement.
 - (b) other studies describing the following
 - (i) land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;
 - (ii) the patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project;
 - (iii) public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and
 - (iv) social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.
5. *Legal framework.* The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering
 - (a) the scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;

- (b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the project;
- (c) relevant law (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights; customary personal law related to displacement; and environmental laws and social welfare legislation;
- (d) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities;
- (e) gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps; and
- (f) any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land--including claims that derive from customary law and traditional usage.

6. *Institutional Framework.* The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering

- (a) the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation;
- (b) an assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and
- (c) any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for resettlement implementation.

7. *Eligibility.* Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

8. *Valuation of and compensation for losses.* The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.

9. *Resettlement measures.* A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the policy. In addition to being technically and economically feasible, the resettlement packages should be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons, and prepared in consultation with them.

10. *Site selection, site preparation, and relocation.* Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected, covering

- (a) institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;
- (b) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites;
- (c) procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
- (d) legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.

11. *Housing, infrastructure, and social services.* Plans to provide (or to finance resettlers' provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g., schools, health services); plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.

12. *Environmental protection and management.* A description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

13. *Community participation.* Involvement of resettlers and host communities,
- (a) a description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of resettlers and hosts in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities;
 - (b) a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the RAP;
 - (c) a review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individuals families or as parts of preexisting communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and
 - (d) institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.
14. *Integration with host populations.* Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including
- (a) consultations with host communities and local governments;
 - (b) arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettlers;
 - (c) arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between resettlers and host communities; and
 - (d) any measures necessary to augment services (e.g., education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to resettlers.
15. *Grievance procedures.* Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.
16. *Organizational responsibilities.* The organizational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettlers themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.
17. *Implementation schedule.* An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to resettlers and hosts and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.
18. *Costs and budget.* Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.
19. *Monitoring and evaluation.* Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

Abbreviated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan¹³

Where applicable, an abbreviated plan covers the following minimum elements:

- (a) a census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets;
- (b) description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided;
- (c) consultations with displaced people about acceptable alternatives;
- (d) institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress;
- (e) arrangements for monitoring and implementation; and
- (f) a timetable and budget.

¹³ According to OP 4.12, subprojects where impacts on the entire population are minor or fewer than 200 people are displaced, an abbreviated RAP may be agreed.

Appendix 3: Sample Grievance Form

Reference number:		
Full name (optional)		
Contact information (optional) Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).	<input type="checkbox"/> By post: Please provide mailing address:	_____

	<input type="checkbox"/> By telephone:	_____
	<input type="checkbox"/> By e-mail:	_____
Preferred language of communication	<input type="checkbox"/> Serbian	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
	<input type="checkbox"/> English (if possible)	
Description of incident for grievance	What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?	
Date of incident / grievance		
	<input type="checkbox"/> One-time incident/grievance (date _____)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Happened more than once (how many times? _____)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> On-going (currently experiencing problem)	
What would you like to see happen?		

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Please return this form to:

**Attention: Head of PIT, West Balkans Water Management in Drina River Basin Project
Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of Serbia**

Address: Omladinskih brigada br 1, 11070 Novi Beograd

Tel: + 381 11/260-79-60; 260-79-61

Fax: + 381 11/260-79-61

E-mail: office@minpolj.gov.rs

Appendix 4: Minutes of Consultation Meeting on RPF in Serbia

Date and time: 19 January 2016, 09:30-11:30 h
Venue: Meeting hall of the Municipality of Bajina Bašta
Organizer: Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, the WBDRBM Project focal agency in Serbia

Introductory note

The introductory note and welcome speech at the consultation meeting was given by Ms. Dragana Milovanović, Deputy Minister for Water Management of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of the Government of Serbia and the national focal point and coordinator on behalf of the Ministry as the WBDRBM focal agency in Serbia, who greeted the representatives of the Municipality of Bajina Bašta, the participants, the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MoFTER) of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the representatives of the WBDRBM Project and the experts who prepared the RPF and other Project documents. Ms. Milovanović provided basic information about the World Bank support and guidance in the preparation of the WBDRBM Project and stressed that with joint efforts the envisioned results of the Project will be achieved: enhanced cross-border cooperation in the field of integrated river basin management and environmental protection in the Drina River Basin (DRB), increased technical capacities of hydro-meteorological services in all three Drina River riparian countries in order to adapt to and mitigate the climate change results such as droughts and floods in the basin, and to solve some of the problems and meet the needs of the municipalities in the DRB. Ms. Milovanović further pointed out the Government of Serbia and the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection are aware of the much wider needs and problems the 16 municipalities of the Serbian part of DRB are facing, and that the WBDRBM Project will solve some of them, whereas all others will try to be addressed through other donors and funding instruments. In addition, Ms. Milovanović informed all the participants that they have received one comment from the NGO “Oasis”, which would like to see that national NGOs are also acknowledged within the stakeholder analysis in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) document, not only the local NGOs from the DRB. This comment will be discussed and addressed in accordance with World Bank policies and practice.

Ms. Dragana Vasić, engineer and member of the expert team of the WBDRBM Project, presented the current list of pilot investments in each DRB riparian country, explaining the rationale behind the selection of investments and the reason why some of the recognized urgent needs of local municipalities in the Serbian part of the DRB could not be part of the WBDRBM Project (such as two small WWTPs in Zvornik).

Ms. Borislava Blagojević, member of the expert team of the WBDRBM Project, presented the key information on the scope and components WBDRBM Project.

Mr. Fethi Silajdžić, Project Manager of the WBDRBM Project, presented the preparatory work conducted by the expert team in the past 3 months, which have resulted in the development of the main documents essential for Project implementation (RPF, Project Appraisal Document - PAD, Project Operational Manual – POM and Environmental and Social Management Framework - ESMF).

Presentation of RPF

After the introductory note, Ms. Danijela Knežević, social specialist and member of the expert team, provided relevant background information that has guided the development of the RPF. Ms. Knežević explained the following:

- the Project triggers OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement due to activities foreseen under Project sub-component 2B (support for pilot project investments in all three riparian countries that affect the reduction of the impact of climate change issues). The locations of these pilot projects and the extent of resettlement required have not yet been defined, as the detailed designs are not available at appraisal stage. As a guiding resettlement instrument, three separate Resettlement Policy Frameworks (RPFs) have been developed (for Serbia, Montenegro and BiH). Once the specific impacts become known, the RPF will guide the preparation of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) where applicable. RAPs will be prepared for all subprojects that entail resettlement, in order to satisfy the provisions of OP 4.12 and the requirements of local legislation regarding land acquisition in all three countries.

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- The Project will be implemented by the ministries and/or government agencies responsible for water management in Serbia, Montenegro and BiH, and Project Implementation Teams (PITs) responsible for the day-to-day implementation of Project activities will be established in each of the three countries.
- Prior to the submission of pilot projects for funding consideration, the PITs shall carefully screen the proposed projects to assess whether or not land acquisition may be necessary and to what extent. Following the screening process and determination of potential impacts, the PITs shall report the findings of the screening process to WB and prepare site-specific RAPs, ensuring that all project activities adhere to the requirements of the RPF. The RAPs will be submitted to WB for review and approval.
- Based on the conducted initial due diligence and screening of likely land acquisition and resettlement impacts, the potential for such impacts has been estimated to be acceptably low to moderate, given that the subprojects within sub-component 2B will be implemented mainly on land owned by municipalities or other public bodies. Based on the current available data, no physical displacement of occupants (legal or illegal) or restriction of access to resources or income streams is expected as a result of the Project, and the Project is not expected to entail permanent acquisition of residential or commercial structures. The impacts that may be associated with the pilot projects include temporary occupation of private land plots for purposes of construction works (such as material storage, access, etc.) or for purposes of preparatory works (such as drilling works), removal of auxiliary structures such as fences, cutting of privately owned trees, etc.
- The cut-off date for the establishment of eligibility for formal land owners will be the date such owners are notified in written form of the submitted proposal for expropriation by the expropriation beneficiary (as stipulated by the Law on Expropriation), and the cut-off date for informal owners not recognized by the Law on Expropriation will be date of the baseline survey. The cut-off date will be publicly disclosed in the local media and consultation meetings, with an accompanying explanation.
- All owners, occupants and users of affected properties at the time of the cut-off date, whether with or without fully recognized ownership rights, are eligible for certain type of compensation or assistance as outlined in the Entitlements Matrix. Both loss of shelter (physical displacement) and loss of livelihoods (economic loss, i.e. “economic displacement”) shall be taken into account and mitigated. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date to be set for each subproject on the date of submission of proposals for expropriation for formal owners, and on the day of the beginning of the baseline survey (project-affected-persons (PAPs) census) for any informal users.
- All affected persons and any new host communities will be informed, meaningfully consulted and encouraged to participate in the planning, RAP development, resettlement implementation and evaluation. Affected people will be informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement, and consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.
- The grievance mechanism will be established by the PITs for dealing with the issues of acquisition of land and other assets, as well as the losses and damages caused by the construction works. Therefore, the grievance mechanism shall be in place by the time the PITs, in cooperation with municipal administrations, starts negotiations with the PAPs, and shall function until the completion of construction activities. A sample grievance form is provided in RPF and was shown during the presentation.

Discussion and comments

With all relevant information presented, Ms. Dragana Milovanović opened the discussion and comments session.

Mr. Ljubodrag Jevdić from HPP Bajina Bašta asked for further clarification of the pilot project fund and small grants.

Ms. Milanović explained the process and criteria for pilot project selection, adding that GEF and SCCF funds support innovative solutions and investments which will be an added value to the Business-as-Usual and conservative actions such as the WWTPs project proposals, which did not encompass innovative solutions.

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Potential innovative solution would require new documentation, permits and land, and all of those requirements could not be met within the preparatory time frame of the Project.

Ms. Jovanka Aleksić from MoFTER, BiH, explained that the Project will have a small grant component, and two calls for small grants will be published within the 4-year WBDRBM Project. The values of small grants are envisioned to be between 10,000 to 15,000 USD.

Mr. Silajdžić added that small grants are mostly, due to their size, intended for small local NGOs, schools, kindergartens, to use the resources to extend visibility, increase certain aspects of their capacities and be an added value to the local efforts in supporting integrated water management and environmental protection.

Ms. Dragana Ivanović from the Local Government of Bajina Bašta asked for further information whether small grants could be used for certain actions and needs of the Local Government such as the development of Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAP).

The expert team of the WBDRBM Project explained that preparatory activities of the Project include the development of the Project Operational Manual, which will contain relevant information on, inter alia, the implementation procedures and policies as well as the requirements to be met for small grants (who can apply, when, what is needed for application, etc.).

No further questions or comments were raised during the comments and discussion session, which led to the concluding remarks by Ms. Milovanović, who greeted all the participants and informed them that they could submit to the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection potential comments by 20 January 2016, after which the time frame for comments and suggestions will be closed.

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List of participants of the consultation meeting in Serbia

Projekat: Tehnička pomoć GEF/SCCF zapadnom Balkanu za pripremu Projekta upravljanja slivom Drine (WBDRBM projekat)

OKVIRNI PLAN ZA EKOLOŠKA I SOCIJALNA PITANJA WBDRBM PROJEKTA (ESMF) I
OKVIRNA POLITIKA PRESELJAVANJA (RPF)

Javna rasprava -
Bajina Basta, Srbija, 19.01.2016. 09:30-11:30h

Bр.	Institucija	Ime i Prezime	pozicija	Kontakt	Potpis
1.					
2.	ГРАД БЕЖИНА	ЈАНКО АРАКОВИЋ	ЗАШТИТНИК	ЈАНКО АРАКОВИЋ	[Signature]
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12.	ОПШТИНА БЕЖИНА	РАЈИЋ	ДИРЕКТОР	064/8461804	[Signature]
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15.	ОПШТИНА БЕЖИНА	СТАНИСЛАВ СТОЈАНОВИЋ	ДИРЕКТОР	069/82-50-218	[Signature]
16.	ОПШТИНА БЕЖИНА	ДАНИЈЕЛА КНЕЖЕВИЋ	ДИРЕКТОР	069/82-50-218	[Signature]
17.	ОПШТИНА БЕЖИНА	МАНУЕЛ РАЈИЋ	ДИРЕКТОР	069/82-50-218	[Signature]

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Photographs taken during the consultation meeting in Serbia



West Balkans Water Management in Drina River Basin Project Resettlement Policy Framework

Public invitations to the consultation meeting in Serbia

Република Србија
МИНИСТАРСТВО ПОЉОПРИВРЕДЕ
И ЗАШТИТЕ ЖИВОТНЕ СРЕДИНЕ
Републичка дирекција за воде
325-00-1799/2015-07
29. 12. 2015. године
Београд

Техничка помоћ за припрему ГЕФ-СЦЦФ Западни Балкан,
Пројекат управљања сливом реке Дрине

**ПОЗИВ НА ЈАВНЕ КОНСУЛТАЦИЈЕ ЗА
ОКВИР ЗА УПРАВЉАЊЕ
ЖИВОТНОМ СРЕДИНОМ И ДРУШТВОМ
(ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK)**

Документи су настали у оквиру техничке помоћи за припрему ГЕФ-СЦЦФ Западни Балкан, Пројекат управљања сливом реке Дрине, који има за циљ јачање капацитета у БиХ, Црној Гори и Србији у погледу планирања и имплементације интегралног управљања сливом реке Дрине, као и у испуњавању циљева који се односе на прилагођавање климатским променама (али и за ублажавање климатских промена) и, на тај начин, испуњавању краткорочних и дугорочних циљева ГЕФ Стратегије прилагођавања на климатске промене.

Примедбе и мишљења на наведене документе се подносе у писаном облику и достављају електронском поштом на е-маил адресу: dragana.milovanovic@minpolj.gov.rs
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Насловна О нама Структура Актуелно Документа Послови Контакти Линкови Најчешћа питања Архива Галерија

Насловна » Актуелно

28. децембар 2015.

Техничка помоћ за припрему ГЕФ-СЦЦФ Западни Балкан,
Пројекат управљања сливом реке Дрине

**ПОЗИВ НА ЈАВНУ РАСПРАВУ
ЗА
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