SERBIA CORRIDOR X HIGHWAY PROJECT

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
(For the Corridor X Highway project)
Component 1 - Corridor Xd, The M 1 Road
from Nis to border with FYR of Macedonia (E 75)

Section: Grabovnica - Grdelica
from km 868 +166.10 to km 873 +719.94, L=5.55 km

Korridors of Srbije Limited Liability Company
July, 2011
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<tr>
<td>CLEIA</td>
<td>Corridor Level Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
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<td>EIA</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
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<td>GC</td>
<td>Grievance Commission</td>
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<td>KS DOO</td>
<td>Koridori Srbije Drustvos Ogranicenom Govornoscu (Koridori Srbije Limited Liability Company)</td>
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<td>MOE</td>
<td>Ministry of Environmental Protection</td>
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<td>PAP</td>
<td>Project Affected Person</td>
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<td>PERS</td>
<td>Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia</td>
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<td>RPF</td>
<td>Resettlement Policy Framework</td>
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<td>RSD</td>
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RAP for Grabovnica - Grdelica section of the E-75

Koridor Srbije doo
Executive Summary

The objective of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to identify the adverse impacts associated with the expropriation of the necessary land for the construction of the Grabovnica-Grdelica section of the E-75 in Southern Serbia and present the plan to deliver the compensation and assistance entitlements, in accordance with policy provisions adopted for this project, to enable the affected people to maintain or improve their living standards. Additional objectives, in so doing, are to bring a greater transparency to the expropriation process, and ensure that the said process is conducted in accordance with applicable domestic legislation and the safeguard policies of the World Bank.

This project involves the widening of the existing road to 4-lane motorway standard for 5.5 kilometers between Grabovnica-Grdelica on the E-75. In line with similar projects implemented in Serbia, construction is expected to start after contract signing following international competitive tendering. Pre-construction activities associated with design work include soil investigations and detailed survey of the alignment. Actual mobilization for construction work will follow after the contract has been signed. The mobilization consists of activities such as the preparation of material storage areas, camps water, power, communication and other site facilities. Works will proceed throughout the year. The project is planned to be completed within 24 months from commencement of works. The works will be conducted in one Package and one LOT from km 868+166.10 to km 873+719.94.

The construction requires the expropriation of 43 hectares of land (434,224 square meters), within the Cadastral Municipalities of Mala Kopasnica, of Oraovica and Grdelica Selo. The number of project affected persons (PAPs) within each of the Cadastral Municipalities is Grdelica Selo 94, Mala Kopasnica 43, and at Oraovica 145, totaling 282 expropriation proposals. The RAP documents the information-gathering and analytical process to ensure that the proposed developments leave no individual (project affected person or PAP) worse off than they were in the pre-project state. The process involves the assessment of all physical or economic impacts, displacement, or temporary or permanent loss of assets or facilities that may be experienced by the communities along the road. The RAP identifies people affected by the project, the nature and the degree of the impact, any measures that have been, or are to be taken to minimize the effects, and details the compensation and other assistance to be provided for unavoidable impacts.

The Beneficiary of Expropriation is the Public Enterprise Roads of Srbije (PERS), on behalf of the implementation entity KSDOO, who will monitor the implementation of the resettlement processes, both through internal, official institutional arrangements, as well as by an independent, external consultant to be appointed by implementing entity. The external monitoring and evaluation consultant has been appointed and will commence their work prior to the start of construction on this section. The estimated budget required for expropriation and resettlement on this section is Serbian RSD (RSD) 250.000.000,00 and is allocated in the business plan of Korridors of Srbije Limited Liability Company (KSDOO).

Land acquisition and resettlement involve many aspects and are inherently disruptive, and during the process, disagreement can occur over the benefits due to any project affected person. The RAP documents the establishment of the independent Grievance Commission, as an interim step, to try and resolve any complaint and/or grievance, prior to any PAP entering the judicial process. The establishment of the Grievance Commission is required under the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared and agreed as part of the Corridor X Highway Project, financed by the World Bank. Expropriation takes place after a certain alignment is declared to be of public interest by the Government of Republic of Serbia. At every phase, the PAP has the possibility to protect his given rights by involving them at all and every step being taken either by the Beneficiary of Expropriation or by the institutions who by authority take the leading role.
in the expropriation process. Besides, PAPs have the legal right to challenge all decision being made either through appeal according to the Serbian Law of expropriation or through grievances consistent with lines of the RPF and this RAP. Finally, any PAP has the right to enter into judicial process to exercise their rights to the Supreme Court of Serbia. The Alignment obtained to be of public interest by the Government's act 05 No 465-9357/2010 dated December the 16, 2010.

The settlements of Grabovnica and Grdelica, according to the statistical data given by the Republican office for Statistics, are among the poorest in the Republic of Serbia, with high levels of unemployment, intensive emigration and a large percentage of elderly households. These rural settlements of the municipality generally have poor road infrastructure, poor and unorganized water supply, lack of sewer system infrastructure and telephone networks, low-quality and unavailable health services, low-quality basic education with primary schools often closed due to insufficient students, and unorganized public transportation to the municipality center.

Public consultations were held on February 4, 2011 at the Grdelica Community Center regarding the project for the route of Corridor X within the Grabovnica - Grdelica zone. The topic of discussion was the existing survey on the socio-economic characteristics of the households, as one of the methods for collecting the data necessary for conducting the Socio-Economic Study and drafting the Impact Assessment of the project on the social development of the region.

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) analysis for the Grabovnica - Grdelica section was undertaken after the completion of the draft project documentation for the construction of the route on this corridor. Within the legislation of the Republic of Serbia, the issue of the local population is defined in the Law on planning and construction and the Law on expropriation, and those two laws are the framework for carrying out preparations for cooperation with citizens, defining the rights of citizens, meaning the owners of the real estate in the zone of the route, as well as defining the obligations of the Beneficiary of Expropriation. In accordance with the provisions of the RPF adopted for this project, this social assessment was carried out to gather relevant information from PAPs and other stakeholders to provide inputs for finalizing the RAP. The scope of this includes some primary data collection, in the form of a survey, in the different communities, together with the collection and compilation of available data on the socio-economic characteristics of the residents of the hinterland of the proposed schema. Two types of questionnaire were used: one for those PAPs who lose only agricultural land; and one for those PAPs who lose structures of any kind as well (Questionnaires - Annex I). A public invitation to citizens/households whose property is the subject of expropriation was sent out through local media (radio, TV, newspapers) with the request to respond and participate in this polling.

The SIA was carried out in the three cadastral Municipalities, but resulted in a very poor response from the PAPs. This poor response is mainly due to the fact that in Serbia people generally do not want share their personal details and generally reluctant to participate in this type of surveys. Only 35 project affected families agreed to participate in the survey of which 31 were surveyed with the small questionnaire and 4 joined a focus group. There was a general unwillingness to participate in the survey besides the fact that the provisions of the RPF of June 2009 were presented and made clear at several occasions. Also during the public consultation citizens were kindly asked to participate in the survey for their benefit. As a result, the survey did not completely succeed in producing the necessary indicators to identify more precise the level of vulnerability at the surveyed area. Additionally, data from the survey could not be held as sufficient and reliable proof of vulnerability of the households. In order to obtain information of such validity it is necessary to collect additional data from other independent sources for each household (tax administration office, center for social works, cadastral offices etc.). Findings of the SIA do indicate the presence of
vulnerability shown further in tables. However, when compared and cross referenced with statistical and official data for the Municipality of Leskovac it is clear that on some level the PAP are in a better socio economic position against then the average of citizens in the Municipality of Leskovac. Amongst other these reasons led to defining and implementing additional assistance as described in Paragraph 2.7.

The socio-economic and demographic markers of the polled owners and their households broadly reflect the conditions within Grdelica. Despite the estimation of individual socio-economic status, in which nearly all households rated their status as being poor or very poor, and just one as average (and not a single one above average), according to the indicators of income per member of the household, the data indicate that the polled households are better off than the average socio-economic performance in settlement of Grdelica as well as in the other rural settlements within the municipality of Leskovac. In deprived areas with a poorly functioning land market, it is often observed that the money acquired from expropriation of real estate improves the economic situation of the household, and could potentially be a push-factor for advancing the socio-economic status of the household. Specifically, despite nearly two thirds of those polled stating that the money received from expropriation of agricultural land would be partially or entirely used for immediate expenses, while nearly one third of those polled stated that these funds would be used for improving living conditions (addition to or construction of a house), for children’s education, for purchasing agricultural machinery or for starting a business. With that, on the level of individual households, definite positive effects can be expected from the process of expropriation.

The construction of this section of the highway will also bring definite positive effects for a large number of residents who live in settlements on the existing alignment, as much of the traffic on the existing road will divert to the new motorway, improving the safety and environment of the communities, and facilitating their own access to places of employment, education, or for other social or commercial purposes.
CHAPTER I – INTRODUCTION

Background

1.1 The Government of the Republic of Serbia is currently developing the core road infrastructure on Corridor X with the assistance of International financial Institutions. The objective of this infrastructure development is to facilitate sustainable economic development and ensure that the country capitalizes on its geographical position on the Pan-European Network. As part of this core road network improvement, the World Bank is assisting the construction of 35 km of Highways consisting of three (3) sections along E 75 and E 80 Highways. These three sections includes: Grabovnica - Grdelica (5.55 km) and Vladicin Han - Donji Neradovac (26.3 km) on E 75 Highway and Dimitrovgrad bypass (8.67 km) on E 80 Highway. The Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia (PERS), as the Beneficiary of Expropriation, in cooperation with the Department for Urbanism, Civil Engineering, Property and Legal Affairs within the municipal administration of the City of Leskovac is conducting the expropriation process for all these three sections and approximately about 150 ha of land is to be expropriated for improvement of these sections.

Objectives of RAP

1.2 Development projects that involve involuntary land acquisition and resettlement can cause long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures to mitigate these impacts are applied. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a section specific RAP related to the E 75 Highway, from Belgrade to Nis to the border with the FYR of Macedonia, Section Grabovnica – Grdelica in the total length of 5.55 km involving approximately 44 hectares of land expropriation comprising 282 expropriation cases. This RAP is prepared according to the Laws and regulations of Republic of Serbia and Resettlement Policy Framework adopted for this program by Government of Republic of Serbia which is consistent with the World Bank’s operational policy provisions for Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12). The objective of this RAP is to set out an action plan for the resettlement and rehabilitation of Project affected people (PAP) to ensure that they will benefit from the project, receive the compensation and assistance in time and enabled them to improve their standards of living will improve or at least be restored after the displacement. Acquisition of land and other assets for the project will adversely affect the livelihoods of persons who live, work or earn their living on the land that will be acquired for the project. PAPs are defined as those persons whose land is being expropriated, or those persons whose income or livelihoods will be adversely affected by land acquisition for the project.

Scope of RAP

1.3 Keeping the above objectives in view, the scope of this RAP includes, but is not limited to:

a) Provide the details on the policies governing land expropriation and provisions of the RPF for assistance and support to the affected people;

b) Provide an implementation plan for timely acquisition of assets, payment of compensation and delivery of the benefits to PAPs;

c) Provide details on the public information, consultation and participation, and grievance redress mechanisms in project planning, design and implementation;

d) Provide identified sources and estimates of required resources for implementation of the RAP; and,

e) Provide a plan for supervision, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation.
Social Impact Assessment

1.4 In line with the provisions of RPF, a baseline socio-economic survey was carried out among the affected families to record their key socio-economic and demographic status which will become the basis for measuring the changes in the living standards in the post impact period. This survey was conducted according to the RPF although, as previously stated only 35 PAPs entered the survey. Accordingly, this survey was carried out by KSDOO and external consultants during January and February 2011. The survey covered the details of individual losses of land and other properties and collection of household information related to assets, income and expenditure demographic characteristics, housing and access to basic amenities, etc. The PAPs are defined as those who on account of the execution of the project have lost: (a) the land or other assets (b) right, title or interest in any house, land or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently, or (c) business, occupation, work of place of residence or habitat adversely affected and PAP means any of the displaced persons. Accordingly, the following categories of PAPs were identified:

- a) PAPs, with formal title, who lose all or part of their land;
- b) PAPs, with formal title, who have immovable property on the land to be expropriated (loss of structures); and
- c) PAPs without any title who have likely to lose their incomes or shelters.

Nature of Impacts

1.5 The following impacts are identified in the project

- a) **Permanently acquired land** consists of cultivated and non/cultivated land within the line of acquisition. The cultivated land includes paddy field, dry field, vegetable field, non cultivated land, forestry field and housing land;
- b) **Affected families**; all families that have land, building or land attachments;
- c) **Project Affected People (PAPs)**; population of all individuals affected by the project

1.6 Based on the social impact result, RAP was developed in delivering the compensation and assistance to the affected people. The details of expropriation process and compensation payment, findings of the social assessment and proposed institutional and implementation arrangements including budget and time table are provided in subsequent chapters.
CHAPTER II – LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY PROVISIONS

Legal process for Expropriation

2.1 The applicable legal framework for Expropriation was described in RPF. The most important features of the Law on Expropriation are provided below:
   a) It is intended to ensure simple, efficient process which will be completed within six months;
   b) The fair value of the land affected by a particular scheme, or project, is determined by the Tax Administration, on behalf of the Beneficiary of Expropriation. The value is assessed on the basis of comparable sales transactions in the area in the recent past;
   c) In the case of privately owned agricultural land, if comparable land of the same type and quality, or the appropriate value, in the same area or vicinity (Article 15 of the Expropriation Law) identified by accredited expert is offered to the projected affected person with formal title.
   d) In case of disagreement on the comparability of the land offered, a different accredited expert would be hired by the local municipality to determine the comparability of the land offered.
   e) 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.
   f) 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.
   g) For the project affected person, without formal title, there is no provision to pay compensation currently under the Law on Expropriation. However, there is a provision in the RPF for providing assistance to those non title holders by the project. In case where there is a conflict between the Republic of Serbia Laws and World Bank policy, the provisions of the RPF and the relevant World Bank safeguards will apply.

2.2 In the case of the Corridor X Highway project/program, the Beneficiary of Expropriation is PERS, on behalf of the implementing entity, the KSDOO, or in future the latter directly on its own account.

Expropriation Process followed for E 75 Highway

2.3 Public interest for expropriation, i.e. administrative transfer of immovable property – land and structures on the land for the purposes of construction of the E 75 Highway from Belgrade – Nis to the border with the FYRM, was determined by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, (“Official Gazette” of Republic of Serbia” No. 78/08). The following are some of the selected provisions of the expropriation.

2.4 The Law on Expropriation requires the Beneficiary of Expropriation to justify the need for expropriation and to demonstrate that the scheme cannot occur without the proposed expropriation. The declaration of public interest/use is a special procedure, which precedes and enables any property acquisition and expropriation. When the scheme is declared to be of “public interest”, a concrete expropriation proposal by the Beneficiary of Expropriation is prepared and then submitted to the relevant municipality encompassing PAPs. A concrete expropriation proposal is prepared for each project affected person that contains the amount of land involved, the assessment of fair value for any immovable property, the justification of the need for the specific expropriation, together with the confirmation that the scheme is included in the relevant regional and/or spatial plan. The concrete 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 Cadastre Register, which provides details on the title
holder, the immovable property, the type of land, and the area of the affected land. The concrete expropriation proposal also obliges the Beneficiary of Expropriation to submit a request to the Cadastre Office, Land Registry, or other public register, to prevent any transaction (Article 32) on the land to be expropriated.

2.5 Immovable property, as defined, may be expropriated when necessary for the construction of facilities or undertaking of works of “public interest/use.” The key assumption is that the scheme cannot progress without expropriating the immovable property. The assessment of fair value takes into account the value of land, the cost of structures and installations, crops, trees, fruit bearing tress, age of crops, vineyards, and the time needed to replace them. The impact of the scheme on the value of land will not be considered in the fair value of the immovable property. Under the Law, 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 mobile 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, on an exceptional basis, for the permission to access the said plot(s) (Article 35).

2.6 For any specific scheme to obtain public interest status, the Beneficiary of Expropriation is obliged to submit to the Government (through the Ministry of Finance) 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 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. According to national legal framework, the Beneficiary of Expropriation is not required to prepare a social assessment (socioeconomic study) or a baseline census with regard to project affected persons. However, keeping with the provisions of RPF, a social impact assessment is carried out to assess the impacts associated with the expropriation, collect the baseline socio-economic characteristics of the affected people and also conduct consultations with the affected groups to seek their feedback and incorporate in the design or plan as appropriate.

Resettlement Policy provisions

2.7 The RPF outlines the process of expropriation and additional support for various categories of affected people and the process of carrying out the social impact assessment and preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) prepared consistent with the Serbian Government’s laws and the World Bank’s operational policy provisions for involuntary resettlement has been adopted by the Government of Republic of Serbia for this program has been adopted. The key additional support in addition to compensation under Expropriation is described below.

a) **Unviable or redundant parcel:** An accredited expert, on behalf and at the PAP request will make an evaluation whether the remaining parcels are economically unviable. This assessment is done on site, in the presence of the PAP, the beneficiary of expropriation and representatives of the Municipality. In case of these, the affected people will be offered an option to surrender and receive compensation for the entire parcel of land.

b) **Land needed for project works on temporary basis:** In case of any land parcels required during the construction period on temporary basis, the lands will be taken on lease basis and rental allowances will be paid for temporary duration. The rental allowance will be determined according to similar allowances as given by the Ministry of Agriculture and cannot be determined in a rate less than 140 EURO per Hectare.
c) **Loss of Houses:** In addition to compensation under expropriation, the families loosing houses will receive additional support for moving expenses, transitional allowance and costs towards administrative and transfer taxes. Moving expenses are defined as costs to move households by truck, costs to move households by Manuel workers, according to the price list for similar moving in the area. Transitional allowances are defined to the maximum of 6 monthly minimum wages, excluding taxes and contributions, at the value given by the Republic organization for Statistics for the month in which the payment of the allowance is being made. According to the Law on Taxes and Tax administration, PAPs are exempted from all and any such obligation to pay administrative and transfer taxes.

d) **Non title holders occupying the public lands:** Compensation to replace lost assets to the project.

e) **Affected leased public properties:** Assistance to provide alternative corresponding equivalent public properties.

f) **Tenants, employees or workers:** Compensation for loss of income and replacement cost for any investments, three months livelihood assistance in the amount of maximum three minimum wages excluding taxes and contributions. The replacement cost is determined by an accredited expert.

g) **Impact on business:** Relocation cost of affected business and replacement cost of business is determined as cash compensation at replacement cost for affected structure calculated based on the market price determined by the Accredited experts office, one time allowance for costs of moving, calculated as moving expenses and taxes. Replacement cost of affected business, cash compensation at replacement cost for affected structure calculated based on the market price determined by the Accredited experts office, one time allowance for costs of moving, calculated as moving expenses and taxes.

h) **Assistance to Vulnerable people:** Households with many dependants, unemployed heads, households with disabled and poor households, will be provided additional support through the additional assistance programs as follows:

- Vehicle acquisition for medical teams who will present door to door medical attention on a weekly regular basis and address in emergency cases more frequently for those PAPs that are old, live alone have chronic illness and live in rural settlements with no mean of transportation; and
- As shown in the case of resettlement due to construction of Dimitrovgrad Bypass some actions and assistance to vulnerable people were recognized as best practice and achieved the main goal of the implementation of the RAP that no individual should be worse off than prior to the resettlement. Therefore it has been concluded that wood and lumber harvested from the land while construction will be distributed to the households according to the needs.

The Entitlement matrix for different impacts is provided in Annex II.

**Institutional framework**

2.8 Under current regulations there are several institutions involved in the entire process of land acquisition. The details of various institutions and their role in expropriation process are outlined below.

- **Local Municipality:** The role of the municipality is to handle all expropriation proposals submitted by the Beneficiary of expropriation. Its authority also lies in handling the compensation process.

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1 Dependants are being defined as household members who cannot take care of themselves and require alternative care and help either by family members or by specialist or services. The level of dependency of the household is being defined through comparison between the number of dependants and number of household member capable of running and supporting and caring of the households and its members and if the number of dependants exceeds the number of nondependent in a level more than a rate 1:2 in favor of the dependants.
• **Ministry of Finance:** The role of the Ministry is to propose to the Government for the Scheme to obtain public interest. It is also deciding on the Appeals in second level related with expropriation and property real rights.

• **Tax administration office:** Its rule is to determine the market value of the land being expropriated.

• **Ministry of agriculture:** Its rule is to submit to the PERS information regarding available agricultural land that can be offered as compensation according to Law of Expropriation.

• **Korridors of Srbije Limited Liability Company** will be responsible to coordinate and facilitate the expropriation process and also implement the RAP, particularly in carrying out the Social Assessment, holding the consultations, preparing and implementing the RAP, especially delivering the additional R&R assistance, facilitating the redressed of grievances and providing support to the affected people in their efforts to improve their living standards.
CHAPTER III – EXPROPRIATION AND COMPENSATION PAYMENT

Introduction

3.1 Public interest for expropriation and administrative transfer of immobility’s, for construction of Highway E 75 section Grabovnica - Grdelica, was enforced by the Government’s decision according to article 20 Law of expropriation (Official Herald of Republic of Serbia no.53/95, 23/01, 20/09).

Expropriation Process

3.2 The expropriation will be carried out during March 2011 to August 2011 for a length of 5.55 km and will be submitted to the Municipality of Leskovac, whereas the total expropriated area amounts to 434.224 m2. (Approximately 43 ha). Upon the legal validity of the decision on expropriation, the owners of the expropriated properties will be given written offers on the compensation amount for the land, plants and structures. Upon the completion of the expert survey by agricultural expert, the offer for the expropriated land will be made depending on the location, quality and purpose of the land. The value of plants will be determined by the agricultural expert from the Institute for Expert Analyses of the City of Belgrade, and in accordance with Article 45 – 47 of the Law on Expropriation (harvest, age, fertility, undercoated investments...).

Compensation cost for standing crops etc

3.3 Compensation cost for standing crops is determined by an accredited expert and include the value of crops, including the time needed to replace them, Fruit bearing trees the value of the harvest, including the value of time needed to replace such a harvest, the replacement cost for any investment (input, labor, etc) made to raise new plants vineyards and orchards until they reach full yielding potential young vineyards or orchards not yet fruit bearing, the replacement cost for any investment made for raising a replacement vineyard or orchard, including the value of time needed to replace replacement vineyards or orchards and compensation for lost yields for each year from the year of expropriation. Nursery the replacement cost for any investment made on planting material not utilized. (See Annex II Entitlement matrix).

3.4 A process has been adopted for negotiations with the local population/households, whose land or structures are located within the boundaries of the impact area, which can have an effect on works and the forming of a new traffic way. After filming the terrain, the properties which will be the subject of expropriation and the owners of these properties were recorded. Owners have been offered two forms of expropriation: (1) Providing ownership of new land in exchange for the expropriated land (agricultural), and (2) Payment of money in the amount of the estimated market value of the land or structures. Following the consultation carried out in Grdelica, the owners selected payment of money. Accordingly, the compensation will be paid to all those affected under expropriation.

3.5 The reason for choosing the monetary compensation is due to the fact that there is almost no market and no transaction of agricultural land. The compensation offered, in the value given by the Tax administration office, is significantly higher than the price that can be achieved on the market. Therefore, and additionally given the fact that only 13% of pooled household stated agriculture to be their primary income.

3.6 Compensation for loss of structures: The compensation for loss of structures, both residential and business, will be determined according to article 18 of Law on expropriation. Respectively the compensation will be determined as the market value of the structure as assessed by an independent accredited expert.
according to the Tax administration office data. The recent sale transaction rates and proposed compensation rates are presented in Annex IV.
CHAPTER IV – SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND BASELINE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Social Impact Assessment

4.1 The provisions of RPF require the implementing agency undertake a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) to identify the social impacts associated with a project and collect the baseline socio-economic characteristics of the project affected households which will become the basis for assessing whether the project has realized the resettlement objectives of ensuring or improving the pre-project living standards of the PAPs.

4.2 The SIA is normally expected to be carried out as soon as the potential project impacts are clarified and the PAPs are identified. Legal regulations in Serbia do not envisage an obligation for the implementing agency or contractor to carry out an evaluation of effects of the planned activities on the social development of the community, especially on the populace and households which are directly or indirectly affected by these activities. SIA analyses have not yet been applied in infrastructure and other plans and development projects in Serbia. Valid laws in the area of planning, construction and expropriation do not oblige or envisage the carrying out of an SIA, regardless of the number of households or residents which are located in the area which is the subject of the plan or which will be directly affected by the planned activities. In another document, which just recently became a required part of infrastructure project preparations (Environmental Impact Assessment), elements of social development are only marginally included and encompass a number of indicators of socio-economic characteristics of the population in the planned area.

4.3 The World Bank team during the Implementing support mission in November, 2009 clarified about the requirements of SIA under the provisions of RPF. Accordingly, SIA was carried out via surveying using two types of questionnaires and on comparable data on the socio-economic characteristics of the affected households. The poll questionnaire was developed in consultations with the World Bank team. A public invitation to citizens/households whose property is the subject of expropriation was sent out through local media (radio, TV, newspapers) with the request to respond and participate in this survey.

Methodology followed for Social Impact Assessment

4.4 The SIA was conducted through field visits to the communities that will be directly affected by the project. Field visits included observation of the community and dialogues with members of the community, key informants (community leaders and representatives) and potential opponents.

Public consultations

4.5 Public consultations were held on February 4, 2011 at the Grdelica Community Center regarding the project for the route of Corridor X within the Grabovnica - Grdelica zone. The topic of discussion was the existing survey on the socio-economic characteristics of the households, as one of the methods for collecting the data necessary for conducting the Socio-Economic Study and drafting the Impact Assessment of the project on the social development of the region. Around 150 PAPs participated in the public consultations.

4.6 During the introductory speech, the Team from Koridori Srbije doo informed the participants of the reasons for conducting the Social-Economic Study and highlighted that the Study is an integral component of the project documentation and that it is conducted on the basis of the provisions of RPF adopted for this project as part of the project agreement. The purpose for conducting the study is to obtain insight into the
basic socio-economic characteristics of the households which will in some way be affected by the construction of the highway, whether through the expropriation of agricultural land, residential structures or commercial structures, or as a result of changes in the conditions and quality of life within the settlement where they live. In the above context, the importance of the social assessment and participation in the survey was highlighted to all those who took part in the public consultations.

4.7 During the meeting the participants were informed about the basic contents of the survey questionnaire and asked all of those present to take part and complete the questionnaire during a discussion with the interviewers. It was also emphasized that the only purpose of the survey was to obtain the data necessary for conducting the Socio-Economic Study and that the obtained data would not be used for any other purposes. The survey was conducted by a team of seven interviewers who were trained in Belgrade to talk with the participants and properly fill out the questionnaire. 35 residents who were in attendance took part in the survey. A certain number of residents took a copy of the questionnaire to think over whether they would like to be included in the survey. If they subsequently decided to participate, they were asked to send the completed questionnaire to the secretariat of KSDOO. No additional questionnaires were subsequently received by mail.

4.7 Surveying: The surveying took place following the public consultations. For the households which are only subject to the expropriation of agricultural land, questionnaire No. 1 was used, which relates to the expropriation of agricultural land. For households whose residential structures are affected by the route of the highway, questionnaire No. 2 was used (See Annex II for questionnaire). There were three such households and a discussion with them was arranged in the form of a focus group which is a special segment of this report. This questionnaire was also used to survey owners whose auxiliary structures located on parcels of land are being expropriated.

4.8 Surveying was conducted in the facilities of Municipality of Grdelica. Citizens were also offered the option of polling personnel coming to their homes and conducting the polling there. None would allow the team to visit their homes. In the introduction section of the questionnaire, it is stated that the questionnaire is part of the activities in collecting data of importance for the evaluation of effects that the construction of this section of the highway route on the social development of the area, and especially on the population and households that are directly or indirectly affected by construction and use of this road. Data collected in this questionnaire will be used exclusively for the needs of the elaboration of the impact study and will not be used for any other needs. Despite this, the interest and willingness of citizens to participate was very low.

4.9 During this process, the survey team tried to organize the citizens into a focus group in which certain aspects of the process of expropriation could be studied in greater detail, especially the future plans of these households, their evaluation of specific problems which they have faced during the process of expropriation, as well as support from the local community. Along with the data collected by polling, data acquired from the service in the municipality of Leskovac was also used in the SIA analysis, as was data from statistical sources (Municipalities in Serbia 2008).

Focus Group Consultations

4.10 During the public consultations three households stated that they might face problems during the activities which will be carried out on defining the route of the highway. The problem which these households share is that according to their assessment, the route of the highway is located at a very short distance from their residential structures so it could be expected that in the future the highway will negatively affect their living conditions in these structures, decrease their quality of life and have the additional consequence of significantly decreasing the market value of their structures. The data for these households is
presented separately, since they are not affected by the expropriation of agricultural land. They are not project affected persons as defined in the RPF, June 2009 but can address the implementing entity Koridori Srbije for assistance and guidance throughout the period of construction.

4.11 In hamlet of Stubline, according to information obtained from participants in the focus group, six households had concrete marking posts placed on their properties. They had no knowledge of the reasons for placing the markers. This is due to lack and inappropriate communication with the relevant cadastral authority. Therefore, the Cadastre has been instructed to give prior notice to all PAPs before starting the new marking. The issue of the local cemetery in Stubline – Oraovačko Cemetery - was also brought up. According to current information, local residents estimate that the route of the highway is a distance of 10-15m from the cemetery fence. The participants in the focus group expressed their suspicion related to the placement of protective noise barriers. In their opinion, there is no guarantee that these protective noise barriers will actually be placed, especially due to the fact that the local community has very little power when it comes to influencing the contractors or higher levels of management (national level) to ensure that the planned protective barriers are actually placed. Mitigation measures are represented in the EMP for this specific section. Detailed design of noise protection barriers is integral part of Detailed design for E-75 highway Project, section Grabovnica – Grdelica. The spatial position and maximum heights of noise protection structures are provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chainage (km)</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Max height (m)</th>
<th>Length (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>868+250 – 869+050</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870+900 – 871+050</td>
<td>right</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>871+050 – 871+225</td>
<td>right</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>871+750 – 872+575</td>
<td>right</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>825</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EIA Study was integral part of preliminary/feasibility design of E-75 Highway section between Grabovnica and Grdelica, in accordance with Serbian legislation. All mitigation measures, including proposed height, length and spatial position for noise protection barriers were introduced to the interested public. The national disclosure process encompassed four rounds of public consultations for each sub-section (on TOR for environmental consultant, on scope of environmental assessment, on draft EIA and on draft final EIA) and were carried out in period from 2006 to 2009.

Public Consultation was held in Vlasotince, on Sep 18, 2008, and there were no major complaints on prepared draft EIA Study. There were no complaints on proposed height, length and spatial position of proposed noise barriers. The sub-section EIA has been approved by the Serbian Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (former MOE).

Independent consultant prepared Corridor Level EIA for E-75 Highway from Grabovnica to Levošoje, which include highway sub-section from Grabovnica to Grdelica.

Public Consultations were concluded on March 12, 2009, from 12 noon to 2.00 p.m. (local time), by presentation of the subject EIA on the premises of the Municipality of Vranje.

Presentation was attended by representatives of the Municipality of Vranje, EIA Author, WB representative, representatives of the PE “Roads of Serbia” and the interested public. List of participants is included in this Report.

During the public consultations, there were no significant remarks in regards to environmental protection issues related to Grabovnica - Grdelica Highway section. There were no complaints on proposed height, length and spatial position of proposed noise barriers.
The in-country disclosure of draft EMP started on Apr 21, 2011, when public consultations were announced on KS web site.
Disclosure of draft EMP finished on May 11, 2011, when the public meeting was held in the municipal culture center in Grdelica.
There were 20 attendees on public consultation meeting in Grdelica. 15 attendees were local citizens. Among the others, there were local municipal representatives, local environmental officer, local media representatives, colleague engineers etc. List of participants is available within the premises of the KS Company.
During the public consultations there were no significant remarks in regards to environmental protection issues. All planed mitigation measures were presented to the residents, including detailed presentation of noise protection barriers which will be erected and which will ensure adequate noise protection of the affected areas. There were no complains on proposed height, length and spatial position of proposed noise barriers.
All these proposed measures will be monitored during the construction of this section through the Supervision of construction works of Highway E75 Grabovnica-Levosoje awarded to LouisBerger SAS as well as through Time based Contract for Consultants Services between Koridors of Serbia and JV Ove ARUP&Partners International Limited/UK(Leader), ARUP doo./Serbia (JV Member); and Institu Kirlilo Savic a.d./Serbia (JV member).

4.12 The participants in the focus group feel that the beneficiary of expropriation is responsible for providing them with all necessary information in a timely manner, based on which they can assess whether, and to what extent, the living conditions and quality of life within their residential structures will be negatively affected, and must also enable them to decided whether they will remain in their structures or request that these structures be expropriated at fair market value.

1. **J.V. household, from Oraovica, hamlet of Stubline.** The house is owned by the family and is located on a plot of 30 acres. Currently, the house is at a distance of around 40-50 m from the route of the road and the concrete markers are at a distance of 10-15 m. If a portion of their property is expropriated for the use of the route, the consequence will be a significant decrease in the market value of their residential structure, as well as the deterioration of the living conditions and quality of life within that structure. According to the assessment of the focus group participants, it would be possible to move the route towards the Morava river and in doing so protect these residential structures. The residential structure of this household has an area of 100 m2, was built in 1975 from solid material and is outfitted with the necessary utilities and other installations, including central heating. The household does not own any agricultural land and is not involved in agriculture. The household has two members (husband 59 years old and wife 55 years old) and both receive pensions earned in Austria. They have an adult daughter who lives with her family in Austria. The J.V. household is relatively well-off with an above-average income from two pensions, as the owner himself assesses his level of material well-being.

2. **R.I. household, from Oraovica, hamlet of Stubline.** The house is owned by the family and is located on a plot of 13 acres. Concrete markers were also placed here at a distance of around 25 m from the house. If this does end up being the new regulation line, the living conditions within the building will decrease drastically. The house has an area of 100 m2, was built in 1980 from solid material and is outfitted with all necessary installations, including central heating. The structure contains a garage, with an area of 18 m2, in which the owner and his son periodically perform mechanic services for automobiles, which is the only source of income for the family. They have a garden used to grow vegetables for self consumption. Along with the owner (58 years old) and wife
(52 years old), the household also consists of a son (30 years old), daughter in-law (30 years old) and two grandchildren (7 and 3 years old). Despite the fact that they have all completed high school and have a vocation, none of them have steady employment, but rather their only source of income is periodic work on repairing automobiles. The household revenue per member is significantly below the poverty line. There are no chronically ill members within the household nor are there individuals who require constant care. The household is obligated to pay just a few more installments for a loan (monthly installment amounts to 4000 RSD). They rate their socio-economic position as very poor. They are not interested in additional training because they see no point in this. As the owner says: “What’s there to do in Grdelica anyway; whatever you do you can’t get paid for it”. During the past two years they purchased an automobile at a price of 700 Euros.

3. J.P. household, Oraovica, hamlet of Straze. The house is owned by the family and is located on a plot of 7 acres. Concrete markers were placed at a distance of 3 meters from the house. The water well is located on the portion of the plot which was sectioned off by the markers, towards the route of the road. This owner also stated that nobody informed them that the concrete markers would be placed or what purpose they serve. The authored municipality surveyors simply entered into the yard and placed the concrete markers. The house has an area of around 70 m², was built from wood and has all necessary installations. Aside from the owner (62 years old), the household consists of a wife (62 years old) and two sons (38 and 40 years old). The owner and wife are retired and have a total monthly pension of 35,000 RSD. The older son is employed and receives a monthly salary of 30,000 RSD, while the younger son is still a student and is not employed. None of them have any health problems. It is possible that one of the sons might be interested in a training or certification program. During the past two years they purchased an automobile at a price of 6000 Euros using the severance received from the company in which the owner was employed.

4.13 Along with these three households, whose structures are not envisaged for expropriation, but will experience a future decrease in their quality of life and property value as a result of the proximity of the route, one household faces expropriation of a structure. This concerns the D.T. household from Oraovica, Grdelica, which has an auxiliary structure for agricultural works. The total area of the plot which is the subject of expropriation is 45 acres, and the area which is being expropriated amounts to 10 acres. Along with this, the household has a total of a half hectare of agricultural land. The land is cultivated exclusively by members of the household and that which is produced is used only for the needs of the household and not for sale. They plan to continue being involved in agriculture. The area of the auxiliary structure which is the subject of expropriation is 85 m², built in 1960 from solid material. Within the family, aside from the head of the household (52 years old), there is a wife (48 years old) and two children – a 16-year old daughter who attends high school and a son (28 years old) who is a university student. The only employed member of the household is the wife. The monthly income of the household amounts to around 35,000 RSD. The household is paying off a five-year loan with a monthly installment of around 12,300 RSD. The head of the household assesses his socio-economic position as poor. They are interested in receiving computer training. During the past two years they did not purchase anything of significant value.

4.14 Following the focus group meeting, KSDOO promised an explanation of the reason why the concrete markers were placed for the households. According to the Law on Expropriation of the Republic of Serbia, the beneficiary of expropriation is required to, upon the request of the owner, carry out the expropriation of the remaining portion of property if living conditions are made worse on that remaining portion. Considering that there is a certain number of households with residential structures in close proximity to the route, as well as that we do not know whether the placed concrete markers designate the regulation line of the route, it would be advisable to investigate whether it would be possible to relocate the
route in the manner suggested by the focus group participants. There is a significant amount of disbelief that the protective noise barriers will actually be placed. If the contractor does decide to go that route, an agreement should be made with the local community in which the placement of protective barriers will be guaranteed.

Socio-economic status of citizens of Gradelica

4.15 The settlement of Grdelica is located in one of the poorest municipalities in Serbia with a negative natural birthrate. The estimated number of residents in 2007 was 10,765. The average age of residents is 45 years old, above the average in Serbia which is otherwise among the countries with one of the oldest populations in Europe. The aging index in the municipality (the ratio of the number of individuals who are 60 years of age and older and the number of those up to 19 years of age) is 166.3. The total share of the working contingent (15-64 years of age) is 64%, preschool 5.2%, and school-age (7-14 years) is 7.4% of the total population.

4.16 Available data indicates an above-average level of unemployment and a below-average income level in comparison to the average in Serbia. According to data for 2007 (Municipalities in Serbia 2008), the number of employed for every 1000 residents in the municipality was 183 (respectively in Serbia 271). Of the total number of employed, women make up 38.9% (average for Serbia is 43.4%). The number of registered unemployed individuals was 1910, or 27.7% of the age contingent 15-64 (the corresponding percentage for Serbia is 15.8%). The average income for employed individuals in Serbia in December of 2007 was 27,759.00 RSD and in the municipality of Leskovac was 19,355.00 RSD.

4.17 From the total of around 10,700.00 residents in the municipality, more than one fourth claim a pension (3,071.00 or 28.7%). Retirement pensions make up 63%, while disability and inherited pensions make up 37%. The structure of unemployment indicates long-term unemployment - the share of those in the municipality who are seeking employment for the first time is 24.6% while the corresponding percentage for Serbia is 48.6%. Nearly half of those who are seeking employment in the municipality have no qualifications (48.3%), which is significantly higher than the average in Serbia (37.2%). The percentage of women who are seeking employment (47%) in the municipality is lower than the national average (53%). The number of unemployed individuals for every 1000 residents is 177, while the national average is 106.

4.18 Nearly one tenth of the residents in the municipality use some form of social welfare. According to data for 2007, among non-adult beneficiaries of social welfare, there are 352 residents of the municipality, or 20.9% of the contingent, which is significantly higher than the average for Serbia (8.7%). Most of those are individuals with difficult family situations (320). The number of adult citizens which were beneficiaries of some form of social welfare that year was 662, or 7.3% of adult individuals, which is also significantly higher than the average for Serbia (4.1%). The most common are those who have no means with which to support themselves (485) and elderly individuals (122). According to data from the municipal administration, in November of 2009, within the territory of the municipality subsidies for children were received by 461 beneficiaries with 760 children.

4.19 In this undeveloped and poor municipality, poverty is especially significant in rural areas. In the villages in the municipality of Leskovac there is a significantly higher share of elderly and solitary households than the municipality average. The lack of access to basic education (likely closing of the area four-grade schools with a small number of students) is an important motive in the decision of households to move into the municipality center. In the report, Problems and Potentials Status Survey, the most common and greatest problems of living in rural settlements in the municipality of Leskovac are: poor transit
infrastructure, poor and unorganized water supply, low-quality and unavailable health care, poor connection to public transportation with the municipality center, and lack of sewer system infrastructure and telephone network.

4.20 In summary, the municipality of Leskovac is one of the poorest regions in Serbia. The high level of unemployment, low income level, large number of beneficiaries of various types of social welfare and large number of pensioners with small pensions make this municipality a region of multilevel deprivation. Poverty is also characteristic on the individual level (individuals and households) and on the level of the community collective consumption (spatial availability and quality of services of public interest, utilities infrastructure, transit infrastructure, frequency and quality of public transportation, etc.).

Demographic characteristics

4.21 Among the polled owners, more than two thirds are younger than 60 years old (67.7%). Those older than 70 years of age account for just 6.5%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 60 years old</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>67.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-70</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 70</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.22 Out of all of those polled, just two were women (6.5%), which confirms that owners are much more likely to be men. This type of gender structure in property owners is, on one side, conditioned by the traditional inheritance form in which male children have priority and where female children relinquish their portion of the inheritance, being that the law on inheritance adopted immediately after World War II gave equal inheritance rights to males and females. On the other side, such a structure reflects the still dominating pattern of gender domination of men in rural settlements, especially within the undeveloped regions of Serbia. Nearly two thirds of the polled households are three-generation extended families or households inhabited by two adult generations (64.5%). Married couples without children within the household account for 12.9%, while around one fifth are so-called nuclear families, consisting of parents and children (16.1%). The number of single-person households is relatively small (6.5%) compared to the average in Serbia, but is equal to the average within the municipality of Leskovac. Only one elderly single-person household and one elderly two-person household were identified. In poor areas, multiple-generation households have an important role in mitigating the lack of available public services (preschool institutions, care for elderly and sick, etc.). Nearly two fifths of households (38.7%) have children attending school, whether elementary or secondary school.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>single-person</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>married couples without children</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>married couples with children</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three-generation or two adult generations</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>64.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number of households with children in school</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>38.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.23 The average number of members within the polled households is 4.2 members which is significantly higher than the average in Serbia and in the municipality of Leskovac, where Grdelica is located. Households with five or more members account for more than one third (35.5%), while four-member households make
up 25.8%, two-member households 22.6%, and significantly less are three-member households (9.7%) and single-person households (6.5%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table: Size of Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single-member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four-member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven-member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight-member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine-member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employment and Sources of Income

4.24 Data on the employment status of owners and their spouses indicate that a majority are unemployed. Among the polled owners, 48.4% are unemployed and among their spouses 65.3% are unemployed. 19.4% of owners are regularly employed and just 13% of their spouses are regularly employed. The percentage of owners who receive a pension amounts to 25.8%, and of their spouses 21.7%. Around one fifth of households receive social welfare payment for children. Employment is very rare among the remaining members of the household.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table: Employment Status of Those Polled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regularly employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodically employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table: Employment Status of Spouses of Polled Owners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not employed (housewife, unemployed...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regularly employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Residential Status

4.25 Out of the total number of polled owners, nearly half live in the settlement of Grdelica (45.2), and in the villages/areas of the settlement the largest number are from Oraovica (38.7), Gornje Polje (9.7) and Mala Kopasnica (6.5). All households have ownership of the structures in which they reside. The average area of the residential structures in which the polled households reside is 96.4 m². Only two structures (6.5%) have an area less than 50 m², and 16% of structures have an area between 50 and 70 m². 32.3% of structures have an area between 70 and 100 m² and 38.7% of polled owners have a structure larger than 100 m².

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table: Permanent Place of Residence of Polled Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grdelica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gornje Polje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mala Kopasnica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oraovica</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Loss of land, structures and businesses

4.26 Currently, the only available source of information on the total ownership of agricultural and other land is the statements of polled residents. According to the data received from the surveys, the smallest estate is 600 m² and the largest is 42,000 m². Three owners stated that they do not know how much land they own. Being that there is still no official decision on the area of agricultural land that is the subject of expropriation for each individual owner, the responses to this question obtained from the survey are significantly unreliable. Three households reported jeopardized continued use of their residential structure, of which one household uses a garage within the residential structure as space in which work is performed (unregistered job repairing automobiles). One household reported a loss of an agricultural structure which is located on the area envisaged for expropriation. These cases have been covered separately and are presented within the chapter FOCUS GROUP.

Income and Occupation

4.27 The monthly income of the households ranges from those without an income to households with a relatively decent income (for local conditions), but those are relatively small in number. The average monthly income of the polled households is around 20,000 RSD. One fifth of households (16%), according to statements of those polled, do not receive any kind of income. 16% of households earn up to 10,000 RSD per month (around 100 Euros) and the same amount earn between 11,000 and 20,000 per month. 51.2% of households earn between 20,000 and 50,000. Not a single household reported earning an income of more than 50,000 RSD per month. Considered in terms of the number of members in the household, the average monthly income is around 4,750 RSD. 16% of households have no income and three out of ten households (29%) have less than 4000 RSD per member each month. A little less than half of polled households (48.3%) indicated having revenue between 4000 and 8,800 RSD per member, while just 6.5% of households earn an income greater than 10000 RSD per member (max. 17,500 RSD per capita).

4.28 Out of the total number of members living within the polled households, (130), 8.5% live in households without any source of income, 33.8% live in households with a monthly income per member of up to 4000 RSD, and 54.6% living in households which earn between 4000 and 8,800 RSD per member each month. Just 3% of residents in the polled households earn more than 10,000 RSD per member. Around one third (32.3%) of households earn income from agriculture. That income is relatively small. 60% of those who earn income from agriculture reported earning up to 20,000 RSD annually, and just one household reported income from agriculture amounting to around 100,000 RSD. The lower end of the spectrum for income from agriculture starts at 5000 RSD. Income is most often earned through the sale of milk. One fifth of polled households receive social welfare for having children, which depending on the number of children, ranges from 2000 to 6000 RSD. The social welfare payment for children amounts to 1700 RSD per child. It should be noted that ownership of agricultural land (over 1 hectare) is an eliminatory criterion in qualifying to receive social welfare for children.

Involvement in Agriculture

4.29 According to the responses provided in the survey, three quarters of households are involved in agriculture (74.2). Aside from the owner, other members also participate in agricultural activities in a certain
number of households (42%). As a reason for why they are not involved in agriculture, a certain number stated that they do not own any agricultural land or that they are too old, as well as having other obligations within the household. A relatively small number of households sell their agricultural products (22.7% of households which are involved in agriculture) and that mostly relates to milk.

4.30 The remaining households are involved in agriculture exclusively for self consumption. The estimated income from agriculture, as already shown, is very low. Agriculture is the only source of income for 13% of households. More than one third of polled households (39%) possess one or more agricultural machines, most often a tractor and/or motored cultivator. Not a single household employs workers to perform agricultural work. More than half of those polled (52%) will continue to be involved in agriculture. The primary and sole motive for being involved in agriculture and continuing with agricultural activities is ‘survival’, ‘poverty’, ‘it is the only source of existence’, etc. Not a single household is involved in agriculture, nor plans to be involved in agriculture, as an organized and stable source of income, nor do they perceive agriculture as a sector which can provide a respectable and secure source of income.

Disabled Members of Household

4.31 One third of those polled stated that within their household there are members who require support and cannot live independently. This most often concerns old members of the household (5 households), disabled (one household), or immobile (three households).

Households below the Poverty Line

4.32 One approach in assessing the level of poverty is the criterion of monthly income per household member. In the given situation and with the available data, it is not possible to verify and confirm the validity of these values. It is certain that the stated amounts of income are just one of the indicators for measuring poverty and defining the economic situation of the households. It is not possible to verify the stated values, nor is it possible to investigate further and confirm their validity using other sources. Therefore there were not enough indicators to identify vulnerable groups of PAPs. When, for example, we compare statements on the area of the residences of polled households and the statements on the amount of income of the households, we see that two out of the total number of households which indicated that they do not have any monthly income own residential structures with an area greater than 100 m2. On the other hand, there is a correlation between the area of a residence (over 100 m2) and the amount of revenue - out of the total number of polled households owning residential structures with an area of more than 100 m2, more than two thirds (66.7%) fall into the category of monthly income per member of more than 4000 RSD. This information is not presented in order to dispute the obtained data, but rather aims to show the complexity and difficulty in obtaining data and assessing its credibility.

4.33 Another approach differentiates revenue depending on the number of members in the household. In this approach we start from the criteria that the poverty line is 8800 RSD for the first adult household member, while for the remaining members this amount decreases. Within the Strategy for Decreasing Poverty, it states that the lower poverty line for a three-member family is 18,650 RSD (for 2008). Based on these values, it can be accepted that the poverty line is 8800 RSD for the first member of the family, while for the remaining members that amount is around 5000 RSD. If we accept this approach, then we obtain a different picture of the households below the poverty line. Based on the table below, a different assessment can be made, meaning an interpretation that around 52% of households are below the poverty line.
Number of Members in the Household | Below the Poverty Line | Assessed Revenue as the Poverty Line | Above the Poverty Line
--- | --- | --- | ---
1 | 9.7% | 8,800 RSD | none
2 | 6.5% | 13,800 RSD | 12.9%
3 | 6.5% | 18,800 RSD | 6.5%
4 | 9.7% | 23,800 RSD | 12.9%
5 | 9.7% | 28,800 RSD | 3.2%
7 | 6.5% | 38,800 RSD | 6.5%
8 | 6.5% | 43,800 RSD |
9 | 3.2% | 48,800 RSD |

4.34 It is also necessary to pay attention to the effect which previously carried out expropriation for Corridor X has had and its effect on the perception of the entire process held by the residents whose property will be expropriated. From this we can assume that the economic situation is shown to be worse than it actually is because this can lead to a greater likelihood of qualifying for additional support. Data on income of the households, obtained in the survey support the widespread poverty in the municipality of Leskovac. The municipality of Leskovac has a significantly lower employment rate per thousand residents than the national average (160 to 272), and consequently, a significantly higher unemployment rate (133 per thousand residents compared to an average in Serbia of 99 per thousand residents). This data is from 2009 and it is certain that the situation is significantly worse today due to the large increase in unemployment during 2010 across all of Serbia, especially in the eastern and southeastern regions. The area of Grdelica is a very rural area with evident indicators of multiple deprivations.

**Expenditure Pattern**

4.35 Within the spending structure of the households, it is expected that the largest portion of monthly income will be spent on food. In the poorest households, expenses for food make up more than 80% of the total income. Considering that all of those polled live in apartments which they own, expenses for housing encompass payment of utility services (water, electricity, heating). Among the other most common and highest stated expenses are for medicines which are a high priority in households with elderly and/or sick members.

**Household Assets**

4.36 The economic situation of the households can also be measured through ownership of household assets. Ownership of an automobile has been dismissed as a relevant indicator of the economic situation of a household. As shown in previous surveys, the age of the automobile is on average more than 20 years and their market value is a few hundred Euros. A large number of those automobiles are not registered because costs for annual registration are very high (a few hundred Euros), so the households use them only on special occasions (emergency transportation, etc.).
Self-Perception of Socio-Economic Position

4.37 Of the total number of those polled, nobody rated their socio-economic position as above average. Just 13% of those polled rated their socio-economic position as average, one third (32.2%) as poor and more than half (54.8%) as very poor. The most commonly stated reasons for such a perception of the economic situation of their households were: unemployment, lack of money and low income.

Interest in Training and Certification Programs

4.38 Despite the fact that this question was not included in questionnaire No. 1, from the discussions at the public consultations it can be concluded that there is some interest for additional training and certification programs and that a certain number, especially younger residents, would definitely be interested in some form of additional training and acquiring new knowledge, whether for themselves or for members of their households. It must be kept in mind that in this poor and undeveloped municipality, the civil sector is relatively weak and in need of appropriate support from both regional organizations as well as from international civil society organizations. During consultation and polling the PAPs could define the kind of training or skill upgrading program they would be interested in. Therefore in association with the local community the PAPs have been given the time until the end of construction of this specific section to select and submit proposals for specific programs they are interested in.

Assessment of Overall Living Conditions of Project Affected People

4.39 The data collected in the polling established the volume and depth of poverty among the project affected people. In general, the municipality of Leskovac, and particularly its rural areas belongs to the group of the most poverty-stricken regions in the Republic of Serbia, with high levels of unemployment, below average incomes and intensive emigration. Poverty is significantly widespread and profound in rural settlements of the municipality whose poor residents live in substandard environments with poor road infrastructure, poor and unorganized water supply, lack of sewer system infrastructure and telephone networks, low-quality and unavailable health services, low-quality basic education with the likelihood of primary schools being closed due to the small number of students, and unorganized public transportation which connects to the municipality center.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Average Monthly households Income ( in RSD and Euros)</td>
<td>20 000 RSD (200 EURO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Proportion of households below poverty line 8.800,00 RSD 93EUR per household member or adjusted according to the number of household members</td>
<td>94% or 52%</td>
<td>The official poverty line is 8800 RSD for the first adult household member and 5000 RSD for each additional household member (e.g. poverty line for three member family is 18 650 RSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Average Family Size</td>
<td>4,2 members</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Proportion of households whose primary earnings from agriculture</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Proportion of families without any earning members</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Proportion of households rating their economic position as “poor” and 54.8% as “very poor”</td>
<td>32.2% as “poor” and 54.8% as “very poor”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Positive effects of constructing section Grabovnica - Grdelica

4.40 Despite the fact that the process of expropriation led to a loss of a certain amount of agricultural land for the households whose property was located within the route, monetary compensation has generally strengthened the economic situation of the households. On one hand, the households acquired money through the transfer of land which in regular trade would go for a much lower price due to the fact that in this part of Serbia there is still no desire for agricultural land and agricultural land is not considered a significant economic resource. On the other hand, the money which was received will allow the households to improve their general quality of life (construction of or additions to residential structures) and to potentially use the money as an investment in strengthening the individual resources of the household members (education, certification, purchasing agricultural machinery, starting up a business, etc.)

4.41 The positive effects of construction of the Grabovnica - Grdelica section must also be considered in a wider context, meaning through the improvement of the quality of life of the residents of the municipality. This can first be seen in the increased safety in using the traffic way towards Grdelica. Grdelica construction will enable the relocation of the transit traffic from the existing regional road that links the settlements to Grdelica. In this way, spatial and functional integration of the two settlements with the municipal center will be provided along with considerably improved accessibility and safety for use of social, health, educational, cultural and other services organized in municipal center which are lacking in these two settlements.

Offers

4.42 Offers are being made in the stage when the decision on the expropriation cannot be appealed any more. After that point the Beneficiary of expropriation through the City of Leskovac proposes at first compensation in adequate land, after which in Case this offer is not accepted Beneficiary offers monetary compensation, fair value, as determined by the Tax administration office.

Summary of key findings of consultation

4.43 At the public consultations, the basic interest of the residents was directed towards comments regarding the amount of compensation for expropriated property. A small number of residents showed interest in receiving new agricultural land in exchange for that which was expropriated. The residents requested that the new parcels be in direct proximity of the city of Leskovac, which was a request that the Beneficiary of expropriation could not fulfill. The offered parcels of agricultural land were located at distances between 15 and 20 km from Leskovac. The reason for requesting land close to the municipality center is due to its perspective of being converted into construction land, meaning it will be used for construction of residential and other structures and not for agricultural production. The owners of structures also did not request that the Beneficiary of expropriation build them corresponding (equivalent) structures, but rather preferred monetary compensation.

Perceived impact and levels of consultation.

4.44 The fundamental and basically only theme of negotiations with the PAPs was the amount of monetary compensation for expropriated agricultural land. Sometimes the negotiations would turn into extortion of the Beneficiary of expropriation, when at public gatherings they would seek significantly higher amounts than the estimated market values of real estate.
Approach to consultations during implementation.

4.45 During implementation there will be several methods of consultation: Direct communication will be conducted through resettlement sessions at which there will be collected opinions regarding the expropriation and R&R assistance. The project will assist the affected people to seek any employment opportunities with the contractors and organize other skill upgrading training programmers and other income earning opportunities.
CHAPTER V – IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Institutional Arrangements

5.1 Roles and responsibilities of different institutions. Institutions involved in the resettlement process are PERS, as the Beneficiary of expropriation, Koridori Srbije doo as the implementing agency, Municipality of Leskovac as administrative institution through which the expropriation is being completed, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry for spatial planning and environmental protection, Land Cadastre Office, Tax Administration office, Government. The Beneficiary of expropriation PERS is determined to be beneficiary according to the Law on expropriation. It submits proposals to the Municipality.

5.2 Implementing Agency Koridori Srbije doo
- To organize all the participants to minimize the magnitude of impact from resettlement and conduct census survey, to keep data ad to train resettlement personnel who use the data;
- To make application to relevant authorities for permission of land use plan and permission of land use for construction;
- To formulate various mechanism for implementation of resettlement action plan;
- To train the resettlement personnel of municipalities and other organizations involved in the resettlement process;
- To train the resettlement personnel of prefecture (city) and county;
- To coordinate the project construction and implementation schedule;
- To coordinate signing of resettlement agreement with land administration departments and county (city/district) governments;
- To assist the people to redress their grievances and extend R&R assistance as available in the RAP
- To supervise the disbursement of funds.

5.3 Public Enterprise Putevi Srbije
- Submits expropriation proposals.
- Provides budget for expropriation through the business plan.

5.4 Local Municipality
- The role of the municipality of Leskovac is to handle all expropriation proposals submitted by the Beneficiary of expropriation. Its authority also lies in handling the compensation process.

5.5 Ministry of Finance
- The role of the Ministry is to propose to the Government for the Scheme to obtain Public interest. It is also deciding on the Appeals in second level related with expropriation and properties real rights.

5.6 Tax administration office
- Its role is to determine the market value of the land being expropriated

5.7 Ministry of agriculture
- Its role is to submit to the PERS information regarding available agricultural land that can be offered as compensation according to the lines of 15. Of Law of expropriation.

5.8 Cadastre office
- Registers all changes on the land affected by the expropriation.
5.9 Ministry of spatial planning, environmental protection and mining
- They issue building permits.

Implementation support from Koridori Srbije doo and the Center for Social works

5.10 The Center for Social Works, as a specialized center who covers the entire Republic of Serbia, is a resource for all data collected in reference to the social issues.

Role of Monitoring & Evaluation consultants

5.11 The role of the consultant is to monitor and report on the effectiveness of RAP implementation, including the psychical progress of resettlement and rehabilitation activities, the disbursement compensation, the effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities. The consultant is already in place and part of Korridori Srbije Team. The following are the key tasks to be performed by the consultant:
- providing advice on any resettlement issues and assist the Client in processing and resolution of resettlement claims;
- preparing advice on correct procedures to be followed and preparation of schedule when actions should be taken relevant to the design and construction program (action plan shall comply with the relevant policies of the GoS);
- review, update and/or preparation of new resettlement plans consistent with the resettlement framework plans and assisting the Client in preparing and updating resettlement plans;
- supervision and monitoring the implementation of the resettlement plans;
- monitoring the work related to dealing with complaints and grievances;
- providing updates to the resettlement plans as required to address any recurring problems or complaints;
- coordination and reporting on grievance resolution committee activities;
- management the aspects related to communication and disclosure of resettlement aspects under the Project; and,
- Prepare monthly progress reports;

5.12 The RAP will provide a coherent monitoring plan that identifies the organizational responsibilities, the methodology, and the schedule for monitoring and reporting. The three components of a monitoring plan should be performance monitoring plan should be performance monitoring, impact monitoring, and completion audit. The scope of the monitoring plan should be completion audit.

Monitoring Arrangements

5.13 Concurrent monitoring will be undertaken to monitor the implementation progress of RAP against milestones established in the RAP. Progress is usually reported against milestones established in the RAP. Progress is usually reported against a schedule of required actions (typically displayed through such devices as bar charts, Gantt charts, or MS Project Tables). Examples of performance milestones will include:
- Public meetings held;
- Grievance redress procedures in place and functioning;
- Compensation and R&R assistance payments disbursed;
- Income restoration and development activities initiated;
- Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.
Impact monitoring

5.14 Impact monitoring gauges the effectiveness of the RAP and its implementation in meeting the needs of the affected population. Depending on the scale of resettlement, impact monitoring is conducted by the project’s management (such as an internal Project Resettlement Unit) or an independent external agency. The purpose of impact monitoring is to provide the sponsor and/or the agency responsible for RAP implementation with an assessment of the effects of resettlement, to verify internal performance monitoring, and to identify adjustments in the implementation of the RAP as required.

Completion Audit

5.15 The key objective of this external evaluation, or completion audit, is to determine whether the compensation and assistance received by the PAPs has helped them to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly conceived and executed. The audit should verify that all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. In addition, the audit should evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect. The socioeconomic status of the affected population, including the host population, should be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement, as established through the census and socioeconomic studies. This impact assessment will be carried out after one year of people receiving the compensation and assistance.

Grievance Redress Committee, composition, functions, steps for grievance redresses and depositions

5.16 According to The Resettlement policy Framework Beneficiary of expropriation has established an independent Grievance Commission, from representatives of the PERS, Implementing Agency Koridori Srbije doo, Municipality and representatives of PAPs. The Grievance commission (GC) was established by the General Director’s of PERS act. The main responsibility of the Grievance Commission is to transparently and practically collect and deal with all complaints or grievances fairly and effectively. The GC will assemble 7 members. Three of them are elected from and amongst the PAP, one is delegated by the Implementing entity Koridori Srbije doo, Two are delegated from the beneficiary of expropriation PERS and one member is from the Local Municipality.

The method of registering a grievance is illustrated here:

- The grievance can be registered orally or in writing with the Local Municipality regardless to the stage of the expropriation. If it is an oral grievance, the grievance commission must record the complaint in writing and must respond to the grievance within 3 weeks. If the complaint is not understandable or has to be clarified in any way, the Grievance commission can advise and give legal assistance to the PAP in order to articulate the grievance in the best interest of the PAP.
- The grievance can be registered through the minutes by the Local Municipality whilst discussing the proposed compensation.
- The grievance can be registered by mail sent directly to either PERS or Koridori Srbije doo.

The grievances that are registered may be basically categorized into the following types:

a) Grievances related to the entitlement framework and implementation, such as discrepancies related to structures and ownership; Categorization of the structure and area occupied, claims related to ownership and occupancy status to the value of crops;
b) Grievances related to the value of land and other immovable properties, such as the assessment of fair value determined by the Tax administration office whether the PAP is not satisfied with the value or with the parameter used; and
c) Grievance related to the value of crops, fruit bearing plants, vineyards, orchards and nurseries.

Procedure of Grievance mechanism

5.17 The typical procedures includes: appeal, receipt and verification, resolution through grievance redress committee meetings, intimation to the applicant on the outcome of the decision, public information and documentation.

Principles to treat Complaints

5.18 The Grievance Commission at all level conducts a field survey on the PAP complaint and treats the complaints fairly and objectively according to national laws & regulation, principles and guidelines given through the RPF and the outcome will be sent to the complainant.

Record of complaint and appeal and Follow up Feedback

5.19 During the implementation of RAP, Grievance Commission will record and manage the complaints and the results of treating the complaints. In order for complete records of treating the complaint there will be an electronic monitoring system through the archive system of the PERS and a table recording system.

Income restoration Measures

5.20 The basic objective of income restoration activities is that no project-affected person shall be worse off than before the project. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating individuals, households, and socio-economic and cultural systems in affected communities. Income restoration schemes will be designed so as to benefit the PAPs. The income restoration will be consistent with the World Banks Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.10

Dealing with Temporary Impacts/additional impacts during construction

5.21 Additional impacts will be dealt with in the same manner as described in this RAP. The impacts will be followed by the Supervision consultant who will report these impacts to Koridors of Serbia. The assistance will be in the manner consistent with the provisions of this RAP and consistent with the good practice achieved during related expropriation on Corridor X.

Data base management

5.22 A census Database will be created by the consultants. This database will be transferred to the implementing unit for upgradation and further use. The main purpose of the data base and use will be to (i) track progress of R&R implementation (ii) for determining the entitlements to be paid; (iii) track pending entitlements and amounts; (iv) organizing outputs for periodical reports and other project requirements; and (v) establishing input formats. The Database consultants will be responsible for (i) identifying the input/output formats to the project requirements; (ii) Training of field level staffs; (iii) aid the PERS in finalizing the entitlements of each PAPs; (vi) provide for decision making at the implementing agency; (vii) Monitor
and regulate the land acquisition, distribution of compensation and assistance, grievance redress and financial progress.
Disclosures

5.23 This RAP in compliance with RPF will be publicly disclosed at the official website of Koridori Srbije doo, website of PERS, at the website of Municipality Leskovac as well as the web site of the World Bank. In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of meetings etc will be held with all stakeholders for dissemination of information regarding rehabilitation process and entitlement framework. The salient features of RAP will be translated in Serbian and disclosed.

Coordination with Civil works and certification

5.24 The resettlement program will be co-coordinated with the timing of civil works. The required coordination has contractual implications, and will be considered in procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared COI sections to project contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counseling and assistance to affected people so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works. Under the provisions of the RPF June 2009. The commencement of works will be allowed after the compensation has been paid in full or their grievance has been registered. The Municipality of Leskovac will certify that all compensation has been paid.

Budget and costs

5.25 Basic Cost of resettlement includes land compensation cost, compensation for standing crops, R&R assistance for all affected categories of PAPs, indirect loss of households move, compensation for house relocation, compensation for immovable objects attached to the a land and other taxes. All the funds made available through PERS are estimated and designated through the Law of the Budget for 2011 and Business Plan of Korridors of Serbia. By which the necessary amount of needed funds are transferred to the PERS. The Government made those funds operable by passing the Law through the Parliament. The law of the Budget has been passed through the Parliament and disclosed at the Official herald of Republic of Serbia. At this stage details for the breakdown of Budget are not available but through the Business plan of Korridors of Serbia there are designated and allocated funds exclusively for expropriation /land acquisition on the E 75 Grabovnica –Grdelica 443.000.000 RSD and covers compensation for all entitlements.

5.26 Implementation schedule. The following is the time schedule for Implemeniton of the key actions related to payment of compensation and assistance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Target Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>RAP Approval</td>
<td>August 2011.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Payment of compensation</td>
<td>September 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Training Programs</td>
<td>January 2012.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monitoring and Evaluation

5.27 Internal Monitoring. The internal monitoring is a conventional monitoring of government related to physical factors such as number of families affected, resettled, assistance extended, etc. and other financial
aspects, such as compensation paid, grant extended, etc. The internal M&E must be simultaneous with the implementation of the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP).

5.28 The objectives of the internal monitoring are: (i) Daily Operations Planning; (ii) Management and Implementation and (iii) Operational Trouble shooting and Feedback. The periodicity of internal monitoring could be daily or weekly depending on the issues and level.

5.29. **External monitoring.** An external monitoring and Concurrent evaluation is facilitated through the Contract for Consultants Services between Koridori Srbije and JV: Ove ARUP & Partners International Limited/UK (Leader); ARUP doo. (JV member) ; and Institute Kirilo Savic a.d/Serbia (JV members).
ANNEXES
ANNEX I - Poll questionnaire 1

This Questionnaire is a part of the activities in collecting data relevant for the evaluation of effects that the construction of the E/75 Highway would have on the social development of the area, and especially on the population and households that are directly or indirectly affected by construction and use of this road. The survey questionnaire was developed on the bases of the methodology and requirements of the World Bank and the General Resettlement Plan for the Corridor X Highway.

Data collected in this questionnaire will be used exclusively for the needs of the elaboration of the Impact Assessment Study and may not be used for any other purpose. Please cooperate and thus help us collect the necessary data for the benefit of the households whose property is the subject of expropriation.

1. First and last name of the head of household

2. Date of birth

3. Employment status (pensioner, permanently employed, temporarily employed, unemployed – mark appropriate)

4. Settlement of permanent residence

5. Ownership status of apartment/house (owner, tenant of privately owned house/apart., tenant of state owned house/apart.- circle)

5.1. Total net surface of the house/apartment

6. Members of household living in this house/apart.:  
   6.1. Wife/husband: date of birth, employment status
   6.2. Children (number); No of children who attend school; No of children employed
   6.3. Other family members

7. Total monthly income of household (sum of income of all family members): from pensions; form permanent or temporary employment; from child support and other type of support

Data on children not living with the head of household

8. No of adult children No of grandchildren. Are they employed?

9. City where they lived
10. Does the household deal with agriculture. YES – only the head of the household; YES – all the members; NO. Why not? ________________________________________________

11. Do you sell your agricultural products? ________________________________________________

12. What is the total amount of agricultural land in the ownership of your household ______

13. What is the surface of the area that will be expropriated ________________

14. What is an annual income from dealing with agriculture ________________

15. Do you own any agricultural machine YES NO, if yes describe______________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________

16. Will you continue in dealing with agriculture. Why: _____________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________

18. Are any of your household members disabled persons in need for the permanent care of others? NO YES (If YES, please give us some details about disabled person)
   ____________________________________________________________________________

19. Self-perception of economic status of your household: As above average - As average - As poor - As very poor (circle)

20. What is the prevailing reason for this self-perception?

Thank you for your cooperation!

Questionnaire filled in by ________________________________________________

Date and time of interview
ANNEX II - Poll questionnaire 2

This Questionnaire is a part of the activities in collecting data of importance for the evaluation of effects that the construction of the E/75 Highway section Grabovnica–Grdelica would have on the social development of the area, and especially on the population and households that are directly or indirectly affected by construction and use of this road. This poll questionnaire was developed based upon the methodology and requirements of the World Bank. The Questionnaire was sent to the households which are affected by the procedure of expropriation of real estate envisaged for the construction of the highway.

Data collected in this questionnaire will be used exclusively for the needs of the elaboration of the Impact study and may not be used for other needs. Please cooperate and thus help us collect the necessary data for the benefit of the households possessing property which is the subject of expropriation.

Poll questionnaire

0. Identification of household

0.1. First and last name of head of household __________________________
0.2. ID No. _____________________________________________
0.3. Address (place, street and number) _________________________
0.4. Ownership status of apartment or apartment building (mark appropriate):
   owner, tenant of apartment in private ownership, tenant of state-owned apartment

1.0. Type of influence to which household is exposed due to construction of the highway E 75 (mark appropriate):

1.1. The loss of agricultural land

1.1.1. The total area of expropriated lot __________ and area of expropriated part of the lot in square meters
1.1.2. The percentage of expropriated land in relation to the total ownership of agricultural land on the territory of the municipality __________ %
1.1.3. The purpose of the expropriated land (mark appropriate): predominantly plowed land, predominantly vineyard, predominantly orchard, something else

1.1.4. Does your household employ external workers for the cultivation of expropriated land? YES NO
1.1.5. Is the expropriated land the basic source of income of your household? YES NO
1.1.6. How much income do you earn annually from this land? ______________
1.1.7. Why did you choose funds for expropriated land instead of other agricultural land?
    __________________________________________________________________________
    __________________________________________________________________________
    __________________________________________________________________________

1.2. The loss of a residential structure (mark appropriate)

1.2.1. The purpose of the building (mark appropriate):
   for permanent residence; vacation and recreation; agricultural works
1.2.2. Gross area of the building ________ m²
1.2.3. Year of construction/reconstruction of building ______________
1.2.4. Construction quality (mark appropriate): solid material; handy material
1.2.5. The following exists in the building (mark appropriate): kitchen, bathroom, connection to water supply of the settlement/pneumatic pump station; connection to sewer system of the settlement/outfitted with septic tank, electrical power.
1.3. The loss of business – business premises

1.3.1. Gross area of the building ______________________________ m²
1.3.2. Type of business___________________________________________
1.3.3. The number of employees (out of which members of household_______, other _______)
1.3.4. Monthly net income from business ________________________ RSD
1.3.5. Total monthly turnover/circulation _________________________ RSD

1.4. The loss of other land (wood, pasture land...), area ______________m²

2.0. Demographic structure of the population:

3.0.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relation to head of household</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Employment status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tbody>
</table>

Relation to head of household: fill in – father, mother, son, child, wife, daughter-in-law, grandmother, grandfather......
Sex: M – male; F – female
Age: fill in the age
Education: fill in the highest degree of education or craft
Occupation: fill in the current occupation: driver, teacher ..., pensioner, housewife, pupil, student.
Employment status: permanent employment, employment for specific period, occasional employment, unemployed....

4.0. Total monthly income of household (collectively for each type of income)

4.1. Income from work
   4.1.1. Income from permanent employment _____________ RSD per month
   4.1.2. Income from occasional employment or employment for specific period of time ______________________ RSD per month
   4.1.3. Income from pensions _________________ RSD per month
   4.1.4. Agricultural income, total ____________ RSD annually.

4.2. Income from social welfare and help
   4.2.1. Social welfare ________________ RSD per month
   4.2.2. Children support _________________ RSD per month
   4.2.3. Disability welfare _____________ RSD per month

4.3. Income from real estates
   4.3.1. Lease of house or apartment _________________ RSD per month
   4.3.2. Lease of agricultural land __________ RSD /per month.

5.0. Credit indebtedness of household

Does the household have the obligation to repay credit on a monthly basis? NO   YES.
If answer is YES, fill in the amount of monthly payment, and the amount of total credit indebtedness _______________________.
6.0. How does the household estimate its social–economic position:

6.1. As above average
6.2. As average
6.3. As very modest
6.4. As poor

7.0. How do you plan to spend the money received from expropriation:

7.1. For purchasing a construction lot for building a house (for himself/herself or children), in which town/city? ___________________________________________________
7.2. For purchasing an apartment, in which town, city? ____________________________
7.3. For starting a new business
7.4. For purchasing new agricultural land
7.5. For purchasing equipment and devices for household
7.6. For purchasing a car
7.7. For purchasing a truck or tractor
7.8. For current living
7.9. For other, what ________________________________________________

8. Is any household member interested in some kind of additional training and acquisition of new knowledge:

8.1. Yes, what kind of training, i.e. courses ______________________________________
8.2. No, why? __________________________________________________________

9. Please, provide us with data on how you distribute and what do you spend monthly income on:

9.1. Food ____________________________________________ RSD/ monthly
9.2. Costs of lodgment ______________________________ RSD/ monthly
9.3. Clothes, footwear __________________________________ RSD/ monthly
9.4. Hygiene ______________________________________ RSD/ monthly
9.5. Education ________________________________________ RSD/ monthly
9.6. Transportation ______________________________________ RSD/ monthly
9.7. Medicines and medical treatment __________________________ RSD/ monthly
9.8. Other, fill in _______________________________________ RSD/ monthly

10. Which of the following devices do you possess in your household: (mark appropriate)

10.1. Car, ____________________________ years old
10.2. Tractor , __________________________ years old
10.3. TV, ___________________________ years old
10.4. Refrigerator, _________________________ years old
10.5. Freezer, __________________________ years old
10.6. Computer with internet connection

Thank you for your cooperation!
Questionnaire filled in by ________________________________________________
Date and time of interview
### ANNEX III - Entitlement Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Categories</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of entire land holding</td>
<td>(i) offer of replacement agricultural land of equivalent productive value in the area and vicinity of the land being expropriated, together with all transfer/administrative taxes; or (ii) monetary compensation based on the assessed fair value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial loss of land</td>
<td>(i) offer of replacement agricultural land of equivalent productive value in the area and vicinity of the land being expropriated, together with all transfer/administrative taxes; or (ii) monetary compensation based on the assessed fair value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unviable, redundant parcels of land/structures</td>
<td>If a remaining parcel of land after expropriation is not economically viable, it will be acquired and compensated if the project affected person so desires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structures and installations on the land (barns, shacks, fences, etc.)</td>
<td>The replacement cost for any investment made, and the value of time invested in construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>The value of the crop, including the value of time needed to reproduce such a crop, and the replacement cost for any investment made (input, labor etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit bearing plants, vineyards, and orchards</td>
<td>The value of the harvest, including the value of time needed to reproduce such a harvest, the replacement cost for any investment made, (input, labor etc.) to raise new plants, vineyard or orchard until they reach full yielding potential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young vineyards or orchards not yet fruit-bearing</td>
<td>The replacement cost for any investment made for raising a replacement vineyard or orchards, including the value of time needed to reproduce replacement vineyard or orchards, and compensation for lost yields for each year from the year of expropriation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursery</td>
<td>The replacement cost for any investment made on planting material (nursery plants and other reproduction material) not utilized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land needed on temporary basis</td>
<td>The market rental price for the duration of the lease. The land should be returned to the project affected person, in the same condition as it was taken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>Full compensation based on the replacement cost in a similar/comparable area plus moving, transfer/administrative taxes, and transition allowance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lessees of Public or State owned properties</td>
<td>Provision of the use of other corresponding Public or State owned equivalent property with the rights of a lessee for an equivalent period of time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal renters, employees, or workers on the land or in a business</td>
<td>Compensated for lost income earned from the land, as determined in the social assessment, and the replacement cost for any investment made on the land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal users of public and private land</td>
<td>Compensated for the replacement cost of any investment made on the land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with non-agricultural business</td>
<td>Full relocation cost of businesses affected, including the inventory, and the replacement cost for any investment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable groups (affected households with many dependents, household with unemployed head, households with disabled, poor households)</td>
<td>For this group, they will be given additional financial assistance to ensure that they will be no worse off after the project and can maintain and restore their livelihoods.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ANNEX IV - Grievance receiving method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receiving Unit</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Name of complainant PAP</th>
<th>Content of Complaint</th>
<th>The request me of solving the complaint</th>
<th>Proposed plan</th>
<th>The actual results of treating the complaint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of complaint</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Recorder Member of Grievance Commission*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX V - Compensation rates*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected categories</th>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Compensation rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural land</td>
<td>I – VII class</td>
<td>59,50 to 697,50 RSD/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard</td>
<td>I - VII class</td>
<td>77,00 to 661,50 RSD/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vineyard</td>
<td>I - VII class</td>
<td>112,00 to 1,017,00 RSD/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow</td>
<td>I – VII class</td>
<td>35,00 to 333,00 RSD/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>I – VII class</td>
<td>45,50 to 333,00 RSD/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing land</td>
<td>I – VII class</td>
<td>7,00 to 144,00 RSD/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building land</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,092,00 RSD/m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 The compensation rates presented, are determined by the Tax administration office of Republic of Serbia, office of Leskovac, and do not represent the view of Koridors of Serbia DOO on the matter of compensation rates.
ANNEX VI - Inventory of Project affected Persons

CM Grdelica selo

1) cadastral parcel number 2867/2, amount of 2a 52m², owner Marinković ( Sreten ) Nebojša Grdelice selo
2) cadastral parcel number 3428, amount of 2a 59m² i cadastral parcel number 3429/2, amount of 8a 76m², owner Momčilović ( Milutin ) Nada Grdelice selo
3) cadastral parcel number 3358/2, amount of 18m² i cadastral parcel number 3427, amount of 4a 19m², 19, owner Cojć Bosiljka Grdelice selo
4) cadastral parcel number 3019/2, amount of 12a 07m², number 20, owner Mecić ( Čedomir ) Milan Grdelice selo
5) cadastral parcel number 3418/2, amount of 47m², , owner Marinković ( Nikola ) Zoran Grdelice selo
6) cadastral parcel number 3366/2, amount of 16a 10m², number 23, owner Marinković ( Božidar ) Zorka Grdelice selo
7) cadastral parcel number 2937/2, amount of 2a 72m², number 26, owner Marinković ( Milorad ) Svetomir Leskovca, ul. Nemanjina 254
8) cadastral parcel number 3436/2, amount of 31m², ,owner Đurić ( Ratko ) Zoran Grdelice selo
9) cadastral parcel number 3432/2, amount of 86m², owner Đurić ( Borivoje ) Božidar Grdelice varoš
10) cadastral parcel number 3431/2, amount of 83m², owner Đurić ( Svetomir ) Branko Grdelice selo
11) cadastral parcel number 3006/2, amount of 17a 04m², i cadastral parcel number 3015/2, amount of 5a 21m owners Rakić ( Ljubomir ) Mirjana Leskovca, ul. Nikole Skobaljića 154/a sa 1/4 dela, Kocić ( Ljubomir ) Jelica Novog Beograda, ul. Vladimirina Popovića 24 sa 1/4 dela, Mitrović ( Ljubomir ) Dušanka Beograda sa 1/4 dela i Đorđević ( Ljubomir ) Darinka Leskovca, ul. Danila Narandžića 15 sa 1/4 dela
12) cadastral parcel number 2880/2, amount of 1a 54m², i cadastral parcel number 3007/2, amount of 3a 27m², , ownerBošković ( Svetozar ) Gradimir Grdelice selo
13) cadastral parcel number 2881/2, amount of 1a 88m², cadastral parcel number 3008/2, amount of 3a 36m² i cadastral parcel 3010/2, amount of 5a 50m², ownerBošković ( Lazar ) Slavoljub Niša, ul. 7. jula 29/1
14) cadastral parcel number 2879/2, amount of 3a 43m² i 3009/2, amount of 24a 05 m², 39, owner Bošković Mirjana Grdelice selo
15) cadastral parcel number 3434/2, amount of 90m², ownerRančić ( Pejča ) Pavle Grdelice selo
16) cadastral parcel number 2866/2, amount of 2a 68m², number 49, ownerStanković ( Tor ) Dušan Grdelice selo
17) cadastral parcel number 2947/2, amount of 1a 65m², number 50, ownerStanković ( Mladen ) Vojislav Grdelice selo
18) cadastral parcel number 2876/2, amount of 2a 30m², number 60, owner Stanković ( Božidar ) Stana Grdelice selo
19) cadastral parcel number 2875/2, amount of 2a 27m², number 61, owner Stojanović Dragiša Slatine

20) cadastral parcel number 2840/2, amount of 2a 40m², number 70, owner Đorđević Aleksandar Dragoljub Grdelice selo

21) cadastral parcel number 2842/2, amount of 5a 95m², number 78, čiji su vlasnik Stanisavljević (Nikola) Perica Grdelice selo

22) cadastral parcel number 3014, amount of 2a 04m², number 79, owner Kocić (Mirag) Božidar Grdelice selo

23) cadastral parcel number 1030, amount of 12a 11m², number 86, owner Vukadinović (Dušan) Jovan Grdelice selo sa 1/3 dela, Vukadinović (Dušan) Dimitrije Grdelice selo sa 1/3 dela i Vukadinović (Dušan) Nikola Grdelice selo sa 1/3 dela

24) cadastral parcel number 3002, amount of 7a 08m², number 87, owner Bogdanović (Svetozar) Božidar Grdelice selo

25) cadastral parcel number 2940/2, amount of 1a 42m², number 89, owner Gajić Dragoljub Grdelice selo

26) cadastral parcel number 2843/2, amount of 7a 94m², number 92, owner Stamenković (Luka) Čedomir Grdelice selo

27) cadastral parcel number 2887/2, amount of 1a 65m², number 122, owner Stanković Dragan Čedomir Grdelice selo

28) cadastral parcel number 2944/2, amount of 1a 97m², number 131, owner Pešić (Nikola) Stojadin Čedomir Grdelice selo

29) cadastral parcel number 3370/2, amount of 9a 06m², number 132, owner Petrović Gordana Oraovice

30) cadastral parcel number 2874/2, amount of 7a 70m², number 148, owner Tasić (Mirag) Đoka Čedomir Grdelice selo

31) cadastral parcel number 3000/2, amount of 6a 99m², number 150, owner Tasić (Boško) Petar Čedomir Grdelice selo

32) cadastral parcel number 3421, amount of 6a 47m² i cadastral parcel number 3422, amount of 3a 33m², 163, čiji su vlasnici Randelović (Sloban) Bojan Čedomir Grdelice selo sa 1/2 dela i Randelović (Sloban) Vladica Čedomir Grdelice selo sa 1/2 dela

33) cadastral parcel number 2873/2, amount of 2a 38m², number 170, čiji je držalac Stojković (Božidar) Ljubiša Čedomir Grdelice selo

34) cadastral parcel number 3013/2, amount of 1a 35m², number 223, čiji su držalac Cvetanović (Svetozar) Mirag Novih Banovaca, ul. Železnička 31 sa 6/12 dela, Cvetanović Ivan Pančeva, ul. Žarka Zrenjanina 78 sa 3/12 dela i Cvetanović Miloš Pančeva, ul. Žarka Zrenjanina 78 sa 3/12 dela

35) cadastral parcel number 3419/2, amount of 83m², number 242, owner Žikić (Jova) Sloban Čedomir Grdelice selo sa 1/2 dela i Žikić (Jova) Branislav Čedomir Grdelice varoš sa 1/2 dela

36) cadastral parcel number 2943/2, amount of 1a 28m², number 246, owner Stanisavljević Đura Jovica Čedomir Grdelice selo

37) cadastral parcel number 3001/2, amount of 6a 63m², number 271, owner Tasić (Nikola) Branislav Čedomir Grdelice selo

38) cadastral parcel number 2869/2, amount of 2a 25m², number 275, owner Anđelković (Borisav) Olga Tupalovice
cadastral parcel number 2889/2, amount of 5a 93m² i parcela number 3022, area 2a 04m², 303, owner Arsenijević Zorica Kragujevca, ul. Alekse Bečanovića 8 sa 1/3 dela, Kostić Nataša Grdelice sa 1/3 dela i Jović Živko Grdelice sa 1/3 dela

cadastral parcel number 2945/2, amount of 1a 63m², number 314, owner Pešić ( Nikola ) Milorad Grdelice selo

cadastral parcel number 2891/2, amount of 8a 74m², number 354, owner Pešić ( Toma ) Simka Grdelice varoš

cadastral parcel number 2946/2, amount of 1a 34m² i cadastral parcel number 3363/2, amount of 2a 55m², 357, owner Pešić ( Nikola ) Krista Grdelice selo

cadastral parcel number 2839/2, amount of 5a 86m², number 359, owner Đorđević ( Živojin ) Radivoje Grdelice selo

cadastral parcel number 3369/2, amount of 1a 82m², number 364, owner Jović ( Božidar ) Aleksandar Grdelice selo sa 1/2 dela i Jović ( Božidar ) Tomislav Grdelice selo sa 1/2 dela

cadastral parcel number 2948/2, amount of 2m², number 371, owner Stanković ( Borivoje ) Sloban Grdelice selo sa 1/3 dela i Stanković ( Borivoje ) Sveta Grdelice selo sa 2/3 dela

cadastral parcel number 3368/2, amount of 17a 16m², number 411, owner Ilić ( Živojin ) Čedomir Grdelice selo sa 2/3 dela i Jović ( Živojin ) Dragoslav Grdelice selo sa 1/3 dela

cadastral parcel number 3003/2, amount of 54m², number 416, owner Marinković ( Jovan ) Bosiljka Grdelice selo sa 1/2 dela i Gašparević ( Dušan ) Milan Leskovca, ul. Gavrila Principa sa 1/2 dela

cadastral parcel number 2841/2, amount of 3a 19m², number 421, owner Stojanović ( Aleksandar ) Zorica Vranja

cadastral parcel number 1029, amount of 11a 50m², number 437, owner Veljković ( Mladen ) Verica Grdelice varoš, ul. Đorda Veličkovića 30

cadastral parcel number 2999/2, amount of 16a 60m², number 438, owner Milutinović ( Petronije ) Ljiljana Grdelice sa 1/2 dela i Ristić Mirjana Skoplja, ul. A. Dimiškova 35 sa 1/2 dela

cadastral parcel number 1026/2, amount of 5a 53m², cadastral parcel number 1027, amount of 8a 01m², cadastral parcel number 1028/2, amount of 16a 71m², cadastral parcel number 3024, amount of 68m², cadastral parcel number 3550/9, amount of 4a 22m² i cadastral parcel 3550/10, amount of 76a 46m², 439, owner Republika Srbija - pravo korišćenja: Javno preduzeće "Železnice Srbije" Beograda, Nemanjina 6

cadastral parcel number 3020, amount of 9a 56m², number 440, owner Cvetanović ( Jovan ) Goran Grdelice varoš

cadastral parcel number 2941/2, amount of 1a 55m², number 442, owner Nikolić ( Mirag ) Dragan Grdelice varoš

cadastral parcel number 2877/2, amount of 2a 24m², number 443, owner Stojanović ( Borivoje ) Božidar Grdelice varoš

cadastral parcel number 3362/2, amount of 1a 17m² i cadastral parcel number 3423, amount of 63m², 449, owner Nikolić ( Svetozar ) Dušanka Beograda, ul. Dositejeva 8

cadastral parcel number 3373/2, amount of 11a 27m², number 450, owner Ristić Đorđe Leskovca, ul. Cara Uroša 49

cadastral parcel number 3361/2, amount of 82m² i cadastral parcel number 3424, amount of 67m², 453, owner Petrović ( Čedomir ) Dragoljub Grdelice varoš, ul. Prvomajska 5
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58) cadastral parcel number 2871/2, amount of 2a 43m² i cadastral parcel number 2878/2, amount of 1a 76m², 454, owner Mitrović (Svetlislav) Sloban Grdelice varoš

59) cadastral parcel number 3417/2, amount of 11m², number 459, owner Janković (Živojin) Predrag Grdelice varoš, ŭl. 29. novembra

60) cadastral parcel number 3375/2, amount of 5a 60m², number 460, owner Lukić (Tor) Mirag Grdelice varoš, ŭl. Bore Pešića 1

61) cadastral parcel number 3374/2, amount of 6a 17m², number 461, čiji su vlasnici Milošević (Dušan) Divna Grdelice sa 1/2 dela i Marjanović (Dušan) Slavica Grdelice sa 1/2 dela

62) cadastral parcel number 3364/2, amount of 2a 95m², number 473, owner Kostić (Dušan) Mirag Grdelice varoš sa 1/2 dela i Kostić (Dušan) Čedomir Grdelice varoš sa 1/2 dela

63) cadastral parcel number 3378/2, amount of 19a 51m², number 475, owner Pešić (Jovan) Rađivoje Grdelice varoš sa 1/2 dela i držalac Pešić (Božidar) Dragoslav Grdelice varoš, ŭl. Bore Pešića 47 sa 1/2 dela

64) cadastral parcel number 3004/2, amount of 37m², number 493, owner Marinković (Borivoje) Vladimir Ladovice

65) cadastral parcel number 2938/2, amount of 2a 53m², number 495, owner Janković (Jovan) Gordana Leskovca

66) cadastral parcel number 3371/2, amount of 6a 74m², number 518, owner Stojanović (Krsta) Vera Oraovice

67) cadastral parcel number 2844/2, amount of 5a 73m² i cadastral parcel number 2845/2, amount of 3a 19m², 547, owner Stanojević (Dragutin) Borivoje Tupalovca

68) cadastral parcel number 3566/2, amount of 2a 64m² i cadastral parcel number 3566/3, amount of 9a 63m², 554, owner Republika Srbija-korisnik: Grad Leskovac Leskovca, ŭl. Pana Đukića 9

69) cadastral parcel number 957/2, amount of 5a 69m², cadastral parcel number 3546/2, amount of 16a 77m² i cadastral parcel number 3546/5, amount of 2ha 79a 14m², upisane su ul list nepokretnosti number 555, owner Republika Srbija-pravo korišćenja: Javno voprivredno preduzeće "Srbijave" Beograda, Brska 5

70) cadastral parcel number 3430/2, amount of 99m², number 560, owner Duš (Vladimir) Milorad Grdelice selo sa 1/2 dela i Đurić (Milorad) Smilja Belanovca sa 1/2 dela

71) cadastral parcel number 3433/2, amount of 2a 15m², number 561, owner Mitkić (Dušan) Blagoje Grdelice selo

72) cadastral parcel number 3435/2, amount of 74m², number 562, owner Kostić (Dušan) Mirag Grdelice varoš

73) cadastral parcel number 3420/2, amount of 4a 12m², number 563, owner Marinković (Toma) Sloban Grdelice selo, Železnica stanica

74) cadastral parcel number 3372/2, amount of 13a 76m², 573, owner Rančić (Vučko) Dragan Grdelice varoš sa 1/3 dela, Rančić (Vučko) Srđan Grdelice varoš sa 1/3 dela i Rančić Dobrunka Grdelice sa 1/3 dela

75) cadastral parcel number 3365/2, amount of 2a 73m², number 606, owner Stojanović (Borivoje) Ljubiša Grdelice

76) cadastral parcel number 3367/2, amount of 29a 54m², number 607, owner Stojanović (Borivoje) Božidar Grdelice sa 1/2 dela i Stojanović (Borivoje) Ljubiša Grdelice sa 1/2 dela

77) cadastral parcel number 2868/2, amount of 4a 95m² i cadastral parcel number 2882/2, amount of 1a 40m², 610, owner Stanković (Cvetko) Radomir Grdelice varoš
RAP for Grabovnica - Grdelica section of the E-75

Koridori Srbije doo

78) cadastral parcel number 3359/2, amount of 3a 27m², number 614, owner Filipović (Božidar) Staniša Grdelice varoš sa 1/2 dela i Stamenković Stevan Grdelice selo sa 1/2 dela

79) cadastral parcel number 3023, amount of 2a 24m², number 634, owner Jović Mirjana Grdelica

80) cadastral parcel number 3016/2, amount of 8a 75m², number 655, owner Milošević Mara Grdelice selo

81) cadastral parcel number 3360/2, amount of 1a 03m² i cadastral parcel number 3425, amount of 65m², 675, owner Petrović (Cedomir) Mirko Grdelice varoš, ul. 15. septembra 2

82) cadastral parcel number 2872/2, amount of 2a 31m², number 719, owner Milošević (Gradimir) Novica Grdelice sela sa 1/2 dela i Milošević (Gradimir) Goran Grdelice sela sa 1/2 dela

83) cadastral parcel number 2886/2, amount of 1a 35m², number 741, čiji su držalac Stanković (Stojan) Zoran Grdelice selo sa 1/2 dela i držalac Stanković (Stojan) Sloban Grdelice selo sa 1/2 dela

84) cadastral parcel number 2890/2, amount of 8a 74m², number 746, owner Stanković (Vojislav) Miroslava Grdelice sela sa 1/2 dela i Stanković (Vojislav) Dobrila Leskovca, ul. Devet Jugovića 12 sa 1/2 dela

85) cadastral parcel number 2870/2, amount of 2a 58m², number 747, owner Stamenković (Blagoje) Ratko Velike Kopašnice

86) cadastral parcel number 3426, amount of 10a 87m², number 762, owner Stamenković Stevan Grdelice selo

87) cadastral parcel number 1031/2, amount of 3a 89m², number 771, owner Vukadinović (Trajko) Sreten Grdelice sela sa 1/2 dela i Vukadinović (Trajko) Tihomir Niša, ul. Žikice Jovanovića Španca sa 1/2 dela

88) cadastral parcel number 3377/2, amount of 6a 09m², number 779, owner Nikolić Donka Grdelice selo

89) cadastral parcel number 3021, amount of 3a 44m², upisana u list nepokretnostinumber 805, owner Veljković (Božidar) Radmila Grdelice selo

90) cadastral parcel number 2939/2, amount of 2a 36m², number 817, owner Stančić Dragan Tupalovca

91) cadastral parcel number 3376/2, amount of 6a 57m², number 820, owner Đorđević Kostadin (Novica) Grdelice selo

92) cadastral parcel number 3005/2, amount of 25a 79m², number 853, owner Bošković (Boško) Tihomir Grdelice varoš, ul. Danila Boškovića 48

93) cadastral parcel number 2942/2, amount of 1a 34m², number 901, owner Stojković (Zvonko) Vladimir Oraovice

94) cadastral parcel number 3017/2, amount of 4a 18m² i cadastral parcel number 3018, amount of 2a 90m², 907, owner Stojanović (Stojimir) Dragan Grdelice selo

CM Mala Kopašnica

1) cadastral parcel number500/2, area 4a 08m² i cadastral parcel number515/2, area 4a 10m², 9, owner Sluzala (Radivoje) Slavka SAD, Ohajo sa 1/4 dela, Đukić (Radivoje) Mirag SAD, Ohajo sa 1/4 dela, Đukić (Radivoje) Vida Ohaja sa 1/4 dela i Đukić (Radivoje) Spasa Ohaja sa 1/4 dela.

3) cadastral parcel number 518/2, area 3a 92m², cadastral parcel number 649/4, area 22a 21m², cadastral parcel number 650/4, area 5a 10m² i cadastral parcel number 671/2, area 2a 50m², number 11, owner: Stanojević ( Milorad ) Aleksandar Male Kopašnice sa 3/12 dela, Stanojević ( Milorad ) Krunislav Male Kopašnice sa 3/12 dela, Stanojević ( Milorad ) Miroslav Leskovca, ul. Kragujevačka 14 sa 3/12 dela, Nikolić Branko Leskovca, ul. Kragujevačka 14 sa 1/12 dela, Nikolić Ivana Leskovca, ul. Kragujevačka 14 sa 1/12 dela i Nikolić Nikola Leskovca, ul. Kragujevačka 14 sa 1/12 dela

4) cadastral parcel number 470/4, area 34m², cadastral parcel number 509/3, area 2a 18m², cadastral parcel number 509/5, area 2a 50m², cadastral parcel number 631, area 6a 26m², cadastral parcel number 638 area 12a 08m² i cadastral parcel number 639 area 3a 59m², čiji je vlasnik Đokić ( Radivoje ) Jovica Male Kopašnice

5) cadastral parcel number 485/2, u površini 4a 81m², number 17, čiji je vlasnik: Stanković ( Radivoje ) Miroslava Male Kopašnice

6) cadastral parcel number 495/1, area 3a 32m² i cadastral parcel number 495/2, u površini 1a 00m², 19, čiji je vlasnik Đorđević ( Dušan ) Jovica Male Kopašnice

7) cadastral parcel number 503/2, area 6a 31m², number 21, čiji je vlasnik: Stojković ( Aleksandar ) Milorad Male Kopašnice

8) cadastral parcel number 479, area 6a 01m², number 22, owner: Aranđelović ( Živojin ) Rađivoje Male Kopašnice

9) cadastral parcel number 487/2, area 4a 26m², number 25, čiji je vlasnik Petrović ( Tihomir ) Milan Male Kopašnice

10) cadastral parcel number 486/2, area 9a 20m², number 26, čiji su vlasnici: držalac: Petrović ( Ljubomir ) Dobrivoje Male Kopašnice sa 1/2 dela i držalac: Stanković ( Ljubomir ) Jovan Male kopašnice sa 1/2 dela


12) cadastral parcel number 481, area 2a 02m², number 37, čiji su vlasnici: Petrović Miroslava Male Kopašnice sa 1/3 dela, Petrović ( Jovan ) Dobrila Male Kopašnice sa 1/3 dela i Petrović ( Jovan ) Dragomir Male Kopašnice sa 1/3 dela

13) cadastral parcel number 480, area 2a 29m², number 38, owner: držalac: Petrović ( Mladen ) Momčilo Male Kopašnice

14) cadastral parcel number 482, area 2a 61m², number 39, čiji je vlasnik: Petrović ( Dušan ) Velibor Male Kopašnice

15) cadastral parcel number 477/1, area 80m², cadastral parcel number 508/2, area 18m², cadastral parcel number 517, area 11a 00m² i cadastral parcel number 630/1, area 3a 42m², 46, owner: Stefanović Olga Dimitrovgrada, ul. Balkanska 20/3

16) cadastral parcel number 525/2, area 1a 30m², number 50, čiji su vlasnici: Kostić ( Boško ) Miroslav Gredelice sa 2/3 dela i Kostić ( Boško ) Dragana Beograda, ul. Bačvanska 14/2 sa 1/3 dela
17) cadastral parcel number 478/1, area 52m², cadastral parcel number 519/2, area 4a 00m², cadastral parcel number 526/2, area 4a 30m², cadastral parcel number 527/2, area 1a 80m², cadastral parcel number 527/3, area 1a 30m², cadastral parcel number 753/4, area 82m², cadastral parcel number 754/2, area 6a 40m², cadastral parcel number 755/3 area 30a 20m² i cadastral parcel number 755/6, area 11a 30m², čiji je vlasnik Republika Srbija-korisnik: Grad Leskovac Leskovca, ul. Pana Đukića 9
18) cadastral parcel number 664/2, area 3a 54m², cadastral parcel number 664/4, area 35m² i cadastral parcel number 757/4, area 14a 30m², čiji je vlasnik Republika Srbija-pravo korišćenja: Javno voprivredno preduzeće "Srbijave" Beograda, Brarska 5
19) cadastral parcel number 664/4, area 5a 42m², number 61, čiji je vlasnik Republika Srbija-korisnik: Grad Leskovac Leskovca, ul. Pana Đukića 9
20) cadastral parcel number 653/4, area 3a 00m², number 73, čiji je vlasnik Veljković (Mladen) Verica Grdelice, ul.Đ. Veličkovića 30
21) cadastral parcel number 652/4, area 7a 40m², number 74, čiji je vlasnik Rančić (Lazar) Nikola Beograda, ul. Sv. Markovica 27
22) cadastral parcel number 659/1, area 3ha 24a 14m², cadastral parcel number 660/1, area 7ha 08a 63m² i cadastral parcel number 661, area 6a 18m², 79, čiji je vlasnik Republika Srbija-korisnik: SOUR-AIK "Zele Veljković" Grdelice 49
23) cadastral parcel number 651/4, area 8a 20m², number 95, čiji je vlasnik Mladenović (Dorđe) Velimir Oraovice
24) cadastral parcel number 748/2, area 3a 00m², number 99, čiji je vlasnik Republika Srbija-pravo korišćenja: Javno preduzeće "Železnice Srbije" Beograda, Nemanjina 6
25) cadastral parcel number 640, area 2a 12m² i cadastral parcel number 641, area 14a 20m², number 100, čiji je vlasnik držalac: Đokić (Rađivoje) Jovica Male Kopašnice
26) cadastral parcel number 496/3, area 90m², number 103, čiji je vlasnik držalac: Jović (Borivoje) Ljubomir Male Kopašnice
27) cadastral parcel number 484, area 4a 73m², number 111, čiji je vlasnik Stojanović (Dragomir) Savka Male Kopašnice
28) cadastral parcel number 636/4, area 4a 21m² i cadastral parcel number 637, area 5a 36m², 116, čiji je vlasnik Veljković (Božidar) Radmila Grdelice selo
29) cadastral parcel number 621/2, area 3a 11m², cadastral parcel number 623/2, area 2a 24m² i cadastral parcel number 624/2, area 97m², 117, ownerMarjanović (Stojadin) Milutin Velike Grabovnice sa 1/2 dela i Marjanović Novica Velike Grabovnice sa 1/2 dela
30) cadastral parcel number 642/1, area 11a 72m², number 118, ownerJovanović (Aleksandar) Dragoslav Male Kopašnice sa 1/2 dela i Jovanović (Milorad) Petar Male Kopašnice sa 1/2 dela
31) cadastral parcel number 633/2, area 2a 15m², number 120, čiji je vlasnik Đokić (Aleksandar) Stojadin Grdelice selo
32) cadastral parcel number 659/2, area 26a 97m², number 129, ownerMančeva (Milan) Zorica Velike Kopašnice
33) cadastral parcel number 632/9, area 1a 82m², number 136, čiji je vlasnik Petrović (Jovan) Perica Male Kopašnice
34) cadastral parcel number524/4, area 14m², number 143, čiji je vlasnik Petrović ( Mladen ) Momčilo Male Kopašnice

35) cadastral parcel number521/6, area 7a 81m², number 175, ownerIlić Živojin Leskovca, ul. 29. Novembra 18/1

36) cadastral parcel number667/2, area 2a 00m², number 178, ownerIlić Bogdana Male Kopašnice sa 1/2 dela i Petković ( Milan ) Đorđe Grdelice varoš sa 1/2 dela

37) cadastral parcel number668/2, area 7a 15m², number 179, čiji je vlasnik Ilić Bogdana Male Kopašnice

38) cadastral parcel number 483, area 4a 60m², number 180, čiji je vlasnik Petković ( Milan ) Đorđe Grdelice varoš

39) cadastral parcel number 497/4, area 1a 72m², number 188, čiji je vlasnik Ilić ( Milan ) Stojadin Velike Kopašnice

40) cadastral parcel number 499/7, area 4a 11m² number 191, čiji je vlasnik Nikolić ( Vladimir ) Marija Leskovca, ul. Prvog maja 80

41) cadastral parcel number 501/2, area 1a 79m², number 208, čiji je vlasnik Ilić ( Josif ) Dragić Male Kopašnice

42) cadastral parcel number 514/2, area 2a 72m², number 211, čiji je vlasnik Đoković ( Svetozar ) Živojin Male Kopašnice

43) cadastral parcel number 632/7, area 2a 24m², number 221, čiji je vlasnik Đokić Sunčica Grdelice, ul. 29. Novembra 2/8

44) cadastral parcel number 663/2, area 2a 30m², number 230, ownerStojanović ( Dragomir ) Savka Male Kopašnice sa 1/2 dela i držalac: Ilić ( Branko ) Miroslav Male Kopašnice sa 1/2 dela

45) cadastral parcel number 627/2, area 13a 47m² i cadastral parcel number628/1, area 15a 73m², 236, owner Stamenković ( Dušan ) Mirag Male Kopašnice sa 1/2 dela i Stamenković ( Dušan ) Marislav Male Kopašnice sa 1/2 dela

46) cadastral parcel number 632/5, area 4a 35m², number 250, čiji je vlasnik Miljković Sunčica Grdelice, ul. 29. Novembra 2/8

47) cadastral parcel number 665/2, area 2a 00m², number 269, ownerNikolić Vesna Male Kopašnice sa 1/2 dela i Stojanović ( Dragomir ) Savka Male Kopašnice sa 1/2 dela

48) cadastral parcel number 666/2, area 50m², number 271, ownerIlić ( Branko ) Miroslav Leskovca, ul. Strahinjića Bana 8/26 sa 1/2 dela i Digula ( Đorđe ) Tamara Zagreba, ul. Meršićeva 4 sa 1/2 dela

49) cadastral parcel number 504/2, area 11a 91m², number 306, čiji je vlasnik Jović ( Ljubomir ) Dragan Male Kopašnice

50) cadastral parcel number 502/2, area 3a 01m², cadastral parcel number521/4, area 2a 00m² i cadastral parcel number521/5, area 5a 48m², 315, čiji je vlasnik Stojanović ( Stojadin ) Marina Male Kopašnice

51) cadastral parcel number 520/2, area 50m², number 316, ownerStojanović ( Stojadin ) Marina 535/794 dela i Marković ( Stojadin ) Danijela Oraovice Grdelice sa 259/794 dela

52) cadastral parcel number 635/2, area 28m², number 319, ownerAndelković ( Đorđe ) Mirag Male Kopašnice sa 1/2 dela i Stanković ( Ljubomir ) Jovan Male Kopašnice sa 1/2 dela
53) cadastral parcel number 758/2, area 2ha 32a 84m² i cadastral parcel number760, area 1ha 56a 99m², 127, owner Republika Srbija - Javno preduzeće "Putevi Srbije" Beograd, bulevar Kralja Aleksandra 282

54) cadastral parcel number256/2, area 2a 38m², cadastral parcel number257/2, area 2a 37m², cadastral parcel number262/2, area 2a 68m², cadastral parcel number263/2, area 2a 77m², cadastral parcel number264/2, area 2a 20m², cadastral parcel number265/2, area 5a 77m², cadastral parcel number266/2, area 5a 89m², cadastral parcel number267/2, area 6a 15m², cadastral parcel number268/2, area 10a 47m², cadastral parcel number269/2, area 6a 94m², cadastral parcel number270, area 10a 81m², cadastral parcel number271/2, area 3a 50m², cadastral parcel number276/3, area 4a 64m², cadastral parcel number277/1, area 26a 89m², cadastral parcel number489/4, area 7a 23m², cadastral parcel number489/6, area 17a 75m², cadastral parcel number492/2, area 7a 67m², cadastral parcel number494/2, area 4a 63m², cadastral parcel number496/1, area 5a 57m², cadastral parcel number497/1, area 1a 16m² i cadastral parcel number499/5, area 46m², 276, čiji je vlasnik Republika Srbija-pravo korišćenja: Javno preduzeće "Putevi Srbije" Beograd, bulevar Kralja Aleksandra 282