Republic of Macedonia
Public Enterprise for State Roads

LAND AQUISTION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LALRP)

CONSTRUCTION OF THE A3 EXPRESSWAY, A3 SECTION VANCO PRKE – KOCHANI
Second Section (km 13+300 - km 28+057.44)

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ANNEXES

List of Abbreviations

CM	Cadastral Municipality
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LALRP	Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
OG	Official Gazette
PESR	Public Enterprise for State Roads
PR	Performance Requirement
PAP	Project Affected Persons
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RM	Republic of Macedonia
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan

1 Introduction

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is considering providing a sovereign loan to the Macedonian Public Enterprise for State Roads (PESR) for the construction of the Expressway A3, section Shtip – Kochani. This Expressway is part of the national road A3 which starts in Trebenishta (connection with A2) – Podmolje-Ohrid-Kosel-Resen-Bitola-Prilep-Veles (connection with A1) – Shtip (connection with A4) – Kochani – Delchevo – border with Republic of Bulgaria.

Figure 1: The map of the National road A3 from Trebenishta (border with Albania) across Ohrid – Resen – Bitola – Prilep – Veles / part of Expressway Shtip – Kochani (large green circle) and the end on the border with Republic of Bugaria

This LALRP has been prepared based on the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) for the Project, adopted and publicly disclosed in December 2015. http://roads.org.mk/UserFiles/files/ZivotnaSredina/2015/LARF_Stip_Kocani_mkd.pdf . The LARF was designed to guide the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process, and provides key definitions and a detailed description of the legal and institutional framework, the compensation criteria and procedures, grievance management, and reporting, monitoring and evaluation requirements. A LARF differs to a LALRP because it sets out the Project's planned approach to land acquisition and resettlement, rather than providing

the full details of actual land ownership and use and the nature of the displacement impacts, which will be provided in the LALRP.

This LALRP specifies the procedures to be followed by PESR and the actions it will take to properly expropriate and compensate affected people and communities. The document provides a description of the households and land plots that will be affected by property acquisition for needs of the Project.

Expressway Shtip – Kochani, with a length of 28,057.44 km is divided into two sections. The first section begins from Shtip (Tri Česmi) and ends at Vanco Prke. The second section begins from Vanco Prke and ends in the town of Kochani (Table 1, Figures 2.1 and 2.2).

	Sections			Length (km)
1.	First Section	Shtip – Vanco Prke	(from km 0+000 to km 14.300)	14.300
2.	Second Section	Vanco Prke - Kochani	(from km 14.300 to km 28.057,44)	13.757,44
			Total	28.757,44

Table No. 1 – Dimensions of the Expressway Shtip – Kochani

Figure 2.1.
First Section of the Expressway Shtip – Kochani
Shtip (Tri Cesmi) – Vanco Prke
(from km 0+000 to km 14+300)

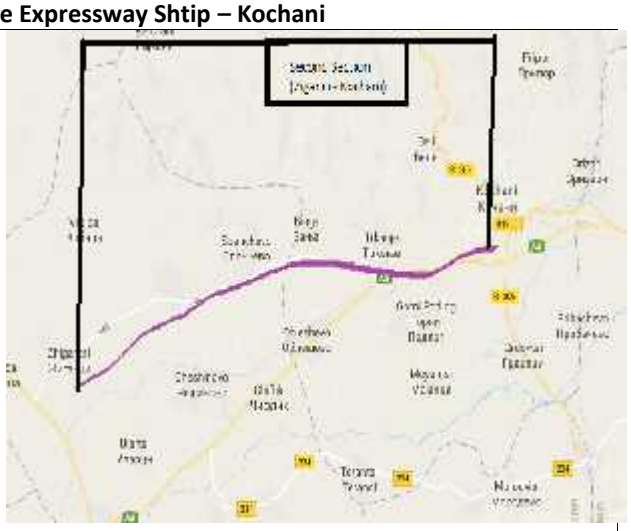


Figure 2.2.
Second Section of the Expressway Shtip – Kochani
Vanco Prke - Kochani
(from km 14+300 to km 28+057,44)

TWO LALRP`s will be produced for the said two sections. In that context two separate socio-economic studies were also undertaken, respectively for the first and the second sections.

This document refers to the second section only and it presents data from: the Geodetic Elaborate for Geodetic works for special purposes / ELABORATE FOR EXPROPRIATION is produced by the GEO-KAT INZENERING DOOEL SKOPJE, for the road section SHTIP – KOCHANI / Section 2.

- This section includes the following cadastral municipalities: CM Žiganci (outside of the construction area); CM Ularci; CM Sokolarci; CM Spancevo; CM Spancevo (outside of the construction area; CM Banja; CM Trkanje and CM Kochani .
- For this section a socio-economic study has been undertaken focusing on the persons affected by the expropriation for the settlements of Žiganci (outside of the construction area); Ularci; Sokolarci; Spancevo; Spancevo (outside of the construction area; Banja; Trkanje and Kochani.

- This section will address the assessments of the land, plantations and crops for CM Žiganci (outside of the construction area); CM Ularci; CM Sokolarci; CM Spancevo; CM Spancevo (outside of the construction area; CM Banja; CM Trkanje and CM Kochani, which are subject to expropriation.

The projected **first section** of the A3 EXPRESSWAY / ŠTIP (Tri Česmi) – Vanco Prke passes through the villages: Tri Česmi; Čardaklija; Krivi Dol; Sarčievo; Batanje; D. Balvan; G. Balvan; Krupishte and Žiganci and includes the following affected areas (cadaster municipalities and municipalities). It shoult should also be emphasized that this section also includes the landfill in CM Čardaklija (Table 2).

Table No. 2. A3 Expressway Shtip (Tri Cesmi) – Kochani, FIRST SECTION Shtip – Vanco - Prke

Municipality	**Cadaster Municipality**
t **Štip**	Tri Česmi, Čardaklija, Krivi Dol, Sarčievo
Karabinci	Batanje, Dolni Balvan, Gorni Balvan, Krupište
Češinovo – Obleševo	Žiganci

T

The projected **second section** of the A3 EXPRESSWAY / ŠTIP (Tri Česmi) – Kochani passes through the villages: Žiganci (outside of the construction area); Ularci; Sokolarci; Spancevo; Spancevo (outside of the construction area); Banja; Žiganci; Trkanje and the city Kochani and includes the following affected areas (cadaster municipalities and municipalities). It should also be emphasized that the second section also includes the landfill in CM Trkanje (Table 3).

Table No. 3. A3 Expressway Shtip (Tri Cesmi) – Kochani, SECOND SECTION, Vanco Prke – Kochani

Municipality	**Cadaster Municipality**
Češinovo – Obleševo	Žiganci (outside of the construction area); Ularci; Sokolarci; Spancevo; Spancevo (outside of the construction area; Banja;
Kochani	Trkanje, Kochani

The objectives of this LALRP **are to:**

- minimize the negative effects of population displacement and resettlement;
- mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons' use of and access to land by providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected;
- improve or, at a minimum, restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons to preProject levels;
- improve living conditions among displaced persons through provision of adequate housing;
- establish organisational arrangements and procedures to monitor the implementation of resettlement plan and take corrective actions as necessary.

2 The Project

Summary Project Description

Upgrade of the national road network in the eastern region has been assigned as high priority by the Government. More efficient transport system will provide economic and social opportunities and benefits that will result in positive multipliers effects such as better accessibility to markets, employment and additional investments.

The proposed Expressway lies within the Municipalities of Shtip, Karbinci, Cheshinovo - Obleshevo and Kochani. This area with very intense traffic is currently connected by poor road infrastructure. Overall, the Project will improve connectivity, reduce journey times, and improve road safety along the road, as well as improving access to community services to the settlements along the route. Some short-term local employment opportunities may be seen during construction, and the improved connectivity will potentially contribute to stimulating growth and investment in the area in the long-term.

The Expressway starts northwest from Shtip, place Tri Chesmi, passes above TIDZ "Shtip", then continues broadly in north-easterly direction through agricultural fields, passes between v.Krupiste and v.Zhiganci on distance of about 2-2.5 Km, than nearby v.Sokolarci, v. Spancevo, v.Banja, and v. Trkanje and ends at Kocani interchange. The route stretches in the north part of the Kochani valley between Shtip and Kochani, north of the river Bregalnica through areas of agricultural land, intermingled by some non-cultivated land.

Figure 3 – Schematic Map of Local Communities and interchanges in Project Area
Source: JV CEIM (Civil Engineering Institute Macedonia) – Chakar & Partners

The Expressway is located in Eastern Planning region of the Republic of Macedonia. It will pass through 4 municipalities: Shtip, Karbinci, Cheshinovo-Oblesevo and Kochani (with population of around 88,000 inhabitants – Census 2002). To the north of the planned express road the following rural settlements are located:

Chardaklija, Gorni Balvan, Zhigantsi, Sokolarci, Spanchevo, Banja and Trkanje and to the south Dolni Balvan, Batanje, Krupischte, Karbinci, Ularci, Chesinovo, Obleschevo (Figure 3). Total population in Eastern planning region is 177.988.

The length of the express road is **28.1km**. Designed speed is 110km/h with following technical characteristics:

- driving lanes 2 x 3,50 = 7,00m'
- edging lanes 2 x 0,20 = 0,40m'
- hard shoulder 2 x 2,00 = 4,00m'

  Total width: 11,40m'.

- Shoulders 1,50м
- Drain channel + berm 0,75+1,0=1,75м
- Subgrade in embankment 11,40+2x1,50=14,40м
- Subgrade in cutting 11,40+2x1,75=14,90м
- Maximal longitudinal gradient 4%
- Maximal transversal gradient in curve 7%
- Transversal gradient in straight line 2,5%
- Minimal radius in horizontal curve Rmin=700 m
- Amin=250

5 bridges, 8 overpasses and 5 underpasses will be constructed for allowing regular communication and movement of local residents, four interchanges: at "TIDZ Stip", at village Krupiste, Spanchevo and Kochani.

Detailed design was finalized at the end of 2015. Designer continuously consulted local authorities, project affected people and other stakeholders and where feasible, took into consideration opinions and suggestions by stakeholders for improving the project design.

More technical issues will be available in the Non -Technical Summary available on: www.roads.org.mk

In accordance with the ***Law on Public Roads*** a 40 m safety buffer zone on each side of the Express road will be established called a 'Shelter Belt or 'Road Reserve' which will be subject to some restrictions during the operational phase of the Express road. Owners of land in the road reserve will have to request permission from PESR for the construction of new structures and for existing structures to remain in the road reserve. Existing structures within the safety zone road reserve will be able to remain.

3 Project related studies informing the LALRP

For the preparation of the LALRP the following inter-related research items have been developed and findings taken into consideration:

1. CENSUS

The database for the census is prepared according to the Elaborate for expropriation. The Geodetic Elaborate for Geodetic works for special purposes / ELABORATE FOR EXPROPRIATION is produced by the GEO-KAT INZENERING DOOEL SKOPJE, for the road section SHTIP – KOCHANI / Section 2 *(for CM Žiganc-outside of the construction area; CM Ularci; CM Socolarci; CM Spanchevo; CM Spanchevo-outside of the construction area; CM Banja; CM Trkanje and CM Kochani)* (reg. no. 0801-163/15)/ Approved by The Agency for Real Estate Cadastre of the Republic of Macedonia and submitted on 03 June 2016. Based on the prepared Geodetic Elaborate for Geodetic works for special purposes / ELABORATE FOR EXPROPRIATION**, assessments of the land as well as assessments of the plantations and crops** for each respective land parcel are presented in separate tables.

According to the database, **the total number of affected parcels is 779**. In most of the cases, the owner of the parcels is one person (subject). The number of parcels which are owned by more persons is relatively small. At the same time, we should have in mind that certain number of persons appears as owners of more than one parcel.

The census was prepared in order to provide a database for all land plots affected per cadaster municipality. Information is presented in tables including: coordinates of the plots in relation to the line of expropriation, name and surname of the owner, address, the number of cadaster parcel, the total area of the land, and the size of the land which is subject to expropriation.

On the basis of this information the socio-economic survey was prepared (that is, all affected owners and users of the parcels that are to be expropriated according to the census are considered in the socio-economic survey).

The public hearings were organized according to the place of residence, that is, in Obleshevo, Skopje and Kochani[1].

2. ASSET INVENTORY AND VALUTION

On 02.03.2016 PESR submitted the Census to the Forensic Bureau for assessment of the properties, agricultural parcels, crops, plantations and forests that are located on the alignment of the expressway Shtip-Kochani and which will be subject to expropriation in accordance with the Law on Expropriation (Official Gazette of RM No. 95/12; 131/12 and 24/13) and based on the conclusion derived from the Draft minutes of the 117th session of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia (held on 06.11.2015).

According to the data contained in the Elaborate for expropriation, that is, the list of indications of the cadaster parcels, PESR made inspection into each cadaster parcel in order to establish the condition. The inspection into the condition of the parcels was made in the presence of a surveyor.

Assessments of the land made by the Forensic Bureau were returned to PESR on 09.05.2017 (in a table), while the assessments of the plantations and the crops were delivered on 11.03.2017.

These assessments are later used in the legal procedures as well, which the affected persons who are not satisfied, can initiate against the expropriation decisions.

Thus, based on the prepared census, the Forensic bureau made an assessment of all affected parcels and plantations, i.e. it conducted an asset inventory and valuation. These data are part of the proposal for expropriation that is submitted to the project affected persons. The date of submission is considered the cut-off date.[2] The owners of the real estate which are to be expropriated have no right to compensation to any investments made after the cut-off date (the day when the proposal for expropriation has been submitted to them).

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY WITH PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE (SUMMARY)

According to the available database, **it is necessary to expropriate** 779 land parcels in total for construction of the projected road section. Out of these, **606 parcels are in private ownership**. According to this database, we cannot make a conclusion regarding the number of households and the persons affected by the road construction. We

[1] According to these data, all affected owners of land parcels were invited to the public hearings. The socio-economic survey was conducted at those public hearings.

[2] According to the Law on expropriation, the date of submission of the proposal for expropriation to the owner is considered the cut-of-date. But it is based on the assessment produced by the Forensic bureau and in this concrete case is 09.05.2017 for land assessment and 11.03.2017 for the plantations and the crops.

should also take into account the fact that a single parcel can be owned by several inheritors, while in a few cases one person is the owner of several land parcels which are to be expropriated.

In this socio-economic research 78 persons in total were interviewed. The sample of persons interviewed is determined as simply random, and all persons from the list of owners (of second section) which land would be expropriated due to the realization of the Project had equal opportunity to be interviewed (all of them were dully notified and invited to the meeting). 76 persons of the present citizens completed self-completion questionnaires. Two persons sent their questionnaires by post. Results of the survey are shown as distributions only.

The concluding findings from the survey follow, that is a summary and presentation of the group indicators obtained through empirical data processing and analysis. (See additional information on this survey in Annex No 1):

- 21 women and 57 men are surveyed at the public meetings.[3] 25 of the interviewees indicated that they lived in the Village of Sokolarci, 23 in Spanchevo, 7 in the Village of Banja, 5 in Skopje City, 4 in the Village of Ularci, 3 in the Village of Trkanje, two interviewees in in the Village of Zhiganci and town of Kochani, respectively, and one interviewee in the Village of Obleshevo.

- According to their education, most of the interviewees have completed secondary education. The rate of interviewees who have indicated that they had elementary education either completed or not, was low. There is significant number of interviewees with higher education, students, and two post-graduates. With regard to the size of their family communities, 16 interviewees have stated that they lived in three-membered families, 13 in two-member families, 11 in four-member families, and 10 in five-member families. Out of the interviewed persons, 6 have stated that they lived in single households. Four families consist of seven members, one family has eight members, one family is nine-member, and one family is ten-member family.

- Half of the respondents have indicated that they have been engaged in agriculture. One interviewee indicated that he was shepherd and he was expressly against expropriation of his two parcels, because those were of exceptional importance for providing income. The residents of Skopje and Kochani have stated that they were employed in non-agricultural activities and that they left their land to their close relatives to cultivate it (without receiving any compensation) or they did not cultivate the land at all. Part of the interviewees who are not employed in non-agricultural activities said that they were forced to deal with agricultural because of their low personal incomes.

- **In the conducted research there is no registered persons who do not have relevant documentation for their land, but in the conducted research there are no registered persons who do not have relevant documentation for their land, but persons which are involved in probate proceedings.** Namely, the process of identification of the deceased owner's property or distribution the property rights to his heirs is in progress.

- 65 interviewees indicated that they cultivated the land every year. 5 respondents said that they also rented land (but only one person indicated that he paid sumbolic amount as a rent). Two interviewees indicated that they were trying to rent a land but they could not do it. Five respondents partially cultivate the land, and only 4 respndents said that they cultivated half of the land. Only 4 respondents did not respond to this question.

[3] The public debates are organized and run by PESR, in order to inform the project affected people on the key elements of the project. At the same time, during those debates the legal frame of the expropriation process is also elaborated. At those meetings, as mentioned below, a survey is conducted.

- Concerning the parcels affected by the route, 48 respondents indicated that they cultivate those parcels every year, and sometimes they even planted two cultures.. 31 respondents stated that a land of first or second class of creditworthiness was expropriated. The parcels which are to be expropriated are most often several kilometers far away from their home of living. Most frequently they go to the parcels by car. The respondents indicated that they earned significant income from these parcels, in average approximately 800 EUR, and two respondents indicated an average income of more than 3,000 EUR in the last five years. In addition, 5 respondents indicated that they have paid their parcels more expensive in relation to the amount which was proposed as compensation for the expropriation .

- During the survey, 21 persons indicated that if the mentioned parcels were to be expropriated, the accessibility to the remaining part of the parcel would be very limited. Due to the proximity of the expressway, that is, due to the pollution, the quality of the agricultural products would be significantly decreased, which will immediately decrease the incomes from agriculture. The respondents indicated that the quality of their strategic culture – rice, would decrease, as well as the quality of the fruits and other garden-staff which were planted in that area. Two respondents indicated that the expressway would pass through their parcels, meaning that according to the project, the rest of the parcels would remain on both sides of the road (the rest of their parcels would be diminished and divided by the road).

- Concerning the incomes, 21 of the respondents have indicated that they had incomes from their pensions. Five of them stated that they had incomes only form their pensions and no other allowances. The incomes from the pensions can amount up to 1500 EUR per year. 62 of the respondents have indicated that they had incomes from agriculture. The lowest average income from agriculture is about 500 EUR, at yearly level. The highest income is up to 15,000 EUR, while most of the interviewees (52) answered that they had in average from 3,000 to 4,000 EUR yearly income from agricultural activities. In addition, the respondents who had incomes from their salaries or pensions and the agriculture, have stated that in the previous year they earned higher incomes from agriculture. They also indicated that most often all the members of the family were engaged in agriculture, even those who were employed. 5 respondents have stated that they had incomes from non-agricultural activities only. None of the interviewees has said that he / she received social assistance (although there are persons who have said that they had no incomes and that they were unemployed).

- The construction of the road section affects four companies in total. In addition, the most affected is one company which is registered as a company for import-export of grainy products. It was established in 2004, and there is only one employee. Almost 20% of this company's parcel is to be expropriated. According to the information provided in the survey, that parcel is cultivated every year, and hazelnut trees are planted. From the same household another additional parcel is to be expropriated which is individual property (1562/1), that is, only 13.9% (land of second class of creditworthiness). According to the information on the other companies, the part of their parcels which are to be expropriated is very small (from 1.1% to 3.4% of the total area of the parcel).

- Eight families which are directly affected by the project realization have indicated vulnerability due to long lasting chronic disease which requires regular medical care. Part of them takes care of sick children and other members of their family. But, they did not indicate information in the questionnaire regarding their incomes gained due to their vulnerability.

  It should be also taken into account that during the performance of the construction works and engagement of part-time labor force, the investor and the contractor would give priority to the persons who fall under the vulnerable categories.

The socio-economic research identifies families with vulnerability due to long lasting chronic disease which requires regular medical care. Part of those families is also covered by the activities of the Ministry of Health, such as engagement of a rural physician who would provide the senior persons, immobile people or people with difficulties in movement a relevant medical care in their place of living, as well as in their homes.

- Regarding the total value of their family property, 11 of the interviewed persons considered that the value of their property is below the national average[4]. With regards to the total monthly incomes realized by their family, more than a third of them perceived their incomes as below the average.

- Part of the interviewees even during the survey have stated that the construction of the road was very important for that region, while some of them considered that the construction was late. They hold that major part of the young people have already migrated not only to the neighboring cities, but also abroad.

- Based on the analysis of the data obtained from the Census presented in the separate tables in Annex No. 1 show area marked for expropriation, the total size of land parcels together with part from the parcel for expropriation. The data display that half of the land needed for construction of the expressway is in private ownership. The tables show that more than 40 parcels are completely expropriated, while the percentage of the parcels which major part is expropriated is significant. It is characteristic that approximately 20% of the total land which is expropriated is of first class.

- What is characteristic for the planning and realization of the expropriation process, as we were informed by the respondents, is the fact that the amount of money they would get for their properties, or for a part of their properties, is not sufficient to buy a piece of land in another place or to invest in some kind of business in order to earn certain income.[5]

4 Summary of Land Related Project Impacts

Land along the route comprises of mostly agriculture and pasture/grassland. The socio-economic survey shows that almost all available land is cultivated. Uncultivated area is near the settlements of Banja, Sokolarci and Spanchevo, which is a predominantly mountainous area. Another reason for uncultivated parts is lack of irrigation systems.

4.1. Project Land Requirements

[4] Regarding this issue we should emphasize that the respondents were required to answer the question about their individual / personal perception of the value of the property they possess. Their individual perception was related with their personal opinion about the property they possess. According to the property they possess they can hold themselves as belonging to the group which is considered to be wealthy or which possess property of under average size. During the survey we did not indicate what the average size of a family's property was. In the same manner we also asked the question regarding the monthly incomes of the family they belonged to. Do they have any monthly incomes which exceed the incomes they consider to be an average monthly income for a family. During the survey we did not indicate what the average monthly income per family was. The average salary in Macedonia during the research period was 22254 MKD (http://www.stat.gov.mk/PrikaziSoopstenie.aspx?id=40&rbr=1955. The expropriation of the land for the purposes of construction of the expressway reduces the total property of the affected persons, and accordingly, the amount of their monthly incomes.

[5] This part presents a summary of the respondents' individual perceptions regarding the topic that affects them.

4.1.1. Permanent Land Take: Permanent land acquisition of 1416651m2 will be required for the construction of the full length of the A3 Expressway, including junctions, associated structures and access/local road modifications & construction (which fall within the remit of the Project scope), etc.

This document will include only the parcels which are affected by the construction of the second section of the Expressway Shtip – Kochani. For this section of the road, a total of 730088 m2 (or 73.0 ha) across 779 parcels of land would need to be acquired.

The following table shows data by the ownership of land parcels which are subject to expropriation.

The area of the land which is to be expropriated both by the ownership and the cadastral municipality is shown in the tables below. These tables also include the parcels which are used as landfills.

Table No. 4. Land Areas to be acquired (different categories)

	Cadastre municipalities (CM)	Total land affected in the Cadastral Municipality (m^2)	Individual owners			State Ownership			Companies		Parcels with undefined ownership	
			Individual owners / Number of parcels	Landfill Individual owners	Land parcels (in m^2)	State Ownership **Number of parcels**	Landfill State Ownership	Land parcels (in m^2)	Companies **Number of parcels**	Companies Land parcels (m2)	Parcels with undefined ownership or unknown owners **Number of parcels**	Parcels with undefined ownership (m^2)
1	CM Ziganci - outside of the construction area	35898	5		4185	17		31713	-	-	-	
2	CM Ularci	23857	15		22501	5		1356	-	-	-	
3	CM Sokolarci	156390	166		128370	30		26881		-	1	1139
4	CM Spanchevo – outside of the construction area	135134	168		109011	18		26123	-	-	-	-
5	CM Spanchevo	6346	5		1025	8		5321				
6	CM Banja	86830	94		45730	39		40981	1	119	-	-
7	CM Trkanje	181169	152	1	86512	25	3	94538	2	119	-	-
8	CM Kochani	105154		-	-	23		104463	1	691	-	-
	Total	730088	605	1	397334	165	3	**330375**	4	929	1	1139
	Total (m2)	**730088**			**397334**			**330375**		**929**		**1139**
	Total (%) = 100%	**100.0%**			**54,4%**			**45,3%**		**0.1%**		**0.2%**

Source: Census [Geodetic Elaborate for Geodetic works for special purposes / ELABORATE FOR EXPROPRIATION, produced by the GEO-KAT INZENERING DOOEL SKOPJE, for the Expressway **SHTIP** – **KOCHANI** / Second Section / Aapproved by The Agency for Real Estate Cadaster of the Republic of Macedonia].

According to the data shown in the table No. 4, 45.3% of the land which is to be expropriated for the road construction is publicly owned by the state. It should be also taken into account the fact that 0.1% of the land which is to be expropriated belongs to companies established by the state (such as, Macedonian Railways). 54.4% of the land which is to be expropriated for the construction of the Expressway Štip – Kochani – Second SECTION belongs to individual private land owners. Land parcels of unknown or undefined owners represent only 0.2% of the total or 1139м^2. **In total, 730088m^2 (or 73 ha) across 779 parcels of land would need to be acquired along the planned route for the second section.**

According to the census (Geodetic Elaborate for Geodetic works for special purposes / ELABORATE FOR EXPROPRIATION) the number of parcels without recorded proprietary rights is 1 (one) and it belongs to CM Sokolarci.

The route would pass mainly through arable land categorised as 1st, 2nd and 3rd class agricultural land (45.8%). Most of the land parcels are planted with rice, wheat, alfalfa, fruit and vineyard and a minor part of those are abandoned and not cultivated. Part of the route passes through rice fields, pastures, roads, rivers, channels, yards (Table No. 5). The price list of different land types is outlined in Table No. 6.

Table No. 5. Types of the expropriated land by classes / types

ID	Land class / type	M2	%
1.	Land – 1-st class	151036	20.7%
2.	Land – 2-nd class	100454	13.8%
3.	Land -3-rd class	82253	11.3%
4.	Land 4-th land	28053	3.8%
5.	Land 5-th land	51838	7.1%
6.	Land 6-th class	17300	2.4%
7.	Rice field - uncategorized	386	0.05%
8.	Rice field – 1-nd class	7935	1.1%
9.	Rice field – 2-nd class	21212	2.9%
10.	Rice field – 3-rd class	7672	1.0%
11.	Meadow – 3-rd class	302	0.04%
12.	Orchards no class	4083	0.6%
13.	Pasture – no class	791	0.1%
14.	Pasture – 2-nd class	9275	1.3%
15.	Pasture – 3-rd class	7230	1.0%
16.	Pasture – 4-th class	57533	7.9%
17.	Pasture 5-th class	5	0.0%
18.	Channels	6337	0.8%
19.	Dale	82	0.01%
20.	Roads	65479	9.0%
21.	Uncategorised roads	6017	0.8%
22.	River	25388	3.4%
23.	Unconstructed constructed land	42419	5.8%
24.	Railroad	3694	0.5%
25.	Yard / Ground under building	7873	1.1%
26.	GIZ / Constructed building land	8461	1.2%
27.	Orchard no class	1230	0.1%
28.	Orchard - 1-st class	3421	0.5%
29.	Orchard – 2-nd class	1075	0.2%
30.	Vineyard – no class	1189	0.3%
31.	Vineyard 1-st class	1946	0.1%
32.	Vineyard 2-nd class	1988	0.3%
33.	Reed	6131	0.8%
	TOTAL	730088	**100.0%**

Table No. 6. Pricelist of land class

Id	Cadaster Municipality	Type of Land	Land class and corresponding price (in MKD) per m2								Pasture			Reed	Meadow		Forest
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	No class	No class	5	6		4	6	5
1.	***Ziganci***	Al	-	-	18	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rice Field	-	43	37	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	***Ularci***	Al	-	31	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rice Field	49	43	-		-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Vineyard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	***Sokolarci***	Al	31	28	25	21	18	15	-	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rice Field	49	43	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	***Spanchevo – outside of the construction area***	Al	31	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Vineyard	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	***Banja***	Al	31	28	25	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rice Field	49	40	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Orchard	49	-	37	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Vineyard	61	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	***Trkanje***	Al	48	43	37	32	21	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Vineyard	64	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Orchard	68	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	***Kochani***	Al	-	28	25	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.1.2. 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. Agreements for additional temporary land required by the Contractor will, as far as possible, be agreed through negotiation and amicable agreement by land owners in accordance with the provisions given in the Law on expropriation. It is important to emphasize that all payments must be made before land entry (within the period of negotiation and preparation).

4.2. Summary of Economic Displacement Impacts

During the route planning and design of the Project land acquisition requirements were a key consideration. ***Physical displacement of households was avoided***. The Project land take requirements affect plots of state and privately owned land.

Table 7. Summary of Economic Displacement Impacts

Phase/Type of Loss	Summary of Losses/Impacts
PRE-CONSTRUCTION - Prior to Construction[6]	
Permanent Land Take	***Loss of land (mainly agricultural, forest and/or pasture land – may be small amount of vineyards, orchards)****:* For the needs of construction of the second section of the expressway Shtip – Kochani are expropriated 730088 m2 in total. Out of those, 397334 m^2 belong to individual owners, and 330375 m^2 to the state. According to the classes of land, the agricultural land of first class is mostly expropriated (151036 m^2). The total agricultural land

[6] 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.

	expropriated is 543275 m^2 (or, 69.6% of the total land expropriated); pastures and meadows 75136 m^2; vineyard and orchards 14932 m^2. ***Loss of annual/perennial crops:*** Due to the expropriation of the land many plantations with rice, wheat, alfalfa, which estimated total value is 3111946 MKD are lost. Also 1850 grapevines, 194 apple trees, 146 hazelnut three, 48 walnut, 47 cherry tree, 20 plum trees and 4 apricot three are lost. ***Loss of sources of income and/or livelihoods associated with any of the above losses and particularly 'Agricultural' Livelihoods:*** As a result of the expropriation of the land the incomes are decreased, especially of the population which is engaged mostly in agriculture. According to the survey, 48 interviewees have indicated that they cultivated the parcel which was to be expropriated every year. The respondents have stated that they had income from those parcels every year. The intensive communication with the affected population continues in order to enable the affected persons to create new opportunities for incomes. ***Orphan Land****:* 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. According to the census and land survey, in this phase there are no data on additional expropriation of those parts of the parcels. For those parcels, the process of additional expropriation most often begins after the expropriation of the affected parcel is completed.
DURING CONSTRUCTION:	
Temporary Effects	***Temporary loss of land (mainly agricultural, forest and/or pasture land – may be small amount of vineyards, orchards & construction land)*** - required during the construction period. Short-term impacts related to temporary occupation of land for construction purposes and loss of and/or disruption in access may also entail compensations or other assistance to affected persons. Construction related activities will be organized in a way to avoid and minimize economic displacement, i.e. by ensuring access is retained to villages and agricultural lands and effects during harvest periods are very carefully managed. ***Loss/damage to annual/perennial crops****.* ***Damage/temporary disruptions to certain agricultural infrastructure (e.g. irrigation)****.* ***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.*** o The Works for the new Expressway will during construction result in localized access effects and could if not properly managed result in severance of communities from areas of their productive land. Retaining access to agricultural land and for agricultural vehicles & livestock movements etc. for the local villages is considered essential. o The Contractor will be required to have a good Traffic Management Plan supported with effective engagement with the local community and the careful sequencing of the works to ensure either the existing road is accessible or the local new parallel roads are available to ensure access is retained at all times. Assuming these measures are implemented no significant residual effects are anticipated during construction withstanding there may be a slight increase in journey length for some of the local communities. ***Loss of sources of income and/or livelihoods associated with any of the above losses and particularly 'Agricultural' Livelihoods and disruption to businesses****.* o Obtained data from survey are showing that there will be no other business affected than those related with land use which is already elaborated. However alignment is designed on the way to minimize impact on land users.
DURING OPERATION:	

Permanent Access Effects	***Loss of and/or more difficult access to land, commercial facilities and/or the road network:*** o In the design of the Project there are sufficient provisions to ensure access to local communities is retained by the inclusion of underpasses, overpasses and bridges. Additionally existing old road will be maintained to serve local communities. As the agricultural vehicles will not be able to use the express road this is essential. Express road will allow better and faster access to urban centers in the region.

5 Legal Framework for Land Acquisition and Compensation, EBRD Requirements and Gap Analysis

5.1 National Legislation

The Law on expropriation ("Official Gazette of Republic of Macedonia" No. 95/12, 131/12, 24/13, 27/14 and 104/15) http://www.finance.gov.mk/mk/node/3102, regulates the procedure for the expropriation of property for projects that are of public interest and the connected rights for real estates (immovable properties). Construction of the state road falls under a project of national/public interest. The legal justification of why the project is of public interest is submitted together with the request for expropriation (as part of the same process), by the expropriation beneficiary. The justification is submitted to the relevant offices for legal and property affairs which govern the project.

The following laws govern land tenure and property rights in Macedonia:

- ***Law on Real Estate Cadastre*** ("Official Gazette" of R. Macedonia 55/13) Law on amendments and addenda to the law on real estate cadastre (Official Gazette of RM' No. 115/14)
- ***Law on national spatial data infrastructure of Republic of Macedonia*** ("Official Gazette" of R. Macedonia 38/14)
- ***Law on Obligations*** ("Official Gazette" of R. Macedonia 18/01, 78/01, 04/02, 59/02, 05/03, 84/08, 81/09, 161/09)

According to the Macedonian Law on expropriation, compensation cannot be lower than the market value of the affected properties; compensation is assessed against recent market transactions in neighboring areas. The market value of the expropriated immovable property and the immovable property given as compensation shall be determined by an authorized appraiser in accordance with the Law on Appraisal. According to the law, compensation can be provided in the form of either a replacement property or in cash. Where another immovable property is offered as compensation for the expropriated immovable property, it should be proportional in the value to the expropriated immovable property. Macedonian law allows compensation for the loss profit/income for affected businesses, if this is incurred as a result of expropriation. The owner of the immovable property that is expropriated shall also have the right to compensation for the plantations, sown fields, forests on the land and the orchards, provided that they are not included in the market value of the land.

Law recognizes temporarily land take. The right of land ownership may be restricted by:

- Temporary occupation of the land for the purpose of making detailed geological researches of mineral raw materials, in accordance with the Law on Mineral Raw Materials - *the temporary occupation can last for a period not longer than six years as of the day of transferring the land into possession, that is, until the expiry of the period for which the right to make detailed geological research is granted and*
- Temporary occupation of the neighboring land for the purpose of constructing and performing works of public interest - *the temporary occupation of the neighboring land may last for a period not longer than two years.*

The compensation for the restrictions on the right of land ownership shall be determined according to the amount of the lease reached at the market for that kind of immovable property. If damage is caused to the owner of the immovable property by the restriction on the right of land ownership, the owner shall have the

right to damage compensation. The damage compensation shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by an expert in accordance with the Law on Expertise. If the characteristics of the land are destroyed by the temporary occupation so it cannot be used in the manner and for the purpose it has been used before the temporary occupation, the landowner may require complete expropriation of that land within a period of one year as of the day of ending the temporary occupation.

If the expropriation of part of the immovable property makes the rest of the immovable property significantly smaller (Orphan Land) and that way the economic interest of the owner to use the rest of the immovable property decreases, then that part may also be expropriated at the request of the owner. In that case the owner must state and justify the reason for which it requests expropriation on this basis.

The compensation for the expropriated immovable property and the costs of the procedure shall be borne by the proposer of expropriation.

The owner of the immovable property that is expropriated shall not have the right to compensation for the investments it has made after the day it has been submitted the proposal for expropriation (cut - off date). The **Cut-Off Date** is the date after which persons found to settle in the Project area are not eligible to Project compensation or other resettlement benefits, while similarly immoveable assets or crops established after the Cut-Off Date are not subject to compensation.

Macedonian law does not stipulate special measures relating to vulnerable groups. Municipal Centres for Social Welfare can provide some assistance, under the Law on Social Welfare. This law enables provision of social welfare payments and services to vulnerable residents, as defined by the law. One of the available social welfare payments under the law is a one-off financial payment for those who find themselves in a situation of sudden and temporary need, including the need for accommodation. Assistance from social workers can be used to address the needs of persons with disabilities, single headed households, households with low incomes, etc. The Republic of Macedonia also has a set of laws under which affected people can be assisted to improve their living standards (e.g. access to health care, education, personal documentation, social housing etc.) and these laws can be used as a basis for developing resettlement/livelihood restoration programmes, particularly for vulnerable groups.
Legal assistance can be provided to vulnerable people under the Law on Free Legal Assistance by lawyers from the Ministry for Justice and selected citizens' associations.

Description of expropriation procedure

PESR initiates the process for expropriation by submitting the proposal to the State Attorney. The proposal for expropriation contains data on:

1) the entity proposing the expropriation;
2) the immovable property for which expropriation is proposed;
3) the owner of the immovable property (personal name or name of the entity, permanent residence, temporary residence, that is, head office);
4) the holders of other property rights related to the immovable property (personal name or name of the entity, permanent residence, temporary residence, that is, head office); and
5) the type of the facility or the performance of works for which expropriation is proposed.

According to the Law on expropriation, proposal for expropriation needs to be accompanied with following documents:

1) an excerpt from the document on physical planning or an approved infrastructure project;
2) a land survey report for numerical data on the immovable property for which expropriation is proposed;
3) an offer for the type and the amount of the compensation for the immovable property for which expropriation is proposed in the amount of the market value of the immovable property established by

an authorized appraiser in accordance with the Law on Appraisal, as well as the schedule for compensation payment;
4) a property certificate for the immovable property for which expropriation is proposed;
5) a property certificate for the immovable property that is offered as compensation for the expropriated immovable property;
6) an evidence of provided compensation funds for the expropriated immovable property

Reporting on a procedure before the expropriating body

State Attorney based on received proposal prepares and submits to Ministry of finance, Legal and Property Affairs Office (expropriating body) proposal for expropriation. Upon the receipt of the proposal for expropriation, the expropriating body:

- submits the proposal for expropriation with all of the documents to the owner and the holders of other property rights over the immovable property for which expropriation is proposed within a period of five days as of the day of receipt of the proposal;
- submits the proposal for expropriation and the land survey report to the Agency of Immovable Property Cadastre for the purpose of entering comments of the proposal for expropriation within a period of five days as of the day of receipt of the proposal for expropriation;

The expropriating body scheduled **a hearing** on the proposal for expropriation inviting the owner of the immovable property or the holders of other property rights over the immovable property which is the subject of the expropriation and the proposer of the expropriation. If the owner could not be found temporary representative is appointed.

Expropriating body started hearing process with the affected property owners and process is ongoing.

Hearing could end in following ways:

- **Agreement on compensation**

The agreement determines the type of the compensation, the amount of that compensation, provided that it is determined in money, and the deadline for its payment. The agreement enters into minutes containing all of the data necessary for meeting the obligations of the proposer of expropriation and the owner of the immovable property or the holder of other property rights. By signing of minutes agreement is considered as concluded. The agreement shall constitute a ground for registering the right of ownership of the proposer of expropriation. The agreement shall have the capacity of enforcement document, and the legal validity of the procedure for expropriation and the procedure for determination of the compensation shall be deemed completed by the conclusion of the agreement.

- **Decision on expropriation**

When the agreement could not be reached expropriating body, depending on the facts determined in the procedure, adopts a decision on expropriation.

The decision contains data on:
- the proposer of expropriation,
- the immovable property that is expropriated, by giving data from the immovable property cadastre, the owner of the immovable property (personal name or name of the entity, permanent residence, temporary residence, that is, head office)
- the holders of other property rights over the immovable property (personal name or name of the entity, permanent residence, temporary residence, that is, head office, the construction of the facility or the performance of other works for which expropriation is proposed.

The expropriating body is obliged to adopt the decision within a period of 20 days as of the receipt of the proposal for expropriation.

- **Lawsuit**

Against the decision on expropriation lawsuit may be filed with the Administrative Court within a period of 15 days as of the day of submission of the decision. If there is no lawsuit against the decision, property could be used by PESR however process for negotiating of values is ongoing until common agreement has been reached.

Fulfilment of the obligation for compensation

The proposer of expropriation shall be obliged, within the period of ***30 days as of the day the court decision on compensation becomes legally valid, to pay the compensation in money,*** that is, to give the immovable property that is given as compensation for the expropriated immovable property.

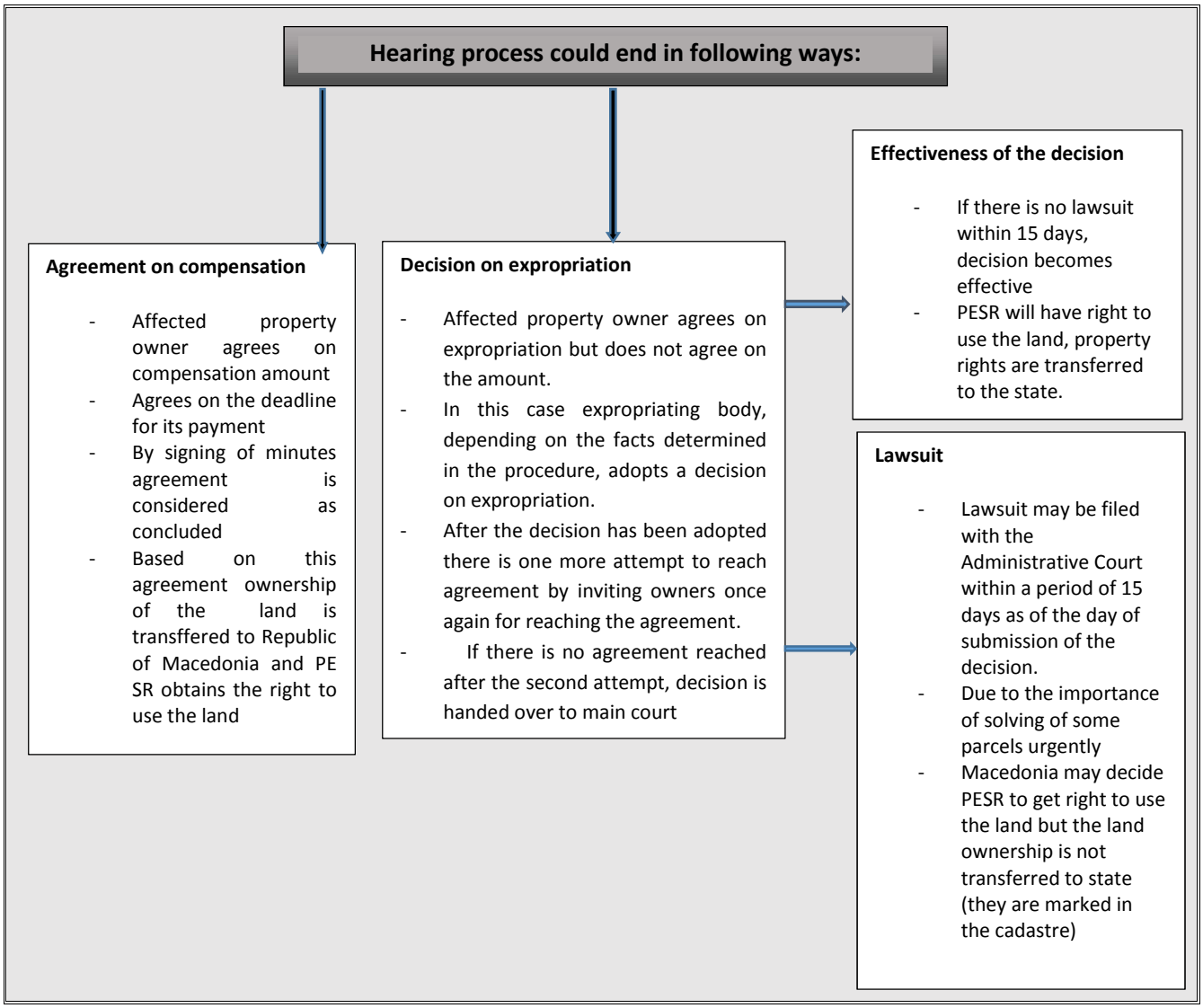
If the proposer of expropriation, within the period does not pay the compensation in money or does not give the immovable property that is given as compensation in ***possession, shall be obliged to pay a damage compensation, that is, interest according to the reference rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia.***

In some instances, issues related to provision of compensation for land and assets can also be addressed through the implementation of the *Law on Obligations*. In principle, this law requires provision of compensation in cash to formal legal owners of land and assets (or those whose rights are recognisable under national laws) for damages or losses incurred as a result of investors/contractors (or others) accessing land or preventing access to land and/or assets. Compensation is provided after the damages and/or losses have already occurred. Cases, in which the one causing the damage/losses and the affected person are not able to agree on the amount of compensation, are referred to the Courts to decide.

Summary of Expropriation Process

The process for expropriation is summarised below:

- **Process for expropriation is initiated by PESR with submission of the proposal to the State Attorney**. The proposal contains all necessary data for affected parcels like land survey report, offer for type and the amount of compensation, schedule for compensation payment, property certificate, evidence for provided compensation funds and etc.)
- State Attorney based on received proposal prepares and submits to **Ministry of finance, Legal and Property Affairs Office (expropriating body**) proposal for expropriation (for each parcel separately)
- Upon the receipt of the proposal for expropriation, the **expropriating body**:
    - within 5 days as of the day of receipt of proposal submits proposal for expropriation with all documents *to* ***the owner and the holders*** of other property rights.
    - within a period of five days as of the day of receipt of the proposal for expropriation submits proposal for expropriation and the land survey report to the ***Agency of Immovable Property Cadastre*** for the purpose of entering comments of the proposal for expropriation.
    - schedules a **hearing** on the proposal for expropriation inviting the owner of the immovable property or the **holders of other property rights over the immovable property** which is the subject of the expropriation and the proposer of the expropriation. If the owner could not be found temporary representative is appointed.



5.2 Summary of EBRD Requirements

The Project has been screened as a Category B project under EBRD's Environmental & Social Policy 2008.

The Project needs to meet the requirements for land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and economic displacement as specified in the EBRD Environmental and Social Policy (2008) and Performance Requirements (PRs). This Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) has been developed, in accordance with EBRD's PR5 (Land Acquisition, Involuntary Displacement & Economic Displacement) of the Policy.

EBRD 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: (i) Providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost, prior to taking possession of

acquired assets; and (ii) 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 (2008) requirements and the full text of the policy is at

http://www.ebrd.com/news/publications/policies/environmental-and-social-policy-esp.html.

5.3 Key differences between national legislation and EBRD requirements and proposed actions

The key gaps between the national legislation of the Macedonia and EBRD's PR5 relevant for this Project are summarised below. Resettlement and compensation of affected persons shall be carried out in accordance with the applicable Macedonian legal framework and EBRD`s Environmental and Social Policy Performance Requirement 5 (2008). In the case of inconsistency between national legislation and EBRD requirements, the higher standards will be adopted. This LALRP (including the entitlements matrix and eligibility criteria) contains measures to bridge these gaps:

Table No. 8. Key differences between national legislation and EBRD requirements

Key aspects	*Macedonian legislation*	EBRD requirements	Actions
Informal Land Rights	Macedonian law focuses on compensation for formal land rights. An important feature of the Macedonian Expropriation Law is that it allows for compensation of structures built informally (i.e. without a valid permit). Compensation for structures without a valid permit is set in the amount that corresponds to their construction value, i.e. the market value of the materials and costs of labour.	EBRD also covers compensation, livelihood restoration and consultation for persons with no formal recognisable legal right or claim to land they occupy.	According to the data obtained from a **socio-economic survey**, there was no one person who reported that he cultivates land on which he had no formal land rights.
Livelihood Restoration	Macedonian law requires compensation for lost profit / income of affected formal economic activities resulting from displacement which only applies to people with formal land rights. Neither does Macedonian law require assistance for resettlement or alternative livelihood assistance such as training or provision of favourable loans or employment opportunities.	EBRD PR5 includes requirements for livelihood restoration to restore incomes and standards of living of displaced persons to pre-project levels (both for persons with formal and informal land title). Provision of compensation for affected crops or damages to users of affected land who may not be the owners, including informal users which would not be entitled to it according to national legislation	During the realization of that project, there will loss of land and other assets or access to assets and which will lead to a loss of income sources or means of livelihood (economic displacement) of PAPs, and resulting in compensation for affected land and assets. **PESR works on implementation of livelihood restoration measures as a significant part of LALRP implementation.** Such measures include: • Assistance to identify access to other income/livelihood generation activities in continuous collaboration with the Employment Agency in Shtip and Kochani, local self-government sectors, etc. • For land-based livelihoods it is recommended to follow some particular programs or to introduce novelties for sustainable intensification of the land use, so that the smaller parcel will produce more than earlier, without necessity

Key aspects	*Macedonian legislation*	EBRD requirements	Actions
			of additional labor or additional investments in the agricultural production. • Assistance to access training, skill development, job opportunities (Agency for employment of RM and Local centres in Shtip and Kochani, Government provisions for employment…), agricultural development support (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy; State agricultural development agencies), National and local NGO`s. • Access to employment opportunities created by the Project (e.g. during the construction period). **Livelihood restoration assistance is and will be provided to those identified as needing it during the process of expropriation.** PESR cooperates with institutions and organisations that provide this assistance, such as the Municipalities, agricultural development agencies operating in the area, national and local NGO`s, consideration of state subsidies, trainings on increasing their yield and production and similar.
Participation and Consultation	No specific requirements, only within the legal framework under the law on expropriation.	EBRD requires, following disclosure of all relevant information, the client to consult with affected persons and communities, including host communities, and facilitate their early and informed participation in decision-making processes related to resettlement, in accordance with PR 10: Affected persons shall be given the opportunity to participate in the negotiation of the compensation packages, eligibility requirements, resettlement assistance, suitability of proposed resettlement sites and the proposed timing. Special provisions shall apply to consultations which involve as individuals belonging to vulnerable groups. Consultation will continue during the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payment and resettlement so as to achieve outcomes that are consistent with the objectives of this PR.	Affected persons and communities (including vulnerable groups and individuals) are **consulted to facilitate their early and informed participation** in decision-making processes related to resettlement and ensure that acquisition and compensation activities are implemented **with appropriate disclosure of information and consultation**. This segment is carried out in line with the provisions contained within the SEP and allow for targeted consultation with vulnerable and potentially marginalised groups.

Key aspects	*Macedonian legislation*	EBRD requirements	Actions
Socio-Economic Surveys **Census**	Macedonian law focuses on the development of expropriation studies which represent inventories of affected properties and involve basic information about registered owners of these properties (i.e. names, addresses, and ID numbers etc.) so that they can be identified and compensated. Such reports do not generally apply to people with informal land rights or unregistered land/assets.	A socio economic survey of affected people/households shall be implemented, to assess all individual impacts, provide baseline information and design appropriate resettlement / livelihood restoration measures which will be described in the LALRP. EBRD requires a detailed census to be carried out to: (i) identify persons who will be displaced by the project; (ii) determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance; and (iii) take inventory of affected land and property. The census should take into account the needs of seasonal resource users who may not be present in the project area during the time of the census.	During the conducted socio-economic survey (August 2016), part of the respondents has commented that they earned significant incomes from the agriculture. Concerning the parcels affected by the route, 48 surveyed persons indicated that they cultivated the parcels every year. More than a half of the respondents, who have said that they have cultivated the land every year, indicate that they grow rice и other garden-staff on the affected property. In addition, the parcels which are to be expropriated are planted with vine and different kinds of fruits which they will permanently lose. Based on the report prepared by the Geodetic Elaborate for Geodetic works for special purposes / ELABORATE FOR EXPROPRIATION for the road section SHTIP – KOCHANI / Section 2 - *for CM Žiganc-outside of the construction area; CM Ularci; CM Socolarci; CM Spanchevo; CM Spanchevo-outside of the construction area; CM Banja; CM Trkanje and CM Kochani (*03 June 2016), a **Census was carried out**. In this concrete case**, the assessments for the land by the Forensic Bureau are delivered to PESR on 09.05.2017** (in a table), while for **the plantations and crops are delivered on 11.03.2017**. According to the available data, the expropriation of the land of 780033m^2 is estimated to 13112494 MKD. The value of plantations and trees is estimated to 3111946 MKD or 16224440 MKD in total.
Vulnerable Individuals & Groups	Macedonian law does not stipulate special measures relating to vulnerable groups. Municipal Centres for Social Welfare can provide some assistance, under the Law on Social Welfare. This law enables provision of social welfare payments and services to vulnerable residents, as defined by the law. One of the available social welfare payments under the law is a one-off financial payment for those who find themselves in a situation	Some 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. Such groups might include: - informal users of affected land who have no sources of income or assets of their own; - owners of informal residential structures (built without construction permits), with no other property or place of residence; - persons who depend on the affected land for	Based on information received from the Census and socioeconomic survey, PESR put special attention to vulnerable people. There may be cases where individuals are in fact owners however they do not have appropriate ownership documentation available to be able to prove their ownership status and consequently sign compensation contracts. This may be as a result of issues such as unprocessed inheritance procedures or unregistered sale / purchase agreements, etc. The land-based dependency, low incomes for paid work mean there are signs of vulnerability in the local communities which will be considered in method of engagement activities and the resettlement/livelihood assistance

Key aspects	*Macedonian legislation*	EBRD requirements	Actions
	of sudden and temporary need, including the need for accommodation. Assistance from social workers can be used to address the needs of persons with disabilities, single headed households, households with low incomes, etc. The Republic of Macedonia also has a set of laws under which affected people can be assisted to improve their living standards (e.g. access to health care, education, personal documentation, social housing etc.) and these laws can be used as a basis for developing resettlement/livelihood restoration programmes, particularly for vulnerable groups. Legal assistance can be provided to vulnerable people under the Law on Free Legal Assistance by lawyers from the Ministry for Justice and selected citizens' associations.	incomes/livelihoods and it is the only land they own or use; - elderly single headed households, single parent households, households with multiple members, etc. who have to be physically re-located; - persons who will be affected by physical and/or economic displacement, whose socio economic status is low, for example beneficiaries of social welfare; - illiterate persons who may have difficulties accessing information about the Project and land acquisition or understanding contracts and other important documents, etc.	offered. According to the available data from the socio-economic survey, eight families are registered as vulnerable. Eight families which are directly affected by the project realization have indicated vulnerability due to long lasting chronic disease which requires regular medical care. Resettlement assistance will be determined in relation to the specific needs of the affected persons. The assistance will be provided in cooperation with the Municipal Service of Social Care. This assistance is very often provided to vulnerable households which are physically or economically displaced by a project and can include the following: • Legal aid • 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 assistance to access health care, etc.
Resettlement Action & Livelihood Restoration Frameworks & Plans	Macedonian law does not require the preparation of resettlement action or livelihood restoration frameworks/plans.	EBRD financed projects involving land acquisition and resettlement resulting in physical and/or economic displacement.	Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan *(LALRP.*
Grievance Mechanisms	Macedonian law establishes rights of affected citizens (those with formal land rights) to appeal to Courts during the expropriation process, it does not require development of specific grievance mechanisms.	EBRD, however, requires grievance mechanisms to be set up as early as possible in the process, 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. A summary of complaints and the measures taken to resolve them should be made public on a regular basis.	**A grievance mechanism is established** for the Project by PESR (and the Contractor(s). It is assumed that these parties will work together to ensure the appropriate party deals with land acquisition and resettlement related grievances. It is important to note that some of the affected people who are most often dissatisfied with the financial compensation are also determined to initiate a lawsuit. In this context we should also have in mind the fact that **PESR assists the owners to prove their ownership and to provide relevant documentation, (e.g. from the Cadastre), whenever necessary, to facilitate contract signing and payment of compensation**.

Key aspects	*Macedonian legislation*	EBRD requirements	Actions
Access to Land/Property Prior to Payment of Compensation	Under the Expropriation Law and the Construction Law access to the land can be allowed to the Contractor prior payment of compensation.	EBRD requires access to site to be allowed after payment of compensation.	PESR supports all relevant institutions responsible for expropriation process in completion of that process prior to start of construction works. However, having in mind complexity of the process and legal framework it cannot be excluded that owners for some plots may not be compensated prior to start of works. If the affected people dispute the offered compensation amount (or type) and turn to the Courts, and PESR takes advantage of legal options 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 impacts 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. The amount intended as compensation will be placed in an escrow account** **2. In the event that the land /part thereof is used for agricultural and/or other livelihood purposes, compensation will be provided to cover for the economic loss to be incurred.** **3. Other assistance will be provided and to be determined on a case by case basis.**
Cut-off Date for Affected Persons	There is no cut-off date for determining eligibility for compensation for this affected group.	EBRD requires in the absence of national government procedures, the date of completion of the census and assets inventory represents the cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area. The census will identify the persons who will be affected by the project, determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance and, by setting a cut-off date, discourage inflow of people who are ineligible for these benefits (such as opportunistic squatters and recently arrived economic migrants who occupy the land after the cut-off).	A census, a land survey (asset inventory and valuation) and socio-economic survey were conducted. Accordingly a proposal for expropriation was prepared and submitted to project affected people. The date of submission by PSER to the relevant authorities is considered the cut-off date. The owners of the real estate which are to be expropriated have no right to compensation to any investments made after the cut-off date.
Monitoring& Evaluation	There are no requirements for monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring of the resettlement and livelihood restoration process will be carried out in accordance with PR 1 and	PESR will establish appropriate procedures to monitor and evaluate their responsibilities in the implementation of

Key aspects	*Macedonian legislation*	EBRD requirements	Actions
	of the resettlement and the livelihood restoration process and outcomes.	should involve the participation of key stakeholders such as affected communities. The completion report should be undertaken after all inputs in the process, including any developmental initiatives, have been completed. The report may identify further actions to be completed by the client. In the majority of cases, the completion of corrective actions identified by the completion report should bring the client's obligations for resettlement, compensation, livelihood restoration.	the LARF and the LALRP, and corrective actions will be taken as necessary. All transactions to acquire land rights, as well as compensation measures, relocation activities and resettlement assistance will be documented. **A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established and part of their remit will be to support the preparation of the LALRP and monitor implementation of relevant provisions of the LARF and LALRP.**

6 Entitlement Matrix

The Entitlements Matrix is presented in Table **No. 9** for the categories of PAPs affected by the economic displacement impacts arising potentially from the Project.

Table No. 9. Entitlement matrix

Type of Loss/Impact	Category of Project Affected Persons	Entitlements
Loss of land (mainly economically viable including agricultural and, pasture land). *For formal users of land – this refers to privately owned land and State land.*	Owners of land (formal with legal rights or claims over the land)	**Cash compensation at full replacement value.** Replacement value is calculated as the market value of assets plus any transaction costs associated with restoring such assets (e.g. transfer taxes, registration costs). Replacement value of land corresponds to the market value of land with similar characteristics in the vicinity of the affected land and any transaction costs. For the construction of the second section of the expressway Shtip – Kochani are expropriated in total 730088 м2. Out of these, 397334 м2 belong to individual owners, and 330375м2 to the state. According to the classes of land, the agricultural land of 1st class is mostly expropriated (151036m2). The total agricultural land expropriated is 534275m2 (or, 69.6% of the total expropriated land); pastures and meadows 75136m2; and vineyard and orchards 14932m2. **Livelihood restoration assistance** In case cash compensation alone is not sufficient to enable them to restore their livelihoods (supporting them in finding new land for lease, or new land as compensation if that is preferred by affected persons) (market value plus transaction costs) cost. Livelihood restoration assistance is based on the assistance provisions designed by the group of the local and national institutions in cooperation with PESR. But it is important to underline the fact that the assistance provided by the Investor (PESR) to the affected people is free of charge (for the Investor), PESR provides this assistance through intensive communication with the persons involved in the project and active collaboration with a group of local and national institutions (the Employment Agency of RM and local centers, Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy, State Agency of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, Ministry of Education, NGOs, etc.).
	Formal users of land (e.g. a tenant with formal legal right over the land they occupy/use)	Not applicable as no such tenants have been identified.
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	Owners of land (formal with legal rights or claims over the land)	In the conducted survey, two respondents have stated that the expressway would pass through their parcels, meaning that according to the project, the rest of the parcels would remain on both sides of the road (the rest of their parcels would be diminished and divided by the

Type of Loss/Impact	Category of Project Affected Persons	Entitlements
economically unviable plot.		road). Further cultivation of these parts of the parcels will be disabled and economically unprofitable. According to the census and land survey, in this phase there are no data on additional expropriation of those parts of the parcels. For those parcels the process of additional expropriation most often begins after the expropriation of the affected parcel is completed.
Loss of annual/perennial crops and trees, including vines and trees within orchard	Owners of crops and trees	Cash compensation for all affected crops will be at full replacement cost. Due to the land expropriation loss of annual / perennial crops is estimated at 3111946 MKD in total. As a result of the land expropriation 1850 grapevines, 194 apple trees, 146 hazelnut three, 48 walnut, 47 cherry tree, 20 plum trees and 4 apricots three are lost.
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) – *could include agricultural livelihood activities*	**PESR implements livelihood restoration measures.** Such measures include: • assistance to identify access to other income/livelihood generation activities; • assistance to identify and provide access to sustainable intensified cultivation of the land; • assistance to access training, skill development, job opportunities, agricultural development support etc.; • access to employment opportunities created by the Project (e.g. during construction); **Livelihood restoration assistance will be provided to those identified as needing it during the process of expropriation.** PESR will cooperate with institutions and organisations that can provide this assistance, such as the Municipalities, Agencies for rural development operating in the area, consideration of state subsidies, trainings on increasing their yield and production and similar.

7 Public consultation & disclosure

The LALRP will be disclosed on the PESR website (http://www.roads.org.mk) and the EBRD website (www.ebrd.com). In addition hard copies of the LALRP will be available at the following locations:

PESR in Skopje
Dame Gruev str. 14, 1000 Skopje

Municipality of Shtip
Str.Vasil Glavinov 4B; 2000 Shtip, Macedonia; e-mail: info@stip.gov.mk

Municipality of Karbinci

Address: 2207 Village Karbinci, www.karbinci.gov.mk, Tel. + 389 32 300 300, Fax: + 389 32 300 022

Municipality of Cesinovo – Oblesevo,

Address: Marshal Tito bb, Obleshevo, www.cesinovo-oblesevo.com, cesinovo-oblesevo@t-home.mk

Municipality of Kochani,
Address: Rade Kratovce 1, 2300 Kochani, www.kocani.gov.mk, e-mail: info@kocani.gov.mk, Phone: +389 33 274 00

There is a Project wide Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) also disclosed on the PESR and EBRD websites and deposited at the above locations. This contains the engagement activities for the Project and includes the engagements with affected owners and users of land and assets *(including those with legal and no legal rights or claims to land they occupy or use).* These activities include:

- Consultation meetings for the development of the LALRP, to present the detailed project footprint and affected land and assets, **to announce the census and valuations of properties**, to present the LARF & entitlements matrix and type and method of compensation were held in Obleshevo (on 23.08.2016), in Skopje, in the premises of PESR (on 24.08.2016) and in the Municipality of Kochani (on 25.08.2016);
- The assessments of the land made in the land survey by the Forensic Bureau were delivered to PESR on 09.05.2017 (in a table), while the assessment for the plantations and crops were delivered on 11.03.2017.
- Two meetings held with each affected person. One was to explain the public interest, the plan, the affected parcels, etc. The other was aimed at negotiations and bringing decisions.

When implementation of the LALRP begins, PESR will continue to regularly inform and consult affected people. All meetings and consultations will be documented by PESR providing the date when the meeting/ consultation was held, list of attendees, and a summary of the discussions.

In upcoming period, engagement will consider a particular stakeholder group which is materially affected by the project through expropriation process. For that reason it is very important that affected stakeholders are properly informed and encouraged to participate in matters that have direct bearing on them.

At this stage of project implementation 606 *individual owners* are identified as directly affected by expropriation process. In the following course of the expropriation process it is expected to identify other affected stakeholders. Based on that information stakeholder programme is going to be adjusted and modified.

Table below gives tentative schedule of planned stakeholder meetings, way of communicating, particular stakeholder group, what topics will be discussed and by whom.

Table No. 10. Tentative table of stakeholders meetings

Tentative timing	Particular Stakeholder group	Way of communicating	Topics of discussion	Responsible parties
June / July 2017	Project affected peoples	Legal Department of PESR will contact each affected stakeholder by letter, sent to place of residence	Consultation meetings for the development of the Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan. Meetings for submission of additional documents and forwarding the expropriation process. (Namely, the decisions brought on expropriation show that particular owners do not agree with the offered sum of money or the very project. They can demand their right in front of the competent court. But, it is also a fact that a part of the decisions are brought because the holders of the property rights do not have relevant documentation or, they have not resolved their inheritance rights.)	Legal Department of PESR

8 Grievance Mechanism

PESR has developed a grievance mechanism to receive and consider all comments and complaints associated with the Project, including those related to land acquisition (Annex 1 – Grievance form). The following principles will apply to grievance management:

- Any grievance related to land acquisition or to any other matter will be registered, acknowledged within 5 working days and tracked until it is closed;
- The grievance management system will include at least one level of review/appeal, with the aim to reach an amicable settlement wherever possible without resorting to a judicial review;
- Grievances will be processed and responded to within 30 working days.

PESR will establish a registry of grievances and will monitor the resolution of grievances, which should be on a timely basis. Each grievance will be recorded in the registry with the following information:

- Description of grievance;
- Date of receipt acknowledgement returned to the complainant;
- Description of actions taken (investigation, corrective measures); and
- Date of resolution and closure / provision of feedback to the complainant

Any person or organization may send comments and/or complaints in person, by phone or via post or email at:

Mrs Biljana Lazevska, Department for Legal Affairs

Tel: + 389 (0)2 3118-044 ext.119 Fax: + 389 (0)2 3220-535 email: biljanal@roads.org.mk

Address: Public Enterprise for State Roads, Dame Gruev 14, 1000 Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

9 Monitoring and Reporting

PESR legal department will regularly monitor land acquisition and the implementation of the LALRP against the indicators listed in the table below. A land acquisition database on the individuals / households whose properties have been affected by the Project, compensation and livelihood restoration measures that have been implemented **will be developed and regularly updated**. All information on individuals / families, their properties and their compensation payments will be kept confidential.

PESR will establish appropriate procedures to monitor and evaluate their responsibilities in the implementation of the LARF and the LALRP, and corrective actions will be taken as necessary. All transactions to acquire land rights, as well as compensation measures, relocation activities and resettlement assistance will be documented. **A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established and part of their remit will be to support the preparation of the** LALRP **and monitor implementation of relevant provisions of the LARF and** LALRP**.**

Internal monitoring are conducted by PESR to look at progress against inputs and commitments of the expropriation, compensation and livelihood restoration process, and at specific situations of economic or social difficulties arising from the implementation of this segment. Internal monitoring in the context of this LALRP is the ongoing, methodical data gathering and analysis of resettlement mitigation and development activities which provides the Project with necessary indicators of progress and goal achievement. This ongoing monitoring process will allow PESR to design some kind of additional mitigation measures if expropriation or livelihood restoration commitments or goals are not being met.

The internal monitoring system of PESR follows the steps defined in the LARF:

- Progress monitoring of inputs and outputs which measures whether inputs are delivered on schedule and as defined in the LARF and the LALRP; and
- Periodic measurement of outcome indicators against baseline conditions, obtained through the socio-economic survey.

Internal monitoring will take place against the activities, entitlements, time frame and budget set out in this document. The monitoring process will check the progress against established indicators and expected short-term results and will report the data.

The internal monitoring process that will be implemented by PESR will focus on the preparation of the final report, the monitoring report. A monitoring report on key inputs will be conducted. The monitoring exercise will be led by PESR team.

According to the available database on PAP`s the following is emphasized:

- The realization of the planned project requires expropriation of 779 parcels which are owned by the state, natural persons, companies, and two parcels which have no owner.

- The process of land expropriation is in process. The prepared project documentation refers to the project route of the expressway, but the orphan land is not included therein. The additional expropriation of those parts of the parcels is performed after the expropriation of the land directly encompassed by the route is completed. The financial resources for the compensation of the remained land, plantations, trees, livelihood restoration should be also calculated, as well as the costs related to the administration and monitoring and notification on the entire process of expropriation.

- Regarding the monitoring report, that is, the report on implementation of LALRP document, database for expropriation will be completed by adding data on expropriation of the remained parcels; all of this is in accordance with the relevant procedures that will be carried out by PESR, as well as the local and national institution. In fact, the internal monitoring report will include monitoring and keeping track of the entire process of expropriation and accordingly, database will be updated.

- Database for this project contains precise records of all aspects of the project that are monitored, including: **grievances**, **compensation**, **land acquisition**, **livelihood improvement parts implemented**, **consultation and regular meetings**, etc. The data gathered will be checked against commitments made in this LALRP. Table 11 below provides an indicative list of indicators which will be used for monitoring.

Table No. 11. Monitoring Indicators

Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency of Measurement
Input indicators		
Number of consultation meetings, and results of consultation activities.	Meeting minutes	Biannually
Number of affected people/households, by category (formal or informal, owners, vulnerable groups) and types of impacts (temporary or permanent economic displacement, other).	PESR resettlement database and grievance management records	Biannually
Number and type of affected assets (land, houses, crops, trees, etc.).	PESR resettlement database	Biannually
Overall spending on compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration.	PESR financial records	Biannually
Number of staff dedicated to expropriation and compensation.	PESR Legal Department (HR officer)	Annually
Reinstatement of land – number of plots complete.	Construction contractors' reports and grievance management records	Annually
Timing of implemented activities in comparison to the LALRP implementation schedule.	Compare status of implementation to LALRP schedule	Biannually

Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency of Measurement
Output indicators		
Number of compensation contracts signed Number and % of compensation payments completed	PESR resettlement data base and financial records	Biannually
Physical Displacement – number of people/households resettled, type of resettlement assistance provided	PESR resettlement database	Annually
Livelihood restoration measures – types of measures implemented, implementation progress, number of beneficiaries	PESR resettlement database	Annually
Outcome indicators		
Number and type of outstanding or unresolved grievances and trends	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	PESR 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 PESR resettlement database	Annually

PESR will produce biannual reports on the progress achieved with the implementation of the LALRP. These reports will consolidate the information on compensation and resettlement/livelihood restoration measures, consultations, information on negotiations and results, provision of assistance to vulnerable groups, grievance management, etc. PESR will document all meetings and consultations with minutes and photographs, and will submit these to EBRD, together with progress reports.

Information from these reports will be summarised and included in the PESR Annual Environmental & Social Reports, distributed to relevant stakeholders, including EBRD.

10 LALRP contact details & Responsibility for implementation

PESR are responsible for the implementation of the LALRP. The responsible person in PESR for fulfilment of the LALRP is:

Mrs Biljana Lazevska, Department for Legal Affairs

Tel: + 389 (0)2 3118-044 ext.119 Fax: + 389 (0)2 3220-535 email: biljanal@roads.org.mk

Address: Public Enterprise for State Roads, Dame Gruev 14, 1000 Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Table No. 12. Organizational responsibilities and arrangements

Task	**Responsible Entity**
Information disclosure to all Project Affected People	PESR
Direct communication with and visits to owners and occupants	PESR / Consultants (CEIM and CHAKAR & PARTNERS) / The Bureau of Court Expertise
Negotiations and expropriation activities, prior to construction commencement	PESR / State Attorney
Provision of assistance to vulnerable persons / households	PESR/ Contractors / Local Authorities (Centres for Social Care)
Payment / provision of compensation packages	PESR
Monitoring and reporting with respect to expropriation	PESR
Grievance management	PESR

11 Timeframe

A LALRP for the construction of the second section of the Expressway Shtip - Kochani will be developed and disclosed in July 2017.

12 Resources & funding arrangements

PESR will cover all costs associated with LALRP implementation. PESR is responsible for securing the necessary funding for the process of expropriation.

Regarding the financial issues it is necessary to mention that within the Annual programme of PESR there are cumulative financial resources for expropriation for all current projects.

Annex 1

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FOR PAPS

The second section of the Expressway Shtip – Kochani includes the following affected areas (cadastre municipalities): CM Žiganci (outside of the construction area); CM Ularci; CM Sokolarci; CM Spancevo; CM Spancevo (outside of the construction area); CM Banja; CM Trkanje and CM Kochani. It should also be emphasized that this section also includes the landfills in CM Trkanje.

The implementation of Socio-economic survey takes place in two parts. For the second section, based on the data prepared from the CENSUS: **Geodetic Elaborate for Geodetic works for special purposes / ELABORATE FOR EXPROPRIATION is produced by the GEO-KAT INZENERING DOOEL SKOPJE, for the road section SHTIP – KOCHANI / Section 2** ***(for CM Žiganc-outside of the construction area; CM Ularci; CM Socolarci; CM Spanchevo; CM Spanchevo-outside of the construction area; CM Banja; CM Trkanje and CM Kochani /*** **reg. no. 0801-163/15),** and according to the addresses of residence, PESR decided to hold three public hearings, first in Obleshevo, second in Skopje and the last one in the Kochani municipality.

Table No. 13. Organized public hearings for the construction of the SECOND SECTION (Vanco Prke – Kochani) of the Expressway Shtip – Kochani

Public hearing	Venue	Date
1.	**Obeshevo** (in the sport hall "Nikola Karev")	23rd August 2016
2.	**Skopje** (in the premises of PESR)	24th August 2016
3.	**Kochani** (in the House of Culture "Beli Mugri")	25th August 2016

The **purpose** of the socio-economic survey was to collect data on current livelihoods and ways of living, and to gain a greater knowledge about the impacts of the realization of the Project among land owners or project affected people in the project areas (villages: Žiganci; Ularci; Sokolarci; Spanchevo; Banja, Trkanje and Kochani). The target population in this research was the group of landowners. A questionnaire survey was conducted among landowners to discern their views with regard to the issues about the process of expropriation.

In general, the respondents said that the construction of the Expressway Shtip – Kochani would have positive impact on the traffic safety, the economy in the region, as well as better accessibility to the social institutions. However, its impact would be also negative because for the purposes of construction of expressway a significant part of first-class arable land would be expropriated.

The empirical database should be utilized to evaluate the outcomes and impacts of the realization of the Project on the socio-economic situation of the people in the project areas. The anonymity of the respondents will be fully protected and the results will be written as group indicators.

The projected second section of the A3 EXPRESSWAY [ŠTIP (Tri Česmi) – KOČANI] passes through the area and in the vicinity of the villages and city: Žiganci; Ularci; Sokolarci; Spanchevo; Banja, Trkanje and Kochani, out of which Žiganci; Ularci; Sokolarci; Spanchevo and Banja belong to the Obleševo-Češinovo municipality. The village Trkanje and city area of Kochani belong to the Kochani municipality.

The survey for the needs of this project section was conducted **on 23, 24 and 25 August 2016, in Obleshevo, Skopje and Kochani**. Persons recorded as owners or co-owners of the parcels affected by the process of expropriation were invited to the meeting. At the opening of the meeting were given basic information on the very project. Then followed the information on the legal framework and in general on the course and the key aspects of the process of the expropriation. The social expert explained the purpose and the need for the survey. Then a detailed presentation of the questionnaire and the way of its completion followed. Most of the respondents asked for additional explanations. During the survey a social expert has assisted some of them. After explaining the process of analyzing and reporting about the survey, the respondents agreed to submit the requested contact details, thus allowing the missing data in the questionnaire to be completed by phone. In the period between 26 August and 10 September 2016, certain data were subsequently entered in 11 questionnaires, which were missing. Five respondents did not answer the telephone calls for completion of the questionnaires they have completed.

According to the available database, **the number of affected parcels is 779**. At the public debates all the persons listed in the census as owners and co-owners were invited. In most of the cases, the owner of the parcels is one person. The number of parcels which are owned by more persons is relatively small. At the same time, we should have in mind that certain number of persons appears as owners of more than one parcel.

Generally, **a total of 78 questionnaires** are defined as the sample in this report. The sample of persons interviewed is determined as simply random, and all persons from the list of owners (of second section) which land would be expropriated due to the realization of the Project had equal opportunity to be interviewed (all of them were dully notified and invited to the meeting). 76 persons of the present citizens completed self-completion questionnaires. Two persons sent their questionnaires by post.

During the formal and logical control[7] it was established that the questionnaires were completed by most of the respondents. Because of the small sample, the report from the survey will be presented in a format of common distributions. The distributions will be mostly expressed in absolute numbers. The results of the socio-econic survey are presented in the following section: **SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY WITH PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE (SUMMARY).**

List of affected individual land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR) is shown below. Tables No. 14 and 15 show information on the expropriated areas and evaluation of plantations and land for the affected individual land owners and companies. Table No. 16 shows the basic parameters for affected parcel with undefined ownership.

Table No. 14. List of Persons affected by Land Acquisition[8]

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
Cadastral Municipality Ziganci (out of building zone)									
1.	Al	4	299	1331	22,5%	4980	956	5936	Formal land owners
2.	Al	4	315	2741	11,5%	4725	1008	5733	Formal land owner
3.	Al	3	1813	2429	74,6%	32643	5802	38445	Formal land owner

[7] Formal control is conducted in order to determine the scale of completion of the questionnaires, while the logical control is conducted in order to exclude contradictory answers.

[8] Al – Arable land; V – Vineyard; P – pasture; Y – Yard; RD – road; R – river; O – Orchard; F – Forest; UCL – Uncostracted constructed land; GUB – Ground under building.

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
4.	Al/Rice field	2	1499	2977	50,4%	64457	14390	78847	Formal land owner
5.	Al/Rice field		259	10261	2,5%	9583	2486	12069	Formal land owner
			4185			116379	24642	141030	
Cadastral Municipality Ularci									
1.	Al	2	3314	7613	43.5%	102734	31814	134548	Formal land owners
2.	Al	2	695	1531	45.4%	21545	6672	43090	Formal land owner
3.	Al	3	1920	3196	60.1%	53760	6144	59904	Formal land owner
4.	Al	3	1723	3211	53.7%	245	5348	5593	Formal land owner
5.	Al/Rice field	1	5	3527	0.1%	245	48	293	Formal land owner
6.	Al/Rice field	2	680	3613	18.8%	0	0	0	Formal land owner
7.	Al	2	1304	3030	43.0%	40424	12518	52942	Formal land owner
8.	Al	2	835	3405	24.5%	25885	8016	33901	Formal land owner
9.	Al	2	427	1636	26.1%	13237	4099	17336	Formal land owner
10.	Al	2	435	3167	13.7%	13485	4176	17661	Formal land owners
11.	Al	2	445	607	73.3%	13795	4272	18067	Formal land owner
12.	Al	2	3863	4021	96.1%	119753	37085	156838	Formal land owners
13.	Al	2	1882	4843	38.9%	58342	18067	76409	Formal land owner
14.	Al	2	3162	4985	63.4%	98022	30355	128377	Formal land owner
15.	Al	2	1811	6189	29.3%	56141	5795	61936	Formal land owner
				22501		**646853**	**189282**	**806895**	

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
				Cadastral Municipality Sokolarci					
1.	AI	4	891	3075	29.0%	24948	2851	27799	Formal land owner
2.	AI	5	880	2060	42.7%	15840	2816	18656	Formal land owner
3.	AI	5	330	1945	17.0%	5940	1056	6996	Formal land owner
4.	AI	5	970	2350	41.3%	17460	3104	20564	Formal land owner
5.	AI	5	9	1531	0.6%	162	29	191	Formal land owners
6.	AI	5	2229	6531	34.1%	40122	7133	47255	Formal land owner
7.	AI	6	254	963	26.4%	3810	813	4623	Formal land owner
8.	AI	6	24	1073	2.2%	360	77	437	Formal land owner
9.	AI	6	1726	1810	95.4%	25860	5523	31383	Formal land owner
10.	AI	5	439	2191	20.0%	7902	1405	9307	Formal land owner
11.	AI	6	1302	1373	94.8%	19530	4166	23696	Formal land owner
12.	AI	6	1003	3616	27.7%	15045	3210	18255	Formal land owner
13.	AI	6	582	1614	36.1%	8730	1862	10592	Formal land owner
14.	AI	6	1093	1167	93.7%	16395	3498	19893	Formal land owner
15.	AI	6	1481	2057	72.0%	22215	4739	26954	Formal land owner
16.	AI	6	292	2041	14.3%	4380	934	5314	Formal land owner
17.	AI	6	688	2196	31.3%	10320	2202	12522	Formal land owner
18.	AI	6	2936	4921	59.7%	44040	9395	53435	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
19.	AI	6	2577	4736	54.4%	38655	8246	46901	Formal land owner
20.	AI	6	23	2890	0.8%	345	74	419	Formal land owner
21.	AI	5	2111	4025	52.4%	37998	6755	44753	Formal land owner
22.	AI	5	8	2572	0.3%	144	26	170	Formal land owner
23.	AI	5	10	2958	0.3%	180	32	212	Formal land owner
24.	AI	5	1759	2504	70.2%	31662	5629	37291	Formal land owner
25.	AI	5	60	2287	2.6%	1080	192	1272	Formal land owner
26.	AI	5	84	2230	3.8%	1512	269	1781	Formal land owner
27.	AI	5	2777	4155	66.8%	49986	8886	58872	Formal land owner
28.	AI	5	139	1258	11.0%	2502	445	2947	Formal land owner
29.	AI	5	2494	4020	62.0%	44892	7981	52873	Formal land owner
30.	AI	5	938	1186	79.1%	16884	3002	19886	Formal land owner
31.	AI	5	716	716	100.0%	12888	2291	15179	Formal land owner
32.	AI	5	784	1630	48.1%	14112	2509	16621	Formal land owner
33.	AI	5	1751	2705	64.7%	31518	5603	37121	Formal land owner
34.	AI	5	587	2033	28.9%	10566	1878	12444	Formal land owner
35.	AI	5	753	4376	17.2%	13554	2410	15964	Formal land owners
36.	AI	5	897	1976	45.4%	16146	2870	19016	Formal land owners

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
37.	AI	5	698	2845	24.5%	12564	2234	14798	Formal land owner
38.	AI	5	1729	4696	36.8%	31122	5533	36655	Formal land owner
39.	AI	5	721	1288	56.0%	12978	2307	15285	Formal land owner
40.	AI	5	686	2948	23.3%	12348	2195	14543	Formal land owners
41.	AI	5	939	1527	61.5%	16902	3005	19907	Formal land owner
42.	AI	5	27	2716	1.0%	486	86	572	Formal land owner
43.	AI	1	924	3633	25.4%	28644	2957	31601	Formal land owner
44.	AI	6	2701	3413	79.1%	40515	8643	49158	Formal land owner
45.	AI	5	43	1926	2.2%	774	138	912	Formal land owner
46.	AI	6	20	1901	1.1%	2445	64	2509	Formal land owners
47.	AI	6	424	2073	20.5%	6360	1357	7717	Formal land owner
48.	AI	5	2904	4281	67.8%	52272	9293	61565	Formal land owners
49.	AI	5	1120	2036	55.0%	20160	3584	23744	Formal land owner
50.	AI	5	1142	1953	58.5%	20556	3654	24210	Formal land owner
51.	AI	5	969	5290	18.3%	17442	3101	20543	Formal land owner
52.	AI	5	1199	2210	54.3%	21582	3837	25419	Formal land owner
53.	AI	5	940	3053	30.8%	16920	3008	19928	Formal land owner
54.	AI	5	829	829	100.0%	14922	2653	17575	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
55.	Al	5	49	2579	1.9%	882	157	1039	Formal land owner
56.	Al	5	561	5086	11.0%	10098	1795	11893	Formal land owner
57.	Al	5	1823	3312	55.0%	32814	5834	38648	Formal land owners
58.	Al	5	113	4301	2.6%	2034	362	2396	Formal land owners
59.	Al	5	1652	2726	60.6%	29736	5286	35022	Formal land owner
60.	Al	5	652	3030	21.5%	11736	2086	13822	Formal land owner
61.	Al	5	48	2947	1.6%	864	154	1018	Formal land owners
62.	P	4	988	1579	62.6%	8892	3162	12054	Formal land owners
63.	Al	5	23	2259	1.0%	414	74	488	Formal land owner
64.	Al	4	884	1152	76..7%	18564	2829	21393	Formal land owner
65.	Al	4	214	3454	6.2%	4494	685	5179	Formal land owner
66.	Al	4	1288	3131	41.1%	27048	4122	31170	Formal land owner
67.	Al	4	612	1907	32.1%	12852	1958	14810	Formal land owner
68.	Al/Rice field	3	1312	2183	60.1%	48544	12595	61139	Formal land owners
69.	Al	3	650	650	100.0%	16250	6240	22490	Formal land owner
70.	Al	3	708	722	98.1%	17700	6797	24497	Formal land owners
71.	Al	3	380	698	54.4%	9500	3648	13148	Formal land owner
72.	Al	3	733	1102	66.5%	18325	7037	25362	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
73.	Al	3	1101	1496	73.6%	27525	10570	38095	Formal land owner
74.	Al/Rice field	3	483	1755	27.5%	17871	4637	22508	Formal land owner
75.	Al/Rice field	3	2750	3471	79.2%	101750	26400	128150	Formal land owner
76.	Al	3	117	995	11.8%	2925	1123	4048	Formal land owner
77.	Al/Rice field	3	1834	2055	89.2%	67858	17606	85464	Formal land owner
78.	Al	4	89	1868	4.8%	1869	854	2723	Formal land owner
79.	Al	4	925	2001	46.2%	19425	8880	28305	Formal land owner
80.	Al/Rice field	3	554	832	66.6%	20498	5318	25816	Formal land owner
81.	Al/Rice field	3	440	974	45.2%	16280	4224	20504	Formal land owner
82.	Al	3	294	2746	10.7%	7350	2822	10172	Formal land owner
83.	Al	4	567	725	78.2%	11907	1814	13721	Formal land owner
84.	Al	3	63	1549	4.1%	1575	202	1777	Formal land owner
85.	Al	4	932	1043	89.4%	23300	2982	26282	Formal land owner
86.	Al	4	688	980	70.2%	17200	6605	23805	Formal land owner
87.	Al	4	698	957	72.9%	17450	6701	24151	Formal land owner
88.	Al	4	445	666	66.8%	11125	1424	12549	Formal land owner
89.	Al	4	411	616	66.7%	10275	1315	11590	Formal land owner
90.	Al	4	990	1382	71.6%	24750	3168	27918	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
91.	AI		171	256	66.8%	5130	547	5677	Formal land owner
92.	AI	4	378	528	71.6%	9450	1210	10660	Formal land owner
93.	AI	4	759	1514	50.1%	18975	2429	21404	Formal land owner
94.	AI	3	3	1682	0.2%	75	10	85	Formal land owner
95.	AI	3	164	1858	8.8%	4100	525	4625	Formal land owner
96.	AI	3	1740	1740	100.0%	43500	5568	49068	Formal land owner
97.	AI	3	172	1566	11.0%	4300	550	4850	Formal land owner
98.	AI	3	36	2315	1.6%	900	115	1015	Formal land owner
99.	AI	3	1098	1665	65.9%	27450	3514	30964	Formal land owner
100.	AI	3	5	1760	0.3%	125	16	141	Formal land owner
101.	AI	3	1087	1497	72.6%	27175	3478	30653	Formal land owner
102.	AI	3	1087	1497	72.6%	52800	6758	59558	Formal land owners
103.	AI	3	1036	1970	52.6%	25900	3315	29215	Formal land owner
104.	AI	3	534	1925	27.7%	13350	1709	15059	Formal land owner
105.	AI	4	673	1561	43.1%	14133	2154	16287	Formal land owners
106.	AI	4	394	1061	37.1%	8274	1261	9535	Formal land owner
107.	AI	4	18	2414	0.7%	378	173	551	Formal land owner
108.	AI	4	1814	2464	73.6%	38094	17414	55508	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
109.	AI	4	145	1869	7.8%	3045	1392	4437	Formal land owner
110.	AI	4	519	630	82.4%	10899	4982	15881	Formal land owner
111.	AI	4	835	1013	82.4%	17535	8016	25551	Formal land owner
112.	AI	4	203	297	68.4%	4263	1949	6212	Formal land owner
113.	AI	2	1440	3392	42.5%	40320	13824	54144	Formal land owner
114.	AI	2	1909	1961	97.3%	53452	18326	71778	Formal land owner
115.	AI	2	368	2084	17.7%	10304	3533	13837	Formal land owners
116.	AI	2	871	1885	46.2%	24388	8362	32750	Formal land owner
117.	AI	2	493	1076	45.8%	13804	4733	18537	Formal land owner
118.	AI	2	1308	1843	71.0%	36624	12557	49181	Formal land owner
119.	AI	2	442	1315	33.6%	12376	4243	16619	Formal land owner
120.	AI	1	690	2046	33.7%	21390	6624	28014	Formal land owner
121.	AI	2	347	2720	12.8%	9716	3331	13047	Formal land owner
122.	AI	2	688	688	100.0%	19264	6605	25869	Formal land owner
123.	AI	1	570	1848	30.8%	17670	5472	23142	Formal land owner
124.	AI	1	1231	7651	16.1%	38161	11818	49979	Formal land owner
125.	AI	1	966	1798	53.1%	29946	9274	39220	Formal land owner
126.	AI	1	2298	3712	61.9%	71238	22016	93254	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
127.	Al	3	245	2935	8.3%	6125	2352	8477	Formal land owner
128.	Al	3	771	6483	11.9%	19275	7402	26677	Formal land owner
129.	Al	3	960	1751	54.8%	24000	9216	33216	Formal land owner
130.	Al	1	613	2200	27.9%	19003	5885	24888	Formal land owner
131.	Al	1	918	2604	35.3%	28458	8813	37271	Formal land owner
132.	Al	1	2587	6440	40.2%	80197	24835	105032	Formal land owner
133.	Al	1	1191	3333	35.7%	36921	11434	48355	Formal land owner
134.	Al/Rice field	1	1672	2784	60.1%	81928	16051	97979	Formal land owner
135.	Al/Rice field	1	244	433	56.4%	11956	2342	14298	Formal land owner
136.	Al/Rice field	1	211	390	54.1%	10339	2026	12365	Formal land owner
137.	Al/Rice field	1	431	853	50.5%	21119	4138	25257	Formal land owner
138.	Al	1	431	786	54.8%	13361	4138	17499	Formal land owner
139.	Al	1	435	849	51.2%	13485	4176	17661	Formal land owner
140.	Al	1	687	2479	27.7%	21297	6595	27892	Formal land owner
141.	Al	2	829	2211	37.5%	23212	7958	31170	Formal land owner
142.	Al	2	945	1638	57.7%	26460	9072	35532	Formal land owner
143.	Al	2	793	927	85.5%	22204	7613	29817	Formal land owner
144.	R		2	779	0.3%	50	19	69	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
145.	R		432	513	84.2%	10800	4147	14947	Formal land owner
146.	Al	2	796	796	100.0%	22288	7642	29930	Formal land owner
147.	GUB		386	386	100.0%	92640	3706	96346	Formal land owner
148.	Al	2	974	3579	27.2%	27272	9350	36622	Formal land owner
149.	Al	4	2	1674	0.1%	42	19	61	Formal land owner
150.	Al	3	6	1947	0.3%	150	58	208	Formal land owner
151.	Al/Rice field	3	9	2456	0.4%	333	86	419	Formal land owner
152.	Al	3	83	1008	8.2%	2075	797	2872	Formal land owner
153.	Al	4	105	961	10.9%	2205	1008	3213	Formal land owner
154.	Al	4	33	1479	2.2%	693	317	1010	Formal land owner
155.	Al	2	13	996	1.3%	364	125	489	Formal land owner
156.	Al	1	213	1770	12.0%	6603	2045	8648	Formal land owner
157.	Al	1	467	1725	27.1%	14477	4483	18960	Formal land owner
158.	Al	2	662	1966	33.7%	18536	6355	24891	Formal land owner
159.	Al	2	1033	1828	56.5%	18924	9917	28841	Formal land owner
160.	Al	2	1060	5468	19.4%	29680	10176	39856	Formal land owner
161.	Al/Rice field	1	155	1098	14.1%	7597	1488	9085	Formal land owner
162.	Al/Rice field	1	405	4518	9.0%	19845	3888	23733	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
163.	Al/Rice field	2	117	841	13.9%	5031	1123	6154	Formal land owner
164.	Al/Rice field	1	78	1154	6.8%	3822	749	4571	Formal land owner
165.	Al/Rice field	1	19	1715	1.1%	931	182	1113	Formal land owner
166.	Al	3	14	2195	0.6%	350	134	484	Formal land owners
			127202			3090937	742689	3833626	
Cadastral Municipality Spancevo (outside of the construction area)									
1.	Al	2	709	3399	20.9%	22652	0	22652	Formal land owner
2.	Al	1	1147	1536	74.7%	35557	0	35557	Formal land owner
3.	Al	1	1280	3003	42.6%	39680	12288	51968	Formal land owner
4.	Al	2	850	2081	40.8%	23800	8160	31960	Formal land owner
5.	Al	1	38	2632	1.4%	1178	365	1543	Formal land owner
6.	Al	2	546	597	91.5%	15288	5242	20530	Formal land owner
7.	Al	2	616	817	75.4%	17248	5914	23162	Formal land owner
8.	Al	2	1582	2607	60.7%	44296	15187	59483	Formal land owner
9.	Al	1	1506	1506	100.0%	46686	14458	61144	Formal land owner
10.	Al	1	102	1647	6.2%	3162	979	4141	Formal land owner
11.	Al	1	586	1532	38.3%	18166	5626	23792	Formal land owner
12.	Al	1	502	1476	34.0%	15562	4819	20381	Formal land owner
13.	Al	1	1071	3635	29.5%	33201	10282	43483	Formal land owner
14.	Al	1	901	1549	58.2%	27931	8650	36581	Formal land

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
									owner
15.	AI	1	82	1443	5.7%	2542	787	3329	Formal land owner
16.	AI	1	116	3021	3.8%	3596	1114	4710	Formal land owner
17.	AI	2	1537	3157	48.7%	43036	14755	57791	Formal land owner
18.	AI	1	826	2070	39.9%	25606	7930	33536	Formal land owners
19.	AI	1	848	2216	38.3%	26288	8141	34429	Formal land owner
20.	AI	1	641	1535	41.8%	19871	6154	26025	Formal land owner
21.	AI	1	41	1943	2.1%	1271	394	1665	Formal land owner
22.	AI	1	573	1228	46.7%	17763	5501	23264	Formal land owner
23.	AI	1	1148	1444	79.5%	35588	11021	46609	Formal land owner
24.	AI	2	708	2616	27.1%	19824	6797	26621	Formal land owner
25.	AI	2	5	684	0.7%	140	48	188	Formal land owner
26.	AI	2	510	680	75.0%	14280	4896	19176	Formal land owner
27.	AI	2	346	1026	33.7%	9688	3322	13010	Formal land owner
28.	AI	2	806	1402	57.5%	22568	7738	30306	Formal land owner
29.	AI	2	112	1368	8.2%	3136	1075	4211	Formal land owner
30.	AI	2	18	1403	1.3%	504	173	677	Formal land owner
31.	AI	2	991	1391	71.2%	27748	9514	37262	Formal land owner
32.	AI	2	1489	4222	35.3%	41692	14294	55986	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
33.	AI	1	189	958	19.7%	5859	1814	7673	Formal land owner
34.	AI	1	1210	3292	36.8%	37510	11616	49126	Formal land owners
35.	AI	1	88	380	23.2%	2728	845	3573	Formal land owner
36.	AI	2	613	2251	27.2%	17164	5885	23049	Formal land owner
37.	AI	1	529	1789	29.6%	16399	5078	21477	Formal land owner
38.	AI	1	624	1876	33.3%	19344	5990	25334	Formal land owner
39.	AI	1	465	2452	19.0%	14415	4464	18879	Formal land owner
40.	AI	1	986	3066	32.2%	30566	9466	40032	Formal land owners
41.	AI	2	206	2756	7.5%	5768	1978	7746	Formal land owner
42.	AI	1	1674	3662	45.7%	51894	16070	67964	Formal land owner
43.	AI	1	6	1513	0.4%	186	58	244	Formal land owner
44.	AI	2	346	1238	27.9%	9688	3322	13010	Formal land owner
45.	AI	2	1014	1741	58.2%	28392	9734	38126	Formal land owners
46.	AI	1	555	1346	41.2%	17205	5328	22533	Formal land owner
47.	AI	1	40	1199	3.3%	1240	384	1624	Formal land ownerc
48.	AI	1	2678	3616	74.1%	83018	25709	108727	Formal land owner
49.	AI	1	35	2325	1.5%	1085	336	1421	Formal land owner
50.	AI	1	393	1391	28.3%	12183	3773	15956	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
51.	AI	1	12	1729	0.7%	372	115	487	Formal land owner
52.	AI	1	529	1152	45.9%	16399	5078	21477	Formal land owner
53.	AI	1	1111	1185	93.8%	34441	10666	45107	Formal land owner
54.	AI	1	403	3850	10.5%	12493	3869	16362	Formal land owner
55.	AI	1	374	1319	28.4%	11594	3590	15184	Formal land owner
56.	AI	1	50	1369	3.7%	1550	480	2030	Formal land owner
57.	AI	1	1432	4077	35.1%	44392	13747	58139	Formal land owner
58.	AI	1	2172	8747	24.8%	67332	20851	88183	Formal land owner
59.	AI	1	1655	1655	100.0%	51305	5296	56601	Formal land owner
60.	AI	1	1914	1914	100.0%	59334	40883	100217	Formal land owner
61.	AI	1	2163	3199	67.6%	67053	6922	73975	Formal land owner
62.	AI	1	1756	1927	91.1%	54436	5619	60055	Formal land owner
63.	AI	1	689	963	71.5%	21359	2205	23564	Formal land owner
64.	AI	1	154	759	20.3%	4774	493	5267	Formal land owner
65.	AI	1	70	1850	3.8%	2170	224	2394	Formal land owner
66.	AI	1	816	1518	53.8%	25296	2611	27907	Formal land owner
67.	AI	1	717	1985	36.1%	22227	2294	24521	Formal land owner
68.	AI	1	492	1473	33.4%	15252	1574	16826	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
69.	Al	1	762	1378	55.3%	23622	2438	26060	Formal land owner
70.	Al	1	1032	2866	36.0%	31992	3302	35294	Formal land owner
71.	Al	1	556	2859	19.4%	17236	1779	19015	Formal land owner
72.	Al	1	142	2061	6.9%	4402	454	4856	Formal land owner
73.	Al	1	15	2342	0.6%	465	48	513	Formal land owner
74.	Al	1	295	1355	21.8%	9145	944	10089	Formal land owner
75.	Al	1	1092	1237	88.3%	33852	3494	37346	Formal land owner
76.	Al	1	30	713	4.2%	930	0	930	Formal land owner
77.	Al	1	95	169	56.2%	2945	304	3249	Formal land owner
78.	Al	1	54	496	10.9%	1674	173	1847	Formal land owner
79.	Al	2	1208	1823	66.3%	33824	3866	37690	Formal land owner
80.	V	2	274	488	56.1%	15070	877	15947	Formal land owner
81.	Al	1	54	1808	3.0%	1674	173	1847	Formal land owner
82.	V	2	75	715	10.5%	4125	240	4365	Formal land owner
83.	Al	1	714	1285	55.6%	22134	2285	24419	Formal land owner
84.	Al	1	422	691	61.1%	13082	1350	14432	Formal land owner
85.	Al	1	438	725	60.4%	13578	1402	14980	Formal land owner
86.	Al	1	592	3278	18.1%	18352	1894	20246	Formal land owners

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87.	Al	1	853	970	87.9%	26443	2730	29173	Formal land owner
88.	Al	1	694	2633	26.4%	21514	2221	23735	Formal land owner
89.	Al	1	653	1697	38.5%	20243	2090	22333	Formal land owner
90.	Al	2	34	1532	2.2%	952	109	1061	Formal land owner
91.	Al	1	838	838	100.0%	23464	2682	26146	Formal land owner
92.	Al	1	152	481	31.6%	4712	486	5198	Formal land owner
93.	Al	1	32	539	5.9%	992	102	1094	Formal land owner
94.	O	2	1230	3210	38.3%	52890	72760	125650	Formal land owner
95.	Al	2	304	994	30.6%	8512	973	9485	Formal land owner
96.	Al	2	1575	2346	67.1%	44100	5040	49140	Formal land owner
97.	V	2	1	773	0.1%	55	3	58	Formal land owner
98.	Al	2	5	1177	0.4%	140	13	153	Formal land owner
99.	Al	2	195	952	20.5%	5460	624	6084	Formal land owners
100.	Al	2	492	1041	47.3%	13776	1574	15350	Formal land owner
101.	Al	2	1217	1589	76.6%	34076	3894	37970	Formal land owners
102.	Al	2	90	2734	3.3%	2520	288	2808	Formal land owner
103.	Al	2	297	1538	19.3%	8316	46825	55141	Formal land owners
104.	Al	2	546	583	93.7%	15288	1747	17035	Formal land owners

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105.	AI	2	344	2051	16.8%	9632	1101	10733	Formal land owner
106.	AI	2	512	512	100.0%	14336	1638	15974	Formal land owner
107.	AI	2	384	384	100.0%	10752	1229	11981	Formal land owner
108.	AI	2	41	482	8.5%	1148	131	1279	Formal land owner
109.	AI	2	373	373	100.0%	10444	1194	11638	Formal land owner
110.	AI	2	218	218	100.0%	6104	698	6802	Formal land owner
111.	AI	2	161	161	100.0%	4508	515	5023	Formal land owner
112.	AI	1	553	553	100.0%	15484	1770	17254	Formal land owner
113.	AI	1	525	2156	24.4%	16275	1680	17955	Formal land owner
114.	AI	1	50	1172	4.3%	1550	160	1710	Formal land owners
115.	AI	1	14	1397	1.0%	434	45	479	Formal land owner
116.	AI	1	776	4250	18.3%	24056	2483	26539	Formal land owner
117.	AI	1	682	682	100.0%	21142	2182	23324	Formal land owners
118.	AI	1	276	276	100.0%	8556	883	9439	Formal land owner
119.	AI	1	67	4023	1.7%	2077	214	2291	Formal land owners
120.	AI	1	120	2176	5.5%	3720	384	4104	Formal land owner
121.	AI	1	12	1651	0.7%	372	38	410	Formal land owner
122.	AI	1	901	1474	61.1%	27931	2883	30814	Formal land owner

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123.	AI	1	1721	4793	35.9%	53351	5507	58858	Formal land owner
124.	AI	1	1239	1239	100.0%	38409	3965	42374	Formal land owner
125.	AI	1	1315	1315	100.0%	40765	4208	44973	Formal land owners
126.	AI	1	1169	1169	100.0%	36239	3741	39980	Formal land owner
127.	AI	1	2564	2564	100.0%	79484	8205	87689	Formal land owner
128.	AI	1	2778	2778	100.0%	236437	24406	260843	Formal land owners
129.	AI	1	1852	1852	100.0%	57412	5926	63338	Formal land owner
130.	AI	1	1044	1044	100.0%	32364	3341	35705	Formal land owner
131.	AI	1	2845	2845	100.0%	88195	9104	97299	Formal land owner
132.	AI	1	1171	1171	100.0%	36301	3747	40048	Formal land owner
133.	AI	1	188	3678	5.1%	5828	602	6430	Formal land owner
134.	AI	1	128	1083	11.8%	3968	410	4378	Formal land owner
135.	AI	1	1078	5243	20.6%	33418	3450	36868	Formal land owner
136.	AI	1	3433	3433	100.0%	106423	10986	117409	Formal land owner
137.	AI	1	75	2127	3.5%	2325	240	2565	Formal land owner
138.	AI	1	113	984	11.5%	3503	362	3865	Formal land owner
139.	AI	1	100	1882	5.3%	3100	320	3420	Formal land owner
140.	AI	1	253	2371	10.7%	7843	810	8653	Formal land owner

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141.	AI	1	311	3420	9.1%	9641	995	10636	Formal land owners
142.	AI	1	182	915	19.9%	5642	582	6224	Formal land owner
143.	AI	1	285	1593	17.9%	8835	912	9747	Formal land owner
144.	AI	1	373	1706	21.9%	11563	1194	12757	Formal land owners
145.	AI	1	223	4554	4.9%	6913	714	7627	Formal land owners
146.	AI	2	540	597	90.5%	15120	1728	16848	Formal land owner
147.	AI	2	404	795	50.8%	11312	1293	12605	Formal land owner
148.	AI	2	404	795	50.8%	11312	1293	12605	Formal land owner
149.	AI	2	7	1666	0.4%	196	22	218	Formal land owner
150.	AI	2	185	1791	10.3%	5180	39740	44920	Formal land owner
151.	V	2	41	2289	1.8%	1148	131	1279	Formal land owner
152.	AI	2	147	1182	12.4%	4116	470	4586	Formal land owner
153.	AI	2	51	669	7.6%	1428	163	1591	Formal land owner
154.	AI		123	492	25.0%	0	394	394	Formal land owner
155.	AI	1	155	2024	7.7%	4805	496	5301	Formal land owner
156.	AI	1	99	1752	5.7%	3069	317	3386	Formal land owner
157.	AI	1	136	1440	9.4%	4216	435	4651	Formal land owner
158.	AI	2	381	381	100.0%	10668	1219	11887	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
159.	Al	2	214	483	44.3%	5992	685	6677	Formal land owner
160.	Al	2	82	337	24.3%	2296	262	2558	Formal land owner
161.	Al	2	133	176	75.6%	3724	426	4150	Formal land owner
162.	Al	1	703	1684	41.7%	21793	2250	24043	Formal land owner
163.	Al	1	1229	2349	52.3%	38099	3933	42032	Formal land owner
164.	Al	1	919	1346	68.3%	28489	2941	31430	Formal land owner
165.	Al	1	1	2385	0.0%	31	3	34	Formal land owner
166.	Al	1	136	1152	11.8%	4216	435	4651	Formal land owner
167.	Al	2	169	2029	8.3%	4732	541	5273	Formal land owner
168.	Al	3	3	1183	0.3%	75	10	85	Formal land owner
			104162			3326023	775317	4101340	
Cadastral Municipality Spancevo									
1.	Al	2	189	2601	7.3%	5292	27384	32676	Formal land owner
2.	Al	2	134	553	24.3%	3752	3920	7672	Formal land owner
3.	GUB / Yard		25			6000	240	6240	Formal land owner
4.	Al	2	69	320	21.6%	1932	6645	8577	Formal land owner
5.	Al	2	608	1199	50.7%	17024	69660	86684	Formal land owner
			1025			34000	107849	141849	
Cadastral Municipality Banja									
1.	Al	1	2164	5006	43.2%	67084	20774	87858	Formal land owners

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2.	AI	1	86	570	15.1%	2666	826	3492	Formal land owner
3.	AI	1	1167	1167	100.0%	36177	11203	47380	Formal land owner
4.	AI	1	80	80	100.0%	2480	768	3248	Formal land owner
5.	AI	4	162	1169	13.9%	3402	1555	4957	Formal land owners
6.	AI	1	1605	2703	59.4%	49755	15408	65163	Formal land owner
7.	AI	1	255	255	100.0%	7905	2448	10353	Formal land owner
8.	AI	1	354	2717	13.0%	10974	3398	14372	Formal land owners
9.	AI	2	1277	1436	88.9%	35756	12259	48015	Formal land owner
10.	AI	1	1560	2625	59.4%	48360	14976	63336	Formal land owners
11.	AI	1	1652	3466	47.7%	51212	15859	67071	Formal land owners
12.	AI	1	31	1041	3.0%	961	298	1259	Formal land owner
13.	AI	1	2466	2466	100.0%	76446	23674	100120	Formal land owner
14.	AI	1	1239	2208	56.1	38409	11894	50303	Formal land owner
15.	AI	1	1041	1839	56.6%	32271	9994	42265	Formal land owner
16.	AI	1	986	1821	54.1	30566	9466	40032	Formal land owner
17.	AI	2	1181	1580	74.7%	33068	11338	44406	Formal land owner
18.	AI	1	218	1389	15.7%	6758	2093	8851	Formal land owner
19.	AI	3	96	201	47.8%	2400	922	3322	Formal land owner

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20.	Al	3	105	198	53.0%	2625	1008	3633	Formal land owner
21.	Al	3	106	193	54.9%	2650	1018	3668	Formal land owner
22.	Al	3	117	191	61.3%	2925	1123	4048	Formal land owner
23.	Al	1	693	693	100.0%	21483	6653	28136	Formal land owner
24.	Al	3	187	2702	6.9%	4675	1795	6470	Formal land owners
25.	Al	3	1069	2821	37.9%	26725	10262	36987	Formal land owner
26.	Al	3	651	1253	52.0%	16275	6250	22525	Formal land owner
27.	Al	3	265	658	40.3%	6625	0	6625	Formal land owner
28.	Al	3	281	646	43.5%	7025	0	7025	Formal land owner
29.	Al	3	275	625	44.0%	6875	2640	9515	Formal land owner
30.	Al	3	268	591	45.3%	6700	0	6700	Formal land owner
31.	M	3	302	561	53.8%	7550	0	7550	Formal land owner
32.	Al	3	165	288	57.3%	4125	0	4125	Formal land owner
33.	Al	3	405	871	46.5%	10125	3888	14013	Formal land owner
34.	Al	3	1097	1659	66.1%	27425	10531	37956	Formal land owner
35.	Al	3	183	730	25.1%	4575	1757	6332	Formal land owner
36.	Al	3	176	806	21.8%	4400	1690	6090	Formal land owner
37.	Al	3	241	1557	15.5%	6025	2314	8339	Formal land owner

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38.	Al	1	469	735	63.8%	14539	4502	19041	Formal land owner
39.	Al	1	565	865	65.3%	17515	5424	22939	Formal land owner
40.	Al/Rice field	1	1507	2053	73.4%	73843	14467	88310	Formal land owner
41.	Al	2	116	631	18.4%	3248	1114	4362	Formal land owners
42.	Al	2	53	716	7.4%	1484	509	1993	Formal land owners
43.	Al	2	4	746	0.5%	84	38	122	Formal land owners
44.	Al	3	53	560	9.5%	1325	170	1495	Formal land owner
45.	Al	3	806	806	100.0%	20150	2579	22729	Formal land owner
46.	Al	3	263	1208	21.8%	6575	842	7417	Formal land owner
47.	O	3	2710	7935	34.2%	100270	8672	108942	Formal land owner
48.	Al	3	183	342	53.5%	4575	586	5161	Formal land owner
49.	Al	4	20	1149	1.7%	420	64	484	Formal land owner
50.	Al	4	88	1105	8.0%	1848	282	2130	Formal land owner
51.	V	2	201	1279	15.7%	11055	11800	22855	Formal land owners
52.	V	2	327	1417	23.1%	17985	18640	36625	Formal land owner
53.	Al	3	834	1924	43.3%	20850	2669	23519	Formal land owner
54.	Al	4	848	2998	28.3%	17808	2714	20522	Formal land owner
55.	V	1	187	1275	14.7%	11407	10460	21867	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
56.	Al	4	384	1300	29.5%	8064	22648	30712	Formal land owner
57.	Al	4	765	1026	74.6%	16065	**2448**	18513	Formal land owner
58.	Al	3	273	707	38.6%	6825	**874**	7699	Formal land owner
59.	V	1	305	747	40.8%	18605	**17700**	36305	Formal land owner
60.	V	1	290	579	50.1%	17690	**928**	18618	Formal land owner
61.	Al	3	171	655	26.1%	4275	**547**	4822	Formal land owner
62.	O	1	2232	3986	56.0%	109368	**31535**	140903	Formal land owners
63.	V	1	57	1294	4.4%	3477	**182**	3659	Formal land owner
64.	Al	4	418	1185	35.3%	8778	**1338**	10116	Formal land owner
65.	Al	4	255	255	100.0%	5355	**13200**	18555	Formal land owner
66.	Al	4	494	3150	15.7%	10374	**8040**	18414	Formal land owner
67.	Al	4	965	1076	89.7%	20265	**26580**	46845	Formal land owner
68.	O	1	309	739	41.8%	15141	**44663**	59804	Formal land owner
69.	O	4	108	909	11.9%	3348	**3350**	6698	Formal land owner
70.	Al	1	32	5851	0.5%	992	**102**	1094	Formal land owner
71.	Al	1	101	1855	5.4%	3131	**323**	3454	Formal land owner
72.	Al	1	1301	3660	35.5%	0	**4163**	4163	Formal land owners
73.	Al	1	327	2595	12.6%	10137	**1046**	11183	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
74.	Al	1	463	4093	11.3%	14353	**1482**	15835	Formal land owner
75.	Al	1	221	4056	5.4%	6851	**707**	7558	Formal land owner
76.	Al	1	83	2057	4.0%	2573	**266**	2839	Formal land owner
77.	Al	1	79	2110	3.7%	2449	**253**	2702	Formal land owner
78.	Al	1	79	1990	4.0%	2449	**253**	2702	Formal land owner
79.	Al	1	63	3392	1.9%	1953	**202**	2155	Formal land owner
80.	Al	1	6	2816	0.2%	186	**19**	205	Formal land owner
81.	Al	1	147	716	20.5%	4557	**470**	5027	Formal land owner
82.	Al	2	138	1209	11.4%	3864	**442**	4306	Formal land owner
83.	Al	4	219	316	69.3%	3942	**701**	4643	Formal land owners
84.	Al	4	483	3826	12.6%	8694	**1546**	10240	Formal land owners
85.	Al	4	4	1449	0.3%	84	**13**	97	Formal land owner
86.	Al	4	5	1620	0.3%	105	**16**	121	Formal land owner
87.	Al	3	10	1129	0.9%	250	**32**	282	Formal land owners
88.	Al	3	66	1239	5.3%	1650	**211**	1861	Formal land owner
89.	O	2	410	1455	28.2%	17630	**0**	#VALUE!	Formal land owner
90.	Al	2	24	2241	1.1%	672	**77**	749	Formal land owner
91.	Al	3	777	4936	15.7%	19425	2486	21911	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
92.	O		98	2100	4.7%	3626	0	3626	Formal land owners
93.	O		40	1470	2.7%	1480	128	1608	Formal land owner
94.	O		88	2781	3.2%	3256	50400	53656	Formal land owner
			45730			1392378	544985	1937363	
Cadastral Municipality Trkanje									
1.	V	1	37	1452	2.5%	2368	1610	3978	Formal land owner
2.	Al/V	1	1308	3153	41.4%	83712	30660	114372	Formal land owners
3.	V/Al	1	1883	4896	38.5%	69671	34500	104171	Formal land owner
4.	Al	5	389	916	42.5%	8169	1245	9414	Formal land owner
5.	Al	5	229	841	27.2%	4809	733	5542	Formal land owner
6.	Al	5	478	1016	47.0%	10038	1530	11568	Formal land owner
7.	Al	5	198	894	22.1%	4158	634	4792	Formal land owner
8.	Al	5	977	2506	39.0%	20517	3126	23643	Formal land owner
9.	V	2	503	1598	31.5%	29174	1610	30784	Formal land owners
10.	Al	5	706	1498	47.1%	14826	2259	17085	Formal land owner
11.	V	2	425	1472	28.9%	24650	1360	26010	Formal land owner
12.	Al	5	542	1329	40.8%	11382	1734	13116	Formal land owner
13.	Al	5	1410	3544	39.8%	29610	4512	34122	Formal land owner
14.	Al	5	102	2296	4.4%	2142	326	2468	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
15.	AI	5	954	3566	26.8%	20034	3053	23087	Formal land owner
16.	AI	6	12	1376	0.9%	204	38	242	Formal land owner
17.	AI	2	2174	6271	34.7%	93482	0	#VALUE!	Formal land owner
18.	AI	2	3285	4782	68.7%	141255	10512	151767	Formal land owners
19.	AI	2	1703	3463	49.2%	73229	5450	78679	Formal land owner
20.	AI	2	194	1132	17.1%	8342	621	8963	Formal land owners
21.	AI	2	330	1091	30.2%	14190	1056	15246	Formal land owner
22.	AI	2	988	1928	51.2%	42484	3162	45646	Formal land owner
23.	AI	2	2048	3964	51.7%	88064	6554	94618	Formal land owners
24.	V	2	860	1918	44.8%	36980	2752	39732	Formal land owner
25.	V	1	601	1442	41.7%	38464	1923	40387	Formal land owner
26.	AI	2	527	1485	35.5%	22661	1686	24347	Formal land owner
27.	AI	3	1075	2524	42.6%	39775	0	39775	Formal land owners
28.	AI	3	759	1911	39.7%	28083	2429	30512	Formal land owner
29.	AI	3	780	3377	23.1%	28860	2496	31356	Formal land owner
30.	AI	3	364	549	66.3%	13468	0	#VALUE!	Formal land owner
31.	AI	3	670	1133	59.1%	24790	29272	54062	Formal land owners
32.	AI	4	341	626	54.5%	10912	1091	12003	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
33.	AI	4	1564	2581	60.6%	50048	5005	55053	Formal land owners
34.	AI	4	99	1209	8.2%	3168	317	3485	Formal land owners
35.	AI	2	1397	3424	40.8%	60071	4470	64541	Formal land owner
36.	AI	2	1047	2791	37.5%	45021	14244	59265	Formal land owner
37.	V	2	254	1963	12.9%	10922	0	10922	Formal land owner
38.	AI	2	260	1352	19.2%	11180	832	12012	Formal land owner
39.	V	2	430	1254	34.3%	18490	1376	19866	Formal land owner
40.	AI	2	11	629	1.7%	473	35	508	Formal land owner
41.	AI	2	597	597	100.0%	25671	1910	27581	Formal land owner
42.	AI	2	56	618	9.1%	2408	179	2587	Formal land owner
43.	O	1	1513	1972	76.7%	102884	4842	107726	Formal land owner
44.	AI	1	1676	4606	36.4%	77096	33160	110256	Formal land owners
45.	AI	2	439	619	70.9%	18877	1405	20282	Formal land owner
46.	AI	2	710	1046	67.9%	30530	2272	32802	Formal land owner
47.	AI	2	746	1124	66.4%	32078	2387	34465	Formal land owner
48.	AI	1	861	1269	67.8%	41328	2755	44083	Formal land owner
49.	AI	1	10	1357	0.7%	480	32	512	Formal land owner
50.	AI	1	771	1221	63.1%	35466	2467	37933	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
51.	GUB/Yard		54	1452	3.7%	25920	173	26093	Formal land owner
52.	Al	1	84	1229	6.8%	4032	269	4301	Formal land owner
53.	Al	1	757	1253	60.4%	36336	3194	39530	Formal land owner
54.	Al	1	1570	1927	81.5%	75360	11948	87308	Formal land owner
55.	O	2	665	711	93.5%	40565	90968	131533	Formal land owner
56.	Al	1	852	852	100.0%	40896	2726	43622	Formal land owner
57.	Al	1	80	1084	7.4%	3840	256	4096	Formal land owner
58.	Al	2	9	433	2.1%	387	29	416	Formal land owner
59.	Al	2	31	226	13.7%	1333	11142	12475	Formal land owner
60.	GUB/Yard		13	1308	1.0	6240	0	6240	Formal land owner
61.	Al	2	833	1184	70.4%	35819	2666	38485	Formal land owner
62.	Al	2	205	326	62.9%	8815	17251	26066	Formal land owner
63.	Al	2	245	349	70.2%	10535	784	11319	Formal land owner
64.	Al	2	467	601	77.7%	20081	1494	21575	Formal land owner
65.	Al	2	552	624	88.5%	23736	1766	25502	Formal land owner
66.	Al	2	260	646	40.2%	11180	832	12012	Formal land owner
67.	V	2	90	490	18.4%	3870	5230	9100	Formal land owner
68.	Al	1	3315	3631	91.3%	159120	10608	169728	Formal land owners

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
69.	AI	1	265	1329	19.9%	18020	16906	34926	Formal land owner
70.	AI	2	1345	1345	100.0%	57835	4304	62139	Formal land owner
71.	AI	2	1412	1459	96.8%	60716	4518	65234	Formal land owner
72.	AI	2	251	284	88.4%	10793	10600	21393	Formal land owner
73.	V	2	229	299	76.6%	13282	13340	26622	Formal land owner
74.	V	2	171	269	63.6%	9918	0		Formal land owner
75.	V	2	132	258	51.2%	7656	9284	16940	Formal land owner
76.	AI	2	132	478	27.6%	5676	7204	12880	Formal land owner
77.	AI	2	1328	1505	88.2%	57104	4250	61354	Formal land owner
78.	AI	2	14	1439	1.0%	602	45	647	Formal land owner
79.	AI	1	1337	1632	81.9%	64176	4278	68454	Formal land owner
80.	AI	2	1162	1853	62.7%	49966	3718	53684	Formal land owner
81.	AI	2	1059	1280	82.7%	45537	3389	48926	Formal land owners
82.	AI	1	1609	2669	60.3%	77232	5149	82381	Formal land owner
83.	AI	2	846	1847	45.8%	36378	2707	39085	Formal land owner
84.	AI	2	481	1244	38.7%	20683	1539	22222	Formal land owner
85.	AI	2	238	687	34.6%	10234	762	10996	Formal land owner
86.	P	5	1149	3917	29.3%	5745	3677	9422	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
87.	AI	2	352	755	46.6%	15136	1126	16262	Formal land owner
88.	AI	2	296	751	39.4%	12728	947	13675	Formal land owner
89.	AI	2	315	1772	17.8%	13545	1008	14553	Formal land owner
90.	AI	1	17	1125	1.5%	816	54	870	Formal land owner
91.	AI	1	97	1908	5.1%	4656	310	4966	Formal land owner
92.	AI	1	183	990	18.5%	8784	586	9370	Formal land owner
93.	AI	1	509	1154	44.1%	24432	1629	26061	Formal land owner
94.	AI	1	3	1060	0.3%	144	10	154	Formal land owner
95.	AI	1	641	748	85.7%	30768	2051	32819	Formal land owner
96.	AI	1	639	1448	44.1%	30672	2045	32717	Formal land owner
97.	AI	1	4	253	1.6%	128	13	141	Formal land owner
98.	AI	1	528	1474	35.8%	25344	1690	27034	Formal land owner
99.	AI	1	907	3315	27.4%	43536	50578	94114	Formal land owners
100.	AI	3	258	953	27.1%	9546	826	10372	Formal land owners
101.	AI	1	532	1955	27.2%	25536	1702	27238	Formal land owner
102.	AI	1	181	667	27.1%	8688	579	9267	Formal land owner
103.	AI	1	166	626	26.5%	7968	531	8499	Formal land owner
104.	AI	1	164	612	26.8%	7872	525	8397	Formal land owner

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
105.	AI	1	169	693	24.4%	8112	541	8653	Formal land owner
106.	AI	3	171	622	27.5%	6327	547	6874	Formal land owner
107.	AI	1	186	1323	14.1%	8928	23064	31992	Formal land owner
108.	AI	1	426	1432	29.7%	20448	1363	21811	Formal land owner
109.	AI	1	12	362	3.3%	576	38	614	Formal land owner
110.	AI	1	209	616	33.9%	10032	669	10701	Formal land owner
111.	AI	1	265	719	36.9%	12720	10880	23600	Formal land owner
112.	AI	1	367	475	77.3%	17616	6800	24416	Formal land owner
113.	AI	1	584	1551	37.7%	28032	38400	66432	Formal land owner
114.	O	1	1069	1564	68.4%	72692	3421	76113	Formal land owner
115.	UCL	1	469	1097	42.8%	347060	1501	348561	Formal land owner
116.	UCL	1	347	1371	25.3%	256780	1110	257890	Formal land owner
117.	AI	1	346	1008	34.3%	16608	1107	17715	Formal land owner
118.	AI	1	110	300	36.7%	5280	352	5632	Formal land owner
119.	O	1	574	1566	36.7%	39032	**106371**	145403	Formal land owners
120.	AI	1	536	1534	34.9%	25728	1716	27444	Formal land owner
121.	AI	1	1638	2228	73.5%	78624	14934	93558	Formal land owners
122.	AI	1	1872	2247	83.3%	89856	5990	95846	Formal land owners

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
123.	AI	1	2058	2269	90.7%	98784	6586	105370	Formal land owners
124.	AI	2	339	4727	7.2%	14577	1085	15662	Formal land owner
125.	AI	1	24	2346	1.0%	1152	77	1229	Formal land owner
126.	AI	2	2	913	0.2%	86	6	92	Formal land owner
127.	GUB	1	464	4650	10.0%	22272	1485	23757	Formal land owners
128.	AI	2	4	3759	0.1%	172	13	185	Formal land owner
129.	AI	3	25	1635	1.5%	925	80	1005	Formal land owner
130.	AI	3	35	1574	2.2%	1295	112	1407	Formal land owner
131.	AI	2	310	3991	7.8%	13330	992	14322	Formal land owner
132.	AI	2	273	2995	9.1%	11739	874	12613	Formal land owner
133.	AI	3	756	1097	68.9%	27972	2419	30391	Formal land owner
134.	AI	2	139	1789	7.8%	5977	445	6422	Formal land owner
135.	AI	2	127	1556	8.2%	5461	6354	11815	Formal land owner
136.	AI	3	93	1673	5.6%	3441	298	3739	Formal land owner
137.	AI	3	149	1425	10.5%	5513	477	5990	Formal land owner
138.	AI	3	59	1501	3.9%	2183	189	2372	Formal land owner
139.	AI	3	56	1499	3.7%	2072	7974	10046	Formal land owner
140.	AI	3	82	1828	4.5%	3034	262	3296	Formal land owners

Land owners (names withheld from this document, but available to PESR). Several owners own multiple plots.	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
141.	Al	3	103	3120	3.3%	3811	330	4141	Formal land owner
142.	Al	3	179	1000	17.9%	6623	573	7196	Formal land owner
143.	Al	3	189	1518	12.5%	6993	605	7598	Formal land owner
144.	Al	2	241	241	100.0%	10363	771	11134	Formal land owner
145.	Al	2	168	395	42.5%	7224	538	7762	Formal land owner
146.	Al	2	320	4833	6.6%	13760	1024	14784	Formal land owner
147.	Al	2	448	887	50.5%	19264	1434	20698	Formal land owner
148.	Al	2	413	1240	33.3%	17759	1322	19081	Formal land owner
149.	Al	1	452	1498	30.2%	21696	1446	23142	Formal land owner
150.	Al	1	534	4062	13.1%	25632	1709	27341	Formal land owners
151.	Al	1	647	2140	30.2%	31956	2070	34026	Formal land owner
152.[9]	Al	5	146	2898	5.0%	0	**0**	0	Formal land owner
				86512		4365228	**712821**	5078049	
Cadastral Municipality Kochani									
1.	Al		114	3089	3.7%	72276	356		Formal land owners
			114			72276	356		

Table No. 15. List of companies Affected by Land Acquisition

Company	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
Cadastral Municipality Banja									

[9] Land parcel for a landfill.

Company	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)	Land use
1. DOOEL DAFILOS – s. Spanchevo	Al	1	119	609	19.5%	3689	1142	4831	Formal land owners
			119			3689	1142	4831	
Cadastral Municipality Trkanje									
1. DOOEL Eco Oil – Kochani Stipski pat	GUB / Yard		78	3102	2.5%	37440	0	37440	Formal land owner
2. DPTG Vior DOO Branko i dr. Industriska bb	AL	3	74	2186	3.4%	2738	74	3760	Formal land owners
			119			40178	74	41200	
Cadastral Municipality **Kochani**									
1. ANTHURA – MK DOOEL Skopje 11 Octomvri 86/1-1	GUB / CBL		691	62432	1.1%	634	2211	2845	Formal land owner
			691			634	2211	2845	

Table No. 16. List of parcels Affected by Land Acquisition with undefined ownership

Company	Type of land	Land class	Area for expropriation in m^2	Parcel in m^2	Expropriation part (in %)	Compensation for land (MKD)	Compensation for cultures (MKD)	Total (MKD)
Cadastral Municipality Socolarci								
1. Undefined	Al	4	1139	1432	79.5%	23919	10934	34853
Total			**1139**			**23919**	**10934**	**34853**

Annex 2

Table No. 17 Summary of type of Land Affected per Cadastral Municipality for SECOND SECTION

ID	Land class / type	M2	%	Ziganci outside of the construction area	Ularci	Sokolarci	Spanchevo outside of the construction area	Spanchevo	Banja	Trkanje	Kochani
1.	Land – 1-st class	151036	20.7%			14221	83005		21229	32581	
2.	Land – 2-nd class	100454	13.8%		18656	15862	26305	1241	3679	34500	211
3.	Land -3-rd class	82253	11.3%	1965	3643	20875	3		14656	7805	33306
4.	Land 4-th land	28053	3.8%	839		20751			4455	2008	
5.	Land 5-th land	51838	7.1%			42967			2740	6131	
6.	Land 6-th class	17300	2.4%			17269				31	
7.	Rice field - uncategorized	386	0.05%			386					
8.	Rice field – 1-nd class	7935	1.1%		5	3215			4715		
9.	Rice field – 2-nd class	21212	2.9%	20415	680	117					
10	Rice field – 3-rd class	7672	1.0%	290		7382					
11	Meadow - 3 class	302	0.04%						302		
12	Orchards no class	4083	0.6%						2936	1147	
13	Pasture – no class	791	0.1%	391				48		352	
14	Pasture – 2 class	9275	1.3%						2041		7234
15	Pasture – 3 class	7230	1.0%						6264		
16	Pasture – 4-th class	57533	7.9%	27		988			18	56504	
17	Pasture 5-th class	5	0.0%							5	
18	Channels	6337	0.8%			951			3992	1394	
19	Dale	82	0.01%						82		
20	Roads	65479	9.0%		404	2745	3427	608	10577	22190	25528
21	Uncategorised roads	6017	0.8%				4861			975	
22	River	25388	3.4%	3813	382	1626	11980		6909	678	
23	Unconstructed constructed land	42419	5.8%	306				1561		4334	36218
24	Railroad	3694	0.5%		87					2975	
25	Yard / Ground under building	7873	1.1%	1215			3973	2160	458	67	

26	Constructed building land	8461	1.2%			7035		728			
27	Orchard no class	1230	0.1%				1230				
28	Orchard 1 – class	3421	0.5%							3421	
29	Orchard – 2 class	1075	0.2%						410	665	
30	Vineyard – no class	1189	0.3%				350		839		
31	Vineyard 1 class	1946	0.1%							1946	
32	Vineyard 2 class	1988	0.3%						528	1460	
33	Reed	6131	0.8%	6131							
TOTAL		730088	**100%**	35898	**23857**	156390	135134	**6346**	**86830**	**181169**	**105154**

Annex 3 – Grievance Form

Data lodged: _____ _____ Remarks:_____ _____	GRIEVANCE FORM
Information about the person submitting the grievance	If you do not want to provide the information from 1-3, simply move on to the subject and explanation of the grievance
1. Name	
2. Date, place and manner of receipt	
3. E-mail and other contact data	
4. Scope of the grievance	
5. Detailed explanation of the grievance	
6. Detailed information	
Manner of responding to your grievance _____ _____ Date_____ Remarks_____	Please specify how you would like to be informed about the further course of the Project:
Processing of the grievance	
Administrative records	
Reviewed (date, responsible party/person)	
Answered (date, responsible party/person and archive number)	

Annex 4: Questionnaire for Socio-Economic Research

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FOR STATE ROADS
SKOPJE
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

No. of Questionnaire _____

August 2016

1. **Name _____ Surname_____**
2. **Permanent residence**

   _____ (Location / Address)

   Contact information_____

3. **Ethnic group**
   1. **Macedonian**
   2. **Other _____**
4. **Religious affiliation**
   1. **Orthodoxy**
   2. **Other _____**

5. **Household information**

	Full name	**Relationship with Head of household / family**	**Age**	**Gender**	**Occupation**
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					

6. **<u>Total amount of land</u>** with the house_____, yard _____ and additional agricultural buildings_____)

   Agricultural land _____

   Vineyard_____

   Other types of land _____ (pasture…)

7. **Do you have any property you do not have documents for? If so, indicate its size?**

8. **Have you rented a property and, if you have, indicate its size?**

9. **Please indicate, according to your estimation, the size of the property you have rented and which is subject to expropriation compared to the total property you possess!**
   _____

10. **What is the size of the part of your land you are cultivating**?
    1. In total_____
    2. Half_____
    3. Only a part of it_____
    4. I do not cultivate it at all_____

11. **Education (all members of household or family – degree completed)**

	Full name	**Uncompleted elementary school**	**Elementary school**	**Secondary school**	**Tertiary education**	**Post-graduate studies**
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						

12. **Vulnerabilty**

1. Is anyone from this household suffering from:
a) Phisycal/mental disability –

(If answer is yes, please provide additional information on names, duration of illness.)
b) Chronic diseases requiring regular medical attention **(If answer is yes, please provide additional information on names, duration of illness.)**
2. Does this household is single-parent?
3. Other problems?

13. Economic data

1. Total yearly income of household / family **(Last year)**
2. Total yearly income from agricultural activities
3. Total yearly income from non-agricultural activities **I. Total yearly income from permanent employment _____(please indicate the name of the household member)** **II. Total yearly income from occasional/seasonal employement _____ (please indicate the name of the household member)** **III. Total yearly income from retirement and other form of pensions_____ (please indicate the name of the household member)** **IV. Total yearly income of social cash benefits _____ (please indicate the name of the household member)** **V. Other type of income_____**

(please indicate the name of the household member)
4. Does your household have any obligation to repay credit / loans?

14. Data on affected property

Type of property
1. Agricultural land _____ **Location_____** **With legal ownership status Yes_____ No_____**
Area in square meters of agricultural land under expropriation **_____**
Actual use of expropriated agricultural land (for last three years)

Type of property
2. Additional agricultural building

Location_____ **With legal ownership status Yes_____ No_____**
Area in square meters of additional agricultural building under expropriation
Construction year of additional agricultural building under expropriation
Description of the building

Type of property
3. Business structure **Location_____** **Type of business _____** **Year of establishement_____** **Is business formally registered?_____** **Number of employees_____** **Total yearly income _____**
Additional information on business structure and income_____ **_____**

_____ _____
Surface in meter squares of business structure under expropriation _____

15. **What is the distance between your home and the parcel that is occupied by the projected section?**

    _____

16. **How often do you cultivate that part of the property (if rented, you answer for that part)?**
    a. Every year
    b. Periodically
    c. You rent it out
    d. You do not cultivate it, but use it as a pasture (for example…)
17. **What is the income you have earned from that part of a land in the last five years (according to your estimation .....)?**

_____

18. **Please indicate on the scale 1 to 10, how you evaluate the total value of the property and the total monthly income in your family compared to the standard of your state.**

		Below average							**Above average**		
1.	Total value of the family property	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Total monthly income of the family	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Would you like to point out anything else related to this project which is not contained in this questionnaire and you consider it to be important!

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION!