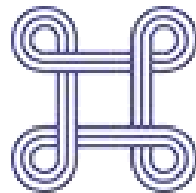


Public Enterprise for State Roads



Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

Motorway Skopje – Blace, Subsection C2 (km2+000 – km12+250)

Municipality Chucher Sandevo

24.09.2026



Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan: ABOUT THE PROJECT

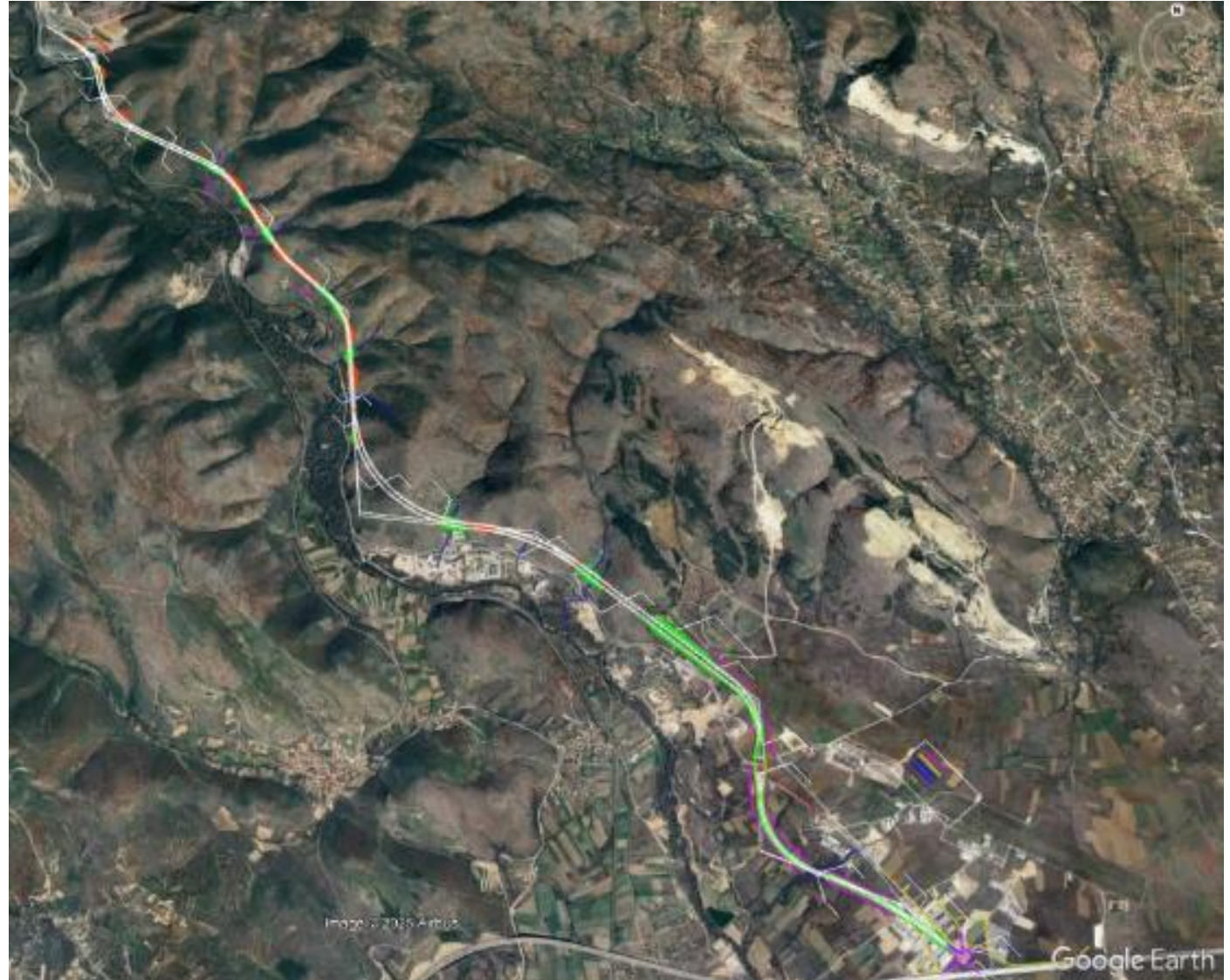
Project Location

About the Project

Project Development

Project Scope

- Cadastral Municipalities
- Number of parcels
- Number of owners
- Structure of the parcels





Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan: ABOUT THE PROJECT

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- Cadastral Municipalities
- Number of parcels
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- A modern, faster, and safe highway section
- The highway route comprising Section 2 begins at km 2+000—the end point of Section 1—and terminates at km 12+250, at the junction with the Skopje Ring Road.
- 3 highway connections: Skopje Ring Road, near Besa Petrol, before Blace, and the link with Section 1.
- Project development:
 - ❖ Beginnings: 1998
 - ❖ European support: 2016 – present



Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan: ABOUT THE PROJECT

Project Location

About the Project

Project Development

Project Scope

- Cadastral Municipalities
- Number of parcels
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- Affected Cadastral Municipalities:
 - ❖ BLACE KALE
 - ❖ GORNJANE
 - ❖ CHUCHER-SANDEVO-VONGRAD
 - ❖ GLUVO BRAZDA
- Number of affected private parcels: 213
- Number of owners: 388 individuals, companies & organizations
- Structure of the parcels

Type of Land	No. Parcels	Private land for acquisition (m2)
Vineyard	1	2805
Field	160	236825
Pasture	18	18392
Forest	16	62701
Orchard	1	326
Construction land	16	35489
Rocks	1	11079
TOTAL LAND LOSS	213	367617



Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan: ABOUT THE DOCUMENT

- Developed in accordance with the EBRD's 2019 Environmental and Social Policy.
- Covers all affected persons and organizations
- Proposes measures for additional compensation for those losing their livelihoods, aiming to restore them to pre-acquisition levels
- Outlines clear eligibility criteria, a cut-off date, a census of affected persons, and an inventory of assets.
- Implements a grievance mechanism that enables the swift, free, and accessible submission and resolution of complaints without fear of retaliation.
- Establishes independent monitoring and verification of outcomes, including the tracking of compensation payments, resettlement, income restoration, and grievance resolution.



Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan: ABOUT THE DOCUMENT

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Project Description**
- 3. Legal Framework**
- 4. Key Compensation Principles, Objectives and Processes**
- 5. Baseline Information (Census and Asset Inventory Survey results, Affected Assets and Affected Parties, Socio-economic Survey)**
- 6. Entitlements (Valuation of property and Entitlement matrix)**
- 7. Livelihood Restoration (Principles: eligibility, key aspects of livelihood restoration and improvement entitlements)**
- 8. Public Consultations and Disclosure (Disclosure of Information and Consultations Held to Date, Planned Disclosure of Information and Consultations)**
- 9. Grievance Management and Redress system**
- 10. Vulnerable people**
- 11. Monitoring and Reporting**
- 12. Implementation of the LARP (Implementation Responsibilities, Budget and Funding, Time Schedule)**



Key Principles of Compensation and Entitlement Matrix

Key Compensation Principles and Objectives

- Avoidance of Forced Evictions
- Cut-off Date and Eligibility
- Compensation at Replacement Cost and In-kind Compensation
- Livelihood Restoration
- Consideration of Vulnerable People
- Consultation and Grievance Mechanism
- Monitoring and External Reviews
- Implementation Arrangements Where Government Undertakes Expropriation

Impacts	Category of affected	Entitlements
Land Loss	Owners, Formal users, Non-formal users, Vulnerable groups	• Cash compensation
Loss of Crops and Trees		• Transaction costs
Loss of Non-Residential Structures (e.g. sheds, barns, fences, irrigation systems etc.)		• Affected ownership and income / livelihood
Livelihood losses		• Moving Allowance
		• Loss of income.
		• Assistance for livelihood restoration



Established Losses and Compensation for the Restoration of Livelihoods

- An inventory of losses to be compensated has been prepared
- A list of affected persons has been prepared
- Compensation amounts have been determined for:
 - ❖ Land
 - ❖ Crops/plants
 - ❖ Structures
 - ❖ Restoration of livelihood

1. **Land enhancement / Melioration.** Enhancing the new land of at least same size as the one lost, that will be bought for continuation of the agricultural activities (crops) – 3 EUR/m² for each m² land lost.
2. **Livelihood losses.** Financial assistance for the livelihood losses incurred, for one year (annual profit from the activity performed). The calculations are as follows:
 - 0.2 EUR for each m² lost under crops (barley, wheat, corn)
 - 2 EUR for each m² lost under cabbage/onion.
3. **Moving allowance.** Transport/dislocation of materials to designated location (at most 15km)
4. **Employment at the project for at least 2 years** (PESR to arrange with the Contractor who should provide employment and adequate training for the position on this project provided by the Contractor)
5. **Financial and administrative literacy training support** (to be paid directly to trainers)

The land and the plants are subject to an official valuation prepared by the **Valuation Bureau** (dated December 9, 2025), based on the Geodetic Elaborate for Special-Purpose Geodetic Works – Expropriation, prepared by GEO MOND INZHENERING DOOEL, Skopje.



Grievance Management and Redress System

- A grievance redress mechanism (**GRM**) has already been established and is fully operational as part of the PESR' overall external communication system.
- It is a fair, transparent, and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that provides a structured process for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and other stakeholders to voice concerns, complaints, or disputes related to the resettlement process and seek timely and satisfactory resolution.
- **The Project Implementation Unit (PIU)** will be responsible for the overall management and efficient operation of the GRM for this project.

The GRM will cover all complaints related to the resettlement and land acquisition process, including but not limited to:

- Eligibility for and adequacy of compensation.
- Disputes over land or asset ownership.
- Delays in payment or provision of entitlements.
- Physical relocation issues (housing, land, utilities).
- Livelihood restoration program effectiveness.
- Treatment of vulnerable groups.
- Lack of information, consultation, or participation.
- Any alleged violation of EBRD PR5.



Grievance Management and Redress System

Step	Activity	Responsible	Timeline
1. Receipt	Acknowledge complaint and enter into Grievance Register	PIU Grievance Focal point	Within 2 working days
2. Assessment	Screen complaint, determine eligibility and scope	PIU	Within 5 working days
3. Investigation	Gather facts, engage relevant parties, propose resolution	PIU and relevant agencies	Within 15 working days
4. Resolution	Inform complainant of resolution; seek agreement	PIU	Within 30 working days total
5. Closure	Log outcome, mark case as closed (or escalate if unresolved)	PIU	Ongoing
6. Appeal	If unsatisfied, escalate to higher-level GRM committee or external mediation	PIU / Independent Body	Variable

If resolution is not achieved through the GRM, complainants retain the right to access judicial or administrative remedies or refer the issue to the EBRD's Independent Project Accountability Mechanism (IPAM).

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There is a separate Grievance Form in Annex 1



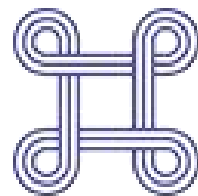
Implementation and Monitoring of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

This LARP will be implemented by the PESR. If PESR is not in a position to successfully implement and monitor the realization of this document, it will engage external individual consultants, or consulting company/-ies, capable to entirely implement the requirements set in this document, on behalf of PESR

Activity	Estimated Duration
Government expropriation procedure (where agreement is not reached)	3–6 months*
Livelihood restoration measures (if required)	During and after compensation
Land handover to the Contractor	After compensation and legal possession
Construction starts on acquired land	After land handover
Internal monitoring	Monthly or quarterly throughout implementation
External monitoring (if required by EBRD)	Every 6 months or as agreed with EBRD
Disbursement of Melioration assistance	Up to 30 months (6 months to acquire land + 24 months post-purchase)
Resettlement Completion Report / Completion Audit	6 months after completion of all disbursements of compensation and assistances

- **Monitoring** will include **internal** monitoring by the PIU and **external** monitoring by an independent third party. Monitoring will continue throughout the planning, implementation, and post-implementation stages of resettlement.
- **Internal monitoring** will be led by the PIU's resettlement team (Resettlement Implementation Unit), in coordination with local authorities, and relevant involved institutions.
- **External monitoring** is typically carried out on a semi-annual basis during implementation and annually for at least one year following the completion of resettlement activities.
- To effectively monitor the progress and outcomes of the LARP, a set of measurable monitoring indicators, so called **Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)** will be established.

Public Enterprise for State Roads



Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

Motorway Skopje – Blace, Subsection C2 (km2+000 – km12+250)

Thank you for your attention!

Questions, please ...