

Republic of Macedonia
Public Enterprise for State Roads



LAND AQUITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LALRP)
CONSTRUCTION OF THE A3 EXPRESSWAY, A3
SECTION SHTIP (TRI CHESHMI) – KOCHANI
First Section (km 0+000 - km 14+300)



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May 2017

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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.

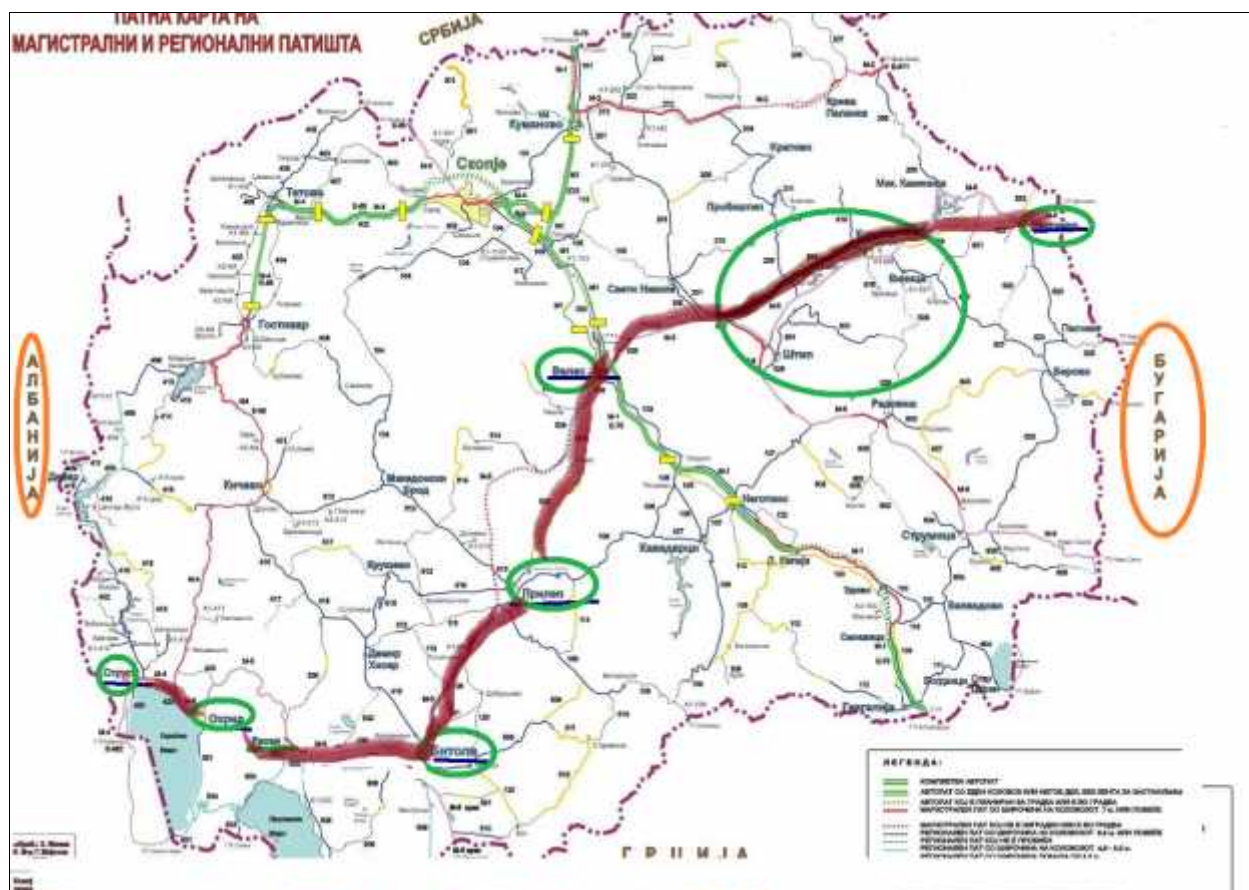


Figure 1: The map of the National road A3 from Trebenishta (border with Albania) across Ohrid – Resen – Bitola – Prilep – Veles / part of Expressway Shtip – Kochani (large green circle) and the end on the border with Republic of Bugaria

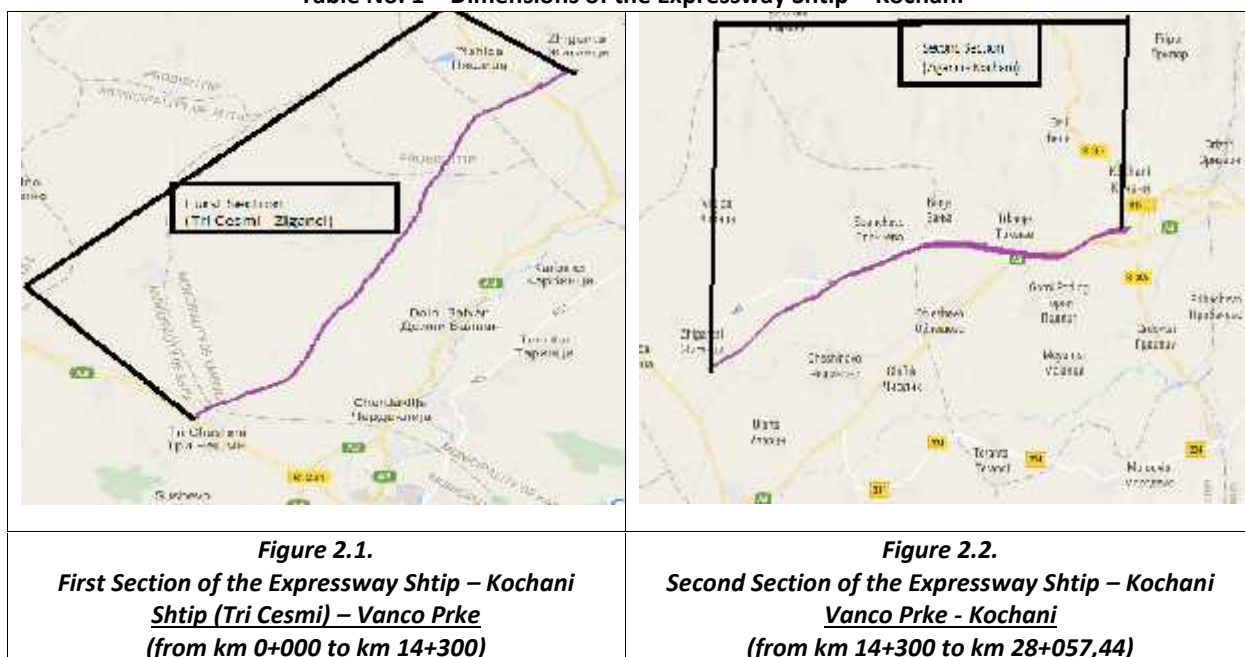
This LALRP has been prepared based on the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) for the Project, adopted and publicly disclosed in December 2015. http://roads.org.mk/UserFiles/files/ZivotnaSredina/2015/LARF_Stip_Kocani_mkd.pdf. The LARF was designed to guide the land acquisition, compensation 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



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 first 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 1.

- This section includes the following cadastral municipalities (CM): CM Žiganci; CM Krupište; CM Gorni Balvan; CM Batanje; CM Dolni Balvan; CM Čardaklija; CM Tri Česmi; CM Krivi Dol and CM Sarčievo.
- For this section a socio-economic study has been undertaken focusing on the persons affected by the expropriation for the settlements of Žiganci; Krupište; Gorni Balvan; Batanje; Dolni Balvan; Čardaklija; Tri Česmi; Krivi Dol and Sarčievo,
- This section will address the assessments of the land, plantations and crops for CM Žiganci; CM Krupište; CM Gorni Balvan; CM Batanje; CM Dolni Balvan; CM Čardaklija; CM Tri Česmi; CM Krivi Dol and CM Sarčievo, 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 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
Štip	Tri Česmi, Čardaklija, Krivi Dol, Sarčievo
Karabinci	Batanje, Dolni Balvan, Gorni Balvan, Krupishte
Češinovo – Obleševo	Žiganci

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 Kochani 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-Obleshevo 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' |
| • <u>hard shoulder</u> | 2 x 2,00 = 4,00m' |
| total width: | 11,40m'. |
| • Shoulders | 1,50m |
| • Drain channel + berm | 0,75+1,0=1,75m |
| • Subgrade in embankment | 11,40+2x1,50=14,40m |
| • Subgrade in cutting | 11,40+2x1,75=14,90m |
| • 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 documents have been developed and findings taken into consideration:

1. 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 1 (for CM Žiganci; CM Krupište; CM Gorni Balvan; CM Batanje; CM Dolni Balvan; CM Čardaklija; CM Tri Česmi; CM Krivi Dol and CM Sarčievo) (reg. no. 144/15)/ Approved by The Agency for Real Estate Cadastre of the Republic of Macedonia and submitted on 22ND October 2015.

The census was prepared in order to provide a database for all land plots affected per cadastral 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 cadastral 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 Skopje and Shtip¹.

2. ASSET INVENTORY AND VALUATION

On 22.12.2015 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 cadastral parcels, PESR made inspection into each cadastral 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 20.04.2016 (in a table), while the assessments of the plantations and the crops were delivered in the period from 12- 18.04.2016. According to these assessments, by 02.12.2016 there were **agreements concluded** and **47 decisions on expropriation not yet concluded**. Based on these assessments and upon the agreements made, the compensation for expropriated real estate and assets was paid.

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. 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)

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):

- 13 women and 28 men were surveyed at the public meetings.² 16 of the interviewed persons answered that they lived in Štip, 5 lived in Skopje, 7 in Žiganci, 5 in Krupište and the others lived in the other

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.

affected villages. Most of the respondents indicated that they have completed secondary education, while a smaller portion of the respondents indicated that they have completed only primary education. One third of the respondents stated that they were farmers. 8 of the respondents are retired, and part of them is unemployed who are forced to be engaged in agriculture.

- Ñ The respondents stated that they mostly lived in multi-member family communities.
- Ñ **Only one respondent had indicated that he had a land for which he had no documents.**
- Ñ 14 interviewed persons (or less than half of the respondents) said that the land which they own is fully cultivated. 5 respondents cultivate half of the land, while only 7 respondents partially cultivate it. 7 people stated that they did not cultivate the land they owned at all. Two of them wrote that the whole land they owned was left to other people to cultivate it, without receiving any income from it..
- Ñ Concerning the parcels affected by the route, 22 surveyed persons indicated that they cultivated the parcels every year. 12 of the surveyed indicated that the parcel which was going to be expropriated was far from their places of residence more than 10 kilometers. The affected rice fields which are of a better class and irrigated are mostly cultivated. More than a half of the respondents, who have said that they have cultivated the land every year, indicate that they mostly grow rice on the affected property. Part of those persons has also indicated that the major part of their incomes originated from those parcels. Five persons have indicated that their annual net income from the affected rice fields in the last 5 years amounts less than 1.500 EUR.
- Ñ During the survey, ten persons indicated that if the mentioned parcels were to be expropriated, the accessibility to the remaining part of the parcel would be very limited. Several interviewees said that due to the frequency of the traffic, that is, due to the pollution, the rice produced or the other cultures (as well as the cattle food) would be of lesser quality, which would directly reduce their incomes from the agriculture. Four interviewees indicated that the road 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).
- Ñ Concerning the incomes, 14 of the respondents have indicated that they had incomes from their pensions. Eight of them stated that they had incomes only from their pensions and no other allowances. The incomes from the pensions can amount up to 5000 EUR per year. 17 of the respondents have indicated that they had incomes from agriculture, which incomes range in average from 500 EUR to 5000 EUR in the last year. Half of the incomes from the agriculture are in average over 1500 EUR in the last year. Only 7 respondents have indicated that they had incomes from non-agricultural activities which range in average about 2000 EUR per year; several respondents have written down that they have earned much more. 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). 2 respondents have indicated that they were unemployed and had no incomes. Small part of their land will be expropriated (in average, less than 10% of the parcel which is co-owned by three persons, and at the same time they have stated that they did not cultivate those parcels, meaning that they gained no income from those parcels).

² The public meetings were 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 meetings the legal framework of the expropriation process was also elaborated. At those meetings, as mentioned below, a survey is conducted.

- Ń Seven families which are directly affected by the project realization have indicated vulnerability due to long lasting chronic disease which requires regular medical care (such as cancer). One respondent have indicated that he lives in single household (In particular, vulnerability derives from the combination of living alone and age of the respondent, belonging to group of elderly).

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 (such as cancer). 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.

- Ń Regarding the total value of their family property, 18 of the interviewed persons considered that the value of their property is below the national average³. With regards to the total monthly incomes realized by their family, more than a half of them perceived their incomes as below the average. Five persons indicated they belong to the lowest grades concerning their total monthly incomes.
- Ń 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.
- Ń 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 a significant part of the parcels marked for expropriation are in private ownership, and expropriated is foreseen in a volume larger than 15% of the entire parcel. Only 15 parcels are to be expropriated in a volume larger than 50% (Table No. 14 / Annex No. 1). Major part of those parcels is of low quality (from 4th to 7th class). However, it is important to mention the fact that in CM Krupishte 4 parcels are completely expropriated (among which 94.1% of one parcel, and 78% of another parcel) planted by strategic crop (rice) and cultivated every year. Fertile rice fields of 2nd class of quality, but in a lesser volume, are also expropriated in the CM Ziganci.

³ 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.

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- Ń 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.⁴

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

4.1.1. Permanent Land Take: Permanent land acquisition of 1410580 m² 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 first section of the Expressway Shtip – Kochani. For this section of the road, a total of 686563 m² (or 66.6 ha) across 248 parcels of land would need to be acquired.

The following tables show 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.

⁴This part presents a summary of the respondents' individual perceptions regarding the topic that affects them.

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

	Cadastral municipalities (CM)	Land parcels per Cadastral Municipality (m ²)	Individual owners			State Ownership			Companies		Parcels with undefined ownership	
			Individual owners / Number of parcels	Landfill Čardaklija Individual owners	Land parcels (in m ²)	State Ownership Number of parcels	Landfill Čardaklija Owner	Land parcels (in m ²)	Companies Number of parcels	Companies Land parcels (m ²)	Parcels with undefined ownership or unknown owners Number of parcels	Parcels with undefined ownership (m ²)
1	CM Batanje	57180	3		13194	13		43986	-	-	-	-
2	CM Gorni Balvan	127666	23		33422	30		92561	2	1683	-	-
3	CM Dolni Balvan	67767	7		25557	5		42210	-	-	-	-
4	CM Žiganci	14914	9		3385	3		11529	-	-	-	-
5	CM Krivi Dol	7155				4		7155	-	-	-	-
6	CM Krupište	208910	44		61832	35		120034	13	27044	-	-
7	CM Sarčievo	88745	2		1249	23		74453	1	710	2	12333
8	CM Tri Cesmi	262				2		262	-	-	-	-
9	CM Čardaklija	113954	10	2	20284	8	3	92562	4	1108	-	-
	Total	686563	98	2	158923	123	3	484752	20	30545	2	12333
	Total (m2)	686563			158923			484752		30545		12333
	Total (%) = 100%				23,2%			70,6%		4,4%		1,8%

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 / First Section 1/ Approved by The Agency for Real Estate Cadaster of the Republic of Macedonia].

According to the data shown in the table No. 4, 70.6% 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 4.4% of the land which is to be expropriated belongs to companies established by the state (such as, Macedonian Railways). Only 23.2% of the land which is to be expropriated for the construction of the Expressway Štip – Kochani belong to individual private land owners. Land parcels of unknown or undefined owners represent only 1.8% of the total or 12333m². **In total, 686.563m² (or 68.6 ha) across 248 parcels of land would need to be acquired along the planned route.**

. According to the census (Geodetic Elaborate for Geodetic works for special purposes / ELABORATE FOR EXPROPRIATION) the numbers of parcels without recorded proprietary rights are 3 and they belong to CM Sarcievo, but during the expropriation process it was established that 1 parcel is owned by the State.

The route would pass mainly through fields categorised as 4th and 3th class agricultural land. A significant part of the parcels which will be expropriated are rice fields of 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes. The road construction requires expropriation of 1st class land of at least 3304 m². Most of the land parcels are planted with rice, wheat, alfalfa, and a small part of those are abandoned and not cultivated. Part of the route passes through pastures, roads, forests, rivers (Table 5). The price list of different land types is outlined in Table 6.

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

ID	Land class / type	M2	%
1.	Land – 1-st class	3304	0.5%
2.	Land -3-rd class	14310	2.1%
3.	Land 4-th land	81387	11.9%
4.	Land 5-th land	170432	24.8%
5.	Land 6-th class	60491	8.8%
6.	Land 7-th class	28125	4.1%
7.	No land class	3385	0.5%
8.	Rice field – 2-nd class	31701	4.6%
9.	Rice field – 3-rd class	17365	2.5%
10.	Rice field – 4-th class	10868	1.6%
11.	Rice field – 5-th class	30	0.0%
12.	Gap and Artificially infertile land	11504	1.7%
13.	Reed	19191	2.8%
14.	Meadow – 5-th class	7502	1.1%
15.	Meadow – 6-th class	1368	0.2%
16.	Forest	27700	4.0%
17.	Vineyard and Orchards	9165	1.3%
18.	Pasture – no class	64499	9.4%
19.	Pasture – 4-th class	28646	4.2%
20.	Pasture 5-th class	22496	3.3%
21.	Pasture – 6-th class	11042	1.6%
22.	Channels	1260	0.2%
23.	Roads	12013	1.7%
24.	River	3722	0.5%
25.	Rocks	45054	6.6%
TOTAL		686563	100.0%

Table No. 6. Pricelist of land class

Id	Cadastral Municipality	Type of Land	Land class MKD per m ²								Pasture		Reed	Meadow		Forest	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	No class	No class	5		6	4	6	5
1.	Batanje	Al	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Vineyard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Gorni Balvan	Al	-	-	20	17	15	13	11	-	-	15	-	-	17	-	20
		Rice Field	-	-	20	17	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Vineyard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Dolni Balvan	Al	35	-	-	25	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Ziganci	Rice Field	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Reed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	
5.	Krivi Dol	73 The established average price of the arable land / meadow in CM Krivi Dol is 73 MKD/m ² .															
6.	Krupishte	Al	-	-	30	25	20	17	15	-	15	13	-	-	-	-	20
		Rice Field	-	40	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Reed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	
7.	Sarchievo	The established average price of the land in CM Sarchievo is 21 MKD/m ² .															
8.	Tri Cesmi	The established average price of the land in CM Tri Cesmi is 40 MKD/m ² .															
9.	Cardaklija	The established average price of the arable land in CM Cardaklija is 29 MKD/m ² .															

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.

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 Construction⁵	
Permanent Land Take	<p>Loss of land (mainly agricultural, forest and/or pasture land – may be small amount of vineyards, orchards): For the needs of construction of the first section of the expressway Shtip – Kochani are expropriated 686563 m² in total. Out of those, 158923m² belong to individual owners, and 465737m² to the state. According to the classes of land, the agricultural land of 5th class is mostly expropriated (170432 m²). The total agricultural land expropriated is 361434 m² (or, 52.7% of the total land expropriated); pastures 126683 m²; forest 27700 m²; vineyard and orchards 9165 m².</p> <p>Loss of annual/perennial crops: Due to the expropriation of the land many plantations with wheat, rice, alfalfa, which estimated total value is 913044 MKD are lost. Also 1443 sour cherry</p>

⁵ 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.

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	<p>trees and 2292 grapevines are lost.</p> <p>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, less than half of the researches have indicated that they cultivated every year the land which was to be expropriated. 17 interviewees have indicated that they had incomes from agriculture. The intensive communication with the affected population continues in order to enable the affected persons to create new opportunities for incomes.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>DURING CONSTRUCTION:</p>	
<p>Temporary Effects</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Loss/damage to annual/perennial crops.</p> <p>Damage/temporary disruptions to certain agricultural infrastructure (e.g. irrigation).</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. ○ 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. <p>Loss of sources of income and/or livelihoods associated with any of the above losses and particularly 'Agricultural' Livelihoods and disruption to businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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.
<p>DURING OPERATION:</p>	
<p>Permanent Access Effects</p>	<p>Loss of and/or more difficult access to land, commercial facilities and/or the road network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 immovable 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.

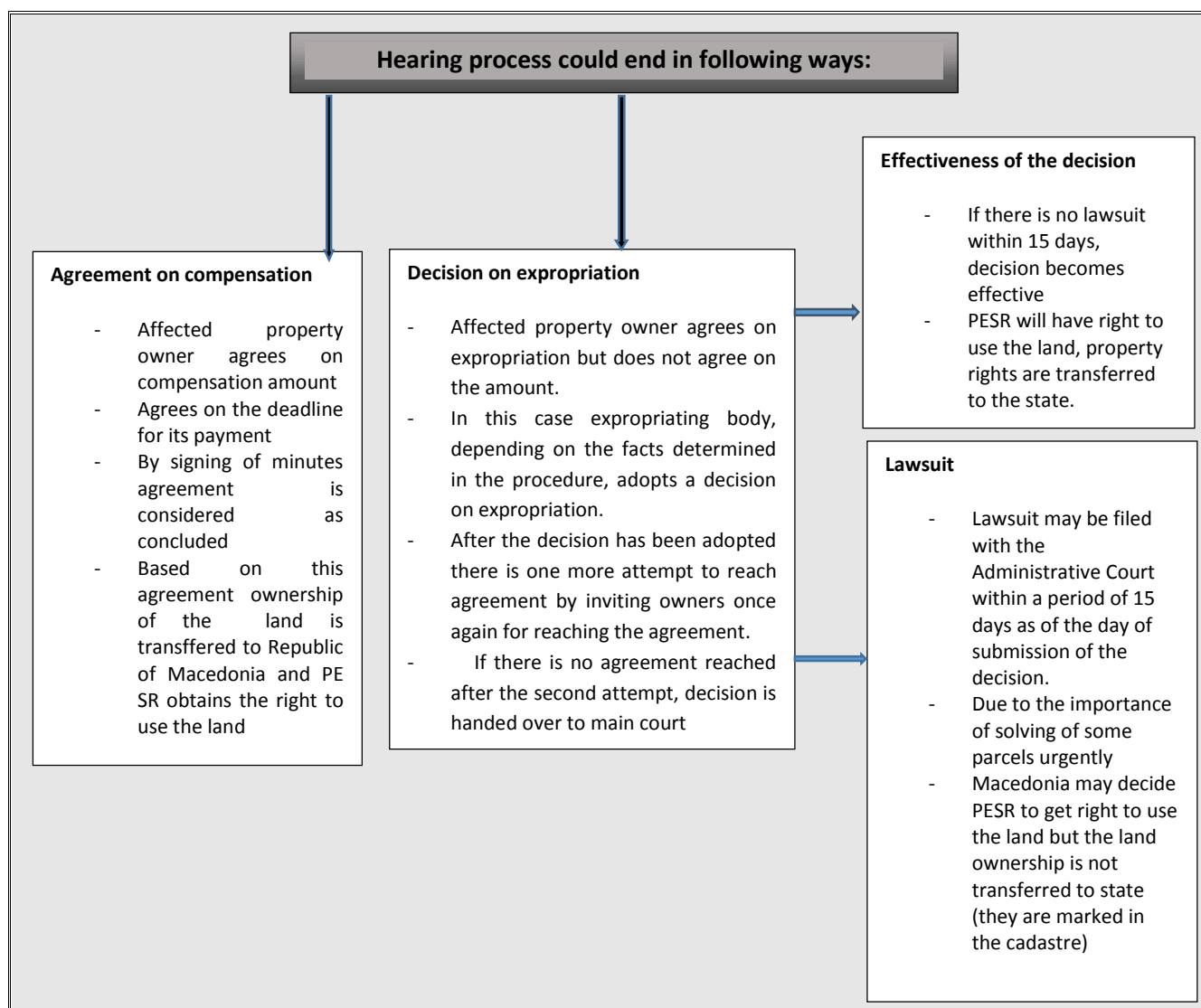
If the proposer of expropriation, within the period does not pay the compensation in money or does not give the immovable property that is given as compensation in **possession, shall be obliged to pay a damage compensation, that is, interest according to the reference rate of the National Bank of the 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.	<p>According to the data obtained from a socio-economic survey, there was only one person who reported that he cultivates land on which he had no formal land rights.</p> <p>However, according to the census and land survey the indicated parcels are in ownership of other persons and the State (RM).</p>
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	<p>According to the data obtained from a socio-economic survey, it was found that there is one person who cultivates a land on which he had no formal land rights. However, in the census and land survey the indicated parcels are in ownership of other persons and the state (RM).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Such measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to identify access to other income/livelihood generation activities in continuous collaboration with the Employment Agency in Shtip and Kochani, local

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Key aspects	<i>Macedonian legislation</i>	EBRD requirements	Actions
			<p>self-government sectors, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 construction). <p>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.</p>
Participation and Consultation	No specific requirements, only within the legal framework under the law on expropriation.	<p>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:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Special provisions shall apply to consultations which involve as individuals belonging to vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Consultation will continue during the</p>	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.

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Key aspects	Macedonian legislation	EBRD requirements	Actions
		implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payment and resettlement so as to achieve outcomes that are consistent with the objectives of this PR.	
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.	<p>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.</p> <p>EBRD requires a detailed census to be carried out to:</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>During the conducted socio-economic survey (2016), part of the respondents has commented that they earned relatively low incomes from the agriculture. Concerning the parcels affected by the route, 22 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 mostly grow rice on the affected property.</p> <p>Based on the prepared the Geodetic Elaborate for Geodetic works for special purposes / ELABORATE FOR EXPROPRIATION (22.10.2015), a Census was carried out. In this concrete case, the assessments for the land by the Forensic Bureau are delivered to PESR on 20.04.2016 (in a Table), while for the plantations and crops are delivered from 12.04.2016 to 18.04.2016, because there are lot of parcels for which separate assessments are made for each respective parcel.</p> <p>According to the available data, the expropriation of the land of 686563m² is estimated to 13324250 MKD. The value of plantations and trees is estimated to 2235413 MKD or 15559663 MKD in total.</p>
Vulnerable Individuals & Groups	<p>Macedonian law does not stipulate special measures relating to vulnerable groups.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>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.</p> <p>The land-based dependency, very 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</p>

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Key aspects	<i>Macedonian legislation</i>	EBRD requirements	Actions
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>incomes/livelihoods and it is the only land they own or use;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	<p>resettlement/livelihood assistance offered. According to the available data from the socio-economic survey, seven families are registered as vulnerable.</p> <p>Seven families which are directly affected by the project realization have indicated vulnerability due to long lasting chronic disease which requires regular medical care (such as cancer). One respondent have indicated that he lives in single household.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<p>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.</p> <p>According to the data obtained from a socio-economic survey, there was only one person who reported that he cultivates land on which he had no formal land rights.</p> <p>However, according to the census and land survey the indicated parcels are in ownership of other persons and the state (RM).</p> <p>The indicated person has submitted</p>

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Key aspects	<i>Macedonian legislation</i>	EBRD requirements	Actions
			<p>objection to PESR and PESR has responded to that objection.</p> <p>According to the data obtained by the legal office within PESR, since 02.12.2016, during the legal proceedings for expropriation of the land for the 1st section of the road 47 decisions are not yet concluded. . It is due to the previously indicated reasons. 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.</p>
<p>Access to Land/Property Prior to Payment of Compensation</p>	<p>Under the Expropriation Law and the Construction Law access to the land can be allowed to the Contractor prior payment of compensation.</p>	<p>EBRD requires access to site to be allowed after payment of compensation.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LALRP)

Key aspects	<i>Macedonian legislation</i>	EBRD requirements	Actions
Cut-off Date for Affected Persons	There is no cut-off date for determining eligibility for compensation for this affected group.	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Concerning the first road section there were 54 agreements concluded and 47 decisions on expropriation not yet concluded.</p> <p>Based on the conducted socio-economic survey, it was indicated that there was one person who cultivated the land not having formal Land rights. However, according to the Macedonian legislation, that same person cannot be reimbursed, because the parcels in question which are cultivated by that person are in the ownership of other physical entities, as well as the State. .</p>
Monitoring & Evaluation	There are no requirements for monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement and the livelihood restoration process and outcomes.	Monitoring of the resettlement and livelihood restoration process will be carried out in accordance with PR 1 and 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.	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.

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
<p>Loss of land (mainly economically viable including agricultural and, pasture land).</p> <p><i>For formal users of land – this refers to privately owned land and State land.</i></p>	<p>Owners of land (formal with legal rights or claims over the land)</p>	<p>Cash compensation at full replacement value.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For the construction of the first section of the expressway Shtip – Kochani are expropriated in total 686563 m². Out of these, 158923 m² belong to individual owners, and 465737m² to the state.</p> <p>According to the classes of land, the agricultural land of 5th class is mostly expropriated (170432m²). The total agricultural land expropriated is 361434m² (or, 52.7% of the total expropriated land); pastures 126683m²; forest 27700m²; vineyard and orchards 9165m².</p> <p>Livelihood restoration assistance</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.).</p>
	<p>Formal users of land (e.g. a tenant with formal legal right over the land they occupy/use)</p>	<p>Not applicable as no such tenants have been identified.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Owners of land (formal with legal rights or claims over the land)</p>	<p>In the conducted survey, 4 interviewees have indicated that the projected section passes through their parcels and there are parts of their property left in both sides which would be economically useless for further cultivation.</p>

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Type of Loss/Impact	Category of Project Affected Persons	Entitlements
economically unviable plot.		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	<p>Cash compensation for all affected crops will be at full replacement cost.</p> <p>Due to the land expropriation loss of annual / perennial crops is estimated at 913044 MKD in total.</p> <p>As a result of the land expropriation 1443 sour cherry trees and 2292 grapevine are lost. Cash compensation for sour cherry and grapevine is in total 1322369 MKD.</p>
Loss of Non-Residential Structures (e.g. sheds barns, fences, irrigation systems etc.)	Owner of non-residential structure and infrastructure	<p>During the conducted survey it was found that there was one parcel owned by two persons, on which parcel a trapeze-shaped channel was build which channel served for irrigation of the land in Krupishte. After the consultation made with the legal office of PESR, an appropriate assessment for land was made, an agreement was signed and the interviewee has been already paid off.</p> <p><i>(Nonetheless, the owner S. M has been already compensated for two cadaster parcels – CP258/3, CP 771/3 in CM Krupishte.)</i></p>
Loss of sources of income and/or livelihoods associated with any of the above losses and particularly 'Agricultural' Livelihoods	Owner (formal or informal business or economic activity) – <i>could include agricultural livelihood activities</i>	<p>PESR implements livelihood restoration measures. Such measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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); <p>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.</p>

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 Skopje, in the premises of PESR (on 18.02.2016) and in the premises of the Municipality of Shtip, (on 19.02.2016);
- The assessments of the land made in the land survey by the Forensic Bureau were delivered to PESR on 20.04.2016 (in a Table), while the assessment for the plantations and crops were delivered from 12.04.2016 to 18.04.2016, because there are lot of parcels for which separate assessments are made, for each respective parcel.
- 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 98 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
March / April 2017	47 Project affected peoples – (There are 47 decisions not yet concluded regarding expropriation of land within the 1 st section of the Expressway Shtip - Kochani.)	Legal Department of PE SR will contact each affected stakeholder by letter, sent to place of residence	Consultation meetings for the development of the Resettlement Action 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.

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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 248 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 and 54 agreements in total are concluded, and paid **(2.694.291.00 MKD)**. 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 JPDP, 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 first section of the Expressway Shtip - Kochani will be developed and disclosed in May 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. So far, for the 1st section, for the concluded 54 agreement, **2,694,291.00 MKD were paid** in total.

The expropriation process is still in progress as well as the acting upon the decisions issued regarding the expropriation and the expenses related to the expropriation will be covered according to the cumulative sum predicted in the Annual programme of PESR.

Annex 1

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FOR PAPS

The first section of the road (Shtip – Kochani) includes the following affected areas (cadastre municipalities): CM Batanje; CM Gorni Balvan; CM Dolni Balvan, CM Žiganci; CM Krivi Dol; CM Krupište; CM Sarchievo; CM Tri Česmi and CM Čardaklija. It should also be emphasized that this section also includes the landfill in CM Čardaklija.

The implementation of Socio-economic survey takes place in two parts. For the first section, based on the data prepared from the CENSUS: *Geodetic report for geodetic works for special purposes, Elaborate for expropriation (for CM Žiganci; CM Krupište; CM Gorni Balvan; CM Batanje; CM Dolni Balvan; CM Čardaklija; CM Tri Česmi; CM Krivi Dol and CM Sarčievo)* as of 22.10.2015 (reg. no. 144/15), and according to the addresses of residence, PESR decided to hold two public hearings, one in Skopje (in the premises of PESR) and another in the Shtip municipality (for the residents who live in the affected settlements of the municipalities: Štip; Česinovo-Obleševo and Karbinci. One public hearing was held in Skopje, on 18th February 2016, in the premises of PESR. On 19th February 2016 was held the public hearing for the individual landowners, who live in the Štip municipality.

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; Krupište: G.Balvan; Batanje; D.Balvan; Čardaklija, Tri Česmi, Krivi Dol and Sarčievo). 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 realization of the project (construction of the road section) would have very positive impact on the traffic safety, as well as better accessibility to the social institutions.

The empirical data 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 first section of the A3 EXPRESSWAY [ŠTIP (Tri Česmi) – KOČANI] passes through the area and in the vicinity of the villages: Žiganci; Krupište; G.Balvan; Batanje; D.Balvan; Čardaklija, Tri Česmi, Krivi Dol and Sarčievo, out of which the first belongs to the Obleševo-Česinovo municipality. The villages: Krupište; G.Balvan; Batanje; D.Balvan belong to the Karbinci municipality, while Čardaklija, Tri Česmi, Krivi Dol and Sarčievo belong to the Štip municipality.

The survey for the needs of this project section was conducted **on 18 and 19 February 2016, in Skopje and Štip**. 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 20 and 29 February 2016, certain data were subsequently entered in 7 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 98**. 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 41 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 1-st section) which land would be expropriated due to the realization of the Project had equal opportunity to be interviewed (all of them were duly notified and invited to the meeting).⁶ 40 persons of the present citizens completed self-completion questionnaires. One person sent his questionnaire by post with a comment.

During the formal and logical control⁷ it was established that the questionnaires were completed by most of the respondents. Two respondents took questionnaires in order to complete them with data on behalf of their relatives who were absent i.e. who lived abroad. By the time of preparation of this report those people have not returned the questionnaires.

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.

Table No. 14. List of Persons affected by Land Acquisition⁸

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 Batanje									
	Al	4	12666	79492	15,9%	253320	40531	293851	Formal land owner
	Al	4	91	1438711	1.7%	2264	290	2554	Formal land owners
	Al	4	437	55586	0.8%	10925	1398	12323	Formal land owner
			13194			266509	42219	308728	
Cadastral Municipality Gorni Balvan									
1.	Al	4	3420	8086	42.3%	58140	253935	312075	Formal land owner
2.	Al	5	2351	5587	42.1%	35265	2821	38086	Formal land owner
3.	Al /Rise	4	1060	2903	36.5%	18020	1272	19292	Formal land

⁶ 32 envelopes were returned because the owners have changed their addresses of residence.

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; AAB – Additional agricultural building; GUB – Ground under building.

LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LALRP)

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
	field								owner
4.	Al	5	1723	6368	27.1%	25845	2068	27913	Formal land owner
5.	Al /Rise field	4	58	5131	1.1	986	70	1056	Formal land owner
6.	Al /Rise field	4	213	2005	10.6%	3621	256	3877	Formal land owner
7.	Al /Rise field	4	720	4995	14.4%	12240	864	13104	Formal land owner
8.	Al /Rise field	4	132	4511	2.9%	2640	158	2798	Formal land owner
	Al /Rise field	4	2877	4409	65.3%	48909	3452	52361	Formal land owner
10.	Al /Rise field	4	708	1964	36.0%	12036	2266	14302	Formal land owner
11.	Al	4	2093	7875	26.6%	35581	13395	48976	Formal land owner
12.	Al	6	2157	4951	43.6%	32355	13805	46160	Formal land owner
13.	Al	5	2976	8334	35.7%	44640	3571	48211	Formal land owner
14.	Al		14	7797	0.2	210	17	227	Formal land owner
15.	Al /Rise field	4	1610	3990	40.4%	27370	10304	37674	Formal land owner
16.	Al	6	1003	2891	34.7%	13039	1204	14243	Formal land owner
17.	Al /Rise field	3	1502	5994	25.1%	30040	1802	31842	Formal land owner
18.	Al /Rise field	4	192	2316	8.3%	3264	614	3878	Formal land owner
19.	Al /Rise field	4	1979	4728	41.9%	33643	6333	39976	Formal land owner
20.	Al	6	1761	2546	69.2%	22893	5365	28258	Formal land owner
21.	Al /Rise	4	1319	5952	22.2%	22423	0	22423	Formal land

LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LALRP)

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
	field								owner
22.	Al	6	907	3971	22.8%	11791	2902	14693	Formal land owner
23.	Al	7	2647	9153	28.9%	29117	8470	37587	Formal land owner
			33422			524068	334944	859012	
Cadastral Municipality Dolni Balvan									
1.	Al	4	229	32421	0.7%	0	1466	1466	Formal land owners
2.	Al	4	3479	32306	10.8%	86975	22266	109241	Formal land owners
3.	Al	4	3320	29275	11.3%	83000	21248	104248	Formal land owner
4.	Al	1	3304	29245	11.3%	115640	21146	136786	Formal land owner
5.	Al	4	2716	26729	10.2%	67900	17382	85282	Formal land owner
6.	Al	4	8533	175048	4.9%	213325	27306	240631	Formal land owner
7.	Al	5	4241	343150	1.2%	79519	12722	92241	Formal land owner
			25822			646359	123536	769895	
Cadastral Municipality Ziganci									
1.	Al /Rise field	2	1342	2881	46.6%	57706	1610	59316	Formal land owner
2.	Al /Rise field	2	398	1482	26.9%	17114	478	17592	Formal land owner
3.	Al /Rise field	2	315	691	45.6%	13545	378	13923	Formal land owner
4.	Al /Rise field	2	222	1086	20.4%	9546	266	9812	Formal land owner
5.	Al /Rise field	2	190	933	20.4%	8170	228	8398	Formal land owner
6.	Al /Rise	2	213	1046	20.4%	9169	256	9425	Formal land

LAND AQUISION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LALRP)

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
	e field								owner
7.	Al /Rise field	2	160	1431	11.2%	6880	192	7072	Formal land owner
8.	Al /Rise field	2	253	1869	13.5%	10879	304	11183	Formal land owner
9.	Al /Rise field	2	292	924	31.6%	12556	350	12906	Formal land owners
			3385			145565	4062	149627	
Cadastral Municipality Krupishte									
1.	Al	6	33	6825	0.5%	561	0	561	Formal land owner
2.	Al	5	168	168	100.0%	3360	0	3360	Formal land owners
3.	Al	5	131	131	100.0%	2620	0	2620	Formal land owner
4.	Al	5	22	156	14.1%	440	0	440	Formal land owner
5.	Al	6	988	4314	22.9%	16796	0	16796	Formal land owner
6.	Al	5	4253	5520	77.0%	85060	0	85060	Formal land owner
7.	Al	5	1131	9296	12.2%	22620	0	22620	Formal land owners
8.	Al	7	156	5332	2.9%	2340	0	2340	Formal land owners
9.	Al	7	1292	3753	34.4%	19380	0	19380	Formal land owner
10.	Al	6	3568	10665	33.5%	44595	0	44595	Formal land owner
11.	Al	6	8603	13208	65.1%	146251	0	146251	Formal land owner
12.	Al	7	1371	3294	41.6%	20565	4387	24952	Formal land owners
13.	Al	6	12	10363	0.1%	204	0	204	Formal land

LAND AQUITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LALRP)

Land owners (names withheld form 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
									owners
14.	Al	7	1458	7266	20.1%	21870	4666	26536	Formal land owner
15.	Al	6	192	8741	2.2%	3264	614	3878	Formal land owners
16.	Al	7	286	3364	8.5%	4290	343	4633	Formal land owners
17.	Al	7	312	1421	22.0%	4680	374	5054	Formal land owner
18.	Al	6	191	2736	7.0%	3247	229	3476	Formal land owners
19.	Al	6	372	5774	6.4%	6324	446	6770	Formal land owners
20.	Al / Rice fields	3	212	5880	3.6%	7420	254		Formal land owner
21.	Al /Rise field	3	7164	11812	60.7%	250740	8597	259337	Formal land owner
22.	Al /Rise field	3	2245	8698	25.8%	78575	2694	81269	Formal land owner
23.	Al /Rise field	3	5110	20014	25.5%	89425	3066	92491	Formal land owners
24.	Al	6	878	2803	31.3%	14926	2810	17736	Formal land owner
25.	Al	7	87	2299	3.8%	1305	278	1583	Formal land owners
26.	Al	7	111	2536	4.4%	1655	355	2010	Formal land owner
27.	Al	6	220	2264	9.7%	3740	704	4444	Formal land owners
28.	Al	6	1066	3677	29.0%	18122	3411	21533	Formal land owner
29.	Al	6	1579	2210	71.4%	26843	5053	31896	Formal land owner
30.	Al		2	1939	0.1%	34	6	40	Formal land owner
31.	Al	6	122	2658	4.6%	2074	390	2464	Formal land

LAND AQUISION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LALRP)

Land owners (names withheld form 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
									owners
32.	Al	7	977	2005	48.7%	14655	3126	17781	Formal land owner
33.	Al	7	1749	3866	45.2%	26235	5597	31832	Formal land owner
34.	Al /Rise field	2	11675	14965	78.0%	467000	14010	481010	Formal land owner
35.	Al /Rise field	2	1518	1518	100.0%	60720	1822	62542	Formal land owner
36.	Al /Rise field	2	1474	1474	100.0%	58960	1769	60729	Formal land owner
37.	Al /Rise field		1232	1232	100.0%	49280	1478	50758	Formal land owner
38.	Al /Rise field	2	324	324	100.0%	12960	0	12960	Formal land owner
39.	Al /Rise field	2	252	1533	16.4%	10080	302	10382	Formal land owner
40.	Al /Rise field	2	105	2191	4.8%	4200	126	4326	Formal land owner
41.	Al /Rise field	2	1625	1727	94.1%	65000	1950	66950	Formal land owner
42.	Al /Rise field	2	311	1077	28.9%	12440	373	12813	Formal land owner
43.	Al /Rise field	2	294	1324	22.2%	11760	353	12113	Formal land owner
44.	Al /Rise field	2	111	1228	9.0%	4440	133	4573	Formal land owner
			64982			1701056	69716	1770772	
Cadastral Municipality Sarchievo									
1.	Al	4	250	8569	2.9%	5250	0	5250	Formal land owner
2.	Al	5	999	1855	53.9%	20979	0	20979	Formal land owner
			1249			26229	0	26229	
Cadastral Municipality Chardaklija									
1.	Al	7	3369	3856	87.4%	977701	1466	979167	Formal land owner
2.	Al	6	4112	4214	97.6%	119248	0	119248	Formal

LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LALRP)

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
									land owner
3.	Al	4,5	4106	23472	17.5%	119074	0	119074	Formal land owner
4.	Al	5,6	1579	9598	16.5%	45791	5053	50844	Formal land owner
5.	Al	5,6	1986	8766	22.7%	57594	6355	63949	Formal land owner
6.	Al	6	18	2979	0.6%	522	0	522	Formal land owners
7.	Al	6	1469	6027	24.4%	42601	0	42601	Formal land owner
8.	Al	6	2091	9139	22.9%	60639	6691	67330	Formal land owner
9.	Al	6	2015	14063	14.3%	58435	6448	64883	Formal land owner
10.	Al	6	1893	10052	18.8%	54897	6057	60954	Formal land owner
			22638			656502	32070	688572	
					Total	3963288	352612	4569835	

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 Gorni Balvan									
1. RM - Roads	Public road		135	4363	3.1%	2700	0	2700	Formal land owners
2. RM Forestry SERTA	Forest	5	1548	23276	6.7%	30960	1466	32426	Formal land owners
			1683			33660	1466	35126	
Cadastral Municipality Krupishte									
1. RM - Roads	Public road		167	6120	2.7%	3340	0	3340	Formal land

LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LALRP)

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
									owner
2. RM - Water	River		188	10100	1.9%	3760	0	3760	Formal land owners
3. RM - Roads	Public road		102	14861	0.7%	2040	0	2040	Formal land owner
4. RM - Roads	Public road		2955	57830	5.1%	59100	0	59100	Formal land owner
5. RM - Roads	Public road		164	6020	2.7%	3280	0	3280	Formal land owners
6. RM – 1 st May	AL	5	2351	49680	4.7%	46380	7421	53801	Formal land owner
7. Roads RM	Public road		204	5808	3.5%	4080	0	4080	Formal land owner
8. RM - Water	River		677	30675	2.2%	13540	0	13540	Formal land owners
9. Roads RM	Artificially infertile land		4797	39277	12.2%	959400	0	959400	Formal land owner
10. RM - Railway	Rocks		1428	78042	1.8%	15708	0	15708	Formal land owner
11. Roads RM	Public road		4347	4633	93.8%	86940	0	86940	Formal land owners
12. RM - Water	River		1165	11669	10.0%	23300	0	23300	Formal land owner
13. RM - Railway	Reed		8666	10605	81.7%	129990	0	129990	Formal land owner
			27211			1350858	7421	1358279	
Cadastral Municipality Sarchievo									
1. RM – Production of stone cubes	Public road		710	2878	24.7%	14910		14910	Formal land owner
			710			14910		14910	
Cadastral Municipality Chardaklija									
1. RM – 1st May	Al	6	144	22461	0.6%	4176	0	4176	Formal land owner
2. RM - Roads	Public road		520	11621	4.5%	15080	0	15080	Formal land owners
3. RM - Water	River		215	601	35.8%	6235	0	6235	Formal land owner
4. RM - Water	River		229	4684	4.9%	6641	0	6641	Formal land

LAND AQUITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LALRP)

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
			1108			32132	0	32132	owner
					Total	1431560	8887	1440447	

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)	Land use
Cadastral Municipality Sarcievo									
1. Undefined	Pasture	4	3313	15970	20.7%	69573	0	69573	
2. Undefined	Pasture	4	9020	26587	33.9%	189420	0	189420	
Total			12333			258993	0	258993	

Annex 2

Table No. 17.1. Summary of type of Land Affected per Cadastral Municipality for FIRST SECTION

ID	Cadastral Municipality	Land class (m ²)							Rice field / class (m ²)				Gap / Artificially infertile land (m ²)
		1	3	4	5	6	7	No class	2	3	4	6 5	
1.	<i>CM Batanje</i>												
	<i>Individual owners</i>			13194									
	<i>State ownership</i>		3907	24500	4560								
2.	<i>CM Gorni Balvan</i>												
	<i>Individual owners</i>			5513	7064	5828	2647			1502	10868		
	<i>State ownership</i>		10051	8544	50711	6162	794					1	
3.	<i>CM Dolni Balvan</i>												
	<i>Individual owners</i>	3304		18277	3976								
	<i>State ownership</i>				40926								
4.	<i>CM Ziganci</i>												
	<i>Individual owners</i>							3385					
	<i>State ownership</i>											29	975
5.	<i>CM Krivi Dol</i>												
	<i>State ownership</i>												2392
6.	<i>CM Krupishte</i>												
	<i>Individual owners</i>				5705	17231	7799		18921	12176			
	<i>State ownership</i>		352	79	9621	12863	11416		12780	3687			
	<i>Companies</i>				2351								4797
7.	<i>CM Sarcievo</i>												
	<i>Individual owners</i>			250	999								
	<i>State ownership</i>			11030	39250	222							3254
8.	<i>Tri Cesmi</i>												
	<i>State ownership</i>												89
9.	<i>Cardaklija</i>												
	<i>Individual owners</i>				1752	15163	3369						
	<i>State ownership</i>				3517	2878	2100						
	<i>Companies</i>					144							
	Total (m²)	3304	14310	81387	170432	60491	28125	3385	31701	17365	10868	30	11507

Table No. 17.2. Summary of type of Land Affected per Cadastral Municipality for FIRST SECTION

ID	Cadaster Municipality	Reed (m ²)	Meadow (m ²)		Forest (m ²)	Vineyard Orchards (m ²)	Pasture (m ²)				Channels; Uncategorized roads; Rivers (m ²)			Rock (m ²)
			5 class	6 class	5 class		No class	4 class	5 class	6 class	Channels	Roads	River	
1. CM Batanje														
	State ownership								9101			1260	658	
2. CM Gorni Balvan														
	State ownership		4316			9165			214				1586	1017
	Companies				1548								135	
3. CM Dolni Balvan														
	State ownership						31						185	1068
4. CM Ziganci														
	State ownership	10525												
5. CM Krivi Dol														
	State ownership		3186	1368									209	
6. CM Krupishte														
	State ownership				26152				197	33			167	129
	Companies	8666											7670	2132
7. CM Sarcievo														
	State ownership							16313	1811	2573				
	Companies												710	
	Undefined							1233						
8. CM Tri Cesmi														
	State ownership												173	
9. CM Cardaklija														
	State ownership						64468		11163	8436				
	Companies												520	444
	Total (m²)	19191	7502	1368	27700	9165	64499	28646	22496	11042	1260	12013	3722	4505

Annex 3 – Grievance Form

Data lodged: _____ _____	GRIEVANCE FORM
Remarks: _____ _____	
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 _____ _____	Please specify how you would like to be informed about the further course of the Project:
Date _____	
Remarks _____	
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 _____

February 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. **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?

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 employment

_____ (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)

<p>V. Other type of income _____ (please indicate the name of the household member)</p>
<p>4. Does your household have any obligation to repay credit / loans?</p>

14. Data on affected property

Type of property
<p>1. Agricultural land _____</p> <p>Location _____</p> <p>With legal ownership status Yes _____ No _____</p>
<p>Area in square meters of agricultural land under expropriation</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Actual use of expropriated agricultural land (for last three years)</p>

Type of property
<p>2. Additional agricultural building</p>

<p>Location _____</p> <p>With legal ownership status Yes _____ No _____</p>
<p>Area in square meters of additional agricultural building under expropriation</p> <hr/>
<p>Construction year of additional agricultural building under expropriation</p> <hr/>
<p>Description of the building</p>

Type of property
<p>3. Business structure</p> <p>Location _____</p> <p>Type of business _____</p> <p>Year of establishment _____</p> <p>Is business formally registered? _____</p> <p>Number of employees _____</p> <p>Total yearly income _____</p>
<p>Additional information on business structure and income _____</p> <hr/>

<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
Surface in meter squares of business structure under expropriation
<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/>

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!
