



**LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN
CORRIDOR Vc IN REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA: DOBOJ BYPASS
(Section Rudanka – Putnikovo Brdo 2)**



PC „REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA MOTORWAYS” ltd

Banja Luka

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
RAGPA	Republic Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs
RS Motorways	Public Company „Republic of Srpska Motorways“ Ltd
RS	Republic of Srpska
PR	Performance Requirement

INTRODUCTION

Pan-European corridor Budapest-Osijek-Sarajevo- Ploče, defined as Corridor Vc, has obtained a status of the first priority infrastructure project in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as it is a key motorway connecting Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H) with EU markets on the north and Adriatic coast on the south.

Planning motorway through Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a part of Trans-European corridors started as early as in the 1970s of the last century. Motorway alignment was defined in 1981, and accepted as part of the development strategy and Spatial Plan of the Republic in 1982. In 2004, the first steps were taken on the implementation of the Corridor Vc through Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Feasibility Study was made, and then Preliminary Design in 2006. According to the Republic of Srpska Spatial Plan, Corridor Vc through the Republic of Srpska was defined as a connection of key importance for development.

It has been planned that this Corridor would facilitate local and regional B&H integration by improving its key road infrastructure and supporting its economical development, and facilitate both regional and European integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina by improving connections between the largest cities in B&H with the main European cities and neighboring Croatia. Corridor Vc is a part of the Western Balkans network and, as such, significant extension to the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T).

The Corridor has a potential to improve commercial connections for all the countries in the region, and it will provide opportunity to Bosnia and Herzegovina to increase trading both with the neighboring countries and Central Europe, considering the increased capacities of the Ploče port in Croatia. This motorway will significantly reinforce the connection between the eastern and western part of the Republic of Srpska, and furthermore with the Corridor X in Croatia, thus increasing the traffic volumes, and at the same time reducing the traffic load on the regional roads. Up to this date, about 100 km of motorway has been constructed and opened to traffic on the Corridor Vc.

Motorway on the Corridor Vc through the Republic of Srpska project has been developed by the Public Company „Republic of Srpska Motorways“ Ltd in compliance with the Republic of Srpska laws and EBRD requirements. RS Motorways is the public company with the Republic of Srpska Government as the absolute owner.

In the past period the required plans and studies have been prepared for the motorway on the Corridor Vc as to comprehensively investigate whether it is necessary to improve the quality of transport, the capacity and safety of traffic on the Corridor Vc in B&H, by construction of the full profile motorway with the supporting facilities. Total length of Corridor Vc through the Republic of Srpska (RS) is approximately 46,6 km. The section of motorway between Rudanka and Putnikovo Brdo 2 is considered as a priority project for Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and Republic of Srpska (RS), considered likely to entail major positive economic impacts for the country as a whole.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the “EBRD” or the “Bank”) has provided finance a sovereign-guaranteed loan of up to EUR 210.0 million to Bosnia and Herzegovina, to be on-lent to Republika Srpska Motorways (the “RSM”) and Motorways of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Public Company (JPAC). The loan will be guaranteed by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) with back-to-back guarantees from Republika Srpska (RS) and Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), the two entities comprising BiH. The EBRD loan will be used to finance the construction of an overall 13.8 km motorway section between Rudanka interchange (located in RS municipality Doboj) and Medakovo interchange (located in FBiH municipality Doboj Jug). **This report relates to the 5.3 km sub-section from bridge Rudanka – tunnel Putnikovo Brdo in RS** including two tunnels, access roads, bridge over the Bosna river, viaduct, retaining wall and overpass. This section will make the second out of totally 46.6 km of the Corridor Vc through the Republic of Srpska.

1. SCOPE OF THE LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

This document was developed in compliance with the Republic of Srpska laws and Environmental and Social Policy of EBRD (2014), especially Performance Requirement no. 5 – Land acquisition and economic displacement¹.

As the Project requires economic displacement and physical displacement of 16 housing structures, it is necessary to identify the displacement impacts, and to define measures to either eliminate or mitigate such impacts. Potential impacts have been considered based on the existing planning and technical documents, other available data and field visits. The Plan defines basic principles for compensations and resettlement ensuring the improvement of the living conditions of the affected persons, or at least, the same quality as it used to be before the Project implementation. The Plan also includes the grievance mechanism, which enables the affected population to raise the questions concerning their situation.

Technical data base on the land acquisition area for the purpose of Corridor Vc motorway, section Johovac – Doboj South (LOT 3) was made at the beginning of 2011 in order to mark the road corridor, to identify the plots to be included, number of plots, number of structures (and other property, such as farms etc.) as well as any other facilities that had not been registered in the Land Register. The Expropriation Study (Land Acquisition Study) was prepared based on the Land Register data, covering the motorway section twice as long from the section covered by this Project i.e. this Study refers to the LOT 3 Johovac – Doboj South at length 12.61 km. To implement the Project, timely land acquisition and resettlement are requirement. This will lead to the economic displacement, considering that part of the affected land is used for farming. It will also result in physical displacement of houses affected by the Project.

„RS Motorways“ assessed the total land surface to be expropriated for the purpose of Project. Social and economic data have also been provided in the field, with focus on social and economic status of persons who will have to be physically displaced.

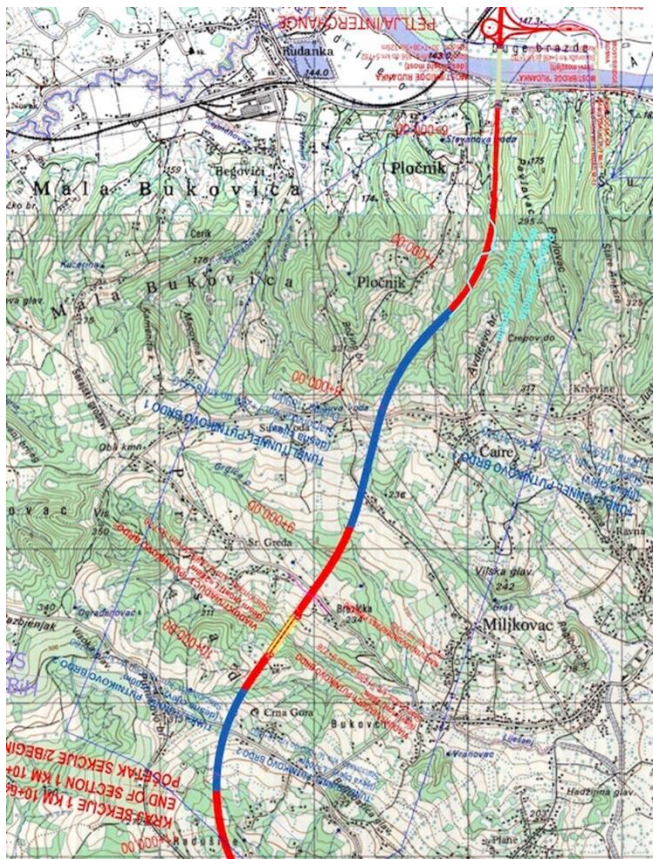
Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan ensures sufficient level of detailed information in terms of property ownership, use and kind of impact. Social and economic status list and list of properties (RS Geodetic Survey and Property Administration field survey) is registered to have detailed information on the scope and intensity of the economic and physical displacement of the persons affected by the Project.

¹ <https://www.ebrd.com/news/publications/policies/environmental-and-social-policy-esp.html>

2. PROJECT SUMMARY AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The Project is part of the Trans-European Corridor Vc through B&H, presenting a major transport route from the north to the south. It connects Budapest, Hungary, with the Adriatic Port of Ploče (Croatia). Total length of the Corridor Vc through B&H is 335 km. Project area is in the northern part of the country, a part of the planned section passing through the Republic of Srpska (RS) at length of 46.6 km. The Project is very significant in terms of connecting western and eastern parts of the RS with the Corridor Vc and Corridor X in Croatia. It will add up to increasing traffic capacity and reducing traffic load on the current regional roads network.

First plans for the construction of motorway through B&H, as a part of Trans-European Corridor, were made in the late 70s of the last century. The Corridor route was defined in 1981, and following wider public consultations, it was formally approved as a part of B&H Spatial Plan from 1982. However, the first important steps were made in 2004 when the B&H Council of Ministries reached the decision on the development of the Corridor Project, which was followed by preparation the Feasibility Study and Preliminary Design in 2006. In Spatial Plans of the Republic of Srpska (2008-2015 and 2015-2025), the Corridor alignment through the RS was presented as a key transport route of great economic role for the Entity.



2.1 Summary of Project

The Project starts at the beginning of Rudanka bridge – **yellow line** (326 m long), crossing the River Bosna and forming an overpass of the existing M-17 road. The Project then continues – **red line** through a cutting prior to entering the first of two dual tube tunnels - Putnikovo Brdo 1 – **blue line** (1,595 m long). Upon the exit from the first tunnel, the proposed road forms an overpass Prisade (94 m long) and a viaduct Putnikovo Brdo – **yellow line** (288 m long), before entering the second tunnel Putnikovo Brdo 2 – **blue line** (700 m long). The Project ends at the inter-entity border with FBiH, within the Putnikovo Brdo 2 tunnel. The total tunnel length is 700 m, and the length in RS is 580 m. The design has considered the plan for local access with the provision of overpasses for local roads and access routes.

Figure 1 Alignment of the Corridor Vc through the Republic of Srpska: Doboj Bypass

The road will have a design speed of 120 km/h and be about 25.40 m wide.

The layout of the Project is shown in Figure 2-1 below (Red and yellow/orange indicate the area of the above ground permanent Project infrastructure and the blue line represents the tunnel sections).

One of the key aims of the Project is to deliver improvements in road safety. The creation of the new motorway will remove the heavy through traffic from passing through local villages and built up areas, which will help reduce community and road safety risks and congestion in these areas. A Road Safety Audit will be undertaken on the current design to consider the need for additional safety measures.

RSM currently intends to commence construction for the Project in the second quarter of 2021, with construction completed by the end of 2024. Between 500-1000 workers are predicted to be employed for construction on the Project at the peak.

The Project lies in a hilly upland area above a wide alluvial plain formed by meandering of the Bosna River. The upland is predominantly covered by deciduous forestlands, pasturelands, and to the minor extent agricultural lands. It is a rural area with several scattered small villages, interconnected by local paved roads. Most of the houses and ancilliary facilities are made of brick, ground floor or one floor structures, with yard and garden. Most of the houses are in poor state. Farms are cut through by narrow village roads to ensure the access for the machines.

No protected immovable cultural heritage have been identified in the Project Area.

There are no industrial plants in the immediate vicinity of the project.

The only industrial plant in the close vicinity of the Project is quarry next to the other side of Bosna river.

The main design for the Corridor Vc, LOT 3: Johovac – Doboj South, section 1, from km 0+000,00 to km 10.646,90 m, was developed by IPSA Institute from Sarajevo and IGH d.d Zagreb during 2010. This design includes the concerned section from the Bridge Rudanka to the Tunnel Putnikovo Brdo 2 consisting of:

- Motorway section with 2x2+1 lane at length of 5.3 km between the Bridge Rudanka (Kostajnica) i Tunnel Putnikovo Brdo 2 (entity border);
- Two tunnels ; Putnikovo Brdo 1 (1,595 m long) and Putnikovo Brdo 2 (700 m long);
- Overpass Prisade (94 m long);
- Viaduct (288 m long),

Table 1 Main Structures on the Route

NO	STRUCTURES	INTER. ROAD	CHAINAGE	L (m)
1	Bridge Rudanka	Motorway	5+456	326
2	Displacement of the Stream Suha Voda	n/a	7+000	N/A
3	Tunnel Putnikovo Brdo 1	Motorway	7+220	1590
4	Overpass Prisade	Local road	9+776	94
5	Viaduct Putnikovo Brdo	motorway	9+488	288
6	Tunnel Putnikovo Brdo 1	motorway	10+060	700

There are no tolling station on the route at this moment:

For the purpose of main design, borderline elements for the motorway route were used defined by the following:

- Design speed $V_p=120$ km/h,
- Computing speed $V_p=120$ km/h,
- Traffic lanes $2 \times 2 \times 3,75=15,00$ m,
- Emergency lane $2 \times 2,50=5,00$ m,

- Marginal strips along the traffic lanes $2 \times 0,50 = 1,00$ m,
- Marginal strips along the emergency lanes $2 \times 0,20 = 0,40$ m,
- Shoulders $2 \times 1,50 = 3,00$ m,
- Berms min 2,00 m,
- Central reserve 4,00 (min 2,50 m),
- Gutter width 75(50) +15 cm.

The following water flows are to be regulated in the Project area.

- Suha Voda

Design documents or main design for the motorway on the Corridor Vc in the Republic of Srpska, section from the Bridge Rudanka to tunnel Putnikovo Brdo 2 include:

1. Part from km 5+456,00 (Abbutment – Rudanka bridge) to km 10+080 (entrance into tunnel Putnikovo Brdo 2) part from the main design for motorway on the Corridor Vc, LOT 3: Johovac – Doboj South, Section 1 from km 0+000 to km 10+646; design no. 2007/7387, main designer: IPSA Institut Sarajevo 2010
2. tunel „Putnikovo brdo 2“, prepared by JV TZI Inženjering Sarajevo and IG Banjaluka from 2015.

Total length of the main route when all the parts defined by the designs are summed up amounts to cca. 5,3 km.

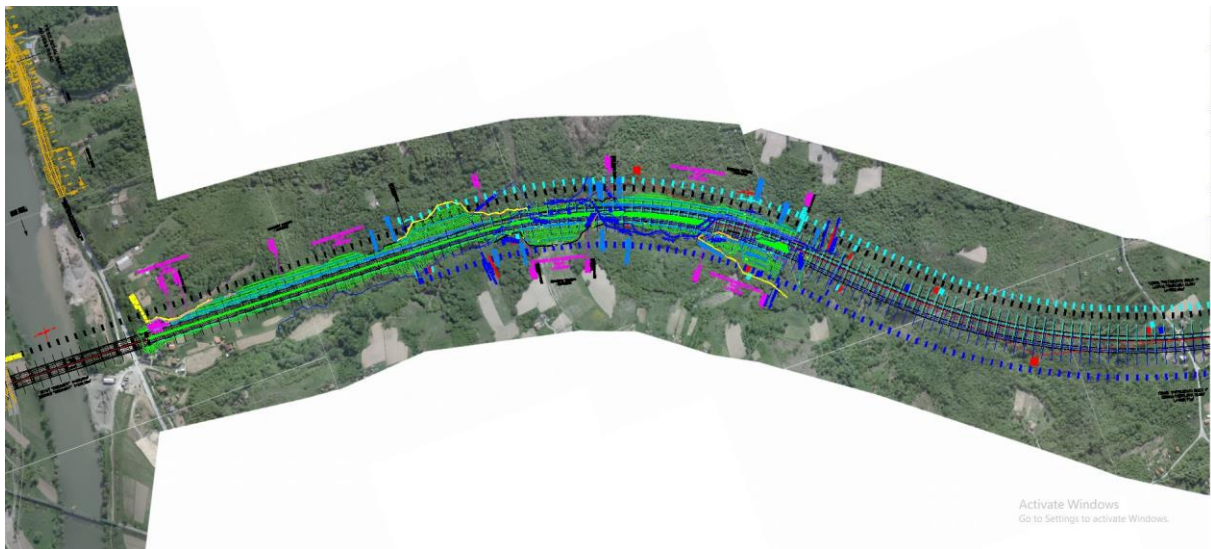


Figure 2 Extract from the main design- first section

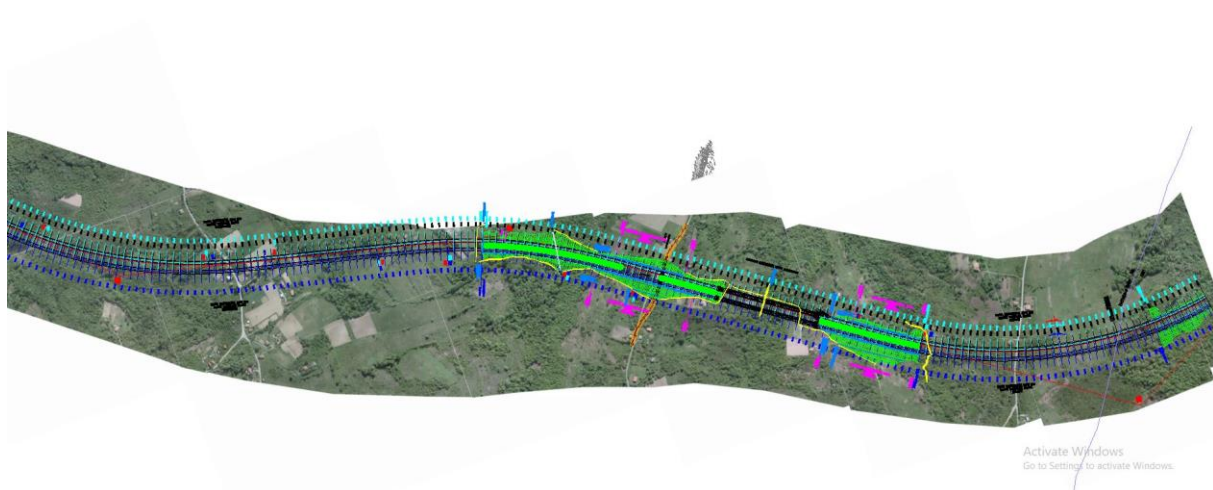


Figure 3 Extract from the main design – second section

The RS Motorways plan to begin the construction at the beginning of 2021, and to complete it in 2024. The plan is to engage up to 1000 workers during the most intensive construction phase.

2.2 Project Area and Land Use

The Project lies in a hilly upland area above a wide alluvial plain formed by meandering of the Bosna River. The upland is predominantly covered by deciduous forestlands, pasturelands, and to the minor extent agricultural lands. It is a rural area with several scattered small villages, interconnected by local paved roads.

The topography of the area is dominated by the steep hilly upland reaching an elevation of 300 m a.s.l. in the area of the tunnel Putnikovo Brdo 1. Ground at the northern stretch of the scheme (the bridge across the Bosna River) lies at an elevation of about 135m a.s.l, while the southern stretch (the inter-entity border) lies at about 240 m a.s.l.

The land along the major part of the scheme is undeveloped, covered by dense deciduous woodland which will be passed by tunnels. Some of the Project area which will be crossed by a viaduct and an overpass is made up of smallholding plots. The Bosna River bank is used for sand and gravel extraction facilities.

The Project area is not known for protected cultural heritage, with the closest recorded cultural heritage sites not being situated in the Project area.

Local Communities with the Project Area

The Project footprint runs through or near to the villages of Kostajnica, Pločnik, Prisade, Čajre, Miljkovac and Makljenovac. The settlements are predominantly linear, concentrated along the local village roads. The affected settlements along the route are summarised in the Table 2-1 below with key characteristics of these communities summarised in Table 2-2.

All settlements in the Project area belong to the **City of Dobo**j, which is the regional centre with key road and rail transport connections. The majority of the Doboj area land use is rural (70 %) comprising cultivated agricultural lands and forestry. The city is split into 75 community level settlements with their own elected local community councils.

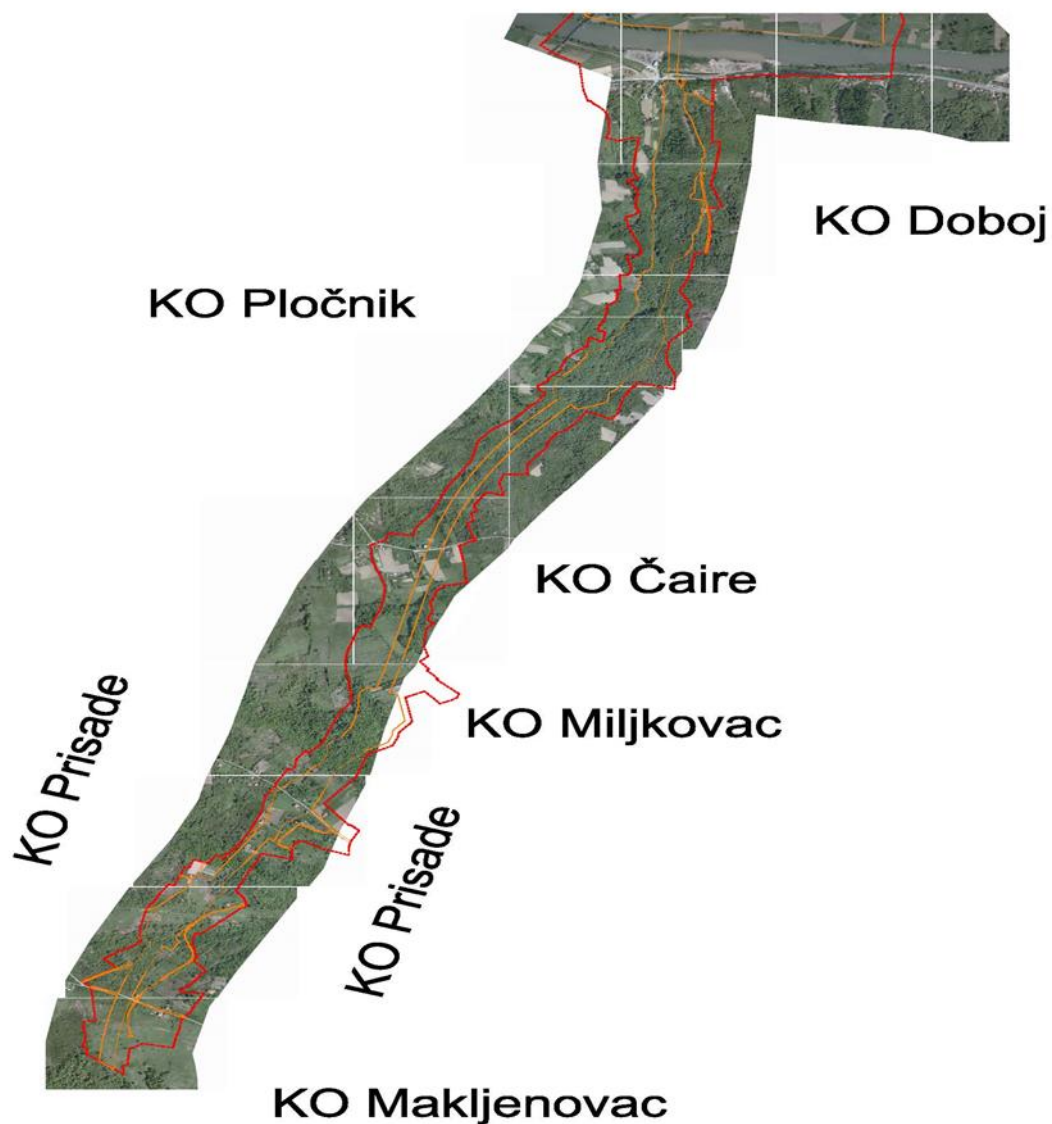
Table 2-1 Summary of Settlements within the Immediate Area of the Project

Name of Village	Population	No. of households
Doboj	1,596	2
Pločnik	261	1
Prisade	19	12
Čajre	289	1
Miljkovac	838	0
Makljenovac	1,165	0
Total	4,168	16

Table 2-2 Key Characteristics of Local Settlements along the Project Corridor

Population & Gender Characteristics.	The population in the affected communities is evenly split between men (49.9%) and women (50.1%). The middle-aged population (35-55) is the most numerous (28%) and the population older than 55 years is more numerous than young population (0 - 25) with 45% compared to 17%.
Community Health.	Life expectancy in the area is around 76 for females and 70 for males. The key health issues in the community which contribute to mortality are: cardiovascular disease, cancer, gland disease, respiratory diseases and gastro intestinal disease. Nearly half of deaths in 2016 were reportedly due to cardiovascular diseases.
Ethnicity & Religion.	The area was strongly affected by migration during the BiH war between 1992-1995, and the negative population growth continues. The ethnic majorities in the city of Doboj are Serbian (74.4%) and Bosnian (21.04%). The largest minority is Croatian (2.26%). Roma population is about 0.21% and the remaining 2.09% are other minorities.
Education.	Education levels of adults (i.e. > 15 years old) show around half of the population being educated to only secondary education level, and an additional 12 % being college or university educated. Just over 5% of the over 15 years old population has received no formal education with another 10% having an incomplete primary education. Just under a quarter of the adult population (i.e. >15 years old) have only completed primary level education.
Livelihoods.	<p>Part of The Project area is characterised by small-scale farming, with majority of cultivated plots in the range 0.5 to 1 ha and vegetable gardens up to 0.5 ha. Farming techniques are undeveloped resulting in low to moderate crop yields, with crops often used only for own purposes and cattle feeding. Livestock is limited with small average number of cattle per farm. Beekeeping is moderately developed and organised in cooperatives. Second part of project area is covered by forest.</p> <p>The proposed route runs predominantly below ground and to the minor extent through agricultural cultivated land and forest. Agriculture is a key livelihood of the local rural communities with more industrial and services sector livelihood being present within the urban area of Doboj. The residential small holdings usually comprise a plot of land with a house, a few outbuildings (e.g. for livestock etc.) and an area for growing produce, such as vegetables (potato, tomato, paprika and cabbage) and fruit (plum, pear and apple). Livestock includes cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry.</p> <p>Statistics available on average salaries generally do not cover those involved in small-scale farming. The average net monthly income in 2016 in the City of Doboj was 838 BAM (429 EUR) which is equivalent to the average national Republika Srpska income. It is assumed that the average monthly net income for the Project affected communities who are small-scale farmers is probably lower than the average monthly net income statistics available for the City of Doboj.</p>
Community Infrastructure.	Government service, community facilities, such as schools and healthcare services are primarily available in Doboj. Water supply in villages is provided from local groundwater wells (drilled and dug). No sewer system is present in the area so the wastewater in villages is discharged either to private septic tanks or directly to local streams. The area is covered with electrical power infrastructure and telecommunications network. The primary form of transport is car.

Figure 4 Satellite view of the local settlements along the Project



2.3 Potential Impacts

General interest for the construction of the Project was defined on 12.09.2019. The Expropriation Study was made for the LOT 3, Johovac – Doboј South at total length 12,61 km, which also includes the section of this Project at length of 5,3 km. Expropriation Study includes data available in the Land Registry for the plots that have the property deeds, and it indicates the cost estimates of the compensations to be paid for the acquisition of land and structures. The Expropriation Study was delivered to the State Attorney Office (Pravobranilastvo RS) and Republic Administration for Geodetic Survey and Property Affairs (RAGPA) in Doboј, the two relevant authorities in the land acquisition process. RAGPA conducts field surveys to determine which land and structures are affected by the Project. It also identifies the affected persons. During these surveys, some changes in the use of land and structures that have not been recorded in public records where properties data are kept (Land

Register and Property List or Real Estate List). Field surveys and staking out the Project corridor to confirm the affected land started in October 2013. Collected information are delivered to the RS State Attorney Office that will engage the experts to evaluate the property.

Permanent Land Take: Permanent land acquisition will be required for the construction of the Bridge Rudanka-Tunnel Putnikovo Brdo 2, the 6 km motorway section approximately 25 m wide, plus land for the cut area, the footprint of the overpasses and viaduct and some local access roads. Only sub-surface access rights are required for the tunnels, no surface land acquisition. This section summarises the currently available information on affected land, assets and persons..

An estimated 455.855,31 m² of land take is required for the Project. The Project lies in a hilly upland area above a wide alluvial plain formed by meandering of the Bosna River. The upland is predominantly covered by deciduous forestlands, pasturelands, and to the minor extent agricultural lands. It is a rural area with several scattered small villages, interconnected by local paved roads. The majority of land is in private ownership. Very limited patches of forestry or construction/residential land is likely to be affected. The Project affects land in the six cadastral Municipalities of Doboj, Pločnik, Prisade, Čajre, Miljkovac and Makljenovac. Figure 5 indicates the land take for the Project, including the expropriation boundary and land plots.

Temporary Land Take: The Project will also require some temporary land take for haulage/construction routes, construction laydown areas and camps, temporary storage of excavated materials/soil, cut trees etc. However, information and details regarding temporary land take were not known at the time of developing this document and further information will be included in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan. Agreements for additional temporary land required by the Contractor will be agreed through negotiation and amicable agreement by land owners after Commencement date.

Impacts on Crops & Trees: As the area is partly cultivated, there may be impacts on crops. This will be limited, where possible, by RSM encouraging farmers to harvest crops where Project timing allows. Some trees within the Project footprint will be affected and compensation offered for these trees.

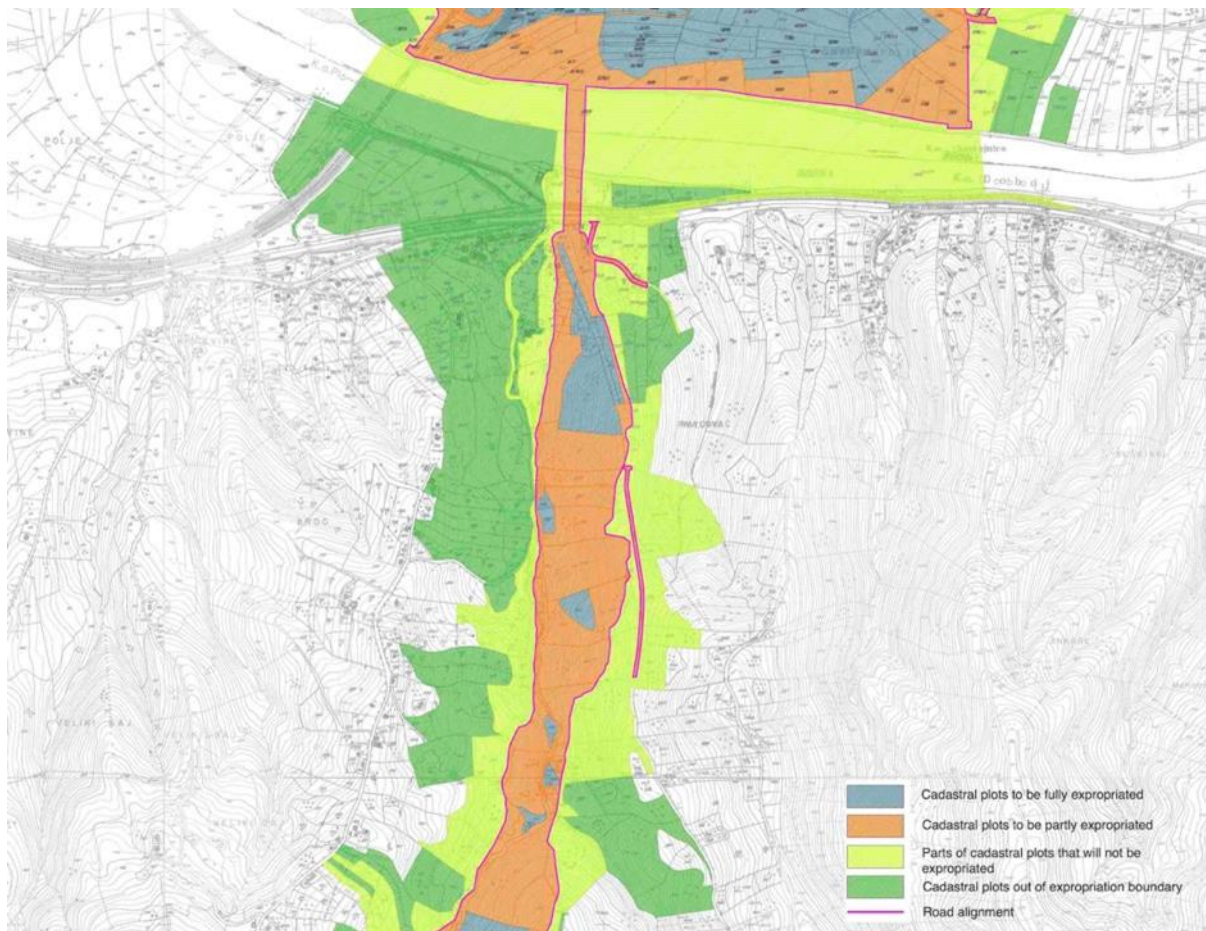
Impacts on Residential Structures: The field survey confirmed that fourteen plots with residential houses are affected by the Project. On four of these plots there are cottage houses where people reside occasionally. On the eight plots, there are middle size houses approx. 50m² and on the two plot there are larger size huses approx: 95m². Two houses are in bad shape and the rest are in good condition The survey was conducted in these households to confirm their socio-economic status.

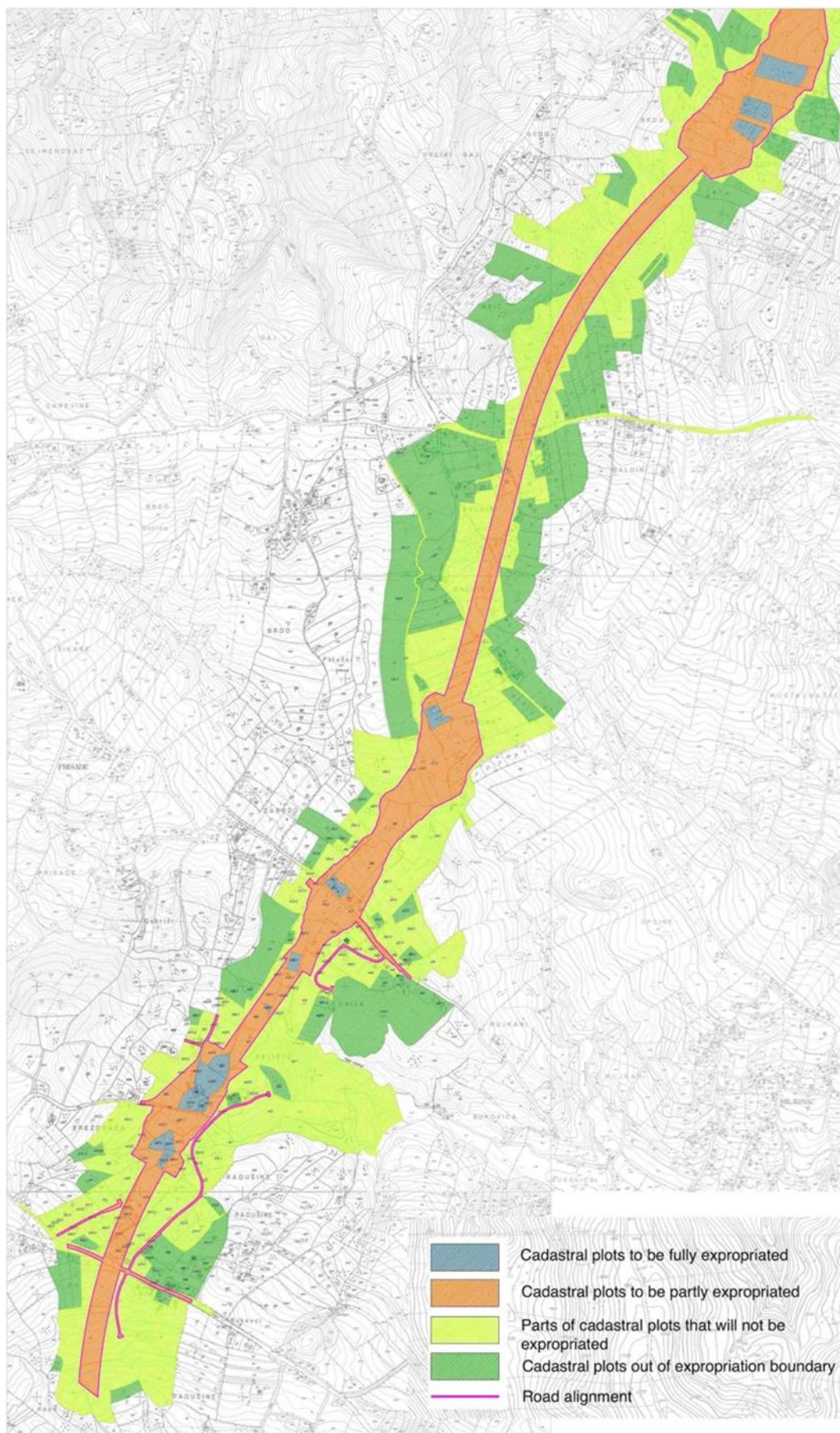
Impacts on Non-Residential Structures: Totally 7 ancilliary structures, which are not residential, will be affected by the Project, 7 storages.

Impacts on Businesses: There is no business structure located within the scope of the Project. In the vicinity of the project area, there are two commercial facilities: in Miljkovac- Agricultural Cooperative BOSNAKOOP, and in the settlement Doboj there is a plant for exploitation and separation of gravel by the river Bosna "Đurić" d.o.o. Derventa (approx. 50 m beyond the edge). Business structures could indirectly be affected by the Project due to the possibility of difficult access to buildings during construction of Rudanka Bridge, which is a temporary effect. In any case, business facilities will be provided with a continuous approach throughout the construction period of the motorway, like as after that.

Impacts on Livelihoods: Approximately 182 cultivated land plots are estimated to be affected which represents nearly 40,8% of the landtake required for the Project. Households in the local villages are largely dependent on land-based livelihood activities which could be affected by loss of land or access to land they use.

Figure 5 Landtake for the Project





The land acquisition for the Project will have the following impacts:

Table 2-2 Overview of losses/impacts due to land use for the Project

Phase/Type of Loss	Summary of Losses/Impacts
PRE-CONSTRUCTION - Prior to Construction²	
Permanent Land Take	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Loss of land (predominantly covered by deciduous forestlands, pasturelands, and to the minor extent agricultural lands and construction land) - This includes residential small holdings with garden plots. Areas of trees will be affected by the land acquisition along with some meadows and pasture. There are river crossings so some land on river banks will be crossed by the Project road. – Loss of annual/perennial crops and trees – Where possible, RSM will allow farmers to harvest crops, and where crops are lost, compensation will be provided. This includes vegetable gardens that may be affected in the settlements. – Loss of Residential Structures (physical displacement): Very limited numbers of residential structures are likely to be affected by the Project and result in physical displacement. – Loss of Non-Residential Structures (e.g. sheds, barns, fences, etc.) – limited non-residential/auxiliary structures are likely to be affected. These are sometimes called auxiliary structures in RS documentation and in the area probably relate to assets such as fencing, sheds etc. – Loss of Business Structures: very limited commercial or business related structures may be permanently affected and where they are these are focused at the northern end of the section. Overall very limited commercial or business related structures are likely to be affected with the main impacts on businesses being access during construction. – Loss of sources of income and/or livelihoods associated with any of the above losses: Households in the local villages are largely dependent on land-based livelihood activities which could be affected by loss of land or access to land they use – these impacts will be further confirmed during the future land acquisition process and detailed in the LARP), including any informal use of land, for example, the forested land within the Project footprint. – Orphan Land: (i.e. part of an affected land plot which remains after expropriation and for which the owner has no more economic interest in using and/or is an economically unviable plot). Orphan land is often a small part of land that remains after expropriation of land which is split by the construction of the road into two or more economically unviable plots etc. During the future land acquisition planning and engagement process, the potential occurrence of orphan plots will be confirmed. (Under the RS legal framework, affected owners can request where the orphaned land is uneconomic to use etc. that their whole plot is expropriated – see Section 4.1).
DURING CONSTRUCTION:	
Temporary Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Temporary loss of land (predominantly covered by deciduous forestlands, pasturelands, and to the minor extent agricultural lands and construction land) - required during the construction period. – Loss/damage to annual/perennial crops and trees (e.g. apple, plum, and pear trees). – Damage/temporary disruptions to certain agricultural infrastructure. – Temporary loss of and/or more difficult access to land for farming or other livelihood related land uses and disturbance to agricultural vehicles/livestock etc. existing routes to land. – Temporary loss of and/or more difficult access to commercial facilities or for businesses: few business along the Project route are likely to have impacts on access during the construction period but the potential exists. – Loss of sources of income and/or livelihoods associated with any of the above losses.
DURING OPERATION:	
Permanent Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Loss of and/or more difficult access to land, commercial facilities and/or the road network. – No permanent effect on access are allowed under the road design regulatory framework in RS, therefore

<i>Effects</i>	impacts on access should only be temporary during construction.
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¹ As payment of compensation for losses and resettlement has to occur prior to access to land being taken, the effect of permanent loss of land and assets generally occurs in the Pre-Construction phase.

3. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

Land acquisition and resettlement for the Project will follow the national legislative requirements in RS, as well as applicable EBRD requirements.

3.1 Republika Srpska Law on Expropriation

The Constitution of Republika Srpska states that limitation or acquisition of ownership rights is possible only on the basis of the law and for fair compensation. The key legal instrument governing expropriation in RS is the Law on Expropriation of RS³. This law regulates the conditions and procedure for expropriation of property for construction of facilities in the Public Interest, compensation eligibility and amounts, handling of grievances and disputes and other issues pertaining to the expropriation process. The table below summarises the key aspects of the RS Law on Expropriation of relevance to the land acquisition and resettlement for the Project.

Table 3 Summary of Key Aspects of the Republika Srpska Law on Expropriation

Key Aspects:	Summary:
Public interest and purpose of expropriation	Property can only be expropriated upon the establishment of Public Interest for projects that bring greater benefit for the public (Art. 5 and 6). Expropriation may be carried out for the needs of RS or Municipalities unless otherwise provided by the Law.
Expropriation process	<p>A condition to start expropriation is the existence of evidence that the required funds have been secured and deposited with the bank in the assessed total sum for payment or proof of existence of replacement properties (Art. 25).</p> <p>The procedure for expropriation starts with a proposal for expropriation, submitted by the Expropriation Beneficiary to the relevant authority for property affairs ("the Expropriation Authority"), (Art. 23). The proposal contains data on the property for which expropriation is proposed, the owners of such property and the purpose for which expropriation is proposed (Art. 24).</p> <p>Negotiated settlements are explicitly encouraged by the Law (Art. 27). The Expropriation Beneficiary is required to publish a public announcement to invite the property owners and try to reach a prior amicable sale-purchase agreement with the affected owner. The signed agreement on compensation has to include the timing and rate at which cash compensation will be paid or in kind compensation provided (Art. 27). If no agreement on compensation is reached within 2 months of the validity of the Decision on Expropriation (or less if the Municipal Administration decides as such), the Expropriation Authority submits the valid Decision together with other relevant documents to the competent Court, at the territory of which the expropriated real property is located, for the purpose of determining the compensation (Art. 70). The competent court ex officio decides in non-contentious proceedings on the amount of compensation for the expropriated real property.</p>
Process of identifying owners/users	After the submission of the expropriation proposal by the Expropriation Beneficiary to the Expropriation Authority, the authority appoints a committee for conducting the expropriation procedure. The committee is responsible for resolving the so-called "preliminary issue", i.e. the issue of

³ Official Gazette of RS, No. 112/06, 37/07, 66/08, 110/08, 79/15

	<p>ownership, prior to issuing the decision on expropriation, which is the result of out-dated information in land registry books (the person registered in the land registry is different from the actual owner/user who may be the heir, the person who purchased the property but failed to report such transfer, etc.). The committee organizes a site investigation in the presence of the expropriation beneficiary, official court valuers of property and the identified property owner and user, and informs the participants that public interest has been declared for the project and that an expropriation proposal has been submitted. A written record of the site investigation is prepared. The Commission also invites identified owners and users, organizes a meeting in local communities and with RAGPA on the location, and issues a decision on the resolution of ownership (i.e. identifies the actual and current owner or user to whom the compensation will be provided). As the last step, the committee issues a decision on expropriation on the basis of the mentioned record and the documentation submitted together with the expropriation proposal. Affected people are entitled to lodge a complaint against this decision with the Republic Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs (RAGPA) (i.e. the Expropriation Authority).</p>
Information and consultation requirements	<p>Prior to the submission of the expropriation proposal, the Expropriation Beneficiary is required to publish a public announcement and invite all property owners for purposes of attempting a negotiated settlement (Art. 27). Affected owners are informed throughout the expropriation process, i.e. that a proposal for expropriation has been submitted (Art. 26). Before the decision on expropriation is passed, the Expropriation Authority has to invite the affected persons with formal legal rights to a meeting to present any facts which may be relevant for expropriation (Art. 28).</p>
Types of expropriation	<p>Expropriation can be temporary (incomplete) or permanent (complete). Complete expropriation allows the expropriation beneficiary to obtain legal title over the expropriated property, while the rights of the previous owner over the real property as well as other rights over that real property cease to exist (Art. 7).</p> <p>Incomplete expropriation provides the beneficiary with usufruct rights on the land and structures, as well as the lease of the land for a definite period of time. At the end of the lease, usufruct rights over land are returned to the previous owner (Art. 8).</p> <p>Owners affected by a partial loss of their real properties are entitled to request complete expropriation and the corresponding compensation, in case that partial expropriation would deteriorate the economic situation of the actual property owner or make the remaining part of the property useless or difficult to use (Art. 11), and must be informed of such right by the expropriation authority. The right to request expropriation of the complete property may be submitted until the issuance of the Decision on Expropriation in the first instance, as well as during the appeal procedure if the affected owner was not informed of such right.</p>
Compensation	<p>Compensation is provided at market value of the affected property (Art. 12), determined on the basis of prices of property in the given area, calculated as the market price which could be achieved for a specific real property, depending on the supply and demand at that particular moment in time (Art. 54).</p>

	<p>The Law sets out in detail how compensation is determined for buildings, orchards and vineyards, forest land and timber, agricultural, construction and city land. Valuations of properties are performed by Court certified valuers beforehand and serve as a basis for negotiations.</p> <p>Compensation is provided in the form of replacement property (Art. 53), but may be provided in cash if so requested by the affected owner or if suitable replacement property cannot be identified (Art. 54). Property owners are entitled to compensation for any losses of benefits they would otherwise have from that property (Art. 62). Those who have formal legal rights are entitled to compensation for lost profit from the day they lose access to the expropriated property to the day they receive replacement property or cash compensation.</p> <p>Compensation is generally provided to formal owners of property. Owners of illegally built residential facilities are entitled to compensation (at the level of investment), if the facility meets the requirements for legalization.</p> <p>Personal and family circumstances of the owners whose property is pending expropriation, as well as circumstances which may have adverse economic effects, can be taken into account when determining the amount of compensation, which may be increased above the market value (Art. 55). This provision addresses livelihood restoration beyond the sheer compensation of the lost asset by providing flexibility based on a case-by-case assessment of personal circumstances.</p> <p>Compensation costs are borne by the Expropriation Beneficiary (EB) (in this Project by the beneficial user RSM). Compensation arrangements must be settled prior to the formal transfer of ownership of the expropriated property. In exceptional cases involving the construction/reconstruction of public infrastructure facilities, the Government of RS may allow taking possession of property prior to the effectiveness of the decision on expropriation or the payment of compensation, at the request of the EB and due to reasons of urgency or prevention of more significant damage (Art. 33). The exception does not apply to residential or commercial structures for which an equivalent replacement has not been provided by the EB. In such event, the EB is required to inform the affected owner of its intention to request the taking possession of property.</p>
<i>Grievance procedure</i>	<p>The Law foresees the rights of affected citizens to appeal at many stages of the expropriation procedure, beginning with administrative and judicial appeals (i.e. against the decision on public interest (Art. 18), the decision on expropriation (Art. 31) and regarding compensation (Art. 70).</p>

3.2 Law on Special Expropriation Procedure for the construction of the Corridor Vc Motorway through the Republic of Srpska and construction of the Road Section Banja Luka - Doboј on the motorway "9th January "

This Law regulates a special procedure for the expropriation of real estate in order to build the Corridor Vc Motorway through Republic of Srpska as a project of special importance for the Republic of Srpska, financing the implementation of the expropriation procedure, as well as other issues of importance for the construction of the motorway.

The general interest is established for the construction of a motorway, for the purpose of complete or incomplete expropriation and temporary occupancy of replacement property that were determined by the documents of spatial planning for the purpose of construction of the motorway, which determine the organization, the purpose and manner of use and management of the space, and the criteria and guidelines for landscaping and protection of the area.

The parties to the expropriation procedure are the Republic of Srpska, as a beneficiary of the expropriation, and the owner of the replacement property that is the subject of expropriation.

On behalf of the beneficiaries of the expropriation - Republic of Srpska, the Government of the Republic of Srpska and the investor in the construction of the motorway, they conclude a contract on mutual rights and obligations arising from the expropriation of replacement properties and the construction of the facility. The expropriation procedure is carried out by the Republic Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs of Republika Srpska, through competent organizational units.

The deadline for the adoption of a first instance decision or other administrative act in the administrative procedure on the proposal of the expropriation beneficiary is 30 days from the day of submitting the proposal for expropriation. This decision can be appealed to the Management Board within eight days from the date of receipt of the first instance decision. The Management Board is obliged to decide on the complaint within eight days.

Administration bodies and other bodies and organizations that, when exercising public authority in the administrative procedure, issue acts, upon the request of the expropriation beneficiary, issue without delay the acts and performances of the actions for which the request was submitted, while determining the period in which the expropriation beneficiary is obliged to pay taxes and fees, which can not be longer than eight days.

Expropriation procedures shall begin under the Expropriation Law ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska" No. 112/06, 37/07, 66/08, 110/08 and 79/15), which relate to expropriation for the purposes of the construction of the motorway, will end according to the provisions of this law.

3.3 Other Related Legislation of RS and B&H

Other key RS legislation related to land acquisition and resettlement includes:

*Law on Proprietary Rights of RS*⁴: Regulates the general issues of acquiring, using, disposing of, protecting and terminating ownership rights and other proprietary rights and possession rights, construction rights, lien, real and personal rights and the rights of real load. The protection of property rights and other real rights is guaranteed by this Act in accordance with the principles of international law.

*Law on Planning and Construction of RS*⁵: Allows for the legalisation of informally constructed structures on land in state ownership on which a structure has been built. This Law enables the subsequent issuing of a permit for construction, by the Municipal Council.

*The Law on Construction Land of RS*⁶ regulates the conditions and method of determining the urban construction land and other construction land in towns and settlements of urban character and other areas envisaged for housing and other complex construction, the manner of use, management and disposal of state-owned construction land, as well as the payment of fees for the use of construction land.

*Law on Agricultural Land of RS*⁷: Contains the basic definitions and principles regarding the management, protection, use, planning, and records related to agricultural land.

*Law on Forest*⁸ regulates policy and planning, management and management of forests and forest land, forest protection, financing and value of forests, forestry cadastre and forest land and information system in forestry, property-legal relations and other issues of importance for forests and

⁴ Official Gazette of RS, No. 124/08, 58/09, 95/11

⁵ Official Gazette of RS, No. 40/13, 106/15

⁶ Official Gazette of RS, No. 112/06, 40/13

⁷ Official Gazette of RS, No. 93/06, 86/07, 14/10, 5/12

⁸ Official Gazette of RS, No. 93/06, 86/07, 14/10, 5/12

forest land for improvement and sustainable use of forests and forest land and development of forestry.

Law on Extra-Judicial Proceedings of RS⁹: Prescribes the rules by which courts decide upon personal, family, property-related and other rights and legal interests resolved in extra-judicial proceedings. The courts determine the amount of compensation for expropriated property in extra-judicial proceedings. The petitioners may conclude an agreement about the compensation form and range.

Law on Administrative Procedures of RS¹⁰: Regulates the procedures applied by administration bodies in deciding upon citizens' rights and obligations within the framework of administrative procedures. Parties are entitled to appeal against decisions adopted in the first instance. Only the Law may prescribe that appeals are not permitted in certain administrative issues, if the protection of rights and legality is ensured in some other way. Gives the possibility to appoint a temporary representative if a party does not have a legal representative or if an action is to be taken against a person whose place of residence is unknown, and who does not have a proxy.

Law on Land Registration of RS¹¹: Regulates keeping, maintenance and setting up of land registries, as well as the registration of real estate and proprietary rights in land registries in RS.

Law on Land Survey & Cadastral of Property in RS¹²: Regulates survey of land, buildings and other structures, establishment and maintenance of registry of land, buildings and other structures, records and registration of property. Records of property possessors are kept in the land registry.

Law on Social Protection of RS¹³: Regulates social welfare, which in terms of this law is considered an organised activity in RS, aimed at ensuring the social security of its citizens and their families in need. The persons or families in need due to a forced migration (among others ¹⁴) are entitled to a temporary, one-off and other financial assistance or natural assistance if they meet two conditions (i. They do not have enough income to support themselves; and ii. They do not have family members who are legally obligated to support them, or if they have, that these persons are not able to support them.) The right to the assistance shall be exercised by the competent authority of the municipality where the persons and the family are resident.

Law on Protection of Civilian War Casualties of RS¹⁵: Promotes and guarantees the equal treatment of sexes and equality of opportunities for all in both the public and private domain, and prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on grounds of gender.

Law on Gender Equality of B&H¹⁶: Promotes and guarantees the equal treatment of sexes and equality of opportunities for all in both the public and private domain, and prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on grounds of gender.

3.4 EBRD Requirements

The Project has been screened as a Category A project under EBRD's Environmental & Social Policy 2014. The Project needs to meet the requirements for land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and economic displacement as specified in the EBRD Environmental and Social Policy (2014) and Performance Requirements (PRs).

⁹ Official Gazette of RS, No. 36/09, 91/16

¹⁰ Official Gazette of RS, No. 36/09, 91/16

¹¹ Official Gazette of RS, No. 67/03, 46/04, 109/05, 119/08

¹² Official Gazette of RS, No. 6/12, 10/16

¹³ Official Gazette of RS, No. 37/12, 90/16

¹⁴ A person or family in need, which is due to special circumstances require an appropriate form of social welfare, in terms of Article 17, paragraph 2, item 8) of this Law, is a person or family who finds himself in a state of social needs due to a forced migration, repatriation, natural disaster, the death of one or more family members, return from medical treatment, release from prison or execution of the educational measure (Article 18.)

¹⁵ Official Gazette of RS, No. 24/10

¹⁶ Official Gazette of RS, No. 16/03, 102/09

Requirements pertaining to land acquisition and displacement, relevant for this Project can be summarised as follows:

- to avoid or, when unavoidable, minimise, involuntary resettlement by exploring alternative project designs;
- measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons and host communities should be carefully planned and implemented;
- to mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons' use of and access to land by:
 - (1) Providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost, prior to taking possession of acquired assets; and
 - (2) Ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected;
- to restore or, where possible, improve the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons, including those who have no legally recognisable rights or claims to the land (present in the project affected area at the time of the cut-off date), to pre-project levels and support them during the transition period;
- to make special provisions for assisting disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups (present in the project affected area at the time of the cut-off date) that may be more adversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of livelihood assistance and related development benefits;
- to establish a grievance mechanism to receive and address in a timely fashion specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.

The above list is only a summary of the main EBRD PR 5: Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement & Economic Displacement (2014) requirements. The full text of the EBRD policy is at <http://www.ebrd.com/news/publications/policies/environmental-and-social-policy-esp.html>.

3.5 Gaps Analysis between Republika Srpska Legal Framework & EBRD Requirements

The key gaps between the national legislation of the Republika Srpska and EBRD's PR5 relevant for this Project are summarised below:

- No requirement to *complete* a socio-economic survey, to define a **cut-off date for eligibility**, obtain baseline data for **monitoring purposes** or to identify **vulnerable groups** – The LARF proposes the use of a cut-off date as the date of the public announcement that the Project is in the Public Interest and the official Expropriation process started. The cutoff date was therefore September 12th 2019. Section 5 outlines the households socio-economic surveys RSM will undertake of affected persons which will be used for monitoring, to inform resettlement assistance support provided by RSM and as part of the step to identify vulnerable groups/individuals. Such data will be used for future monitoring.
- **Compensation not fully in line with replacement value** - The law requires that just compensation is provided, which cannot be lower than market value of a property. Depreciation of structures and assets is taken into account during valuations. However, compensation could exceed the assessed market value of properties, if specific personal or family circumstances of the project affected person deem it necessary to ensure that his/her livelihood is protected, especially if expropriation affects agricultural land or business space in which the owner performed a legal business activity – Replacement value will be used with all transaction costs included in the valuations, in addition depreciation of structures will not be included in the valuations.
- Those who have **no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they occupy are not entitled to any compensation**, however under the Law on Social Welfare if families who are to be physically displaced fulfill the vulnerability criteria, they have to be otherwise accommodated (social housing). Similarly, those carrying out informal business activities are not entitled to any compensation -

Where informal structures on State owned land (or under the provisions of the Law on Proprietary Rights of RS and Law on Planning and Construction of RS) are identified RSM will support the affected party as far as possible to legalise the structures. The relocation entitlements of both formal and informal occupiers of land and structures are contained within the Entitlement Matrix in Section 5 of this document. Occupancy rights as defined under the Law on Proprietary Rights of RS will also be applied.

- **Provision of livelihood restoration measures**, other than compensation for affected assets and lost profit in the period when the business activity could not be performed, are not required – The Entitlements Matrix contains Livelihood Restoration measures and support that will be provided by RSM to eligible persons.
- Whilst the RS Law foresees the rights of affected citizens to appeal at many stages of the expropriation procedure, there is no specific requirement for establishing an **independent grievance mechanism** – RSM has established a Project Grievance Mechanism and this is summarised in Section 8 of this Plan.
- There are limited **requirements for public consultations** to be held during expropriation. Once the expropriation process is initiated, only those with formal legal rights are informed and consulted, usually through a one-on-one negotiation process. However, the Expropriation Authority (RAGPA) is required to call a public meeting in the municipality for identified owners and users of affected land and assets to resolve issues. – *RSM will support this engagement to ensure both formal and informal users are engaged with.*
- There are **no requirements for development of a specific LARF or LARP**, only a description of land take and affected parcels – *This LARP has been prepared to provide more details for the Project.*
- There are **no requirements for monitoring the expropriation, resettlement and livelihoods restoration processes** – Section 10 of this Plan sets out the monitoring that RSM will undertake of the Project's land acquisition and resettlement process.

4. PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES AND PROCESSES

4.1 Principles and objectives

RS Motorways prepared and adopted Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) to define the principles of mitigation of potential impacts of expropriation on Bridge Rudanka-Tunnel Putnikovo Brdo 2 section, in compliance with:

- Republic of Srpska applicable legislation,
- EBRD Environmental and Social Policy from 2014, particularly Performance Requirement (PR) 5: Land acquisition and economic displacement.
- International good practice

During the Project implementation, RS Motorways shall adhere to the following principles that underpin LARP:

1. Land acquisition will be avoided, or reduced, if possible, and all project alternatives will be explored. As much as possible, the efforts shall be made to sign the agreements with Project Affected Persons (PAP). Land acquisition will be carried out in compliance with the **applicable legislation in RS** (in particular, the Law on Expropriation of RS), **the EBRD Environmental and Social Policy 2014 and its Performance Requirement 5** (Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement), this document (LARP) and good international practice, and any gaps will be addressed accordingly, to achieve this. The Project will enable the consideration of micro realignments in order to avoid land acquisition where possible. The LARP will be based on reliable up-to-date information and will include basic information about the Project, Project impacts, affected people and assets, entitlements for all categories of affected people as well as any legal issues relating to resettlement or any gaps between the domestic law and PR 5. The LARP shall also include a detailed budget and timetable.
2. All affected persons (including vulnerable groups and individuals) will be informed and consulted during Project preparation and implementation to facilitate their early and informed participation in decision-making processes related to resettlement, and ensure that acquisition and compensation activities are implemented. All owners, occupants and users shall be visited and the land acquisition process explained and the specific impacts on their land, so as to give an opportunity for micro re-alignments to be made in order to reduce potential impacts and inconveniences. This shall be carried out in line with the provisions contained within the SEP and allow for targeted consultation with vulnerable and potentially marginalised groups.
3. All affected persons will be informed, consulted and encouraged to take part in the land-acquisition process, in compliance with disclosure and consultation requirements from the Section 7 of this document: CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE. All owners, occupants/tenants and users of affected structures and land at the time of the cut-off date, whether with or without fully recognised legal rights or claim, are eligible for compensation and/or assistance, as outlined in the Entitlements Matrix (Section 6 of this document). Entitlements of all categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will be established.
4. The cut-off date for the establishment of eligibility was the date of the public announcement that the Project was in the Public interest and the official procedure for Expropriation started. It was therefore September 12, 2019. The cut-off date was disclosed and disseminated publicly, including the consultation meetings in the concerned affected communities. Persons who have settled in the Project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for any compensation.
5. All the owners of affected structures will be offered compensation at full replacement value,

calculated as market value of the property plus legal costs of purchasing other property, such as taxes and fee for purchasing of another property, registration in the cadastre etc. Compensation will be provided before entering the land or taking possession of the property by the expropriation beneficiary, except for Article 33 of the Law on Expropriation, when it comes to the construction of infrastructure facilities. At the request of the expropriation beneficiary, who has provided valid reasons for the urgent access into possession of the real estate, the Government of the RS may, at the request of the expropriation beneficiary, decide that this immovable property be transferred to it after the final decision on expropriation is finalized, if it finds that this is necessary because of the urgency of the case or prevented significant damage. Issues related to payment of cash compensation will be discussed and agreed with owners and all affected members of the households. Cash compensation will be paid in full or in installments as agreed with the owners and affected members of the households, and as defined by contracts, to the bank accounts specified by the owners, with agreement of all affected members of the household. In cases where there is more than one owner of property (eg. co-ownership of married couples), compensation amounts will be divided and paid to the bank accounts they specify.

6. Moving allowance shall be provided to all categories of Project Affected People (PAP). The moving allowance shall be determined based on the surface of structure or actual quantity of items and furniture to be moved. Such support shall be provided to all the moving families.
7. Temporary occupation of land for construction purposes will be compensated in accordance with the *RS Law on expropriation*. Temporary occupation of land for the purpose of construction, or for the purpose of execution of public works on another land, may be requested by the proposal for expropriation or separate proposal (article 36).
8. Standards of living and livelihoods of affected persons will be improved, or at least restored to the level prior to displacement, or to the level prior to Project implementation, depending on the size of each, in a short period as possible.
9. Access to information and assistance to vulnerable persons/households will be ensured by the RS Motorways responding to particular needs and based on the survey conducted for each particular case in cooperation with the relevant authorities of the City of Doboj.
10. An effective grievance mechanism will be in place for receiving and addressing in a timely manner specific concerns about compensation and relocation, more detailed in the Section 8 of this LARP: GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT MECHANISM.
11. RS Motorways will monitor the implementation of the land acquisition and livelihood restoration process through internal institutional arrangements described in Section 10 of this LARP: MONITORING AND EVALUATION.

In December 2018, RS Motorways prepared and disclosed Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework¹⁷ for the Corridor Vc through the Republic of Srpska: Section Rudanka-tunnel Putnikovo Brdo 2, to define general principles, processes and entitlements related to potential impacts of expropriation conducted for the purpose of Project. The Framework was the basis for preparation of this LARP. LARP provides more detailed information on the Project Affected Persons in compliance with the Framework and EBRD Performance Requirement 5.

This LARP outlines the procedures to be adhered to by the RS Motorways and steps to be taken for the purpose of adequate displacement and compensations to the affected households and land plots subject to acquisition for the Project.

¹⁷ Available at: https://autoputevirs.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/ZWJ112-RSM-Doboj-Bypass-ESDD-LARF_ENG_Final.pdf

The objectives of this LARP are as follows:

- To avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement, physical and economic displacement;
- To consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or at least minimize displacement, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits,
- To provide compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost,
- To mitigate adverse social and economic impacts of land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons use of and access to land by providing compensation for the loss of assets by means of replacement costs and ensure implementation of displacement proces with adequate disclosure of information, consultation and informed participation of the affected persons,
- To improve or, at minimum, restore the livelihoods and standard of living of displaced persons to pre-project levels.
- Informal land owners are not entitled to compensation for the land. However, they are entitled to compensation for the structures they own and occupy, and any other improvements on this land,
- Have in place the grievance mechanism in this process as soon as possible to timely receive and resolve specific complaints relating to compensation and relocation filed by the displaced persons and/or members of their communities, including mechanism for peaceful settlement of disputes,
- To improve living conditions of displaced persons by ensuring adequate residential space,
- To set up the arrangements and procedures for monitoring the implementation of the resettlement plan, and, upon requirement, take the corrective measures.

This LARP includes the land acquisition and resettlement in the villages of Dobož, Pločnik, Prisade, Čajre, Miljkovac and Makljenovac, all located within the Project corridor.

4.2 Process Overview

Land acquisition and resettlement for the Project will follow the national legislative requirements in RS, as well as applicable EBRD requirements. Key aspects of this process are summarised below:

Land acquisition and resettlement planning process shall monitor the RS expropriation related legal requirements and EBRD requirements. Key aspects of this process and information on the Project status are presented in the table below:

Table 4 An overview of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Process

Key steps in the Process	Detailed description of the steps undertaken by the RS Motorways (and other relevant institutions in RS, e.g. RUGIPP or Pravobranilaštvo RS) on this project.	Review of the process that has been done and what needs to be done
1. Initial Identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), Land & Assets – the 'Expropriation Elaborate'.	The RS motorways determine the scope of the land required for the Project and make the Expropriation Elaborate based on the informations available in the land registry / cadastre. This is an initial step in identifying people affected by the the Project and the affected real estates. (However, this information may be incomplete if entitlements to land and buildings are not registered in the cadastre or in other relevant authorities, for reasons such as unregistered sales, owner's death and uncompleted litigation, unregistered buildings on public land, etc.). RS Motorways submit the Expropriation Elaborate to the RS and RUGIPP.	RS Motorways have identified spatial plan for the project, prepared Expropriation Elaborates and forwarded to Pravobranilaštvo and RUGIPP.
2. Cut-Off Date for Eligibility.	The end date for compensation is the date when General Interest has been published for the Project and when the process of land acquisition has formally started. The date is September 12 th 2019. This date shall be widely published including consulting meetings in all settlements in the area of the Project.	RS Motorways together with RUGIPP shall during the consultation process ensure that the End date for expropriation is explained in details for people affected by the Project.
3. Site Investigations (RAGPA) – Land & Asset Inventory Surveys	RUGIPP performs physical marking of the road corridor and geodetic survey of land and buildings in order to identify and confirm which land, buildings and persons (owners and users) are covered by the project. This way also identifies owners, users and real estate that are not registered in the cadastre. RUGIPP records all listed information from the field and these information are used for further evaluation and identification of persons affected by the Project. Questions which need to be resolved and require further measures (see step 6) are also recorded (e.g. deceased owners and incomplete procedures of litigation, unregistered buildings, purchase of land that are not registered in the cadastre, etc.).	Physical marking of the road corridor has started with field survey by RUGIPP in October 2013. Still ongoing.
4. Household Census (Further Identification of PAPs) & Socio-Economic Surveys.	In order to fulfill the EBRD requirements, the RS Motorways RS will undertake a detailed list of people / households that will be physically displaced and quick socio-economic inventory of persons who will be displaced economically (eg farmers). This research will enable collection of more detailed data and further identification of people affected by the	Detailed list has been established and socio-economic analysis of people/households which will be displaced.

<i>Key steps in the Process</i>	<i>Detailed description of the steps undertaken by the RS Motorways (and other relevant institutions in RS, e.g. RUGIPP or Pravobranilaštvo RS) on this project.</i>	<i>Review of the process that has been done and what needs to be done</i>
	<p>project.</p> <p>Physically displaced persons / households affected by the Project: Direct involvement of these persons will be carried out in order to collect the data. The data will enable the RS Motorways to determine the specific needs and vulnerabilities of the listed persons / households and, based on this, determine whether additional assistance / support is needed during resettlement. Also, the direct involvement of these persons will enable discussion about options for determining fees (ie cash reimbursment and property). Based on these data, RS Motorways will be able to plan measures to re-establish revenue sources and later monitor the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement programs.</p> <p>Economic displacement of persons / households affected by the Project: persons whose agricultural land is affected by the project (ie they are shifted only in economic terms) will be invited to group consultative meetings where RS Motorways, with the support of the City of Doboj and RUGIPP, will implement a short list with the objective of collecting socio-economic data. The purpose of the census is to collect basic socio-economic data on persons affected by the Project in order to: identify specific needs and vulnerabilities that would require additional assistance and support in re-establishing the source of income after losing land; the data would also be used to propose further measures to re-establish the source of income and to monitor the application of these measures later on.</p> <p>RS Motorways have prepared the Questioannaire for detailed list of physically displaced households, as well as the Questionnaire for economi displacement of houeseholds.</p> <p>The results of these lists will enable the RS Motorways to fulfill the requirements of Article 55 of the Law on Expropriation, which refers to the personal and family circumstances of the owner whose real estate is expropriated, as well as the opportunities that can jeopardize the material</p>	<p>Consultative meetings have been held in premises of RUGIPP Doboj and Banja Luka with persons affected by the project. Meetings have been held in Doboj, Pločnik, Prisade, Čajre, Miljkovac and Makljenovac.</p> <p>Questionnaire Forms are attached to this Plan. (Att. 1 and 2)</p>

Key steps in the Process	Detailed description of the steps undertaken by the RS Motorways (and other relevant institutions in RS, e.g. RUGIPP or Pravobranilaštvo RS) on this project.	Review of the process that has been done and what needs to be done
	existence, when the amount of the fee can be determined with the increased correction compared to market value. This provision refers to the re-establishment of a source of income that is wider than providing compensation for lost real estate and allowing for case-by-case flexibility, depending on personal circumstances.	
5. Identification of Vulnerable People/Households.	Using the socio-economic questionnaire, RS Motorways will identify vulnerable persons affected by the Project in order to determine the additional assistance they might need. RS Motorways will cooperate with the Pravobranilaštvo RS and RUGIPP on this issue when determining the amount of compensation (ie, as far as possible in accordance with Article 55 where personal and family circumstances can be taken into account when determining the amount of compensation). RS Motorways will cooperate with Doboj City in identifying all persons affected by the Project that are currently receiving social assistance or fulfilling the conditions for this.	Vulnerable persons are identified in households whose residential buildings, where they stay occasionally, will be expropriated.
6. Public Meetings with Identified PAPs (owners & users) to Resolve Issues Identified in Site Investigations/Surveys.	RUGIPP supported by City of Doboj sends invitation for meetings in order to further identify owners / beneficiaries and resolving all questions identified during field Investigations.	Public Consultative meetings have been organized by RUGIPP Banja Luka nad DOboj in Doboj, Pločnik, Prisade, Čajre, Miljkovac and Makljenovac.
7. Valuation of Affected Assets & Determination of Proposed Compensation.	RUGIPP provides the required information to court experts engaged by the Pravobranilaštvo RS, who are estimating the value of a property. RS Motorways will cooperate with the Pravobranilaštvo in order to fulfill the requirements set forth in this document, the EBRD standards, as well as the requirements of the legislation (eg full replacement of costs including legal expenses without depreciation).	Investigations done by RUGIPP are ongoing in order to collect relevant data to estimate the value.
8. Preparation and Disclosure of LARPs.	Before the Construction has started, and after completion of the inventory, RS Motorways have created and published Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (see chapter 10).	Created and published Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan.
9. Negotiation & Agreements with PAPs.	Pravobranilaštvo RS negotiates with persons affected by the Project in order to reach a compensation agreement. Compulsory expropriation will only be	Negotiations are ongoing with individuals affected by the project. The most significant

Key steps in the Process	Detailed description of the steps undertaken by the RS Motorways (and other relevant institutions in RS, e.g. RUGIPP or Pravobranilaštvo RS) on this project.	Review of the process that has been done and what needs to be done
	<p>triggered if the negotiations fail (ie two months after the expropriation decision has been made). The RS motorways will receive information from the Pravobranilaštvo on estimated value, which should be the basis for negotiation and for the amount of compensation. The Pravobranilaštvo RS will consult RS Motorways (for whom the expropriation is being carried out) on issues that could affect the amount of compensation (eg unprocessed part of the plot, personal and family circumstances of the owners that could affect the amount of compensation, etc.).</p> <p>Motorways will also play a significant role in involving the persons affected by the Project, as defined in this Plan, the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework, and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. If the owners are absent, the Pravobranilaštvo RS (or other competent authority) shall designate an authorized representative, and the amount of the compensation shall be credited to a special account for which future rights holders may be entitled.</p>	<p>progress has been made in the area of Prisade.</p>
<p>10.Compensation Payments (including Provision of In-Kind Entitlements (where selected)), Relocation Assistance and Delivery of Entitlements (including Livelihood Restoration Measures). Monitoring of LARP implementation.</p>	<p>RS Motorways will be responsible for compensation based on the RUGIPP or court decision and the provision of rights for compensation in the form of exchange of immovable property, resettlement assistance and support for re-establishing the source of income. RS Motorways will also be responsible for monitoring the application of this Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan.</p>	<p>Neogotiations on compensation amount are ongoing.</p>

5. AFFECTED PROPERTIES AND PERSONS, AND ELIGIBILITY TO COMPENSATION

5.1 List of Affected Properties and Households, and Land Acquisition Book

Potentially affected population and plots have been identified. The cadastral data on are taken over from Expropriation Elaborate¹⁸. Therefore, for preparation of the Inventory site data are being used.

The list of all persons, households, and real estates affected by the Project has been prepared in order to collect and analyse the date and informations with purpose of identification of all impact categories. The data base includes the following data:

- Location and cadastral municipality,
- Plot number,
- Ownership of the land,
- Type of the land,
- Type of the impact ,
- The total area of the plot (m²),
- Residential and other objects on the land/plot,
- Other proprieties on the land / plot,
- Using the plot.

A brief overview of the Inventory Data Base with classified data is given in Appendix 4 of this LARP (a full database is available in a special excel document). RS Motorways and / or EBRD will not publicly disclose confidential information about individuals and properties.

The project requires the land acquisition along the corridor route in the width of about 30 m with additional land required for interchanges and access roads. The collected information on land, buildings and persons affected by the Project will be regularly updated.

5.2 Social and Economic Status List

A socio-economic survey was conducted in order to obtain the opinion of the affected population on the impacts of the Project and to pay the compensation, as well as concrete data on current sources of support and conditions in which the affected populations live and identify vulnerable categories of affected population.

The survey was conducted in the period 22-25. April 2019 by experts, on the basis of prepared questionnaires. Interviews were held with affected owners / beneficiaries of residential buildings subject to expropriation.

For the needs of the socio-economic survey, two types of questionnaires were used:

1. Questionnaire for landowners (ie owners / users of land plots without building)
2. Household questionnaire (ie people living or using housing facilities affected by the Project).

No business questionnaires were used, since there are no business entities in the Project area. Nearby business facilities beyond the project location will not suffer the consequences of construction, as they will be provided with continuous access, as well as work engagement on the Project. In conversation with owners, it was concluded that they fully support the Project, which will improve their business activities.

5.3 Affected Land

For the purposes of the Project the land shall be expropriated where the land acquisition shall be, based on the Law on Expropriation, total.

Table 5 Overview of plots affected by the Project

¹⁸ Technical database on the expropriation belt for the construction of the Corridor Vc highway for the Johovac-Doboj Jug (LOT 3) section, Urbis Center Banja Luka, January 2011.

Location	Number of State owned Plots	Number of Private Plots	Number of plots with housing facilities
Doboj	53	54	2
Pločnik	44	66	1
Prisade	7	167	11
Čajre	1	12	1
Miljkovac	2	29	-
Makljenovac	1	10	-

State owned plots which shall be expropriate are mainly owned by RS Roads, RS Railways, Water Institution, LC Prisade and the City of Doboj.

Table 6 Summary of plot type included in land acquisition for the Project

Type of Plot	Cadastral Municipality						Total number of cadastral plot sorted by type
	Miljkovac	Makljenovac	Čajre	Prisade	Pločnik	Doboj	
Agricultural land (field)	18	7	6	93	25	33	182
Meadow	-	-	-	2	6	20	28
Forest	9	1	-	38	59	28	135
Grassland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential House	-	-	1	12	1	2	15
Orchard	2	1	3	18	-	4	28
Courtyard	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Road	2	1	2	7	11	11	34
Railway	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stream	-	-	-	-	7	9	16
Total number of Plots affected by the Project							446

5.4 Affected Structures

For the purposes of the Project plots and buildings (residential and auxiliary) shall be expropriated with physical relocation of few households. The land acquisition shall be, as per expropriation Law, total.

Table 7 Summary of Project impact on the residential and auxiliary buildings

Location	Number of residential buildings that will be expropriated	Number of cottages that will be expropriated	Number of auxiliary buildings that will be expropriated
Doboj	2		
Pločnik		1	
Prisade	10	2	7 auxiliary buildings
Čajre		1	
Miljkovac	-	-	-
Makljenovac	-	-	-

5.5 Business activities

There are no business entities in the Project Area. In the vicinity of the project area, there one commercial facilities in Miljkovac - Agricultural Cooperative BOSNAKOOP, and in the settlement Doboj there is also a plant for exploitation and separation of gravel by the river Bosna "Đurić" d.o.o. Derventa (approx. 50 m beyond the edge). Entities could indirectly be affected by the Project due to the possibility of difficult access to buildings during construction, which is a temporary effect. In any case, business facilities will be provided with a continuous approach throughout the construction period of the highway, like as after that.

It is important to point out that the exploitation and separation facilities will be in direct function of the construction of the motorway, so this project will have a positive impact on their business activity.

5.6 Affected Persons

There are 16 residential buildings in total (14 households) directly affected by the construction, so they should be relocated. All buildings are in good shape for building . All 14 households were interviewed (RS Motorways possesses the Questionnaire) and in Photo ANNEX 5 there are photos of them. It is important to emphasize that only 3 households have permanent accommodation in other locations (owners or rented apartments), which mitigates the negative impact of the migration process.

Table 8 Results of household surveys affected by the project

Questionnaire	Answer
Members of the household	The total number of persons (members of household) who are owners and co-owners of 16 residential objects that are being relocated is 32. Men are the head of the household in all 11 households. Total number of women in these households is 3.
Ethnicity	Given that the issue of national and / or ethnic affiliation is a sensitive social and political issue, respondents have been given the opportunity to answer this question in the open-source format. 97% of respondents declared themselves as Serbs, and 3% as Croats.
Income and	All households have regular income.

<i>sources of household support</i>	<p>8 households stated that they have total incomes ranging from 500 to 1000 KM, 2 households stated that they have total incomes less than 500, and the largest households has total incomes in the amount of over 1500 KM.</p> <p>Primary source of income for all 14 members of houshold are salaries. There are 6 pension recipients in 6 households. Agricultural production for own family needs is an additional source of support for 4 households, and the Project will influence the sources of support for these persons.</p> <p>All respondents stated that they were not satisfied with their socio-economic situation.</p>												
<i>Legality of the property</i>	All respondents (100%) stated that they are the formal owners of the property.												
<i>Agricultural production</i>	All respondents who use agricultural land (4 out of 14) stated that agricultural land was used for their own needs, and not for commercial purposes.												
<i>Level of education of respondents</i>	In all 14 households, households have secondary technically education (qualified workers) except one owner who has a higher qualification.												
<i>The employment status of the respondent</i>	92% of households are employed, 8% are unemployed.												
<i>Vulnerability</i>	<p>Respondents had the opportunity to list more than one category of vulnerability per household. The frequency of vulnerability categories is given in the table. The total number of potentially vulnerable persons is 0.</p> <table><tr><th><i>Type</i></th><th><i>Frequency</i></th></tr><tr><td>Chronic disease</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Physical disability</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Mental disability</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	Chronic disease	0	Physical disability	0	Mental disability	0				
<i>Type</i>	<i>Frequency</i>												
Chronic disease	0												
Physical disability	0												
Mental disability	0												
<i>Expected losses</i>	<p>The respondents were asked to rank each potential type of loss due to the Project on a scale of 1-3 according to the significance of the loss (1 is the most significant, 2 less significant, and 3 the least significant). Expected losses and frequency of responses are presented in the table.</p> <table><tr><th><i>Type of loss</i></th><th><i>Most important</i></th><th><i>Less important</i></th><th><i>At least significant</i></th></tr><tr><td>Loss of funds for life</td><td>3</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Loss of property</td><td>11</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table>	<i>Type of loss</i>	<i>Most important</i>	<i>Less important</i>	<i>At least significant</i>	Loss of funds for life	3	-	-	Loss of property	11	-	-
<i>Type of loss</i>	<i>Most important</i>	<i>Less important</i>	<i>At least significant</i>										
Loss of funds for life	3	-	-										
Loss of property	11	-	-										
<i>Preferred fee</i>	All respondents stated that they were solely for financial compensation.												

5.7 Eligibility to Compensation

5.7.1 Meeting Eligibility to Compensation Requirements

Eligibility to Compensation Requirements

All individuals / households occupying or using project affected land, recorded in the site investigations/surveys (owners and users, both formal and informal) are entitled to compensation and/or re-establishing revenue or other assistance as outlined in the Entitlements Matrix in Section 5.7.2. The following categories of Project Affected Persons have been identified:

- Owners of land (formal with legal rights or claims over the land).
- Owners of crops and trees.
- Owners of residential structures/assets and infrastructure.
- Owners of non-residential structures/houses.

- Local community and individual/households affected by loss of access and/or disruption of access.
- Vulnerable Groups/Individuals.

During the socio-economic inventory of the land owner / user, which will be carried out with the expropriation process, the following groups are also expected to be identified:

- Formal land users (e.g. *a tenant with a formal legal status over the land on which he / she is used*).
- Unlawful land users (*without formal status or the right to use land - this can also refer to public land (or other land) used on the basis of customary law or long-term basis, but the right to use is not entered*).
- Local community and individual/households affected by loss of access and/or disruption on access which may potentially cause significant effects on livelihood that due to their vulnerability and/or livelihood dependency of these activities may cause a disproportionate affect.

PAPs with formal legal rights and with claims which are recognisable under national law

Persons with formal legal rights are recorded in the cadastre and this information has formed the basis of the Expropriation Elaborates. Also, during the RAGPA site investigations, other PAPs with formal rights may be identified who have not registered the change of ownership of land or assets in the cadastre, e.g. due to purchases and inheritance. In cases of disputes, PAPs can turn to the Courts for their resolution, which has to be processed prior to the passing of the Expropriation Decision.

To try and reduce the chance of disputes the RAGPA do undertake public meetings after undertaking their site investigations to try and resolve issues identified.

PAP will also be considered as having formal rights where they fall under the provisions contained within the Law on Proprietary Rights of RS: *i.e. A significant provision of the Law is that occupants of property acquire ownership rights upon 10 years of conscientious and legal occupancy, or upon 20 years of conscientious occupancy. In addition, the Law provides that the conscientious builder of a structure on land owned by another person is entitled to acquire such land, if the land owner did not oppose to the construction. The land owner is in this case entitled to request to be compensated for the market value of the land.*

Persons with no formal legal rights to the land they occupy, at the time of the site investigations

Examples of persons without formal rights are persons who cultivate public or private land without the knowledge and / or approval of the owner. Such persons will not be entitled to compensation for land, as they do not own it, however they will be entitled to compensation of assets which they own for example, the value of crops, trees, etc. During the socio-economic inventory of the owner / user of the land, which will be carried out in the process of expropriation, the persons present without formal land rights will be identified.

Deadline

The deadline for eligibility is 12th September 2019, ie the date of the public announcement that the Project is in the Public Interest and the official procedure for Expropriation started. The deadline will be further disclosed and disseminated publicly, including at consultation meetings in the concerned affected communities.

Vulnerable PAPs/Groups

Some PAPs/individuals or groups will be considered more vulnerable than the majority of the affected population and, if affected by the Project, will require the implementation of special livelihood restoration and/or assistance measures. These persons are divided into two groups:

1. Vulnerable persons to be covered by physical resettlement

- Owners of informal residential structures (built without necessary permits), with no other property or place of residence,
- Elderly single headed households, single parent households, households with multiple members, etc.,
- People who suffer from a chronic illness, have a physical or mental handicap,
- Households in which no member has a job, a permanent source of income,
- Persons whose socio economic status is low, for example beneficiaries of social welfare.

2. Vulnerable persons landowners / users

- Persons who depend on the affected land for incomes/livelihoods and it is the only land they own or use,
- Informal users of affected land who have no sources of income or assets of their own,
- Illiterate persons who may have difficulties accessing information about the Project and land acquisition or understanding contracts and other important documents, etc.

Because of the large number of parcels (446), the process of determining the socio-economic status of households which be covered by physical resettlement and the owner / user of land is divided into two phases according to the above groups.

In the first phase, a socio-economic list of physically displaced households was carried out, identifying a total of vulnerable persons who should be provided with special assistance in accordance with the Matrix of Law.

In the second phase of the implementation of the socio-economic inventory of the owner / user of land, potential vulnerable land owners / users will be identified who will also be provided with special assistance in accordance with the Matrix of Laws.

Mechanisms for Dealing with Gaps & Issues in the Cadastre

The gaps and issues in public records on real estate will be considered when determining the fulfillment of the conditions for compensation, if one of the following cases is identified:

- Users of land and properties not registered.
- Owners are deceased and the legal heirs have not been registered and/or have not completed the inheritance process.
- Ownership rights resulting from right of use (i.e. of State Land – could be on a customary basis) have not been registered.
- Residential and non-residential structures are not registered.
- Structures which are registered may be recorded of a different size (e.g. have been extended).
- Structures without permits are not recorded etc.

Clear criteria will be specified to ensure that these issues do not affect PAPs and their right to compensation.

5.7.2 Entitlements Matrix

Compensation entitlements for different categories of eligible households and properties covered by the current applicable legislation of RS are described in summary in Table 11 below. The Entitlements Matrix is presented for the categories of PAPs affected by the physical and economic displacement impacts arising potentially from the Project. The nature of certain entitlements are explained in more detail in *Section 6*.

Prava na naknade za različite kategorije kvalifikovanih osoba i imovine su sažeta u nastavku.

Note: The rights to compensation described below are defined in accordance with inventory results and socio-economic surveys that showed the following:

- 12 residential buildings will be expropriated,
- 4 cottage will be expropriated,

- 432 pitches without residential buildings will be expropriated,
- Most of the land is forest
- 7 auxiliary facilities will be expropriated,
- Temporary occupation of land during construction works can be expected,
- The existence of 2 business premises have been identified: One of these business premises is on the main alignment and one is outside of the project area.
- The existence of vulnerable households has been identified.

Table 9 Entitlements Matrix

Type of Loss/Impact	Category of Project Affected Persons	Entitlements
Pre-Construction Impact - Permanent land acquisition		
Loss of Residential Structures	Owners of residential structures/houses	A replacement object of the same size and characteristics as an expropriated object or Cash compensation for residential structure at replacement value (excluding depreciation) + Assistance in resettlement (if the facility is moving before the decision on compensation).
Loss of Non-Residential Structures	Owner of non-residential structure	Cash compensation at full replacement cost, without deduction for depreciation, and reimbursement of moving costs of movable property.
Loss of land (mainly agricultural, with limited forest and/or pasture land – may be small amount of construction land). <i>For both formal & informal users of land – this refers to privately owned land and State land.</i>	Owners of land (formal with legal rights or claims over the land)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost or replacement land on a like-for-like basis.
	Formal users of land (e.g. a tenant with formal legal right over the land they occupy/use)	Information about the acquisition of land at least three months in advance of land entry to enable tenant to find other land for lease. <i>If during socio-economic survey specific vulnerabilities of formal tenants are identified then support will be sort from the Municipality of Doboј to find alternative land to lease formally and provide access to available support services.</i>
	Informal users of land (with no formal legal rights or claims over the land they use – this may also refer to areas of State land (or other land) which has been used on a customary or long-term basis but right of use not registered)	Information about formal acquisition/expropriation of land and project at least three months in advance of land entry to enable user to find other land. Assistance to identify replacement land / resources for use prior to land entry - <i>support will be sort from the Municipality of Doboј to find alternative land and to provide access to available support services, especially if during socio-economic surveys vulnerabilities are identified for the affected PAP. Security of tenure or formalisation of a tenancy options etc. will be considered where possible within the legal framework.</i>

Type of Loss/Impact	Category of Project Affected Persons	Entitlements
Orphan Land: i.e. part of an affected land plot which remains after expropriation and for which the owner has no more economic interest in using and/or is an economically unviable plot.	Owners of land (formal with legal rights or claims over the land)	<i>If a request of the affected owner of land has been made in accordance with the RS Law on Expropriation and has been declared as being justified based on the RAGPA site investigation report and Certified expert valuation report:</i> Cash compensation at full replacement cost or replacement land on a like-for-like basis.
Loss of annual/perennial crops and trees.	Owners of crops and trees	RSM will allow where possible for farmers to harvest crops. Where they are lost, cash compensation for lost annual / perennial crops / plants at full replacement cost.
Loss of Business Structures.	Owner of business structure	Cash compensation at full replacement cost, without deduction for depreciation, and moving allowance for movable assets or assistance to move them.
Loss of sources of income and/or livelihoods associated with any of the above losses and particularly 'Agricultural' Livelihoods.	Owner (formal or informal business or economic activity) – <i>could include agricultural livelihood activities</i>	Cash compensation for lost net income during the period of transition (until the re-establishment of business/economic activities in another location) and livelihood restoration assistance.
During Construction Impacts - Temporary Impacts		
Temporary loss of land (mainly agricultural, with limited forest and/or pasture land – may be small construction land) - required during the construction period. <i>For both formal & informal users of land – this refers to privately owned land and State land.</i>	Owners of land (formal with legal rights or claims over the land)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the right to use land under contract/agreement for an agreed period and reinstatement of land after use.
	Formal users of land (e.g. a tenant with formal legal right over the land they occupy/use)	Information about the acquisition of the land ideally at least three months in advance of land entry, to enable the tenant to find other land for lease. In any case, an agreement must be reached with the user, and associated compensation paid, prior to entry on the land. The agreement must be reviewed and approved by RSM if the agreement is made by another party such as the Contractor.
	Informal users of land (with no formal legal rights or claims over the land they use – this may also refer to areas of State land (or other land) which has been used on a	Information about temporary use of land ideally at least three months in advance of land entry to enable user to find other land. Assistance to identify replacement land to use for period / resources for use prior to land entry - <i>support will be sort of the Municipality of Dobož to find alternative land</i> . In any case, an agreement must be reached with the user, and associated compensation paid, prior to entry on the land. The agreement must be reviewed and approved by RSM if the agreement is made by another party such as the Contractor.

<i>Type of Loss/Impact</i>	<i>Category of Project Affected Persons</i>	<i>Entitlements</i>
	customary or long-term basis but right of use not registered)	
Loss/damage to annual/perennial crops and trees.	Owner of crops and trees	RSM will allow where possible for farmers to harvest crops. Cash compensation for lost or damaged annual / perennial crops / plants at full replacement cost.
Damage/temporary disruptions to certain agricultural infrastructure.	Local community and individual/households affected by loss.	Repairs, compensation or other measures agreed with affected people and local communities.
Temporary loss of and/or more difficult access to land for farming or other livelihood related land uses and disturbance to agricultural vehicles/livestock etc. using existing local roads.	Local community and individual/household affected by loss of access and/or disruption on access.	Avoidance of impact through good Traffic Management, good engagement with affected PAPs and careful sequencing of works. In the unexpected event avoidance is not possible, cash compensation for lost net income during the period of transition (until the re-establishment of income level/livelihood activities ¹⁹) and livelihood restoration assistance.
	Local community and individual/household affected by loss of access and/or disruption on access which may potentially cause significant effects on livelihood that due to their vulnerability and/or livelihood dependency of these activities may cause a disproportionate affect.	Avoidance of impact through good Traffic Management, good engagement with affected PAPs and careful sequencing of works. In the unexpected event avoidance is not possible, cash compensation for lost net income during the period of transition (until the re-establishment of business/economic activities) and livelihood restoration assistance and if deemed necessary due to vulnerabilities due to project impacts, the Contractor & RSM (or their representative) will in discussion with the relevant support services at the Municipality identify additional assistance for the period of impact (i.e. this group may be specifically vulnerable to such disruption during the winter period and harvest periods etc.). <i>In planning the Work during winter and harvest periods if there are anticipated effects on access arrangements for PAPs/villages identified as vulnerable the Contractor & RSM will pre-emptively discuss additional assistance for the potential period of impact.</i>
Temporary loss of sources of income and/or livelihoods associated with any of the above losses and particularly	3 nearby business premises, formal or informal business / economic activities	Avoiding the impact of adequate traffic management, by properly involving identified nearby business facilities beyond the scope of the Project and the planning of works.

¹⁹ Annual incomes from certain livelihood activities based on the preceding 3 years will be gathered (as far as possible) during the Socio-Economic surveys and used as one metric for determining lost net income. Effects on harvest periods will be given specific consideration in determining entitlement.

Type of Loss/Impact	Category of Project Affected Persons	Entitlements
'Agricultural' Livelihoods and disruption to businesses, including loss of and/or more difficult access.		Cash compensation for lost net income during the period of transition (until the re-establishment of business/economic activities) and livelihood restoration assistance.
<i>DURING OPERATION IMPACTS – Permanent Access Effects</i>		
Loss of and/or more difficult access to land, commercial facilities and/or the road network.	Local community and individual/household affected by loss of access and/or disruption on access.	<i>No additional entitlements for compensation are proposed as no permanent effect on access are allowed under the road design regulatory framework in RS, therefore impacts on access should only be temporary during construction.</i>
<i>LOSSES / INFLUENCES ON VULNERABLE GROUP</i>		
Any other specific losses / impacts on vulnerable groups, associated with land acquisition for the Project, identified during the development of the LARP.	Vulnerable groups / individuals	Help during the payment process, to ensure that they understand the documents necessary for paying the fee, as well as the payment process (especially when it comes to older people), Assistance in resettlement (if the facility is moving before the decision on compensation).

6. RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATIONS

6.1 Property Value Assessment Methods

The Expropriation Act does not give detailed instructions on how to establish the market value of seized property. It is a standard practice for the Tax Administration to set up a committee for each individual case, consisting of relevant asset valuing experts (agricultural engineer, civil engineer, forestry engineer, etc.), who will assess the assets in accordance with standard procedures. In Republic of Srpska, the estimate is based on the KAMA mass assessment technique, as defined in the Rule Book on Real Estate Valuation ("RS Official Gazette", No. 37/09).

Agricultural land

As provided by the Law on Expropriation of Republic of Srpska, land fees will, wherever possible, be in the form of replacement assets, providing the owner with approximately the same conditions of use. The same conditions of use are met if the following criteria are met:

- acceptable for the affected owner / agricultural producer,
- approximately the same size,
- similar or better agricultural potential, ie fertility, slope, form of plot, sun exposure, and
- it is located at a reasonable distance.

In the case where the affected owner can not offer a suitable property because an appropriate agricultural land can not be found at an acceptable distance, or the land available to him is not acceptable to the owner, the body conducting the expropriation will provide written evidence of unsuccessful attempts to find similar land and pay off compensation for such land at full replacement value.

For agricultural land, the replacement value represents the market value of the land of the same productive potential or utilization near the affected land in the pre-project or pre-displacement period, with a higher value being chosen, with the costs of land preparation to bring it to a level similar to the level affected land, including registration fees and transfer fees.

The expropriation law is not explicitly regulated when only small or smallholding plots can be offered in return, and whether it would be acceptable to pay the difference in money with compensation in kind to settle this difference in size or potential. In situations where one can not find and offer parcels of the same size or potential, while smaller parcels may be offered, the owner will be offered the opportunity to receive one part of the compensation in kind (alternate property - parcel) and part in the money. In this case, both plots, affected and alternate plots should be evaluated to calculate the difference. As a rule, if the difference between the established values is less than 10%, the parcels are considered to be approximately equal and no compensation will be paid for the purpose of settling the difference. In any case, the requirements set out in the Rights Matrix apply.

In situations of partial expropriation of agricultural land in which the landowner estimates that the remaining part of the plot is unsuitable for further use for agricultural purposes or in any case where the land parcels remained without the access road, the owner may apply for the expropriation of the whole parcel. In such situations, the bodies carrying out the expropriation should be assessed individually in each individual case and on the basis of the following eligibility criteria for further use for agricultural purposes:

- the size of the remaining part of the parcel,
- the agricultural potential of the remaining part of the parcel compared to the potential of the parcel of plot, and
- possibility for the operation of agricultural mechanization and equipment on the remaining part of the plot (possibility of access).

Building land

Preferred option for building land to be subject to expropriation will be the substitution for alternative land in accordance with the provisions of the Expropriation Act. Compensation package will include homeowners compensation for a particular land.

If housing is affected, but the house itself is not, the fee will usually be paid in cash. The financial compensation will be provided at replacement cost, ie the market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or better resources and public infrastructure services, located near the affected land before moving, with registration fees and transfer fees.

Houses or other objects

When assessing substitute assets, the following criteria should be applied to the greatest extent possible:

- a parcel on which houses or other buildings should be approximately the same size,
- house should be similar in size and standard, including access to communal and
- the home should be located at a reasonable distance and have a similar potential from the standpoint of living (employment or agriculture).

If vulnerable replacement facilities of smaller dimensions or less favorable characteristics are proposed to affected persons, it is necessary for the affected owner to pay the difference in value by following an approach similar to the one written above for compensation for agricultural land.

If the affected owner decides to compensate for money rather than the replacement property or if a suitable replacement asset can not be determined in that area, the housing facilities will be reimbursed in cash at full replacement cost. The principles that apply to the determination of substitution values are the same as the above principles for land.

For house and other objects, the market value of a material for the construction of a replacement object in a similar or better area and the approximate or better quality of the affected object, or for the repair of a partially damaged facility, the cost of transporting the building material to the construction site and the labor costs and fees performers, and registration and transfer costs. When determining the replacement value, the depreciation of the property and the value of the transferred material are not taken into account, nor does the value of the asset affected depreciate the value of any benefit that will come from the project. Also includes leveling or other preparation costs for new construction or use. Costs are calculated at the time the assets are exchanged, and if not, the inflation is taken into account in the calculation of costs.

Non-residential buildings will be compensated in cash on a full replacement basis.

Crops and forests

To the extent that it is possible, land acquisition and ownership will be arranged so that all the remaining one-year crops, irrespective of the stage of development, can be harvested before the parcels are deprived of land by the owner or user. For one year crops harvested before entering the property, no compensation will be paid.

For one-year crops that can not be harvested before entering into possession or cultures that are damaged by construction works, full compensation will be provided. Lower prices for agricultural products at municipal and regional level need to be applied. The agricultural expert will use such data for his findings in the absence of data from the municipality or region.

In order to determine the full replacement value, not only the yield of crops during one year should be considered, but also the costs of re-establishing plants (seedlings, soil preparation, fertilizer, etc.) as well as revenue lost during the period needed to re-achieve yield.

The amount of remuneration should be calculated in accordance with the full replacement value principle, whereby the C fee for the tree is determined by applying the following formula:

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

where is:

V - the average market value of the product from one tree to one year,

D - the average time needed for re-cultivating trees to the level of production yoke, in years,

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

C_L - the labor costs necessary to maintain the culture during the period required for re-growing to the previous productive level.

The calculated unit amount C is then applied to the whole plot assuming average density or the exact counting of all trees.

The amount of compensation will be realized for the following stages of plant development (trees):

- seedlings,
- a young plant, unproductive,
- young plant, productive and
- mature plant.

Unlike many years of fruit plantations, where fruits can be harvested over a longer period, most commercial types of trees yield only once, as is the case with one-year crops. The replacement value should therefore be in accordance with the provisions of the Law Matrix. If the affected commercial forest can not land before the land is occupied, the compensation principle will be similar to that already described for one-year crops, taking into account the market value of lost timber.

Help in restoring sources of income

In the event that the realization of the Project and the loss of land and other immovable property or access to immovable property results in the loss of income sources or means of living (economic relocation), the RS Motorways will, in addition to the payment of compensation, apply measures for re-establishing revenue sources in accordance with the concluded agreements. Help with re-establishing revenue sources will be provided as long as household income sources are not fully established or, where possible, improved. This includes the following:

- access to employment opportunities due to the realization of the Project (i.e. during construction),
- reimbursement costs of re-establishing business activities anywhere,
- assistance in identifying and accessing other activities that may be a source of income,
- providing support in the transitional period during the re-establishment of agricultural activity,
- Fee or assistance in the transportation of equipment and mechanization.

Assistance in redeployment of income sources will be provided to persons whose need for the team is identified during the socio-economic list. Based on the RUGIPP / Court ruling, RS Motorways will work with institutions and organizations that can provide these services, such as the Doboj City and local agricultural development agencies. The RS Motorways also play a significant role in involving the persons affected by the Project, as envisaged.

For detailed determination of the aid measures for re-establishing the source of agricultural revenue, it will take into account the results of the socio-economic list and include the relevant organizations and institutions. In order to determine the aid measures, options will also be considered to improve the inputs and benefits of agriculture (eg irrigation, training on yield increases, training of other non-farming household members, etc.). The plan will be aimed at identifying sustainable aid measures that can lead to benefits in the long term before a one-off payment of compensation.

Rehabilitation of Temporarily Land

All land temporarily occupied under Project implementation will have to be fully rehabilitated and reinstated once the contractual period for land use has ended. This means that all sites will be cleared of waste and that all equipment will be removed. It may also include top soil conservation in some areas to preserve the quality of the affected land, which will be the responsibility of awarded Contractors and monitored by RSM, undertaking these measures will enable owners / users of land to continue using it in the same way they used it before the implementation of the Project.

Assistance to Vulnerable Groups (Chapter 9.)

Specific measures to assist any vulnerable groups identified through the socio-economic surveys will be defined in accordance with their needs. For example, certain groups may need legal or other assistance to restore their livelihood, such as assistance to improve their business, some vulnerable households may need additional services from social workers, etc. Some vulnerable PAPs may need assistance to access social welfare payments which they are entitled to. RSM will liaise with Municipality Dobož over assistance and support to vulnerable PAPs.

6.2 Resettlement

Resettlement assistance will be provided before and/or after displacement, until the affected household re-establishes or, if possible, improves their standard of living. In cases when it is determined that the Project will cause economic displacement, compensation and livelihood restoration assistance will be provided before displacement occurs, so that the affected people can restore their sources of income/livelihoods.

Temporary replacement structure or land can be provided to physically or economically displaced people /households with their consent. Affected people/households will be able to use these facilities until their compensation payments have been executed and they have replaced their land/assets.

Assistance is very often provided to vulnerable households which are physically or economically displaced by a project and can include the following:

- Assistance to resettle to appropriate accommodation with security of tenure. For example, a vulnerable household that has no other place of residence than the affected informal residential structure, may be assisted to resettle to a municipal social apartment, with a long-term contract to ensure security of tenure,
- Assistance to identify alternative farm land where cash compensation selected,
- Assistance to obtain personal documents, to help with accessing services available under national legislation,
- Assistance to access social welfare,
- Assistance to enrol children into school and to access health care, etc.

Resettlement assistance also includes the provision of a moving allowance for household members and moveable assets, or assistance to move them (if the facility is moving before the decision on compensation). Such assets include furniture, equipment, personal belongings, etc.

Resettlement assistance will be provided to vulnerable groups identified during the socio-economic survey, all of three households whose houses are expropriated. RSM will cooperate with institutions and organizations that can provide needed services, such as the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs or local organization which work with vulnerable groups.

6.3 Money Compensations

Compensation for an expropriated property can be provided in cash. Given the limited physical displacement, cash compensation rather than like-for-like compensation is considered appropriate for this Project. In-kind replacement property will be offered as an option by RSM (see Entitlement Matrix).

Compensation will be paid prior to accessing land or taking possession of properties or displacement occurs. If the affected people dispute the offered compensation amount (or type) and turn to the Courts, and RSM takes advantage of legal opinion for accessing the property before compensation is executed, every effort will be made to pay for all undisputed assets as quickly as possible to minimise impact on affected people/households. If a property is to be accessed by the client, after it has become legally binding but before compensation has been accepted, the following will take place:

1. Amount for compensation will be placed in an escrow account.
2. In the event that a residential property is no longer usable, alternative and adequate housing will be provided. Adequate housing can be measured by quality, safety, affordability, habitability, cultural appropriateness, accessibility and locational characteristics. Adequate housing will allow access to employment options, markets and basic infrastructure and services such as drinking water, electricity, sanitation, health care and education.
3. In the event that land / part thereof is used for agriculture and/or other livelihood purposes, alternative land/property with same characteristics will be provided or compensation will be provided to cover for the economic loss to be incurred.
4. Other assistance will be provided and to be determined on case by case basis.

7. CONSULTATION & DISCLOSURE

Requirements for publishing of relevant project information are determined in SEP, prepared and disclosed by RS Motorways within the Project, with the aim of encouraging the involvement of stakeholders in the entire life cycle of the Project in accordance with national regulations and requirements.

RS Motorways are responsible for the process of expropriation, communication with the City Doboj (ie with the Department for Spatial Planning), ensuring the full implementation of the LARP and communication with the affected communities and consultations with the people affected by the Project as well as with the representatives of the Local Communities

7.1 Results of consultations conducted for the purpose of preparing the Plan

The first public consultations for the entire route of Corridor Vc were conducted in accordance with the *Law on Environmental Protection* of the FBiH, when the Ministry of Communications and Transport of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed the request for assessment of the environmental impact of the Motorway Corridor Vc: Section LOT 1: Svilaj - Doboj South. In addition to the request, a preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment was provided within the Plan & Study Documentation of the Motorway on Corridor Vc: Section Svilaj - Doboj South (Karuše).

Ministry of Communications and Transport of Bosnia and Herzegovina in cooperation with RS Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology organized public hearings with the aim of familiarizing the public with the project. Public hearings were held:

- 19.07.2005. Municipality Doboj &
- 20.07.2005. Municipalities Vukosavlje and Modriča.

All remarks recorded during the public hearing and public insight for this part of the project have been taken into account during the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Study for motorway Corridor Vc LOT 3: Johovac - Doboj South Section 1: km 00+000,00 - km 10+646,24. The study was also presented at a public hearing and in public insight. Evidence on the application for the environmental permit of the motorway project Corridor Vc, LOT3: , Johovac - FBiH border, in the length of 10.65 km, was made in September 2014 and in March 2015 was issued an ecological permit for the construction of a motorway in the corridor Vc, section through the Republic of Srpska, total length 46.6 km. The whole process was transparent and accessible to the public.

After launching the expropriation procedure for the corridor Vc through the Republic of Srpska: Section bridge Rudanka-tunnel Putnikovo Brdo 2, public hearings were held for following communities:

- Local Community Doboj, June 2020.
- Local Community Pločnik, July 2020.
- Local Community Prisade Oct 2020.
- Local Community Čajre and Makljenovac. March 2021.
- Local Community Miljkovac, Feb 2021.

The meetings were attended by representatives of Doboj City, PC "RS Motorways" and RAGPA. All owners / users are informed about the expropriation procedure initiated. During the meeting, of all owners / beneficiaries were asked to state about the expropriation procedure, geodetic finds, appointed experts of agricultural and construction profession as well as information on the possibility of submitting a request for expropriation of the remaining part of the property. The owner / user were also asked to provide information on actual land use to determine the real estate situation. According to the minutes from these meetings, most people stated that they did not oppose expropriation or any other element of the procedure

In April 2021, all persons affected by the Project in terms of physical resettlement are individually visited for the purpose of conducting a detailed socio-economic survey (as described in the Chapter 5.2: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY of this document).

7.2 Disclosure

The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan will be disclosed on the RS Motorways website (www.autoputevirs.com) and the EBRD website (www.ebrd.com). Hard copies of the Plan will be available on the following locations:

- Autoputevi Republike Srpske (Vase Pelagića 10, 78000 Banja Luka, Tel: +387 51 233 670, email: info@autoputevirs.com, www.autoputevirs.com)
- EBRD kancelarija u Sarajevu (15. sprat, Fra Anđela Zvizdovića 1, UNITIC Toranj B/15; 71000 Sarajevo, Bosna i Hercegovina <http://www.ebrd.com/ebrd-in-bosnia-and-herzegovina.html>)
- Grad Doboj (Hilandarska 1, 74000 Doboj, Tel: +387 53 242 022, www.opstina-doboj.ba)

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan was created for the Project and it is disclosed on the RS Motorways & EBRD websites and displayed on the mention locations. The Plan defines the activities of involving owners and users of land and immovable property covered by the Project (*including those with formal legal rights and those without legal rights to land on which they are located or used*). RAGPA and the city of Doboj will support RS Motorways in carrying out the following engagement activities.

Table 10 Plan of the involvement of the owner / user of land and real estate

Activity	Responsibility	Period
General consultation meetings with local communities on land acquisition including: meetings during the preparation of LARP, to present detailed project footprint and affected land and assets, impact on land access, to announce the socio-economic survey, surveys by the RAGPA and the process of valuation of properties, presentation of the Plans, the entitlements matrix and types and method of compensation.	RS Motorways RAGPA City of Doboj	Oct 2013 – ongoing
RAGPA's surveys in the field to verify data in the Expropriation Study, the affected land and assets (some of which are not registered in a public records for formal reasons or for lack of permission). RS Motorways will, with City of Doboj support, assist RAGPA to engage the local community and identifying owners and users of the land and immovable property.	RAGPA	Oct 2013 – ongoing
Where RAGPA have already undertake surveys and have not be able to identify all owners and users , RS Motorways will undertake engagement with local communities.	RS Motorways City of Doboj	Oct 2013– ongoing
Discussion with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs about availability of data on any vulnerable households or individuals amongst the PAPs. It will also be discuss the ways in which the Ministry cooperates with the RS Motorways to provide support to those households/individuals especially affected by physical displacement.	RS Motorways Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	Oct 2013 – ongoing
Individual meetings as required under RS legislation, as part of the expropriation process with affected owners.	RS Motorways	Sep 2019. – ongoing
Additional direct engagement with physically displaced households whose residential structure are affected by the Project , including to undertake a full socio-economic survey and valuation of structure. The socio-economic survey will	RS Motorways RAGPA City of Doboj	Sep 2019. – ongoing

enable RSM to indentfy specific needs and if any vulnerabilities required additional resettlement support. This direct engagement will enable discussion of compensation options (i.e. cash compensation at replacement value plus moving allowances or replacement property). Where physcially displaced PAPs select cash compensation additional direct engagement will be carried out to discuss support available to assist with identification of alternative housing.		
Economically displaced Project Affected Persons (e.g. whose agriculture land is affected by the Project) will be invited to group consultation meetings . Meetings aim will be to review the project footprint, discuss about affected land (including indentification of whether land outside the footprint may become uneconomic for future) and collecting base socio-economic data for RSM in order to identify specific needs, vulnerabilities and necessary assistance. These meetings will also provide to PAPs an opportunity to discuss access to remaining land other related land matters.	RS Motorways RAGPA City of Doboj	Sep 2019. – ongoing
Direct engagement with business owners whose property or access may be affected. Consultations with business owners have been carried out on several occasions and they are completely satisfied with the Project and agree that the Project will not affect negatively, but will intensify their business activities.	RS Motorways	April 2021
When implementation of the LARP begins, RS Motorways will continue to regularly inform and consult people affected by the Project . All meetins and consultations will be documented by the RSM providing the date when the meeting/consultation was held, list of attendees and summary of the discussion.	RS Motorways	Sep 2019. – ongoing

8. GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT MECHANISMS

RS Motorways and the Contractor(s) will accept all comments and complaints associated with the Project and in connection with the land acquisition and resettlement process. RS Motorways recognises that consultation is an ongoing process, and different concerns may arise when the Project moves into the land acquisition and construction phases.

Grievance mechanism will be adopted as presented in Figure 6. A sample of the Project Public Grievance Form is provided at the end of this document (Annex 3). Any persons or organisation may send their comments and/or complaints in person, by phone, via post or email on following contact:

JP „Autoputevi Republike Srpske“
Tamara Šobota / Siniša Gavrić
Vase Pelagića 10, 78000 Banja Luka,
Tel: +387 51 233 670,
email: info@autoputevirs.com,
www.autoputevirs.com

All comments and complaints will be responded to either verbally or in writing, in accordance with the preferred method of communication specified by the complainant, if contact details of the complainant are provided.

All grievances will be entered into the Register with assigned number and the receipt will be confirmed within five working days. Registrar will have all elements to sorting grievances by type and every grievances will be recorded in the register with following information:

- Grievances description,
- Grievances receiving date and date of confirmation of grievances receiving,
- Description of undertaken actions (investigation, corrective and preventive measures) and
- Date of solving and completion / providing feedback to the submitter.

All grievances will be registered and acknowledged within 5 days and responded to within 20 working days. Individuals who submit their comments or grievances have the right to request that their name be kept confidential.

RS Motorways will undertake all reasonable efforts to resolve the grievance upon receipt of the complaint. If RS Motorways is not able to solve the problems by direct corrective measures, a long-term corrective measure will be determined. Complainant will be inform about the proposed corrective action and all that followed this action within 20 working days upon sending notice of the receipt of the grievance. It will identify and take preventive action with the aim of preventing the repetition of the same problem in the future, and the complainant will be informed of these preventive actions.

RS Motorways will monitor the way in which grievances are being handled by the contractor(s) and ensure they are properly addressed within defined deadlines. RS Motorways will keep a grievances log of all grievances (including those addressed to Contractor(s), based on which grievance management reports will be produced and included in annual environment and safety reports publish on the RSM website.

A separate grievance mechanism is available for workers of the contractor(s).

RS Expropriation Process Grievance Procedure

In addition to the Project Grievance Mechanism, complainants are also able to seek legal remedies in accordance with Republic of Srpska Laws and Regulations.

The Law on Expropriation foresee the rights of affected citizen to appeal at many stage of the expropriation procedure, beginning with administrative and judicial appeals against the decision on public interest (Article 18), the decision on expropriation (Article 31) and regarding compensation (Article 70).

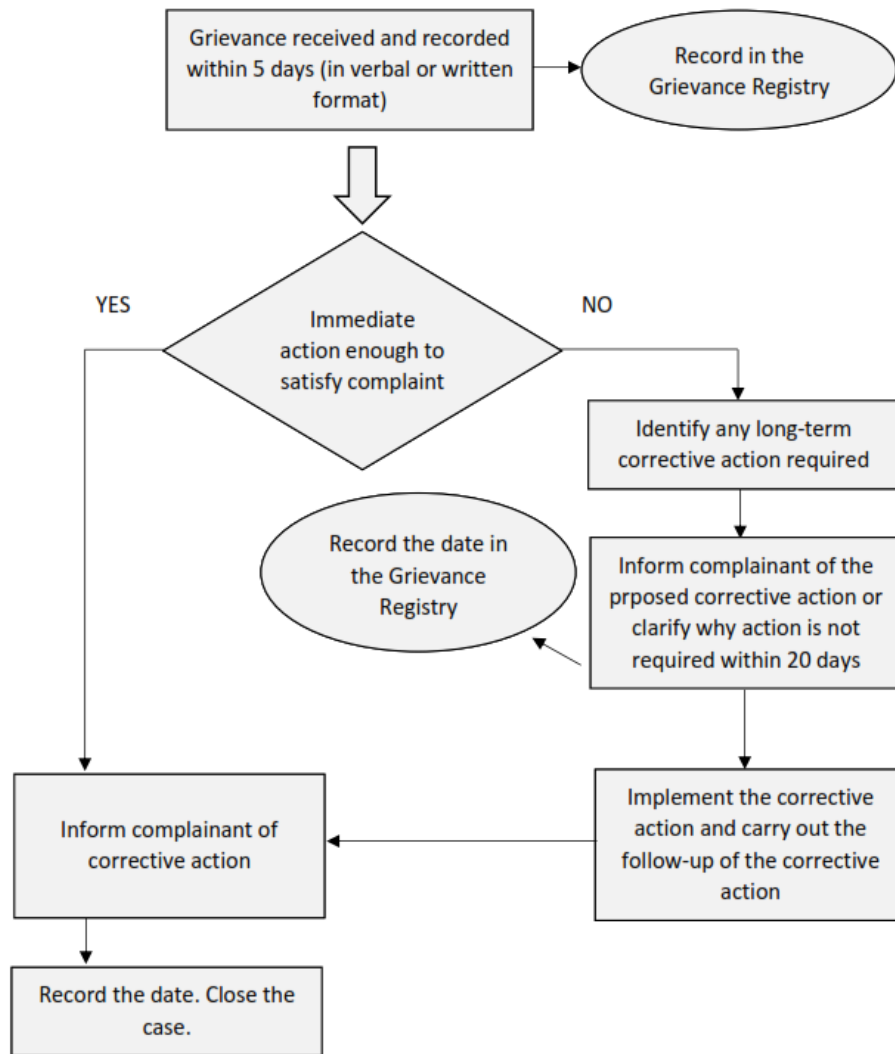


Figure 6 Project Grievance mechanism

9. VULNERABLE PERSONS

9.1 Identification of Vulnerable Persons

Special attention and support will be directed to the needs of vulnerable groups based on the personal situation of such persons. The results of socio-economic surveys show that there are several vulnerable households identified, including all three physically displaced households. Vulnerability categories include, in the order of frequency:

- Persons mentally or physically disabled,
- Unemployed persons.

Individually interviewees was done with each vulnerable persons to determine their needs in connection with expropriation, as well as the way in which the identified needs could be met.

9.2 Possible Activities for Assistance to Vulnerable Persons

Vulnerable persons will be consulted on the assistance they need and will be provided with assistance in accordance with their needs. This assistance will provide RS Motorways in cooperation with City of Doboj, i.e. Center for Social Work, if needed.

Such assistance will include the following items, according to the needs set for each individual person/household:

- Visits to homes of vulnerable persons/households (especially in the case of persons with disabilities or chronic illness, or elderly persons),
- Assistance during the payment process, to ensure that they understand required documents needed for compensation payment as well as the payment process (specially to older people),
- Assistance in finding and buying new asset,
- Assistance with resettlement (appropriate transport measures for people with physical disabilities, with medical assistance as needed; packing stuff; preserving materials and transporting or selling them),
- Assistance after compensation payment (ie assistance in finding training courses with a view to better employment opportunities and employment benefits wherever possible - especially for the poor or unemployed persons, assistance in securing money from compensation and reducing the risk of abuses or robbery; verification of re-establishing the solidarity network to which the vulnerable person relies).

10. MONITORING & EVALUATION

10.1 Monitoring & Evaluation

RS Motorways will conduct monitoring and maintain a land acquisition database on the Project Affected Persons (individuals, households, businesses, etc.) whose properties have been affected (including the non-owners). Database will contains information about compensation, resettlement, livelihood restoration measures that have been implemented, until all displacement impacts have been mitigated, as determined by an appropriate Completion Audit which will be carried out as agreed with EBRD. The data and information will be updated periodically in order to keep track of the families' and businesses' progress who are affected by the Project.

Database will include information on the vulnerability of project affected persons and any specific issues regarding on access to their land as a result of the Project. Legal Department will be responsible for regular updating the database. This will most likely be achieved through regular communication with Public Attonery office and through participation in engagement with PAPs.

All information on PAPs, their holdings and their compensation payments and assistance measures will be kept confidential.

RS Motorways will monitor the implementation of the land acquisition and livelihood restoration processes throught internal institutional arrangements as well as throught an independent, third party. Corrective action will be taken as necessary.

An internal monitoring system shell be established in RS Motorways, consisting of:

- Monitoring of inputs and outputs which measure whether inputs are delivered on schedule and as defined in the LARF and the LARP; and
- Period measurement of outcome indicators against baseline conditions obtained through the socio-economic survey.

The independent, external monitor will be an experienced land access/resettlement consultant procured to do this by RSM, for example, performing audits at key stage.

The table below provides an indicative list of indicators which will be used for monitoring. Final list of indicators, developed based on the results of the socio-economic survey will be included in the LARP.

Table 11 Indicators for Monitoring

Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency of Measurement
Input Indicator		
Number of consultation meeting with PAPs and results of consultation activities	Minuts of Meeting	Biannually
Number of affected people/households, by category (formal or informal, owners or users, vulnerable groups) and types of impacts (physical displacement, temporary or permanent economic displacement, other)	Company resettlement & compensation data base and Grievance records	Biannually
Number and type of affected assets (land, houses, non-residential structures, crops, trees, etc.)	Resettlement database	Biannually
Overall spending on compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration	RS Motorways financial records	Biannually
Reinstatement of land - number of plots	Contractor's report &	Annually

Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency of Measurement
complete	Grievance records	
Timing of implemented activities in comparison to the LARP implementation schedule	Compare status of implementation to LARP schedule	Biannually
Output indicators		
Number of compensation contracts signed Number and % of compensation payments completed	Company resettlement data base and financial records	Biannually
Physical Displacement - number of people/households resettled, type of resettlement assistance provided	Resettlement database	Annually
Livelihood restoration measures - types of measures implemented, implementation progress, number of beneficiaries	Resettlement database	Annually
Number of persons requesting special assistance and types of assistance provided to vulnerable individuals/households	Resettlement database	Annually
Outcome indicators		
Number and type of received and outstanding or unresolved grievances, including any court cases, related to land acquisition (and how long it took for them to be resolved).	Grievance management records	Biannually
Average time for payment of compensation.	Measure time between compensation agreement and payment	Annually
Does compensation represent full replacement cost?	Investigate whether recipients of cash compensation were able to purchase a similar property	Annually
Use of compensation	Resettlement database	Annually
Physical displacement - satisfaction with new homes / assets	Pojedinačni sastanci sa licima/domaćinstvima Resettlement database	Annually
Income / livelihoods: – Changes in income level (maintained, increased, decreased) – Reinvestment in livelihood activities (purchase of land, equipment, skill training, etc.)	Individual meetings with people/households Resettlement database	Annually

At the end of the land acquisition process a completion audit should be carried out by an independent expert engage by RSMs and acceptable to the EBRD. Any remedial measures should be addressed on a timely basis and in agreement with EDRD.

10.2 Reporting

RS Motorways will prepare and submit to EBRD annual reports on the project achieved in the implementation of this Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for the Project.

These reports will consolidate the information on compensation and resettlement and livelihood restoration measures, consultations, information on negotiations and results, provision of assistance to vulnerable groups, reply to grievances, etc. RS Motorways will document all meetings and consultations with minutes.

Information on these report will also be summarised in the Annual Environmental & Social Reports, distributed to EBRD.

11. IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES, TIMELINE AND FUNDING

11.1 Implementation Responsibilities

Key Institutions with responsibility for land acquisition and expropriation in RS and for the Project are:

- **Republic of Srpska (RS):** is the Expropriation Beneficiary, as the owner of expropriated land.
- **RS Motorways:** RS Motorways is the beneficiary users and responsible for the identification of the land take boundary, preparation of the Expropriation Elaborate based on the cadaster, the review of compensation (if it is requested by RS Public Attorney) and payment of compensation. RS Motorways also has an important role to play in stakeholder engagement with PAPs as defined within this Plan.
- **RS Public Attorney & RS Public Administration for geodetic and property Affairs (PAGPA):** RSM passes the Expropriation Elaborate to the State Attorney and RAGPA who are the main parties for expropriation. RAGPA acting as the 'Expropriation Authority' and the State Attorney as the legal representative of the Expropriation Beneficiary (i.e. Republic of Srpska for this Project). The RAGPA undertakes the site investigations (including the land and assets field surveys and investigations to identify and confirm affected land, assets and persons) and to collate necessary information on which the valuations are done. Certified Experts are contracted by the State Attorney to undertake the valuations and compensation schedules. The State Attorney will ask the RS Motorways their opinion regarding related matters which influence compensation (e.g. orphaned land, the personal and family circumstances of the owners etc.). The RSM getting information from the State Attorney of the valuations which should be used as the basis of negotiations and determination of compensation amount for payment. RS State Attorney negotiates with the persons affected by the Project about compensation amount.
- **Court Certified Experts** (engage by Public Attorney): RS Public Attorney contracts certified experts to undertake the property valuations.
- **Local Municipalities:** Local Municipalities main role in expropriation process is to facilitate public consultation and engagement with persons affected by the Project (owners & users) in the communities in their area.

In addition to the above mentioned key institutions, the Contractor will conclude agreements on temporary land occupation. In any case, the agreement must be concluded with the user and the corresponding compensation paid before the land is occupied. If the Contractor concludes an agreement, such agreement must be approved by RS Motorways.

RS Motorways, as an entity whose needs are implemented by expropriation, are responsible for the application of all aspects of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for which no liability has been assigned, including implementation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan, the compensation payment and the transfer of rights. All parties involved in the Project, including the Contractors, are required to comply with the requirements set out in this document.

Key activities (in line with the steps taken during land acquisition and resettlement) and the time frame for the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan are presented in Table 15. The timeline can be changed depending on the project dynamics. Specific responsibilities of RS Motorways and Contractor(s) are also provided in table.

As a key first step, RS Motorways will, together with RS Public Attorney, RAGPA and City of Doboj participate in the activities of involving the owners of immovable property and users of land and immovable property. This including users of immovable property and land that are formal owners, as well as non-formal owners. The city of Doboj will provide support to the RS Motorways during these activities, including advice on the best ways of informing about scheduled meetings. Specific inclusion requirements are described in Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

RS Motorways will secure full implementation of LARP and will be responsible for communication with municipalities and persons affected by the Project, as well as with representatives of local communities.

In behalf of City Doboj, expropriation proces is carry out by Department for Spatial Planning. Table below provides summary of Responsibilities and Roles of LARP requiremnets for implementation.

Table 12 Responsibilities and Roles

Task	Responsible party
Publishing information to all persons and communities affected by Project	RS Motorways
Direct communication with / and visits to owners and users	RS Motorways & Municipality Doboj
Concluding the agreement for ownership transfer prior the expropriation	RS Motorways
Expropriation in case of impossibility of concluding the agreement	Municipality Doboj
Assistance to vulnerable persons / households as needed	RS Motorways & Municipality Doboj
Payment / Provision of Compensation	RS Motorways
Expropriation Monitoring & Reporting	RS Motorways
Monitoring & Reporting for Temporary Land Occupation After Work Commencement	Contractor
Grievance Management	RS Motorways

11.2 Funding

Expropriation costs will be funded only from the budget of PC "RS Motorways", expropriation beneficiary.

Table 13 Summary Table of Key Activities and Timeframe for Implementation of the LARF and LARP for the Project

Activity	Responsibility	2019			2020				2021				2022	2023	2024	2025-...
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1-Q4	
		preparation for construction								Construction						
Pre-Construction: Main Acquisition/Expropriation Activities																
(Step 1) Cut-off Date of Eligibility - Stakeholder Engagement with PAPs to include explanation of the cut-of date.	RAGPA, or where RAGPA cannot do this, RSM as necessary.															
(Step 2) Site Investigation - Land & Asset Inventory	RAGPA, supplemented by RSM as necessary ²⁰															
(Step 3) Houshold Census & Supplemental socio-ekonomic survey work ²¹ : Via general consultation meetings with local communities, induvidual meetings with PAPs who to be physically displaced and engagement with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs ²² . <i>Idenitification of Vulnerable PAPs will also be carried out at this satge by RSM.</i>	RSM working with Municipality Dobo, Public Attonery Office and RAGPA															
(Step 4) Public Meetings with PAPs (owners and users)to resolved issues indentified during Site Inspection.	RAGPA in cooperation with the Municipality of Dobo, RS Attorney's Office and RS Motorways															

²⁰ During RAGPA's future land and asset surveys in the field to verify data in the Expropriation Elaborates, RSM with Dobo Municipality support, will assist RAGPA to engage the local community to identify affected both formal and informal land users and owners. Where RAGPA have already undertaken surveys RSM will undertake engagement with local communities where RAGPA have not been able to identify all affected owners and users.

²¹ RS Motorways will prepare detailed socio-economic questionnaires for persons under project influence who will be resettle and short questionnaires for persons whose economic activities will be relocated.

²² Specific requirements for these inclusion activities are described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Activity	Responsibility	2019			2020				2021				2022	2023	2024	2025-...
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1-Q4	
		preparation for construction								Construction						Operation
(Step 5) Valuation of Land and Assets.	RAGPA, RS Attorney's Office (and certified valuers)															
(Step 6) Determination of compensation i.e. Establishment of Entitlements.	RS Attorney's Office and RS Motorways (in the sense of providing information on issues that may affect the amount of compensation)															
(Step 7) Preparation and Disclosure of LARP	RS Motorways															
(Step 8) Negotiation and Agreements with PAPs	RS Public Attorney															
(Step 9) Payment of Compensation (prior to taking access) ²³ and Delivery of livelihood restoration and resettlement assistance.	RSM (compensation payment) and other services (resettlement assistance and help during re-establishing new income)															
Planned commencement of construction:	RS Motorways															
Temporary land use agreement required for construction, if necessary	RS Motorways / Contractor															
Activities undertaken throughout Project life																
Grievance Management	RS Motorways / Contractor															
Consultation & Disclosure	RS Motorways / EBRD															
Monitoring & Reporting	RS Motorways															

²³ Tenants and users of residential buildings without formal legal rights should be informed at least 3 months earlier

Attachments

ANNEX 1: Questionnaire form for household owners

UPITNIK ZA VLASNIKE DOMAĆINSTVA

Broj upitnika	
---------------	--

Datum popunjavanja upitnika:	
Ime i prezime ispitivača	

1. OPŠTI PODACI O ISPITANIKU

1.1. Ime i prezime:	
1.2. Vlasnik ili korisnik parcele:	
1.3. Lokacija/Adresa:	
1.4. Etnička grupacija	
1.5. Broj telefona:	

2. OPŠTI PODACI O POGOĐENOM DOMAĆINSTVU

2.1. Opština:	Doboj
2.2. Lokacija/Adresa:	
2.3. Referenca katastarskog zemljišta:	
2.4. Fotografija pogođene nekretnine (broj):	
2.5. Ukupna površina, m ² :	
2.6. Cijela parcela je pogođena:	DA/ NE
2.7. Ako ne, površina dijela parcele koja je pogođena, m ² :	

2.8. Lokacija katastarskih parcela, ukupan broj po lokaciji i katastarska referenca

Lokacija	Ukupan broj katastarskih parcela	Referenca katastarske parcele	Trenutna upotreba <i>Označite primjenjivu upotrebu</i>
1.			Uglavnom stambena Uglavnom poljoprivredna Šuma Pašnjak Uglavnom za poslovanje Neiskorišteno
2.			Uglavnom stambena Uglavnom poljoprivredna Šuma Pašnjak Uglavnom za poslovanje Neiskorišteno

3. DETALJI O VLASNIŠTVU

Sa potpunom upisanim vlasništvom	DA/ NE	
Legalizacija u toku	DA/ NE	U kojoj fazi je postupak legalizacije:
Formalni zakup javne nekretnine	DA/ NE	Vlasnik
Formalni zakup privatne nekretnine	DA/ NE	Vlasnik (kontakt detalji):
Neformalni zakup	DA/ NE	Vlasnik (kontakt detalji):
Potpuno neformalan	DA/ NE	Kako je vlasnik stupio u posjed navedene zgrade?
Suvlasništvo	DA/ NE	Ako da, navesti imena drugih suvlasnika:

4. OPŠTI PODACI O POGOĐENIM OBJEKTIMA

4.1. Samostojeći objekt: DA / NE	
4.2. Stan u većoj kući: DA/ NE	
4.3. Stan u zgradi: DA/ NE	
4.4. Kuća: DA/ NE	
4.5. Vanjske dimenzije (glavna zgrada) m x m	
4.6. Izgrađena godine	
4.7. Opšte stanje (glavna zgrada):	Eksterijer: Enterijer: 1: <i>novo ili vrlo dobro</i> 2: <i>dobro</i> 3: <i>loše</i> 4: <i>ruševina, neupotrebljiva</i>

4.8. Pomoćni objekti	4.9. Izgrađeno od čvrstih materijala
Ljetna kuhinja	DA NE
Garaža	DA NE
Ostava	DA NE
Štala	DA NE
Drugo (precizirati):	DA NE
Drugo (precizirati):	DA NE

Označiti odgovarajući kvadratić

5. OPŠTI PODACI O POGOĐENIM ČLANOVIMA DOMAĆINSTAVA

5.1. Podaci o članovima domaćinstva

	Ime i prezime	Odnos sa glavom domaćinstva	Godina rođenja	Pol		Zanimanje	Obrazovanje (stepen stručnog obrazovanja)
1				M	F		
2				M	F		
3				M	F		
4				M	F		
5				M	F		
6				M	F		

6. UGROŽENOST

6.1 Da li neko od članova domaćinstva pati od jednog od sljedećih problema:	6.2. Socijalna davanja (da ili ne, ako da, koja vrsta pomoći)
Fizički hendikep	
Mentalni hendikep	
Hronična bolest	
Nezaposlen/a ili bez stalnih izvora prihoda	
Stariji/a i / ili stariji i samci	
Drugi problemi (precizirati)	

Navedite broj pogođenih članova domaćinstva u odjeljku 2 u odgovarajućoj tabeli

7. POGOĐENO DOMAĆINSTVO (STAMBENA JEDINICA)

7.1. Koliko dugo živite ovdje (godina kada ste se ovdje skrasili):	
7.2. Gdje ste živjeli prije?	
7.3. Pod kojim okolnostima ste se skrasili ovdje?	

8. SOCIO-EKONOMSKI DETALJI O POGOĐENOM DOMAĆINSTVU

8.1. Ukupan prihod domaćinstva

U koju od navedenih kategorija spada mjesečni prihod vašeg cjelokupnog domaćinstva;

Manje od 500 KM	
Između 500 i 1.000 KM	
Između 1.000 i 1.500 KM	
Više od 1.500 KM	

U slučaju da ima nekoliko članova domaćinstva koji zarađuju prihod, objedinite ih zajedno

Između ostalog, šta su glavni izvori vaših prihoda:

Plate	Penzije
Lična poljoprivredna proizvodnja	Državna ili druga pomoć
Malo preduzeće	Drugo (precizirati)
Doznake	Drugo (precizirati)

(1: najviše, 2 drugo najviše, itd. - 0: beznačajno ili nije primjenjivo)

8.2. Da li ste zadovoljni vašom ekonomskom situacijom?

Jako zadovoljni	
Zadovoljni	
Niti zadovoljni niti nezadovoljni	
Nezadovoljni	
Jako nezadovoljni	

Označite odgovarajući kvadratić

9. RASELJAVANJE

9.1. Šta smatrate da će biti vaši glavni problemi ukoliko budete pogođeni implementacijom projekta?

Gubitak sredstava za život		Gubitak društvenih konekcija		Gubitak imovine		Drugo (precizirati)	
Muški član domaćinstva							
Ženski član domaćinstva							

(1: najznačajnije, 2 drugo najznačajnije, itd. - 0: beznačajno ili nije primjenjivo)

10. KOMPENZACIJSKE PREFERENCE

10.1. Raseljavanje (relokacija u drugu kuću u nepogođenom području) DA / NE

10.2. Šta bi bilo najvažnije za vas u izboru mjesta za preseljenje (rangirajte)?

	Blizina škola	Blizina zdravstvenih centara	Blizina rođaka	Blizina društvenih mreža (precizirati)	Blizina mjesta rada	Drugo (precizirati)	Drugo (precizirati)
Muški član domaćinstva							
Ženski član domaćinstva							

(1: najznačajnije, 2 drugo najznačajnije, itd. - 0: beznačajno ili nije primjenjivo)

10.3. Naknada u novcu DA/ NE

10.4. Da li imate drugu kuću u koju biste se mogli preseliti? DA/ NE

ANNEX 2: Questionnaire form for land owners / users

UPITNIK ZA VLASNIKE/KORISNIKE ZEMLJIŠNIH POSJEDA

Broj upitnika	
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Datum popunjavanja upitnika:	
Ime i prezime ispitivača	

1. OPŠTI PODACI O ISPITANIKU

1.1. Ime i prezime:	
1.2. Vlasnik ili korisnik parcele:	
1.3. Lokacija/Adresa:	
1.4. Etnička grupacija	
1.5. Broj telefona:	

2. OPŠTI PODACI O POGOĐENOM POSJEDU

2.1. Opština:	Doboj
2.2. Lokacija/Adresa:	
2.3. Referenca katastarskog zemljišta:	
2.4. Ukupna površina, m ² :	
2.5. Cijela parcela je pogođena:	Da/Ne
2.6. Ako ne, površina dijela parcele koja je pogođena, m ² :	

2.7. Lokacija katastarskih parcela, ukupan broj po lokaciji i katastarska referenca

Lokacija	Ukupan broj katastarskih parcela	Referenca katastarske parcele	Trenutna upotreba <i>Označite primjenjivu upotrebu</i>
1.			Uglavnom stambena Uglavnom poljoprivredna Šuma Pašnjak Uglavnom za poslovanje Neiskorišteno
2.			Uglavnom stambena Uglavnom poljoprivredna Šuma Pašnjak Uglavnom za poslovanje Neiskorišteno

3. DETALJI O VLASNIŠTVU

Sa potpunom upisanim vlasništvom zemljišta	DA / NE	
Formalni zakup javnog zemljišta	DA / NE	Vlasnik
Formalni zakup privatnog zemljišta	DA / NE	Vlasnik (kontakt detalji):
Neformalni zakup	DA / NE	Vlasnik (kontakt detalji):
Potpuno neformalan	DA / NE	Kako je vlasnik stupio u posjed navedene zgrade?
Suvlasništvo	DA / NE	Ako da, navesti imena drugih suvlasnika:

4. POLJOPRIVREDNE AKTIVNOSTI

4.1. U posmatranom dijelu parcele u vrijeme istraživanja zabilježeni su usjevi:	
4.2. Višegodišnje / godišnje vrste:	
4.3. Ukoliko su višegodišnje, godina sađenja:	
4.4. Prosječan prinos na ovoj parceli prema zemljoradniku, (precizirati mjernu jedinicu):	
4.5. Ukupno zemljišnoknjižno vlasništvo zemljoradnika, uključujući tu parcelu i sve druge, hektara: (Uključujući poljoprivredna zemljišta, pašnjake, šume, sušeno i neiskorišteno zemljište - Uključite sve zemljište na raspolaganju zemljoradniku, bez obzira na vlasništvo)	
4.6. Ove godine obrađivano hektara:	

5. PRIHODI OD POLJOPRIVREDNIH AKTIVNOSTI

5.1. Da li prodajete usjeve:	DA / NE
5.2. Ako je odgovor da, koji je vaš prosječni godišnji prihod ostvaren prodajom usjeva:	
5.3. Da li koristite usjeve da zadovolje svoje potrebe (potrošnja):	DA / NE
5.4. Da li ste imali planove koji se odnose na pogođeni dio parcele?	DA / NE
5.5. Ako DA, koje su bile vaše namjere?	

6. OPŠTI PODACI O VLASNIKU / VLASNICIMA POGOĐENOG ZEMLJIŠNOG POSJEDA

	Ime i prezime	Godina rođenja	Pol		Zanimanje	Obrazovanje (stepen stručnog obrazovanja)
1			M	F		
2			M	F		
3			M	F		

7. UGROŽENOST

7.1 Da li neko od članova domaćinstva pati od jednog od sljedećih problema:	7.2. Socijalna davanja (da ili ne, ako da, koja vrsta pomoći)
Fizički hendikep	
Mentalni hendikep	
Hronična bolest	
Nezaposleni/Bez stalnih izvora prihoda u domaćinstvu	
Drugi problemi (precizirati)	

Navedite broj pogođenih članova domaćinstva u odjeljku 2 u odgovarajućoj tabeli

8. SOCIO-EKONOMSKI DETALJI O POGOĐENOM DOMAĆINSTVU

U koju od navedenih kategorija spada mjesečni prihod vašeg cjelokupnog domaćinstva;	
Manje od 500 KM	
Između 500 i 1.000 KM	
Između 1.000 i 1.500 KM	
Više od 1.500 KM	

Između ostalog, šta su glavni izvori vaših prihoda:			
Plate		Penzije	
Lična poljoprivredna proizvodnja		Državna ili druga pomoć	
Malo preduzeće		Drugo (precizirati)	
Doznake		Drugo (precizirati)	

U slučaju da ima nekoliko članova domaćinstva koji zarađuju prihod, objedinite ih zajedno

(1: najviše, 2 drugo najviše, itd. - 0: beznačajno ili nije primjenjivo)

9. KOMPENZACIJSKE PREFERENCE

6.1. Naknada u novcu?	DA / NE
6.2. Da li biste preferirali zamjenu parcela?	DA / NE
6.3. Da li biste željeli kupiti drugu nekretninu umjesto ove parcele?	DA / NE

ANNEX 3: Grievance Form

Grievance Form

Reference No:	
Full Name:	
Contact information and communication method Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail)	<input type="checkbox"/> By mail: (Please provide mailing address) _____ _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> By Telephon:
	<input type="checkbox"/> By E-mail:
Preferred language for communication	<input type="checkbox"/> Serbian <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please state language)
Description of Incident or Grievance:	What happend? Where did it happend? Who did it happend to? What is results of the problem? What is cause and how long the problem existe?
Date of Incident/ Grievance:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> One time incident/grievance (date _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Happened more than once (how many times? _____) <input type="checkbox"/> On-going (currently experiencing problem)
What would you like to see happend to resolve the problem?	

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Please return this form to:

JP „Autoputevi RS“
 Tamara Šobota / Dragan Šmit
 Vase Pelagića 10, 78000 Banja Luka
 Tel: + 387 51 233 670
 E-mail: info@autoputevirs.com

ANNEX 4: List of private land plots to be expropriated

No.	Location	Cadastral Municipality	Number of plot	Type and area of impact	Plot Area (m2)	House or Cottage	Land type	Other properties (auxiliary objects)
1	LC Doboј	Doboј	1/6		1281	No	Field	No
2	LC Doboј	Doboј	23/9		2097	No	Field	No
3	LC Doboј	Doboј	23/2		2387	No	Field	No
4	LC Doboј	Doboј	23/20		187	No	Field	No
5	LC Doboј	Doboј	23/15		245	No	Field	No
6	LC Doboј	Doboј	2/2	Complete land plot	390	House	Courtyard	No
7	LC Doboј	Doboј	24/13		160	No	Meadow	No
8	LC Doboј	Doboј	24/14		388	No	Meadow	No
9	LC Doboј	Doboј	24/15		18	No	Meadow	No
10	LC Doboј	Doboј	24/8		97	No	Meadow	No
11	LC Doboј	Doboј	23/13		167	No	Unmarked road	No
12	LC Doboј	Doboј	23/5		25	No	Field	No
13	LC Doboј	Doboј	23/4		462	No	Unmarked road	No
14	LC Doboј	Doboј	23/16		14	No	Field	No
15	LC Doboј	Doboј	23/17		33	No	Field	No
16	LC Doboј	Doboј	24/9		67	No	Meadow	No
17	LC Doboј	Doboј	24/10		60	No	Meadow	No
18	LC Doboј	Doboј	23/18		45	No	Field	No
19	LC Doboј	Doboј	24/11		33	No	Meadow	No
20	LC Doboј	Doboј	18/6		71	No	Courtyard	No
21	LC Doboј	Doboј	18/4		48	House	Courtyard	Auxiliary objects
22	LC Doboј	Doboј	18/5		26	No	Courtyard	No
23	LC Doboј	Doboј	19/6		34	No	Orchard	No
24	LC Doboј	Doboј	24/12		6	No	Meadow	No

25	LC Doboj	Doboj	4/12		289	No	Field	No
26	LC Doboj	Doboj	4/13		407	No	Field	No
27	LC Doboj	Doboj	4/14		400	No	Field	No
28	LC Doboj	Doboj	4/15		429	No	Field	No
29	LC Doboj	Doboj	4/16	Complete land plot	408	No	Field	No
30	LC Doboj	Doboj	4/17		405	No	Field	No
31	LC Doboj	Doboj	4/18		353	No	Field	No
32	LC Doboj	Doboj	5		815	No	Pasture	No
33	LC Doboj	Doboj	6		840	No	Orchard	No
34	LC Doboj	Doboj	22/1		3087	No	Orchard	No
35	LC Doboj	Doboj	10		205	No	Orchard	No
36	LC Doboj	Doboj	11		660	No	Pasture	No
37	LC Doboj	Doboj	12/2		5805	No	Field	No
38	LC Doboj	Doboj	22/5		1539	No	Forest	No
39	LC Doboj	Doboj	22/6		856	No	Forest	No
40	LC Doboj	Doboj	21/7		430	No	Meadow	No
41	LC Doboj	Doboj	21/8		194	No	Meadow	No
42	LC Doboj	Doboj	15/1		9740	No	Forest	No
44	LC Doboj	Doboj	15/4		22	No	Forest	No
45	LC Doboj	Doboj	21/9		53	No	Meadow	No
46	LC Doboj	Doboj	283/1		6005	No	Forest	No
47	LC Doboj	Doboj	270/3		501	No	Field	No
48	LC Doboj	Doboj	15/2		19	No	Forest	No
49	LC Doboj	Doboj	12/1		6013	No	Field	No
50	LC Doboj	Doboj	4/19		195	No	Field	No
51	LC Doboj	Doboj	4/4		579	No	Unmarked road	No
52	LC Doboj	Doboj	9		255	No	Pasture	No
53	LC Doboj	Doboj	4/11		342	No	Field	No

54	LC Doboj	Doboj	305/3		19	No	Forest	No
55	LC Doboj	Doboj	305/2		1219	No	Forest	No
56	LC Doboj	Doboj	3/3		46	No	Field	No
57	LC Doboj	Doboj	283/3		32	No	Forest	No
58	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	608/9		1959	No	stream	No
59	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	236/12		10	No	Pasture	No
60	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	236/11		33	No	Pasture	No
61	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	236/10		62	No	Field	No
62	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	236/9		7	No	Field	No
63	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	235/1		180	No	Field	No
64	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	234/1		542	No	Field	No
65	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	238		2512	No	Forest	No
66	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	246/2		126	No	Unclassified road	No
67	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	243		1949	No	Field	No
68	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	242		1065	No	Field	No
69	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	249/3		30	No	Forest	No
70	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	253		9962	No	Forest	No
71	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	249/2		123	No	Forest	No
74	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	252/2		14	No	Field	No
75	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	326/8		85	No	Forest	No
76	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	326/9		59	No	Forest	No
77	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	250/2		140	No	Forest	No
78	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	250/1		161	No	Forest	No
79	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	251/1		111	No	Forest	No
80	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	326/10		114	No	Forest	No
81	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	326/11		180	No	Forest	No
82	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	326/12		43	No	Forest	No
83	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	329/1		6224	No	Forest	No
84	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	326/7		399	No	Forest	No

85	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	329/6		153	No	Forest	No
86	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	329/5		70	No	Forest	No
87	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	329/2		2557	No	Forest	No
88	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	329/4		46	No	Forest	No
89	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	337/4		49	No	Forest	No
90	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	337/2		1277	No	Forest	No
91	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	337/3		55	No	Forest	No
92	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	339/1		4954	No	Forest	No
93	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	339/2		3520	No	Forest	No
94	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	338		730	No	Pasture	No
95	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	357/2		526	No	Field	No
96	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	357/1		4312	No	Field	No
97	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	356/1		5778	No	Forest	No
98	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	352/2		1100	No	Forest	No
99	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	355		704	No	Pasture	No
100	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	354		220	No	Forest	No
101	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	353/1		1215	No	Field	No
102	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	363/2		199	No	Forest	No
103	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	409/2		1412	No	Pasture	No
104	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	413/3		20	No	Field	No
105	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	413/2		655	No	Field	No
106	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	364/2		94	No	Forest	No
107	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	405/2		687	No	Forest	No
108	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	404/2		524	No	Field	No
109	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	402/13		49	No	Field	No
110	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	402/10		62	No	Field	No
111	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	402/14		42	No	Field	No
112	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	402/11		64	No	Field	No
113	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	402/12		52	No	Field	No

114	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	399/2		2397	No	Field	No
115	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	400/2		2955	No	Forest	No
116	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	396/4		3345	No	Forest	No
117	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	396/5		3400	No	Forest	No
118	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	396/6		952	No	Forest	No
119	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	409/1		1490	No	Pasture	No
120	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	412/2		1437	No	Field	No
121	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	415/1		250	No	Unclassified road	No
122	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	415/2		1718	No	Field	No
123	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	414		1615	Cottage	Field	No
124	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	483		1000	No	Forest	No
125	LC Pločnik	Pločnik	249/1		634	No	Forest	No
126	LC Čaire	Čaire	5/5		6	No	Orchard	No
127	LC Čaire	Čaire	5/4		3	No	Orchard	No
128	LC Čaire	Čaire	4/2		2	No	Orchard	No
129	LC Čaire	Čaire	2/9		39	No	Field	No
130	LC Čaire	Čaire	2/7		76	No	Field	No
131	LC Čaire	Čaire	2/2		376	No	Unclassified road	No
132	LC Čaire	Čaire	32/1	Complete land plot	6092	House	Field	No
133	LC Čaire	Čaire	32/3		656	No	Unclassified road	No
134	LC Čaire	Čaire	2/3		2125	Cottage	Field	No
135	LC Čaire	Čaire	5/3		499	No	Unclassified road	No
136	LC Čaire	Čaire	2/10		29	No	Field	No
137	LC Prisade	Prisade	175/3		46	No	Forest	No
138	LC Prisade	Prisade	174/1		2833	No	Unclassified road	No
139	LC Prisade	Prisade	176/6		88	No	Field	No
140	LC Prisade	Prisade	176/7		10	No	Field	No
141	LC Prisade	Prisade	176/8		148	No	Field	No

142	LC Prisade	Prisade	177/13		138	No	Forest	No
143	LC Prisade	Prisade	176/9		22	No	Field	No
144	LC Prisade	Prisade	177/12		63	No	Forest	No
145	LC Prisade	Prisade	176/10		176	No	Field	No
146	LC Prisade	Prisade	174/3		146	No	Unclassified road	No
147	LC Prisade	Prisade	177/8		120	No	Forest	No
148	LC Prisade	Prisade	168/4		13	No	Forest	No
149	LC Prisade	Prisade	177/3		8589	No	Forest	No
150	LC Prisade	Prisade	174/2		37	No	Unclassified road	No
151	LC Prisade	Prisade	177/1		2771	No	Forest	No
152	LC Prisade	Prisade	177/2		2975	No	Forest	No
153	LC Prisade	Prisade	168/3		3041	No	Forest	No
154	LC Prisade	Prisade	190/3		1	No	Forest	No
155	LC Prisade	Prisade	190/4		2740	No	Forest	No
156	LC Prisade	Prisade	191/1		6313	No	Forest	No
157	LC Prisade	Prisade	203/3		999	No	Forest	No
158	LC Prisade	Prisade	204/4		210	No	Field	No
159	LC Prisade	Prisade	202/2		141	No	Field	No
160	LC Prisade	Prisade	201/2		90	No	Orchard	No
161	LC Prisade	Prisade	200/2		188	No	Orchard	No
162	LC Prisade	Prisade	192/1		8471	No	Field	No
163	LC Prisade	Prisade	195/3		1318	House	Field	No
164	LC Prisade	Prisade	189/6		2000	No	Field	No
165	LC Prisade	Prisade	188/1		1009	Cottage	Field	No
166	LC Prisade	Prisade	194/2		1210	House	Orchard	No
167	LC Prisade	Prisade	194/1		960	No	Orchard	No
168	LC Prisade	Prisade	193		660	House	Courtyard	2
169	LC Prisade	Prisade	433/9		71	No	Unclassified road	No
170	LC Prisade	Prisade	433/6		308	No	Orchard	No

171	LC Prisade	Prisade	433/7		340	No	Orchard	No
172	LC Prisade	Prisade	441/9	Complete land plot	6878	No	Field	No
173	LC Prisade	Prisade	433/8		65	No	Field	No
174	LC Prisade	Prisade	441/1	Complete land plot	384	House	Courtyard	No
175	LC Prisade	Prisade	188/4		5	No	Field	No
176	LC Prisade	Prisade	189/4		27	No	Field	No
177	LC Prisade	Prisade	188/5		97	No	Orchard	No
178	LC Prisade	Prisade	188/2		748	House	Courtyard	2
179	LC Prisade	Prisade	189/5		10	No	Field	No
180	LC Prisade	Prisade	187/5	Complete land plot	8	No	Field	No
181	LC Prisade	Prisade	187/6		151	No	Field	No
182	LC Prisade	Prisade	187/7		36	No	Field	No
183	LC Prisade	Prisade	186/2		92	No	Orchard	No
184	LC Prisade	Prisade	185/4		16	No	Field	No
185	LC Prisade	Prisade	184/2		33	No	Field	No
186	LC Prisade	Prisade	442/2		37	No	Field	No
187	LC Prisade	Prisade	443/2		5	No	Field	No
188	LC Prisade	Prisade	444/3		36	No	Field	No
189	LC Prisade	Prisade	445/2		413	No	Field	No
190	LC Prisade	Prisade	447/4		84	No	Field	No
191	LC Prisade	Prisade	446/2		5	No	Courtyard	No
192	LC Prisade	Prisade	445/3		1080	No	Field	No
193	LC Prisade	Prisade	438/19		11	No	Field	No
194	LC Prisade	Prisade	438/18		15	No	Field	No
195	LC Prisade	Prisade	438/10		1008	No	Field	No
196	LC Prisade	Prisade	438/14		36	No	Field	No

197	LC Prisade	Prisade	438/15		22	No	Field	No
198	LC Prisade	Prisade	441/7		48	No	Courtyard	No
199	LC Prisade	Prisade	441/8		34	No	Field	No
200	LC Prisade	Prisade	441/6	Complete land plot	74	No	Field	No
201	LC Prisade	Prisade	440/3	Complete land plot	146	No	Courtyard	No
202	LC Prisade	Prisade	440/2	Complete land plot	14	No	Courtyard	No
203	LC Prisade	Prisade	438/7		1391	No	Field	No
204	LC Prisade	Prisade	438/6		3284	No	Field	No
205	LC Prisade	Prisade	438/8		1047	No	Field	No
206	LC Prisade	Prisade	438/20		581	No	Field	No
207	LC Prisade	Prisade	445/4		1449	No	Field	No
208	LC Prisade	Prisade	468/2		52	No	Field	No
209	LC Prisade	Prisade	438/5		1211	No	Field	No
210	LC Prisade	Prisade	438/22		438	No	Field	No
211	LC Prisade	Prisade	438/3		1233	Cottage	Field	No
212	LC Prisade	Prisade	438/23		645	No	Field	No
213	LC Prisade	Prisade	438/1		2071	No	Field	No
214	LC Prisade	Prisade	438/12		1084	No	Field	No
215	LC Prisade	Prisade	436/3		142	No	Forest	No
216	LC Prisade	Prisade	436/1		208	No	Forest	No
217	LC Prisade	Prisade	469/1		2865	No	Field	No
218	LC Prisade	Prisade	467/2		86	No	Forest	No
219	LC Prisade	Prisade	488/8		90	No	Forest	No
220	LC Prisade	Prisade	461/1		3544	No	Pasture	No
221	LC Prisade	Prisade	470/3		517	No	Field	No
222	LC Prisade	Prisade	489/15		286	No	Field	No

223	LC Prisade	Prisade	467/3		406	No	Forest	No
224	LC Prisade	Prisade	465/3		1385	No	Field	No
225	LC Prisade	Prisade	487		2061	No	Pasture	No
226	LC Prisade	Prisade	489/4		1448	No	Field	No
227	LC Prisade	Prisade	489/14		45	No	Field	No
228	LC Prisade	Prisade	489/5		3964	House	Field	No
229	LC Prisade	Prisade	489/7		309	No	Unclassified road	No
230	LC Prisade	Prisade	489/12		11	No	Field	No
231	LC Prisade	Prisade	489/18		1614	Houses	Field	1
232	LC Prisade	Prisade	486		352	No	Field	1
233	LC Prisade	Prisade	489/6		2102	House	Field	No
234	LC Prisade	Prisade	490		488	No	Orchard	No
235	LC Prisade	Prisade	464/2		162	No	Unclassified road	No
236	LC Prisade	Prisade	464/5		1352	No	Orchard	No
237	LC Prisade	Prisade	483/1		1952	No	Field	No
238	LC Prisade	Prisade	489/19		734	No	Field	No
239	LC Prisade	Prisade	483/3		707	No	Field	No
240	LC Prisade	Prisade	493/5		295	No	Unclassified road	No
241	LC Prisade	Prisade	493/7		461	No	Field	No
242	LC Prisade	Prisade	492/2		3279	No	Pasture	No
243	LC Prisade	Prisade	492/1		3907	No	Field	No
244	LC Prisade	Prisade	467/6		49	No	Forest	No
245	LC Prisade	Prisade	518/4		958	No	Forest	No
246	LC Prisade	Prisade	517/1		952	No	Forest	No
247	LC Prisade	Prisade	517/2		1029	No	Forest	No
248	LC Prisade	Prisade	517/3		1047	No	Forest	No
249	LC Prisade	Prisade	497/1		1137	No	Forest	No
250	LC Prisade	Prisade	497/7		133	No	Forest	No
251	LC Prisade	Prisade	498/1		2100	No	Forest	No

252	LC Prisade	Prisade	516/6		1001	No	Forest	No
253	LC Prisade	Prisade	516/1		937	No	Forest	No
254	LC Prisade	Prisade	516/10		856	No	Forest	No
255	LC Prisade	Prisade	515/3		68	No	Field	No
256	LC Prisade	Prisade	521/5		1023	No	Unclassified road	No
257	LC Prisade	Prisade	524/5		6	No	Field	No
258	LC Prisade	Prisade	527/1		6111	No	Field	No
259	LC Prisade	Prisade	521/6		41	No	Field	No
260	LC Prisade	Prisade	520/3		230	No	Field	No
261	LC Prisade	Prisade	519/2		44	No	Forest	No
262	LC Prisade	Prisade	516/12		3	No	Forest	No
263	LC Prisade	Prisade	516/8		92	No	Forest	No
264	LC Prisade	Prisade	516/16		70	No	Forest	No
265	LC Prisade	Prisade	516/5		383	No	Forest	No
266	LC Prisade	Prisade	516/13		13	No	Forest	No
267	LC Prisade	Prisade	518/2		308	No	Forest	No
268	LC Prisade	Prisade	467/4		129	No	Forest	No
269	LC Prisade	Prisade	464/3		410	No	Orchard	No
270	LC Prisade	Prisade	459/2		223	No	Field	No
271	LC Prisade	Prisade	462/2		101	No	Unclassified road	No
272	LC Prisade	Prisade	465/4		46	No	Field	No
273	LC Prisade	Prisade	465/5		3	No	Field	No
274	LC Prisade	Prisade	511/2		304	No	Unclassified road	No
275	LC Prisade	Prisade	514/8		26	No	Field	No
276	LC Prisade	Prisade	512/3		229	No	Unclassified road	No
277	LC Prisade	Prisade	513/2		404	No	Field	No
278	LC Prisade	Prisade	499/2		104	No	Field	No
279	LC Prisade	Prisade	498/2		1436	No	Forest	No
280	LC Prisade	Prisade	512/4		10	No	Field	No

281	LC Prisade	Prisade	511/7		7	No	Field	No
282	LC Prisade	Prisade	511/6		6	No	Field	No
283	LC Prisade	Prisade	511/8		4	No	Field	No
284	LC Prisade	Prisade	511/9		5	No	Field	No
285	LC Prisade	Prisade	522/2		1003	No	Orchard	No
286	LC Prisade	Prisade	522/3		3	No	Orchard	No
287	LC Prisade	Prisade	521/8		80	No	Field	No
288	LC Prisade	Prisade	521/7		54	No	Field	No
289	LC Prisade	Prisade	493/4		519	No	Unclassified road	No
290	LC Prisade	Prisade	483/2		1691	No	Field	No
291	LC Prisade	Prisade	489/1		2670	No	Field	No
292	LC Prisade	Prisade	489/2		4648	No	Field	No
293	LC Prisade	Prisade	489/11		333	No	Field	No
294	LC Prisade	Prisade	489/20		234	No	Unclassified road	No
295	LC Prisade	Prisade	489/16		562	No	Field	No
296	LC Prisade	Prisade	489/9		135	No	Unclassified road	No
297	LC Prisade	Prisade	489/10		14	No	Field	No
298	LC Prisade	Prisade	472/2		38	No	Orchard	No
299	LC Prisade	Prisade	489/13		17	No	Field	No
300	LC Prisade	Prisade	471/2		100	No	Orchard	No
301	LC Prisade	Prisade	470/2		197	No	Unclassified road	No
302	LC Prisade	Prisade	433/1		402	House	Courtyard	1
303	LC Prisade	Prisade	433/2		2184	No	Orchard	No
304	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	8/3		69	No	Field	No
305	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	11/3		550	No	Field	No
306	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	11/4		830	No	Field	No
307	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	16/2		3064	No	Field	No
308	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	15/1		4841	No	Forest	No
309	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	49/1		3695	No	Forest	No

310	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	48/2		1005	No	Field	No
311	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	50/2		1031	No	Forest	No
312	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	53/2		131	No	Forest	No
313	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	10/2		693	No	Forest	No
314	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	10/1		675	No	Forest	No
315	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	9/3		68	No	Forest	No
316	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	5/2		15	No	Field	No
317	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	8/4		4	No	Field	No
318	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	12/2		8	No	Courtyard	No
319	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	23/3		3	No	Orchard	No
320	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	23/4		19	No	Orchard	No
321	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	11/5		3	No	Field	No
322	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	19/2		36	No	Field	No
323	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	18/2		3	No	Field	No
324	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	17/2		26	No	Field	No
325	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	46/2		33	No	Field	No
326	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	47/2		1	No	Unclassified road	No
327	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	1/2		21	No	Field	No
328	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	2/2		21	No	Field	No
329	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	3/2		26	No	Field	No
330	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	5/3		39	No	Field	No
331	LC Miljkovac	Miljkovac	7/5		1	No	Field	No
332	LC Makljenovac	Makljenovac	56		500	No	Unmarked road	No
333	LC Makljenovac	Makljenovac	57/3		10	No	Field	No
334	LC Makljenovac	Makljenovac	58/4		13	No	Field	No

335	LC Makljenovac	Makljenovac	58/5		26	No	Field	No
336	LC Makljenovac	Makljenovac	54/2		24	No	Field	No
337	LC Makljenovac	Makljenovac	55/2		44	No	Orchard	No
338	LC Makljenovac	Makljenovac	54/3		59	No	Field	No
339	LC Makljenovac	Makljenovac	52/2		102	No	Field	No
340	LC Makljenovac	Makljenovac	37/2		10	No	Field	No
341	LC Makljenovac	Makljenovac	36/2		1	No	Forest	No

ANNEX 5: Photographs of residential buildings that will be expropriated

Figure 7 Objects on plot 23/

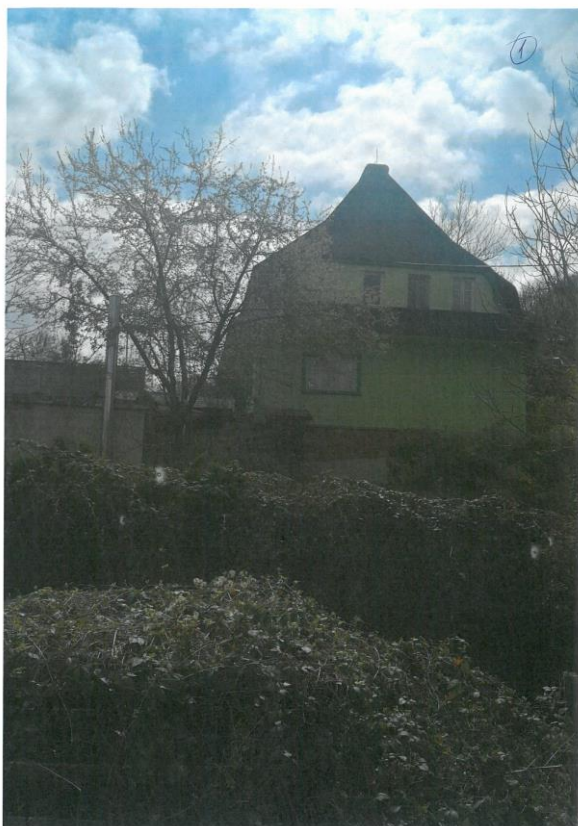


Figure 8 Objects on plot 4/16



Figure 9 Objects on plot 32/1



Figure 10 Objects on plot 4



Figure 11 Objects on plot 5



Figure 12 Objects on plot 6



Figure 13 Objects on plot 187/5

