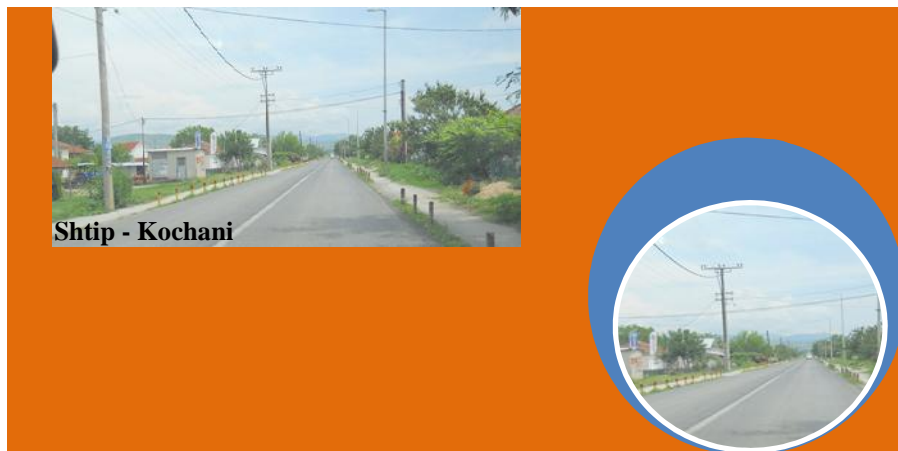


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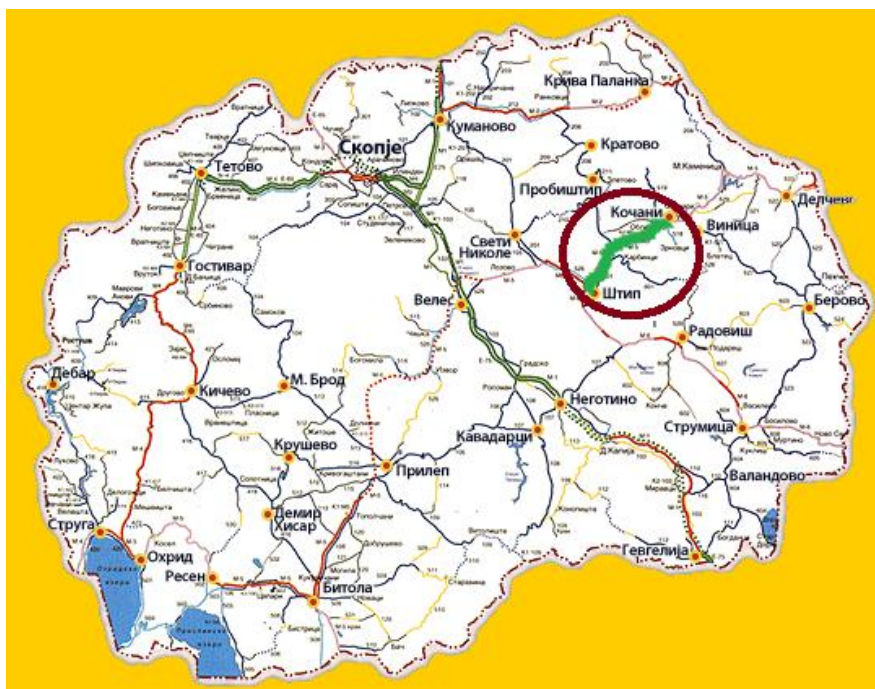


PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FOR STATE ROADS

Project: REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL
ROAD A3, SECTION SHTIP – KOCHANI, ON A LEVEL OF EXPRESSWAY



INITIAL LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK (ILARF)



October 2014



**REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION ON A NATIONAL ROAD A3,
SECTION SHTIP - KOCHANI, AS AN EXPRESSWAY**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CM	Cadastral municipalities
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
RM	Republic of Macedonia
IPS	Initial Project Summary
ILARF	Initial Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
MOEPP	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning
MTC	Ministry of Transport and Communications
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
NTIS	Non-Technical Initial Summary
OG	Official Gazette
PESR	Public Enterprise for State Roads
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEETO	South-East Europe Transport Observatory
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
TEN-T	Trans-European Network-Transport

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1. Introduction

As part of the overall plan for the improvement of the national road network, outlined in the Republic of Macedonia's National Transport Strategy (2007-2017)¹, the Public Enterprise for State Roads (PESR) is planning to upgrade part of the national road A3: Trebenishta – Ohrid – Bitola – Prilep – Veles – Shtip – Kochani – Delchevo – RamnaNiva Border Crossing with Bulgaria, section from Shtip to Kochani on the level of expressroad. The section under consideration is the approximately 25,5km stretch which connects the two cities of Shtip and Kochani. This is currently a two lane carriageway road, and will be upgraded to a four lane expressway through a combination of road widening and rehabilitation works and new alignment around few villages to achieve road safety improvements. The alignment of the present road is shown in Figures (1 and 2) below. The works planned to upgrade this section are henceforth known as 'the Project'.

This document is a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) for the Project and it describes the planned approach to land acquisition, resettlement, compensation and livelihood restoration. A LARF differs to a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or a Livelihood Restoration Framework (LRF) because it sets out the project's planned approach to land acquisition and resettlement, rather than at this stage providing the full details of actual land ownership and displacement impacts which would be provided in the RAP or LRF.

The LARF has been prepared to comply with applicable Macedonian legislation and EBRD requirements as set out in the EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy (2008), notably Performance Requirement 5 on "Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement" (PR 5). EBRD has identified the applicability of PR5 to the Project.

PR5 states that "involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources". "Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition which results in displacement".

Following this introduction, the **ILARF** is structured as follows:

- **Section 2:** Project Description – describes the project, alternative routes considered and summarises the potential project impacts relating to land acquisition;
- **Section 3:** Legal and Regulatory Context – sets out national legislative and EBRD requirements;
- **Section 4:** LRF Objectives and Principles;
- **Section 5:** LRF Process – describes the process for implementing the LRF;
- **Section 6:** Baseline Data and Inventories – presents information on who is entitled to compensation and the level of compensation or livelihood support entitlement;
- **Section 7:** Public Disclosure and Consultation;
- **Section 8:** Grievance Mechanism;
- **Section 9:** LRF Implementation, Budget, Monitoring and Reporting.

2. Project Description

PESR is involved in the construction of state roads in the Republic of Macedonia (RM) to complete the national road network. The road section addressed by this Project forms part of the national road A3, which connects the Bulgarian Border (CrnaSkala/Ramnaniva) via Delchevo – Kochani – Shtip – Veles – Prilep – Bitola – Ohrid – Trebenishta (connection with National road A2 (Corridor VIII)). As part of the road, this section connects the two major cities of Shtip and Kochani.

This is a road rehabilitation and reconstruction Project on the level of express road. The upgraded road on the level of express road will generally follow the route of the existing Shtip –

¹http://mtc.gov.mk/new_site/en/storija.asp?id=1782

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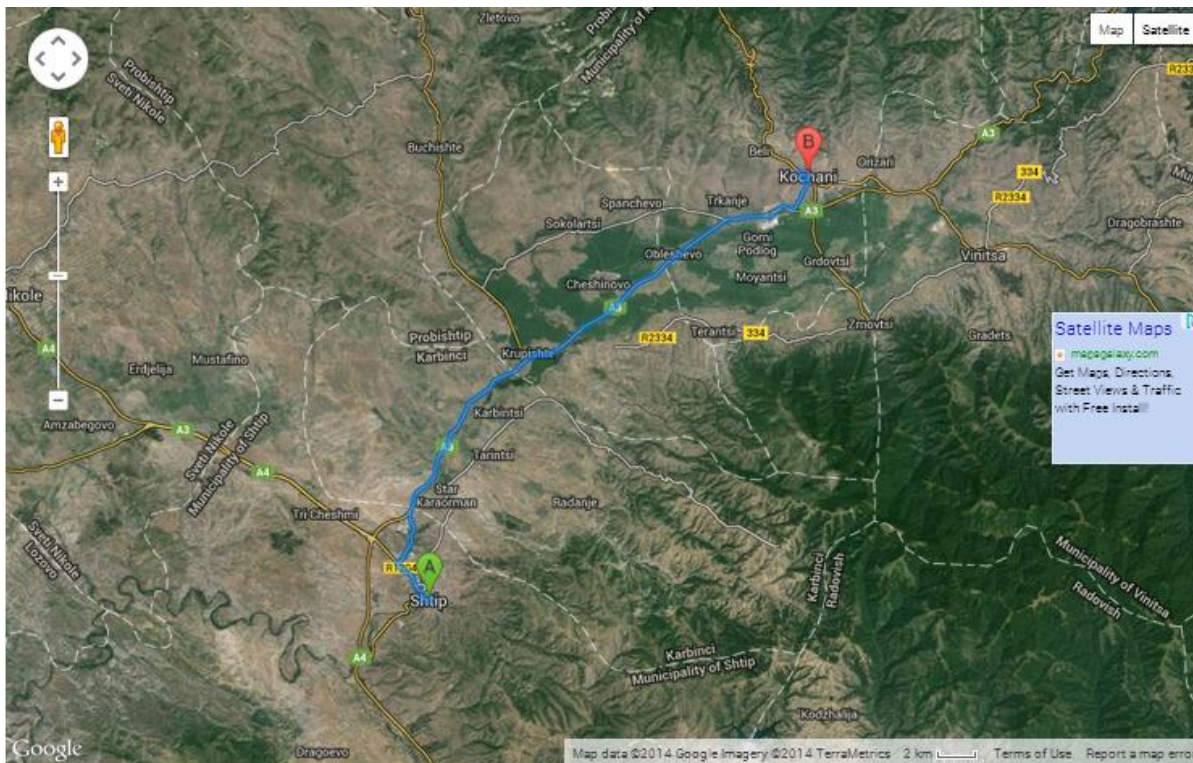


Figure 2: Detailed Project Location(the road is marked with blue line)

This ILARF has been prepared for the road section from the interchange of Shtip to interchange Kochani, covering 25,5km. The road section is divided into four subsections (for which detailed designs are under preparation), namely:

- 1) **From interchange Shtip to interchange Chardaklija** (from km 0+000 to km 2+114.00);
- 2) **From interchange Chardaklija to Obleshevo** (from km 2+114,00 to km 20+078,00);
- 3) **Obleshevo** (from km 20+078,00 to km 21+250,00) and
- 4) **From Obleshevo to interchange Kochani** (from km 21+250,00 to km 25+300,00)

Land Use, Land Tenure and Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Area – The area through which the road will run is rural. The dominant economic activity within project area is agriculture. The lands in the area are generally fertile and are farmed by local people, typically in small holdings and without modern farming methods. Rice is the most common crop, with grapes and apples grown in vineyards and orchards in the area. Wheat and corn are also grown as well as beans, spinach, legumes, tomatoes, cabbage, peppers, potatoes and carrots. Also there are local facilities for rice processing. Dairy farming is also practiced, with private dairies including cheese making.

Some parcels of arable land are abandoned, and migration of young people out the area is a feature of the area.

Timeframe for project implementation – The detailed design and tender documents are planned to be completed in November 2014. The land acquisition should begin in March 2015, and construction is scheduled to begin in June 2015. A two year construction period is envisaged.

2.2 Consideration of alternative routes

- **Alternative 1:** A3-route section Shtip-Kochani passing through village Obleshevo retaining the existing profile, but with new sidewalks (pavement surfaces) on both sides of the road.
- **Alternative 2:** Bypassing village Obleshevo, as express route, continuation from the beginning in the circular junction located near the oil depot of "LUKOIL" 2+113.59 km to entry in city of Kochani 25+300.87 km

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Analysis of the alternatives:

1. Alternative 1

Represents an interruption of the expressway from 19+986,67 km to 21+135,00 km with length $L = 1.148,33$ m with using the existing profile of the road that passes through village Obleshevo, but with the addition of new pavement surfaces on both sides (sidewalks) and also rehabilitation of existing pavement.

By choosing this alternative there would be an intermission on the express way. For this alternative rehabilitation on the existing roadway is foreseen by adding pavement areas (sidewalks) on both sides of the way. Locating the objects and dwellings adjacent to the road itself would mean reduced traffic safety in great measure. At the same time the negative impact on the environment and endangering people's health should not be missed by any kind. By choosing the alternative 1, a larger expropriation would not be necessary because the road would be basically rehabilitated. With this alternative the settlement would continue the economic existence as also the access to the social institutions.

2. Alternative 2

Represents continuation of the express way (A3) with bypass of the village Obleshevo, on the same side as the existing railway line. From 1 +061,72 km to 1 +746,13 km, profile of the route is designed in parallel to the existing railway line from the left side, while on the right is village Obleshevo. Delevelled junction located at 0 +467,53 km would allow entrance and exit for the traffic participants to the village Obleshevo, with the overpass with $L = 24,00$ m. Several local roads intersect this route these local paths not only connect the settlements, but also provide access to the arable land for the local citizens.

This concept of bypassing of village Obleshevo allows and provides uninterrupted continuity of motor traffic, positive impact on traffic safety and lower impact on the environment and public health than current situation, because through the community Obleshevo no longer would pass intense transit traffic. Existing road (A3) which passes through this village would function as a street. By choosing this alternative there would not be an intermission on the express way, which should round the village Obleshevo by the side of the existing railway line, but the length of the road is much bigger than the one from the first alternative. For the needs of the bypass an expropriation of the land is needed. Total surface area of this bypass covers approximately 140,000 m² or 14 ha. Through the design of this alternative there would be taken particularly care for reducing the expropriation of the arable areas.

2.3 Summary of Project Impacts

The section Shtip - Kocani will generate the benefits of: improved road safety and reduction in accidents; contribution to the improvement of the road network; reduction in journey times in the region and across the country; and contribution to economic development, accessibility and employment.

In terms of land acquisition and resettlement impacts, whilst the new parts of Shtip to Kochani road section has been selected and carefully designed to minimise land acquisition and displacement impacts, the route will result in the acquisition is approximately 50 hectares of land along its route (this is indicative number of land along the route, the exact number will come out from the Elaborate for land acquisition).

The Project will not result in any **physical displacement**, i.e. the relocation or loss of housing.

The Project will result in **economic displacement**, i.e. the loss of assets or access to assets that result in loss of income sources or means of livelihood due to land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. Economic displacement may relate to the big number of the parcels land through which the road will pass and affecting the considerable number of households. In this phase of the preparing of the technical documents, there is a lack of complete evidence of the parcels, cadaster classification of agriculture land² and information about owners. The total number of people who will be directly or indirectly affected by the realization of the Project or the total number of population of places through which the

² This grading is in accordance with Rulebook for the manner of cadaster classification and determining and registration the change in the land use - Official Gazette, no.144/13

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intended section passes is 2747³(village Chardaklija – 922 residents; village DolniBalvan – 358 residents; village Krupishte – 336 residents and village Obleshevo – 1131 residents). However, according to a global review of available data, it is difficult to make some kind of assessment related to the number of land plots or the size of that plots.

Some informal non-structured interviews with land owners have revealed that income generated from many parcels of land is relatively low, and some inhabitants' statements indicate that income from land does not make a significant contribution to household earnings, particularly where land is not irrigated.

Further details of land acquisition are provided in Section 6 below. As the Livelihood Restoration Framework (LRF) for the Project is developed further, more detailed data on the scale of economic displacement will become available, including data from socio-economic survey work to be undertaken with local communities during February 2015. This information will be included in subsequent versions of the LRF.

3. Legal and Regulatory Context

The project will meet the requirements and standards of national legislation and EBRD policies, notably EBRD PR5 on Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement. The following sets out national legislative and EBRD requirements

3.1 Macedonian Legislative Framework

The Expropriation Law ("Official Gazette of RM" No. 95/12, 131/12, 24/13, 27/14) regulates the process of expropriation of property, i.e. land, buildings and other commodities (real estate) for the purpose of construction and activities deemed to be in the public interest⁴. Key aspects of the Law are shown below:

- **Compensation** - The Expropriation Law sets out how compensation for expropriated property shall be determined and Article 18 of the Law states that "for the expropriated property there is a fair compensation that cannot be lower than the market value of the property. The market value of the property shall be established under conditions determined by this law, according to the methodology, rules and standards pursuant to the Law on Assessment".

Article 18 also states that "the right to seek compensation for expropriated property cannot become obsolete".

Article 37 of the Expropriation Law states that the market value of expropriated property and property that is given as compensation shall be determined by a qualified appraiser, pursuant to the Law on Assessment.

Compensation for the expropriated property shall be determined in monetary terms.

The owner of expropriated property shall also be entitled to compensation for crops, seeds, forests on the land and fruits, if they were not incorporated in the market value of the land.

The owner of the property shall not be entitled to compensation for investments made after the date of submission of the proposal for expropriation.

If economic activity is performed in a property which is to be expropriated, the effect of interruption of this activity should be taken into account when determining the compensation due for expropriation. This amount shall be determined by an expert, pursuant to the Law on Expert Analysis.

- **Expropriation Proposal** - The procedure for expropriation of property undertaken in the public interest begins with the submission of a proposal for expropriation to the

³Data source: Survey of population, households and apartments in RM, State statistical office, book X, 2004.

⁴The Expropriation Law defines activities deemed to be in the public interest as including settlement, rational use and 'humanisation' of the environment and nature through construction and implementation of activities set out in spatial planning acts, including, as in this case, construction of roads.

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expropriation authority. The Ombudsman of the Republic of Macedonia submits a proposal for expropriation on behalf of public bodies such as the PESR.

The expropriation proposal shall contain information on:

- The proposer of the expropriation;
- The property for which expropriation is proposed;
- The owner of the property (personal name or title, residence, main office);
- The holders of other real property rights (personal name or title, residence, main office);
- The type of facility or performing works for which expropriation is proposed.

The expropriation proposal is accompanied by the following documentation:

- Proof that the proposer of expropriation had offered to the real property owner to solve the issue of acquiring the property right by mutual consent (a written offer for concluding a replacement agreement or a sale contract);
 - An extract of the spatial planning act or approved project for infrastructure;
 - A geodesic report on the numerical data for the property which is proposed for expropriation;
 - An offer of compensation equivalent to the market value of the property determined by a qualified appraiser pursuant to the Law on Assessment;
 - A list of property under proposal for expropriation;
 - A list of property which is offered as a compensation for the expropriated property; and
 - Proof the funds for compensation are in place.
- **Hearing** - The procedure then continues with a hearing to which the owner of the property or the holders of expropriated property rights and the applicant are called. At the hearing the existence of the public interest is determined, as well as the right of ownership and other property rights and the type and amount of compensation relevant to the expropriation. The expropriation authority shall schedule and hold a hearing on the proposal, within 15 days of the submission of the proposal for expropriation to the owner of the property or the holders of rights to the property.

This hearing may end with the conclusion of an agreement for payment of compensation (settlement), which includes the amount of compensation and the deadline for payment. If an agreement is not reached, the expropriation authority shall reach a decision on expropriation. This decision can be appealed to the Administrative Court within 15 days upon receipt of the decision.

- **Agreement on compensation** - The proposer of the expropriation and property owner may reach an agreement on compensation. If no such agreement is reached, the expropriation authority shall, within eight days after the entry into force of the decision on expropriation, schedule a hearing to decide the compensation. If after the hearing an agreement on compensation is still not reached, the authority for expropriation shall, within eight days after the hearing, submit the case with all documents to the competent court for determination of the compensation.

In addition to the Expropriation Law, provisions of the Constitution and the Law on Property and Other Real Property Rights are also relevant to land acquisition and resettlement:

- The **Constitution** of the Republic of Macedonia guarantees legal protection of ownership and states that no person may be deprived of his/her property or of the rights deriving from it, except in cases concerning the public interest determined by law. If property is expropriated or restricted, rightful compensation not lower than its market value is guaranteed.
- According to the **Law on Property and Other Real Property Rights** (Official Gazette of RM 18/01, 31/08), 92/08, 139/09 and 35/10) no person may be deprived of his/her property or of the rights deriving from it, except in cases concerning the public interest determined by law and the acts for spatial planning. In case of deprivation (complete expropriation) or restriction (incomplete expropriation), rightful compensation for the property not lower than its market value at the time of expropriation is guaranteed..

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3.2 EBRD Requirements

The EBRD Performance Requirement 5 *Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement* (PR 5) states that “involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) which result from project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources.

“Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition which results in displacement”.

“Displaced persons may be classified as persons: (i) who have formal legal rights to the land (including customary and traditional rights recognised under national laws); (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the census, but who have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under the national laws; or (iii) who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they occupy⁵”.

Objectives and requirements of PR5 are shown in Box 1 below.

Box 1: EBRD PR5 Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement

Objectives of PR5 include:

- To avoid or, at least minimise, involuntary resettlement wherever feasible by exploring alternative project designs.
- 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; and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- To improve or, at a minimum, restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons pre-project levels, through measures that can be wage based and/or enterprise based, so as to facilitate sustainable improvements to their socio-economic status.
- To improve living conditions among displaced persons through provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.

General requirements of PR5 include:

- **Alternative project designs** - The client⁶ will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or at least minimize physical and / or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits.
- **Consultation** - The client will consult with affected persons and communities, and facilitate their early and informed participation in decision-making processes related to resettlement.
- **Participation** - 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.
- **Vulnerable individuals** - Special provisions shall apply to consultation vulnerable individuals or groups. Vulnerable or ‘at-risk’ groups include people who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status may be more adversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. Persons identified as vulnerable should be assisted to fully understand their options for resettlement and compensation.
- Consultation, including vulnerable groups and individuals, will continue during the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of compensation payment and resettlement so as to achieve outcomes consistent with the objectives of PR5.
- **A grievance mechanism** must be established as early as possible in the process to receive and address in a timely fashion concerns about compensation and relocation raised by displaced persons, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.
- **Use of Specialists** - Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, the client will engage a suitably

⁵EBRD PR5 paragraph 31: “Those with no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they occupy may include customary users, pastoralists, internally displaced persons or squatters who claim or make use of land without formal legal rights, and others, who may have usufruct or customary claims to affected land or other resources not recognised or recognisable under national laws”.

⁶EBRD’s client which in this case is PESR

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qualified specialist to carry out a census and socio-economic baseline assessment within a defined area, and assist in the Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Framework.

- **Census and socio-economic baselineassessment** work will identify the persons who will be displaced (fully or partially) 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.
- **Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)** – In cases where transactions involve the physical displacement of people, the client will develop a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).⁷
- **Livelihood Restoration Framework (LRF)** - In cases where transactions involve economic (but not physical) displacement of people, the client will develop procedures to offer to affected persons and communities compensation and assistance. This shall take the form of a Livelihood Restoration Framework (LRF). ⁸Requirements of a LRF are shown in Table 2 below.

As noted in Box 1, preparation of a Livelihood Restoration Framework (LRF) is required where transactions involve economic (but not physical) displacement of people, and the Project is required to develop procedures to offer affected persons and communities compensation and assistance. Because the realization of the Project for section Shtip - Kochani will result in economic displacement, an LRF is required. Minimum requirements for an LRF, as identified in EBRD PR5 are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 – EBRD PR5 Minimum Requirements for Livelihood Restoration Framework

PR5 Minimum Requirements	Where addressed in this LARF document:
• State the ILRF objectives	Section 4
• Describe project impacts, identify all people to be economically displaced and provide an inventory of affected assets or resources.	Section 2.3, Section 6
• Demonstrate that displacement is unavoidable and has been minimised.	Section 2.2
• Describe the legal framework for compensation.	Section 3
• Describe the process of consultation with affected people regarding acceptable alternatives, and the level of their participation in the decision-making process.	Section 5 and Section 7
• Describe the entitlements for all categories of displaced people.	Section 5.4
• Describe the methods applied for valuing affected assets or resources, or the access thereto, at full replacement cost and enumerate the rates of compensation to be paid.	Section 5.5
• Describe other measures for improving or, at a minimum, restoring the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons.	Section 5.8
• Outline a schedule for land take (or application of restrictions) and compensation payments.	Section 9
• Describe the process whereby affected people can appeal against valuations they deem to be inadequate.	Section 5.6
• Outline the institutional/organisational responsibility for the implementation of the	Section 9

⁷Based on the current available information it is anticipated that ‘A RAP is not required for this Project because it will not give rise to physical displacement.’

⁸Based on the current available information it is anticipated that ‘A LRF is required for this Project because it will give rise to economic displacement’.

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livelihood restoration and procedures for grievance redress.	
• Provide details of arrangements for monitoring, evaluation and reporting.	Section 9
• Provide a timetable and budget for implementation of the RAP.	Section 9

3.3 GAP Analysis

Comparison between Macedonian legal requirements and EBRD requirements for land acquisition, resettlement and displacement highlights the following key differences:

Livelihood restoration – 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). Whilst Macedonian law requires compensation for lost profit / income of affected formal economic activities resulting from displacement, this only applies to people with formal land rights, rather than for those with informal 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.

- **Participation and Consultation:** EBRD PR5 sets greater requirements than Macedonian law for giving affected persons the opportunity to participate in the negotiation of the compensation packages, eligibility requirements, livelihood restoration and resettlement assistance.
- **Informal land rights** – Macedonian law focuses on compensation for formal land rights, whereas EBRD also covers compensation, livelihood restoration and consultation for persons with no formal recognisable legal right to land.
- **Socio-economic surveys** - Conducting socio-economic surveys to assess impacts on livelihoods is required by EBRD, but not required by Macedonian law. Instead, 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, ID numbers) so that they can be identified and compensated. Such reports (“studies”) do not apply to people with informal land rights.
- **Vulnerable individuals and groups** - Macedonian law does not stipulate special measures relating to vulnerable groups. EBRD, however, requires particular attention to be paid to vulnerable groups, including during consultation, identification of entitlements and appropriate resettlement assistance.
- **Resettlement Action Plans or Livelihood Restoration Frameworks** - Macedonian law does not require the preparation of resettlement action plans or livelihood restoration frameworks. However, these are required for EBRD financed projects involving land acquisition and resettlement resulting in physical and/or economic displacement.
- **Valuation of expropriated assets** – EBRD states that compensation for loss of assets is calculated at full replacement cost, i.e. market value of the assets plus transaction costs, and that depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. However, Macedonian law states that compensation is established according to the market value of the material and the labour necessary for construction of facilities, decreased by the relevant amortization amount.
- **Grievance Mechanisms** - Although Macedonian law establishes rights of affected citizens (those with formal land rights) to appeal to courts during the expropriation procedure, 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.

This LRF has been designed to meet national legislation and the requirements of EBRD. Where differences exist, the higher standards have been adopted, which in most cases represent the EBRD requirements, including in the areas outlined above.

LRF Objectives and Principles

4.1 Objectives of the LRF

The objectives of the Project's Livelihood Restoration Framework (LRF) will be as follows:

- To avoid or minimise involuntary resettlement, physical and economic displacement.
- To consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or at least minimise displacement, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits.
- To mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons' use of and access to land.
- To provide compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost.
- To improve or, at a minimum, restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons to pre-project levels, through enterprise-based and/or wage-based measures, so as to facilitate sustainable improvements to their socio-economic status.

4.1 LRF Principles

Key principles which will underpin the LRF will be as follows:

- Resettlement and compensation of affected households / businesses shall be carried out in accordance with the applicable Macedonian legal framework and EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy Performance Requirement 5. In the case of inconsistency between national legislation and EBRD requirements, the higher standards will be adopted.
- Both, loss of land (physical displacement) and loss of livelihoods (economic loss, i.e. "economic displacement") shall be taken into account and mitigated within the LRF.
- Short-term impacts related to temporary occupation of land for construction purposes may also entail compensations or other assistance to affected persons.
- Entitlements of all categories of affected peoples (including any host communities receiving resettled communities) will be established.
- Robust methods will be used to value affected assets or resources, or the access thereto, and livelihood impacts, involving independent qualified parties.
- Affected properties shall be compensated in cash. Livelihood restoration and resettlement assistance will also be provided.
- Livelihoods and standards of living of affected persons shall be improved or at least restored to the level prior to project related displacement, in as short period as possible.
- All owners, occupants and users of affected structures and land at the time of a publicly disclosed cut-off date (defined by the completion date of the census and assets inventory of project affected persons), whether with or without fully recognized ownership rights, are eligible for compensation, livelihood restoration and / or assistance.
- Procedures will also be adopted to compensate persons with recognisable rights to land and property where owners remain unknown at the cut-off date.

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- Compensation shall be provided prior to any relocation or access to land.
- PESR will fund compensation and any resettlement activities established in the LRF.
- All transactions to acquire land rights, as well as compensation measures and relocation activities will be documented.
- Affected persons and communities (including vulnerable groups and individuals) will be 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.
- A specific grievance management mechanism has been established for the project.
- Procedures will be established to monitor and evaluate implementation of the LRF and corrective actions will be taken as necessary.

5. LRF Process

5.1 Overview of Process

The acquisition of land will be undertaken in accordance with national legislation and EBRD PR5 requirements. This section describes the planned process of LRF implementation, which in summary involves the following steps:

1) Identification of Project Impacts and Affected Population, based on:

- **Detailed mapping** of the area of land acquisition on which affected land parcels are identified, class of land, owners and land use is demarcated, including private and communal land use, location of businesses and assets and location of natural resources used by communities.
- **Census of affected assets and persons**, to establish a list of people with formal and informal land rights, and to identify those who will experience displacement and therefore be eligible for compensation and/or assistance. Initial census work to identify persons with formal land title / ownership will be completed in February 2015. This will be supplemented with further census and survey work to identify people with informal rights to land.
- **Socio-economic survey work** –work to survey income sources and income levels of affected individuals, to calculate income and livelihood impacts arising from the project's land acquisition and to establish fair compensation rates and livelihood restoration support. This will also help to identify vulnerable individuals and groups who need to be effectively consulted with and appropriately included within compensation and livelihood assistance.
- **Preparation of an inventory of affected assets.** Data from the previous mapping and census work will be used to produce an inventory of affected assets – in line with Macedonian legislation, which requires expropriation reports and lists of the land parcels and assets subject to expropriation. This will provide the basis for on-going monitoring and evaluation of LRF implementation.
- **Public information and meetings** - to provide information on the project, land acquisition, the LRF process, peoples' legal rights, the process for establishing entitlements, compensation and livelihood restoration measures. Affected persons will be provided with opportunities to discuss the approach to compensation and livelihood restoration.

2) Entitlements matrix and compensation framework - using information from the above steps, an entitlements matrix for household- and community-level compensation will be established; and compensation and livelihood restoration will be designed in line with national legislation and EBRD requirements.

- Indicative Entitlements Matrix will show categories of impacted assets and persons

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and how compensation for land expropriation will be provided. Its development will be informed by further public consultation.

- The Project will establish a cut-off date for eligibility according to national legislation. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and disseminated throughout the Project area.

3) Valuation of land and compensation - Valuation of land, structures, buildings, crops on the land and interrupted economic activities will be undertaken, and compensation offers will be made.

The procedure of valuation will be determined by Macedonian law and based on current market values. However, in line with EBRD requirements, the valuation of assets will not take account of asset depreciation. The planned valuation procedures are described in Section 5 below. Whilst the approach will aim to achieve amicable agreement, in cases where affected persons reject compensation offers, appeal and legal procedures in line with national legislation can be initiated.

4) Payment of compensation – payments will be made by PESR prior to land acquisition. Further details are provided in Section 5.7 below

5) Livelihood restoration assistance - where land acquisition results in economic displacement, livelihood restoration measures will be provided to restore income and standards of living of displaced persons to pre-project levels (both for persons with formal and informal land title). Further information is provided in Section 5.8 below

In addition, the overall LRF process will involve:

- on-going Public Consultation and Participation (see Section 7);
- operation of a Grievance Mechanism (see Section 8); and
- Monitoring and Evaluation of LRF implementation (see Section 9).

Further information on key steps in the LRF process is provided below.

5.2 Census of Affected Assets

A detailed census of property that will be affected by land expropriation along the planned route will be completed by The Planning, Designing and Engineering Company “Chakar & Partners” – Skopje. The census gathered data on:

- Cadastral identification and coordinates of land plots and assets located on these land plots.
- Data on categorisation of land class. See Section 6 below.
- Measurement of the plot (affected part and remainder if it is partially affected).
- Identification of any trees and any structures on the affected plots.

All the affected people registered in the census list will be entitled to compensation in accordance with national legislation and the objectives and principles of this LRF document. Additional information on tenants and land users who do not have formal title to affected land will be collated via the forthcoming socio-economic surveys.

5.3 Socio-economic survey

Socio-economic survey work (see Annex 3) will commence in February 2015 to identify:

- Persons with rights (formal or informal) to use the land;
- How affected persons use the land, including use of agricultural land, communal land and natural resources;
- Livelihood / income levels of affected persons and income contribution associated with the affected land and resources; and

- Vulnerable individuals and groups, for whom special measures are required to ensure they are appropriately represented in consultation, compensation and livelihood restoration.

5.3 Entitlement Matrix

An Entitlement Matrix will be prepared which describes the entitlement policies for each category of impact. In accordance with EBRD PR5 requirements, all categories of impacted land owners and users (formal and informal, private owners, tenants, customary land users etc) will be included in the entitlement matrix and eligible for appropriate compensation and/or livelihood restoration support.

As well as compensation for expropriated land, the owner of expropriated land will also be entitled to:

- compensation for the crops, seeds, forests on the land and the fruits, if they were not incorporated in the market value of the land;
- compensation for assets or facilities (eg. wells, irrigation systems, fencing and supporting walls and alike) if they are not included in the market value of the land;
- compensation for expropriation of land will take into consideration interruption to economic activities associated with land acquisition; and
- reimbursement of moving expenses.

Users of land owned by the state to which there is no expropriation right will be entitled to compensation for investments made on the land.

The owner of property which is expropriated is not entitled to compensation for investments made following the date of submission of the proposal for expropriation or the cut off date.

An indicative Entitlements Matrix is shown in Table No. 3 below. This will be refined in the light of the forthcoming census and socio-economic survey and consultation discussions with affected persons and stakeholders who will be given opportunities to negotiate and agree the entitlements and compensation framework. **It means that this Table is work in progress and will be reviewed according to the results of the analysis of provided different data sets.** This Table also serves as a means of emphasizing the importance of detailed final section of data sets mainly for land acquisition.

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Table 3 – Indicative Entitlements Matrix

Category of Project Affected Persons (PAP)	Property	Type of Project affected right or property or loss	Entitlement	Process and specific conditions
Owner	Land	Loss of agricultural land and associated property	Registration of land parcels according to Macedonian legislation, prior to expropriation, free of costs. Cash compensation for affected land at replacement cost (equivalent to the market value of the property, sufficient to replace the lost assets and cover transaction costs); and/ or Cash compensation for assets on the land, eg. agricultural buildings or fixed assets/equipment such as irrigation systems. Cash compensation will be at least equal to replacement costs of assets and will not include depreciation.	Transfer of property right through agreement during expropriation process.
Category of persons who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of Census ⁹			Registration of land parcels according to Macedonian legislation, prior to expropriation, free of costs; or Cash compensation for loss of assets resulting from expropriation; economic losses are covered below. Cash compensation to tenant farmers for financial cost of acquiring equivalent alternative land tenancy, valued at market values.	Transfer of property right through agreement during expropriation process.
Tenant ¹⁰			Compensation for loss of land, assets and income/livelihood impacts as a result of expropriation, including compensation for the costs of the transfer and reinstallation of any plant, machinery or other equipment (e.g. irrigation equipment)	Compensation for loss of land, business / rent / income not foreseen by the Macedonian Law on Expropriation
Owner / Tenant / User Category of persons who have no formal land title or recognisable legal rights or claims to the land they use ¹¹	Standing crops or other assets	Loss of annual crops	The right to harvest crops or Cash compensation for annual crops at replacement value	Cash compensation for the possible crops if the annual crops could not be harvested within the period of notice
		Loss of perennials and non-fruit trees	The right to harvest the yield or Cash compensation for perennial trees, plants at replacement value based on type, age and productive value of affected trees	Cash compensation

⁹ Displaced persons according to the EBRD PR5 (persons who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of Census, but who have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national laws).

¹⁰ There are no data for tenants along the planned road section. Data on tenants will be collected through census and socio-economic survey work.

¹¹ Displaced persons according to the EBRD PR5 (persons who have no recognisable legal rights or claim to the land they occupy).

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		Loss of other assets or investments associated with the land.	Cash compensation for loss of assets associated with the land, eg. agricultural buildings or fixed assets / equipment such as irrigation systems. Compensation will be at least equal to replacement costs of assets and depreciation will not be taken into account.	
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5.5 Valuation

The procedure of valuation of agricultural land based on current market value has been defined in the Methodology for Assessment of the Market Value of real estate (“Official Gazette of Republic of Macedonia” No. 54/12, Article 13). The definitions of agricultural land and cadastral cultures are set in the Rulebook of the method of cadastral classification and determination and registration of the change of cadastral culture and land class (“Official Gazette of Republic of Macedonia” No. 144/13).

To determine the market value of real estate (structures) which are subject to expropriation, as well as the compensation of any crops (fertile parcels), the beneficiary of expropriation (PESR) engages qualified experts (authorised assessors) from the relevant area. The selection of experts for land expropriation follows the same procedure as those for land acquisition. The findings and opinions of the experts are submitted to the expropriation body together with the proposals for expropriation.

According to Macedonian legal framework, the Market Value of agricultural land, forests and pastures is determined in accordance with the average price of sold land, during the previous year. Indicative prices for different classes of land are shown in Table 4. If in the previous year there has been no sale of land, then the market price will be equivalent to the average price of the expropriated agricultural land within the Municipality, in compliance with the Expropriation legislation.

Table 4 – Indicative agricultural land values

Land class	Cadastral culture	Price per m ² (denars)
2.	Arable land	40
3.	Arable land	30
4.	Arable land	25
5.	Arable land	20
	Vineyards	60
	Pasture	25
	Road	0
	Yard	100

The market value of the expropriated property and property that is provided as compensation will be determined by a qualified appraiser pursuant to the RM Appraisal Law.

According to the Law on Expropriation, compensation for the expropriated property is made, in most cases, with payment in cash or with other ways of compensation (e.g. other land parcels). However, since the PESR does not possess land to offer as compensation, the only possibility for PESR to realise compensation is by paying money.

Where compensation is provided for assets or facilities (eg. wells, irrigation systems, fencing and supporting walls and alike) which are not included in the market value of land, in line with EBRD requirements, the value of compensation for these assets / facilities will be calculated at full replacement cost, that is to say, the market value of the assets, plus transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets will not be taken into account. The valuation will be established by a qualified appraiser in line with the RM Appraisal Law.

Where compensation is provided to users of land owned by the state for investments made on the land, this compensation will be based on the full replacement cost of these investments (depreciation of structures and assets will not be taken into account).

5.6 Agreeing Compensation and Rights of Appeal

The settlement will determine the amount and type of compensation (cash compensation or alternative appropriate property), and the deadline for when compensation will be paid. Compensation shall be provided prior to land or assets being acquired. Minutes containing all details of the agreed settlement will be prepared and both parties will sign the minutes.

If an agreement settlement is not reached, the Commission for Land Expropriation will

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review the facts established during the procedure and make a decision on expropriation.

A holder of property rights can appeal against the expropriation decision to the Administrative Court within 15 days of receipt of the decision.

The proposer of expropriation acquires ownership of the expropriated property within eight days from the date of reaching settlement. In cases where settlement is not reached, the proposer (in this case, the PESR) acquires ownership of the expropriated property after the decision on expropriation goes into force.

The expropriation authority is obliged to make minutes establishing the condition of the property prior to expropriation entering into force, in case the condition of the property is important for the reimbursement. A copy of the minutes is delivered to the owner, signed by the authority, the proposer of expropriation and the real property owner.

5.7. Payment of Compensation

Payment in cash to the owners of the property will be conducted according to established Macedonian legislation. The proposer of the expropriation is obliged to pay the compensation to the party in cash within 30 days after the court decision relating to the compensation, or to hand over the property which is rendered as a compensation for the expropriated property.

After the finalisation of the expropriation procedure, a formal recording of the changed ownership of the expropriated property is made at the Office of the Cadaster of Real Estate on the basis of the agreement/settlement, or on the basis of the effective decision on appropriation

In case there are properties where the holder of property right is not recorded, the Ombudsman will initiate an action for identifying and recording the rights relating to these properties; and the expropriation procedure will then be conducted with the person who is recorded as property owner. Persons who have no formal property right will be provided with assistance through providing information and advice related to the expropriation procedure, or possibly by being offered employment by the Contractor, (if they have the necessary skills) during the Project implementation.

Payments to natural and legal persons will be exclusively made through bank accounts. If required, assistance will be provided to project affected people to open a bank account.

5.8. Livelihood Restoration

As noted in Section 3.2 above, EBRD PR5 requires that as well as providing displaced persons and communities with compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost, a Project should also provide assistance to help persons improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods to pre-project levels.

PESR will therefore design (through consultation with affected communities) appropriate livelihood restoration support which reflects the findings from the socio-economic surveys undertaken to quantify livelihood/income impacts of the expropriation. These surveys will provide an understanding of incomes and livelihoods of affected persons, including for formal and informal land users, and whether the compensation entitlements are sufficient to restore income streams for each category of displacement impact.

In addition, PESR will agree with local communities how local people can be assisted in obtaining Project related employment, for example, during the Project construction phase and subsequent route operation and maintenance.

If informal or customary land use is open to all members of a local community, it may be appropriate to provide community based benefits and assistance open to all members of a community - such as improvements to community facilities, or enterprise training / alternative livelihood support open to all members of the community. PESR will engage with local communities to identify appropriate community benefit and assistance measures.

6. Baseline Data and Inventories

Baseline inventory data will be collected in order to identify the owners of the parcels and all necessary information. According to some parts of initial secondary analysis of official statistics and informal interviews and conversations with inhabitants, it is important to note that the road passes through following municipalities: Shtip; Karbinici; Chesinovo – Obleshevo and Kochani and four communities: village Chardaklija (922 inhabitants); village Dolni Balvan (358 inhabitants); village Krupishte (336 inhabitants) and village Obleshevo (1131 inhabitants).

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Socio-economic data will be collected in order to describe the stakeholders, their attitudes about the Project and impacts associated with land and property expropriation. The forthcoming consultations and especially socio-economic research will provide additional data on land parcels used by persons who do not have formal land rights, as well as data on how vulnerable individuals or groups would be affected by land expropriation. For more information about the structure of the questionnaire see the Annex 3.

7. Disclosure of Information, Participation and Consultation

Public meeting and consultations with representatives of the local government of the Municipalities of Shtip; Karbinci; Chesinovo – Obleshevo and Kochani were held in 2013 and 2014. Consultation relating to land expropriation will be integrated in the EIA consultation. The following meetings were held:

- Municipality of Obleshevo - Chesinovo – 18.12.2013:¹² Presentation and discussion on the Project Programme for the “Reconstruction and rehabilitation of the state road A3, section from Shtip – Kochani, to the level of as an expressway”;
- Municipality of Obleshevo - Chesinovo – 30.09.2014:¹³ Public Debate on the Draft – Report on the Strategic Assessment on the infrastructure project).

The forthcoming census and socio-economic research will provide additional data on land parcels used by persons who do not have formal land rights, as well as data on how vulnerable individuals or groups would be affected by land expropriation.

Future meetings with affected land owners and tenants in order to clarify legal issues related to expropriation and compensation and other aspects of the Project are planned for next months.

Also in February 2015, the socio-economic survey will be conducted to collect, amongst other things, the necessary information on land use, livelihoods and vulnerable groups.

Any further consultations will be planned and advertised in conjunction with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) developed for the Project.

PESR is committed to providing the public with all relevant information to enable their informed participation. From February 2015 all interested and affected parties will be able to find the following documents on the PESR website (www.roads.org.mk) and the EBRD website (www.ebrd.com):

- Initial Project Summary (IPS) – August 2014
- Environmental & Social Action Plan - August/September 2014
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) September 2014 including grievance mechanism
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) – January 2015

In addition, hard copies of these documents will be available at the following locations:

- PESR in Skopje – Dame Gruev 14, 1000 Skopje, Republic of Macedonia;
- Municipality of Shtip – Vasil Glavinov 4B, 2000 Shtip, Republic of Macedonia;
- Municipality of Karbinci – 2207 Village Karbinci, Republic of Macedonia;
- Municipality of Ceshinovo - Obleshevo – Marhsal Tito bb, Obleshevo, Republic of Macedonia;

These documents will remain in the public domain for the duration of the Project.

As the Livelihoods Restoration Framework (LRF) is implemented, further information will be included in LRF documents on public consultation activities, including announcements and schedules of public meetings, meeting minutes, and lists of attendees.

8. Grievance Mechanism

¹² PESR in cooperation with municipality of Probihtip held this public consultation. The consultation was attended by a number of parties affected by the implementation of the Project.

¹³ PESR and local authorities held this public debate. The consultation was attended by a number of parties affected by the implementation of the Project.

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As stated in EBRD PR5 grievance mechanisms should 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 shall be made public on a regular basis.

The Public Enterprise for State Roads already has a well-established system for redressing grievances. Project Affected People will be able to submit grievances directly with the PESR or the Contractor on paper (a sample grievance form is attached as Annex to this RAP), as the preliminary, extra-judicial state of amicable review and settlement, with the involvement of the PESR and relevant Government departments.

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

PESR is committed to respond to all comments or complains, either verbally or in writing.

All grievances will be recorded in a register and assigned a number, and acknowledged within seven (7) days, and tracked until it is closed.

All comments and complaints will be forwarded and processed by the responsible person of the PESR services:

Mrs Biljana Lazevska, Department for Legal Affairs

Tel: + 389 (0)2 3118-044 ext.119

Fax: + 389 (0)2 3220-535

e-mail: biljanal@roads.org.mk

Address: Public Enterprise for State Roads

Dame Gruev 14, 1000 Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Web: www.roads.org.mk

The time for responses to grievances will be in accordance with relevant national legislation for this subject.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) contains contact details of local municipalities, and EBRD, and will be updated with details of the Contractor once appointed. Submission of comments and complaints on other issues can also be made.

The grievance form (in Macedonian and English) will be made available on the web site www.roads.org.mk and all the concerned municipalities will receive pre-printed forms to be readily available for the public.

PESR will monitor the entire process of comments and complaints. PESR is obliged to respond to all complaints within 15 days. Summaries of complaints and the measures taken to resolve them will be made public on a regular basis. In their complaints, stakeholders may also use legal assistance provided by the Macedonian legal system.

9. LRF Implementation, Budget, Monitoring and Reporting

PESR will be ultimately responsible for the implementation of all aspects of the Livelihood Restoration Framework. All parties involved in the implementation of the Project, including the Contractors are required to comply with the requirements set out in this document.

Specific roles PESR and Contractors are set out in Table 9.

Columns for the schedule of implementation of the assumed obligations are added in the Table 9 below.

In general, the implementation of the LRF has been divided into 3 phases:

1. Period when public meetings are held, the census and socio-economic surveys are conducted and the negotiating process related to the expropriation takes place;
2. Provision of property rights and payment of the compensation;
3. Monitoring and reporting on the process of LRF realization

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The budget needed for implementation of the LRF will be published and include budgets for land expropriation, compensation, livelihood restoration, resettlement, monitoring and evaluation, as well as contingencies and administrative expenses. The cost of resettlement will be included in the overall costs of the project.

Responsible person of the PESR services:

Mrs Biljana Todorova, Department for Legal Affairs
Tel: + 389 (0)2 3118-044 ext.119
Fax:+ 389 (0)2 3220-535
e-mail: biljanal@roads.org.mk
Address: Public Enterprise for State Roads
Dame Gruev 14, 1000 Skopje, Republic of Macedonia
Web: www.roads.org.mk

State Attorney of Republic of Macedonia:

Address: BulGoceDelcev 18
1000 Skopje
Republic ofMacedonija
Tel: + 389 (0)2/ 323-0214
Tel: + 389 (0) 2/ 323-0217
Fax: + 389 (0)2/ 3229351
Web:<http://www.drzavnopravobranitelstvo.gov.mk>

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Table 9 – Planned Timeline for delivering the LRF

Ordinal number	Task	Responsible Body	2014 / 2015											
			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Fev	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
1.	Main expropriation exercise prior to construction commencement	PESR / State Attorney		x										
1.1	Socio-economic survey work	PESR		x										
1.2	Valuation of property	PESR		x										
1.3	Establishment of Entitlements	PESR			x	x								
1.4	Payment of compensation	PESR			x	x								
1.5	Delivery of livelihood restoration	PESR			x	x								
2.	Supplemental land acquisition required for construction or operational needs	PESR												x
3.	Temporary land occupation required for construction or operation needs, if required	Contractor												x
4.	Grievance management	PESR		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5.	Monitoring and reporting in respect of expropriation carried out prior to construction commencement	PESR				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
6.	Monitoring and reporting in respect of land acquisition and / or temporary land occupation carried out after construction commencement, if required	PESR												x
	Commencement of construction	PESR												x

ILARF will be available in October 2014.

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Specific monitoring measures are provided to ensure that, at a minimum, income and living standard of displaced persons are returned to the level prior to the start of the Project. The table below show key monitoring indicators to be used during the Project.

Table 10 – Proposed Monitoring Indicators

Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency	Responsible
Input indicators			
Overall spending on expropriation and compensation	Financial records	Annual	PESR
Number of PAPs by impact category	Census and grievance management	Quarterly	PESR
Output indicators			
Number of individual compensation agreements signed in the period	Data management system	Monthly	
Number of people who have received compensation in the period – shown by compensation type and amounts	Data management system	Monthly	PESR
Resettlement assistance provided	Data management system	Monthly	PESR
Livelihood restoration assistance provided.	Data management system	Monthly	PESR
Grievance mechanism indicators	Data management system	Monthly	PESR

On-going monitoring, evaluation and periodic reporting of ILARF implementation (including indicators outlined above) will be undertaken by PESR, and involve the participation of key stakeholders such as affected communities. Completion audits of the ILARF will be undertaken to determine that all the provisions have been met.

PESR will include LRF implementation monitoring data within the annual reports to EBRD. PESR will also make publicly available monitoring reports on a regular basis.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Public Grievance Form

Annex 2: Information on Public Consultation

Annex 3: Questionnaire for Socio-Economic Research

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Annex 1: Public Grievance Form

Data lodged: _____ _____ Remarks: _____ _____	<h1 style="color: #a52a2a; margin: 0;">GRIEVANCE</h1>
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 Incident or Grievance	
6. Date of Incident / Grievance	<input type="checkbox"/> One time incident / grievance (date _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Happened more than once (how many times _____) <input type="checkbox"/> On-going (currently experiencing problem)
What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?	

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Signature	Date
Please return this form to: Mrs Biljana Todorova Tel: + 389 (0)2 3118-044 ext.119 Fax:+ 389 (0)2 3220-535 e-mail: biljanal@roads.org.mk Address: Public Enterprise for State Roads Dame Gruev 14, 1000 Skopje, Macedonia	

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Annex 2: Information on Public Consultation

As the ILARF is implemented, this Annex will be updated with information on public consultations, including announcements and schedules of public meetings, meeting minutes, attendees and concerns raised.

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Annex 3:



PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FOR STATE ROADS
SKOPJE
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Questionnaire
For SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH



No. of Questionnaire _____

Date _____

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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. **Total amount of land** 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?**

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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	Uncomplete d elementary school	Elementary school	Secondar y 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

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

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!
